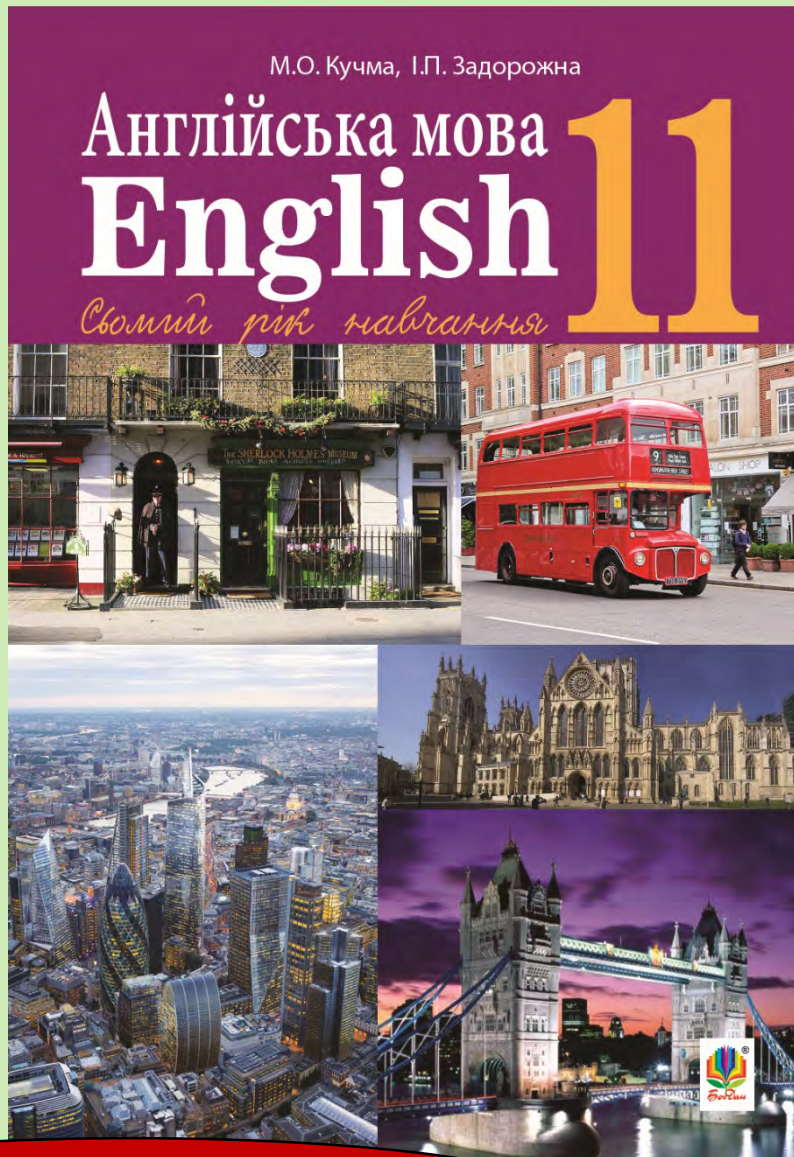




Кучма М.О., Задорожна І.П.

Англійська мова

7-й рік навчання

Підручник для 11 класу
закладів загальної середньої освіти

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Пропонований підручник

- у повному обсязі відображає завдання і зміст предмета «Англійська мова. 7-й рік навчання. 11 клас» відповідно до навчальної програми МОН України;
- відповідає психолого-педагогічним особливостям одинадцятикласників;
- забезпечує можливості для послідовної реалізації особистісно орієнтованого навчання;
- вирізняється новизною підходів до виучуваного матеріалу;
- передбачає вивчення мовних одиниць і явищ на матеріалі тексту й застосування мовних знань у процесі побудови усних і письмових зв'язних висловлювань.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКТ

«Англійська мова. 7-й рік навчання. 11 клас»:

- * підручник
- * аудіододаток
- * інтерактивна електронна складова
- * робочий зошит
- * конспекти уроків
- * таблиці

Умовні позначення

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



Listen!



Grammar

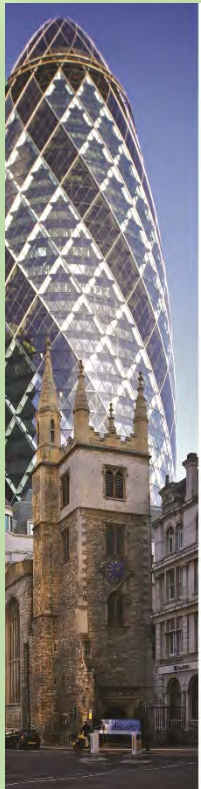


Interactive Exercises



Home Assignment

Розділи підручника



Revision

Lesson 1 School Life

1. Look at the pictures. Work in two groups and answer the questions as in the model. Use the words and word combinations given below.
- Model:
A: Which objects does your teacher use at Chemistry lessons?
B: He/she needs hand lens, baggoggles, pipet, burner and others.
- Words:
and word combinations:
flashcards, videos, top-quality on-line resources, containers, thermometer, dynamometer, forceps, beaker, test tubes.



Unit 1

LIFESTYLE

Lesson 8 Healthy Lifestyle



1. a) Ask your classmates the following questions.
1. What is a healthy lifestyle?
2. Do they lead a healthy lifestyle?
3. Why is healthy lifestyle important?
b) Sum up your classmates' answers. Say what a healthy lifestyle is, whether it is important and if your classmates' life is healthy.

2. Listen, read and remember the word combinations.

well-being	[wel 'bi:ŋ]
strengthen	['streŋθən]
muscles	['mʌsəlz]
bones	['bəʊnz]
reduce	['riːdʒʊs]
chronic diseases	['krɒnɪk dɪˈziːz]
snack	[snæk]
surf online	[sɜːf ɒnˈlaɪn]
overweight	['əʊvərwɛɪt]
avoid	[əˈvɔɪd]



Unit 2

FOOD

Lesson 16 Healthy Food

1. a) Match the words to the pictures.

- A Fish and seafood
a) crab [kreɪb] c) prawns ['praʊnz]
b) mussels ['mʌsəlz] d) salmon ['sælmən]



- B Meat
a) chicken ['tʃɪkən] b) duck [dʌk] c) pork [pɜːk]



- C Fruit and vegetables

- a) banana [bəˈnænə]
b) cabbage [ˈkæbɪdʒ]
c) cherry ['tʃerɪ]
d) cucumber [ˈkjuːkʌmbə]
e) grapes ['ɡreɪps]
f) lemon ['lemən]
g) melon ['melən]
h) orange ['ɒrɪndʒ]
i) peach [piːtʃ]
j) pear [peə]
k) red pepper [red 'peɪpə]



Unit 3

MASS MEDIA

Lesson 24 Mass Media

1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Mass Media
The term **mass media** in English refers to TV, radio and newspapers: means of communication which reach very large numbers of people.

Television
If you have **digital** or **satellite** TV, you can watch **programmes** on lots of different **channels**. You can use a **remote control** to change channels without having to leave your seat. **Independent** TV channels have their own **commercial/adverts** (advertisements/ads), **broadcast** programmes that get good **ratings** (number of viewers). These include **dramas**, **quiz programmes** and **soap operas**. A TV serial has a number of **episodes** (parts) which tell a story over a period of time.

Radio
Radio is a piece of equipment that is used for receiving and/or sending radio messages or programmes.

You may **put, switch or turn** a radio on or off. You may also **turn it up or down** to make it louder or softer. You may also **turn it over** if you want to listen to a different programme. To choose a particular station you turn the dial. (from Oxford Wordpower Dictionary)

2. You are watching TV with a friend. What do you say in each of the situations below?

- Model: You want to watch a programme on television. Could you turn the TV on?
1. You can't hear the programme very well. — You ...?
2. You want to watch a different programme. — You ...?
3. Now it's too loud for you. — Could you ...?
4. You don't want to watch any more. — Could you ...?

Unit 4

ART

Lesson 33 Kinds of Art

1. Read the definitions and say the correct words. Check yourself using the answers below.

classical dancing: b. _____
a genre of classical music: o. _____
books, novels, plays, poems: l. _____
practise of taking and processing photographs: p. _____

a play for theatre, radio, or television: d. _____
literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm: p. _____
moving pictures that have been recorded so that they can be shown at the cinema or on television: f. _____
three-dimensional work of art: s. _____

amplify, opera, literary, photography, drama, poetry, film, literature, ballet

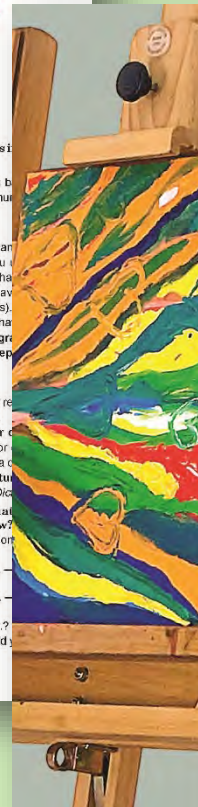
2. Discuss in pairs what kinds of art you prefer. Why?

3. Read the students' answers to the question about their favourite kind of art. What kind of art are they talking about?



I think it's because you can make things look real, and I just love how a finished product can look.

I like realism myself as well as colour but not abstract for abstract sake. Shadows and light are things I look for.



Розділи підручника

Unit 5

UKRAINE

Lesson 42

Countries of the World

- Check how well you know the countries of the world. Choose the correct answer.
 - Of which countries are these capital cities?
 - Warsaw
 - Brussels
 - Paris
 - Madrid
 - In which country is ... ?
 - Mecca
 - The Parthenon
 - The Vatican
 - The White House
 - What is the official language of ... ?
 - Mexico
 - Japan
 - The Netherlands
 - Austria
- Look at the photos. Say what countries they show. Describe one of them.



Unit 6

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Lesson 51

The UK

- Listen and read the words and word combinations.

Ireland	['aɪələnd]
be separated	[biː 'seɪpəreɪtɪd]
island	['aɪlənd]
highlands	['haɪlənd]
elevation	[ˌelɪ'veɪʃn]
precipitation	[prɪ'sɪpɪ'teɪʃn]

- Look through the information about the United Kingdom.

Official name: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Capital: London.

Official language: English.

Largest cities: London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds.

Land: The United Kingdom lies in the western coast of Europe, between the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west and the North Sea in the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

Area: 244,154 sq. km (94,267 sq. m). Greatest distance — north-south, about 940 km (600 m); east-west, about 480 km (300 m).

Elevation: Highest — Ben Nevis, 1,344 m (4,406 ft) above sea level. Lowest — Great Holm Fen, near the River Ouse in Cambridgeshire, — 2,7 m (8 ft) below sea level.

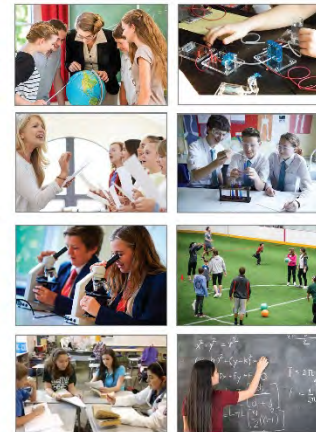
Unit 7

SCHOOL LIFE

Lesson 59

Favourite Subject

- Label the pictures with the names of the subjects. Add some more subjects.



Unit 8

Jobs

Lesson 67

Personal Profile

- Work in groups of four: Discuss and then explain the following quotation in your own words.

"There are two kinds of people, those who do the work and those who take the credit. Try to be in the first group; there is less competition there." (Indira Gandhi)

- Make some notes about yourself under the following headings. Write at least two facts in each category.

Education:
Ambitions/Plans:

Hobbies:
Skills:

- a) Write about yourself. Use the information from exercise 2 and the phrases given below.

My name is ... and I live in ...

In my family ...

I attend ... school, where I study several subjects: ...

The exam results I have achieved are: ... The subject(s) that interest(s) me most is (are) ..., because ...

My hobbies and interests are: ...

I enjoy it/them because ...

In the future, I hope to ... and to ...

I think I would be good at ..., because ...

b) Present it to the class.

- Complete the questions. Use the words from the box below.

working, prefer, organized, done, tell, relevant, clear

- What kinds of jobs have you ... before?
- Do you have other ... experience?
- Well, for example, have you ... anything at school?

UNIT 7

School Life

Lesson 61

Schools



Після деяких дієслів вживається **to** + інфінітив.

Напр.: I decided to help my classmate with his homework.

We all wanted to have more English classes per week.

- Такими дієсловами є: **to agree, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, expect, fail, forget, hate, help, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, plan, prefer, promise, refuse, remember, tend, try, want, would like, would love.**

- Після дієслів **to make, to let**, а також після модальних дієслів **can, may, must** інфінітив уживається без частки **to**.

Напр.: The teacher let us rewrite the test.

Mother made me repeat the poem again.

You may go home.

1. Fill in the gaps with a verb from the box below. Put it in the correct form.

enter, lend, visit, take, sell, write, apologise, tell, stay, finish

1. They managed ... the task in time.
2. She refused ... him her car.
3. Linda wants ... university.
4. The teacher promised ... us to the local university next week.
5. She will not let me ... any more.
6. Nick agreed ... me his old laptop.
7. I'd love ... the USA one day.
8. The teacher made him ... for his behaviour.
9. I forgot ... a composition.
10. Could you ... me the time, please?



2. a) Listen to the information about Eton College. Answer the following questions.

1. Do students have to pass exams to enter the college?
2. When does the academic year start?
3. When does it finish?
4. Can girls enter public schools in Britain?
5. When do students leave the school?



- b) Listen for the second time and correct the mistakes in the summary below.



Граматичний
матеріал

Вправи
на формування вмінь
аудіювання та
говоріння

Завдання
на відпрацювання
граматичних
конструкцій

Завдання
на вивчення нового
лексичного матеріалу



Unit 7

SCHOOL LIFE

Lesson 59 Favourite Subject

1. Label the pictures with the names of the subjects. Add some more subjects.



Завдання,
що передбачають
роботу в парах

Lesson 59

2. Put the subjects from exercise one in the correct column.

Sciences	Humanities	Arts	Other Subjects
----------	------------	------	----------------

3. Work in pairs. Discuss:

- which of the subjects you like most and why;
- which subjects are the most useful;
- what other subjects you would like to learn (History of Art, Ethics, Beekeeping, Cyber-security, Dances etc.)

4. Listen, read and remember the words and word combination.

admiration	[æd.mə'reɪʃn]
aesthetic	[i:s'θetɪk]
bee	[bi:]
addiction	[ə'dɪkʃn]
environment	[ɪn'vaɪrənmənt]
honey	['hʌni]
mandatory	['mændətɔ:ri]
purpose	['pə:pəs]
boast	[bəʊst]
harvest	['hɑ:vɪst]
value	['væl]ju:]
receive grades	['rɪ'si:v greɪdz]

5. Read the texts about unusual subjects that children study at school. Answer the questions below.

Interesting lessons make time fly, while boring ones seem to last forever. This is a selection of unusual lessons from around the world.

Japan: Admiration for Nature

The purpose of these lessons is to teach children to enjoy the aesthetic aspect of the environment. Very often modern kids prefer to spend time in front of computers and do not pay much attention to the beauty of nature. The subject involves pupils receiving grades and even taking an exam.



Bashkiria: Beekeeping

More than 100 schools in Bashkiria teach kids to harvest honey. Such lessons teach schoolchildren patience, attentiveness and accuracy.



Вправи
на формування
вмінь читання

UNIT 2

Food

SELF-ASSESSMENT MODULE 2

Part 1

Listening

 Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to each recording twice.

1. What will Paul get at the shop?

A



B



C



2. What fruit do they take?

A



B



C



3. How did the woman cook the onions?

A



B



C



Part 2

Reading

Read the text about the hotel. Decide if the statements (4-8) are true or false.

Meals

Breakfast is served in the dining room 7.30-9.30 a.m. (10.00 a.m. on Sundays). Help yourself from our buffet or order a full cooked breakfast at no extra money. A light breakfast can be served in your room. Dinner is served in the dining room from 7.30 p.m. (Last orders by 9 p.m. please.)

A children's dinner menu is available until 8 p.m. at a low price. The Coffee Shop at the swimming pool is open from 10 a.m. serving a range of drinks, snacks and light meals.

Room service

24-hour room service is not available, but we are happy to bring light meals and snacks to your room for a small extra money when the Coffee Shop is open. Light breakfasts are also available from 7 a.m. Please inform reception the previous evening if you would like breakfast in your room.

Self-Assessment Module 2

Please leave your room by 10 a.m. on the day of your departure to give us time to prepare for the next guests.

4. Breakfast in the dining room costs the same for different meals.
5. Guests can have dinner in the rooms.
6. The dining room closes at 9 p.m.
7. The Coffee Shop is open at the same times as the swimming pool.
8. In the Coffee Shop you can have a three-course meal.

Task 3

Read the sentences below. For sentences (9-13) choose the correct item (A, B, C or D).

9. Recent research shows that eating ... may cause a higher rate of depression.
A dairy C fast food
B favourite food D healthy
10. ... food is often spicy.
A ready made C raw food
B low-fat D healthy
11. ... food is healthy, but not always delicious.
A ready made C fried
B roast D steamed
12. Ukrainian ... includes hundreds of recipes.
A kitchen C meal
B dish D cuisine
13. ... all the ingredients together until they are blended.
A boil C fry
B whisk D grill

Task 4

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Add *may* to express probability.

to rain, to help, to arrive, to know, to snow, to be, to come, to be late

14. Take your umbrella as it ... today.
15. He is still at work. He ... I'm afraid.
16. Look at those dark clouds! It ... heavily.
17. He ... later because his flight has been delayed.
18. He ... tomorrow if he has time.
19. They ... at home now, but I'm not sure!
20. He ... you with your work if you ask him.
21. Phone her! She ... where the kids are!

Підсумковий урок
з теми

Завдання для
самоконтролю

Різномірні
завдання для
перевірки знань

UNIT 2 Food

Lesson 22

Eating Out

1. Work in pairs. Discuss whether you prefer to celebrate your birthday at home or at a café.
2. Answer the following questions using the ideas below.



For students who prefer to celebrate birthday at home

What are the advantages of inviting your friends home for your birthday celebration?

Introduction: what you are going to talk about

Advantages:

- 1) cheaper
- 2) can play own music
- 3) ...
- 4) ...

Conclusions: a short summary

For students who prefer to celebrate birthday at a café

What are the advantages of inviting your friends to a café for your birthday celebration?

Introduction: what you are going to talk about

Advantages:

- 1) do not need to spend time on cooking / cleaning
- 2) can order different dishes
- 3) ...
- 4) ...

Conclusions: a short summary

3. Listen to the dialogues. Role-play them.

1. *Waiter:* Hello, Can I help you?
Jack: Yes, I'd like to have some lunch.
Waiter: Would you like a starter?
Jack: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, please.
Waiter: And what would you like for your main course?
Jack: I'd like grilled chicken with potatoes.
Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?
Jack: Yes, I'd like a cup of raspberry tea, please.
Waiter: Would strawberry tea be OK? We don't have raspberry tea.
Jack: That would be fine.

Вправи на
формування вмінь
діалогічного
мовлення

Lesson 39

3. Think whether it is better to use *throughout* or *during* in the gaps.

1. He stayed with her ... her long illness.
2. He was happy with his wife ... their 30-year-old marriage.
3. ... her life, she always took care of others.
4. I cried ... the whole movie.
5. They were arguing ... the meeting.

4. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and discuss:

- what installation art is;
- you have ever seen installation artworks;
- what museums you have ever visited.



5. Read the text about installation art. What is installation art?

Installation art is a new approach. The term is used to describe huge constructions, often designed for a specific place or for a **temporary** period of time. Installation artworks often **occupy** the whole room and the spectator has to walk through in order to understand the work of art. Some installations, however, can only be viewed from a doorway, or one end of a room. Usually, installation artists create their pieces for specific locations.

Most works of installation art are large. Their size **enable** viewers to become completely **immersed** in each larger-than-life environment. In many cases it even allows them to sit, stand, or walk through it.

Unlike sculptures, paintings, and similar pieces, installations are usually planned with certain sites in mind, from rooms in galleries and museums to outdoor spaces.

Museo Atlantico is an underwater **contemporary** art museum located in the Atlantic Ocean. Artist Jason de Caires Taylor has sculpted a series of hyperrealistic figures that appear to aimlessly walk along the seabed.

In 2017 the Italian artist Lorenzo Quinn **erected** a huge sculpture showing two large hands



Тексти для читання,
що мають великий
пізнавальний,
розважальний
і виховний потенціал

ADDITIONAL READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Choose from (A-G) the one which best fits each space (1-7).

THE CASE OF THE RED SATIN PURSE

Chapter Two Happy Birthday!

Mila led us to a tidy row of stores on Waverly Avenue. We stopped about ten feet from Huck's Hardware. Joey pointed to the ground beside a row of bushes. "We found it right here," he said.

I knelt down with my magnifying glass. The dirt was wet from last night's rain. Mila stood up, so were my pants. "Yes."

"It rained hard last night," Mila noted. "But the satin purse was covered. The owner must have dropped the purse this morning."

"Makes sense to me," I agreed. (1) _____

Ralphie read over my shoulder. He murmured, "The corner store sells candies, and wrapping paper."

"But what about the cake?" I wondered aloud. "That's the important part at the writing. All capital letters. Three exclamation points. The items on the list. Candies, cards, wrapping paper. I'd bet my best birthday cake is here."

"Where can you get a cake around here?" Mila asked. "Joey and Ralphie grinned happily. They exclaimed, (2) _____

"Ching, ching. Bells jangled when we opened the door. Two yobs at the counter. Grandma herself was nowhere to be seen. Napping. I always had picked up a birthday cake this morning."

"Why should we tell you?" the taller of the two asked.

(3) _____ I explained "I'm working on a case." I handed her

"Need a Mystery Solved?"

Call Jigsaw Jones

Or Mila Yeh,

Private Eyes!

For a Dollar a Day,

We Make Problems Go Away!

555-4323

That got her attention. The tall girl pulled out a book to look through. "She told us. A man came in and bought two chocolate cakes. Then an older woman picked up a strawberry shortcake."

"Mmmmm," Joey moaned. "I love strawberries."

166

Тексти для позакласного читання

Grammar Reference

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

ДОКОНАНІ ЧАСИ (PERFECT TENSES)

Теперішній доконаний час (Present Perfect Tense)

Present Perfect вживається, щоб показати, що дія щойно відбулася. На час дії вказують такі обставинні слова як **lately** — нещодавно, **since** — відтоді; **already** — вже, **just** — щойно, **never** — ніколи, **ever** — коли-небудь, **yet** — **this week/month/year**.

Стверджувальна форма **Present Perfect** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **have** або **has** і III форми дієслова (**Past Participle**).

Has вживається з третьою особою однини. Правильні дієслова утворюють III форму за допомогою закінчення **-ed**. Неправильні дієслова мають свою форму, яку потрібно запам'ятати.

Напр.: I have just opened the window. Я щойно відчинив вікно.
He has just opened the window. Він щойно відчинив вікно.

Питальна форма **Present Perfect** утворюється за загальним правилом. Питання доповнює дієслово **(have/has)** ставиться перед підметом.

Напр.: — Have you opened the window?
— Yes, I have. / No, I have not (haven't).
Why have you not told me about him?
Why haven't you put on your cap?

Заперечна форма **Present Perfect** утворюється за допомогою частки **not** ставиться після допоміжного дієслова **(have/has)**.

Напр.: I have not (haven't) opened the window.
He has not (hasn't) opened the window.

Пасивний стан теперішнього доконаного часу (**the Present Perfect Passive**) утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **have/has been** та III форми дієслова (**Past Participle**).

Напр.: The book has been read. Книга прочитана.

У питальній формі перше допоміжне дієслово **(have/has)** ставиться перед підметом.

Напр.: Has the book been read? Книга прочитана?

У заперечній формі частка **not** ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова **(have/has)**.

Напр.: The book has not been read. Книга не прочитана.

Минулий доконаний час (Past Perfect Tense)

Past Perfect вживається, щоб показати, що дія 1) відбулася раніше минулої дії або 2) вже закінчилася до певного моменту в минулому.

На час дії вказують такі обставинні словосполучення, як: **by two o'clock**, **time**, **by June**.

Стверджувальна форма **Past Perfect** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **had** і III форми дієслова (**Past Participle**).

Напр.: I had finished the book by two o'clock.

Напр.: She had married him by June.

Напр.: He had left the house by two o'clock.

Напр.: They had been married for ten years.

Напр.: She had known him for years.

Напр.: He had lived in London for years.

Напр.: They had been friends for years.

Напр.: She had been married for years.

Напр.: He had lived in London for years.

Напр.: They had been friends for years.

Напр.: She had been married for years.

Напр.: He had lived in London for years.

Напр.: They had been friends for years.

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Напр.: They had been friends for years.

Напр.: She had been married for years.

Напр.: He had lived in London for years.

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Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

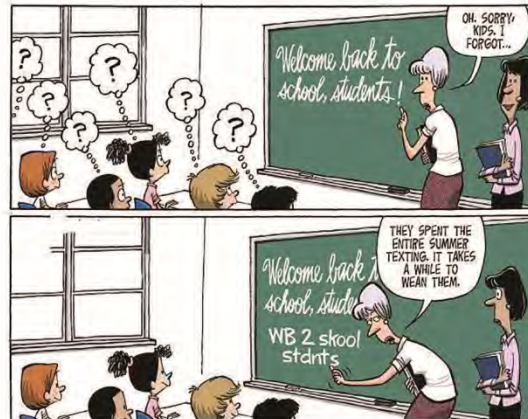
3. Listen to the dialogues. Role-play them.



- I. *Waiter:* Hello, Can I help you?
Jack: Yes, I'd like to have some lunch.
Waiter: Would you like a starter?
Jack: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, please.
Waiter: And what would you like for your main course?
Jack: I'd like grilled chicken with potatoes.
Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?
Jack: Yes, I'd like a cup of raspberry tea, please.
Waiter: Would strawberry tea be OK? We don't have raspberry tea.
Jack: That would be fine.

- II. *Waiter:* Can I bring you anything else?
Jack: No thank you. Just the bill.
Waiter: Certainly.
Jack: How much is the lunch?
Waiter: That's \$36.75.
Jack: Here you are. Thank you very much.
Waiter: You're welcome. Have a good day.
Jack: Thank you. Same to you.

7. Read the following jokes about school. Role-play them in class.



- Q: What did you learn in school today?
A: Not enough, I have to go back tomorrow!

- Teacher:* Now, John, what are you doing — learning something?
Student: No, Sir! I'm listening to you!

A teacher says to her class one day, "Whoever answers my next question, can go home". A boy throws his bag out the window.
The teacher asks, "Who just threw that?"
The boy says, "Me! I'm going home now".

The professor rapped on his desk and shouted, "Gentlemen, order!"
The class yelled, "Beer!"

6. Listen to the conversation. Role-play it.



- A: What do you feel like eating this morning?
B: I usually have just a bowl of cereal.
A: The most important meal of the day is breakfast.
B: Yeah, but I don't usually have time to eat a big breakfast.
A: You can always make an easy breakfast.
B: What do you make?
A: All I make is oatmeal, toast, and some orange juice.
B: That sounds pretty good.
A: I like it, and it's a fast meal.
B: That is a very quick meal to make.
A: I can make it for you if you like.
B: Oatmeal and toast sounds good to me.

7. Discuss with your classmate what you usually eat for breakfast. Explain why your breakfast is good.



8. Which of the following sayings do you like most? Explain them in your own words.



Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

Favourite Dishes

1. Discuss with the classmate what dishes you usually cook and how you serve the table when guests come to you.
2. Guests will come to you tomorrow. Write a list of food products you need to prepare the dishes. Compare your list with the classmate's.
3. Look at the pictures. Decide which dish you would choose. Explain why you like it.



5. Read the dialogue and make up a similar one. Act it out with your classmate.

A: What's on ICTV at eight o'clock?

B: As far as I can remember, there's a jazz concert.

A: Do you mind if I watch it?

B: No, I am looking forward to it too.

6. Match the italicized words to the pictures. Then make up the exchanges and role-play them with your classmate.

Model: A: Do you mind if I watch the documentary on NTN?

B: Actually, I'd rather see the play on ICTV.

A: ... *serial* ... channel 5?

B: ... *news* ... channel 1.

A: ... *weather forecast* ... MTV?

B: ... *discussion* ... ICTV.

A: ... *science fiction film* ... channel 2?

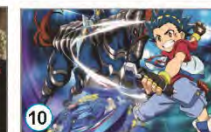
B: ... *horror film* ... channel 4.

A: ... *soap opera* ... channel 3?

B: ... *western* ... 1+1.

A: ... *feature film* ... 1+1.

B: ... *cartoons* ... channel 5.



Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:

1. Work in pairs. Role-play short conversations about cinema or films. Use the phrases given below.

Model: A: What do you think of horror films?
B: I absolutely hate them. They arouse a feeling of fear and anxiety.

Asking for Personal Views:

What do you think of...?
What's your opinion of...?
How do you feel about...?
How do you like...?

Expressing Likes:

I really like/love...
I'm really very fond of/interested in...
I find ... really interesting/
fascinating/exciting.

Expressing Dislikes:

I (absolutely) hate/can't stand...
I'm not (very) interested in...
I don't fancy...
I find ... rather boring/dull/etc.

Expressing Indifference:

It doesn't bother me either way.
It doesn't concern me.

I don't care.
It's OK/all right I suppose.

I don't have an opinion on it.

Explaining what you like about something:

What I like most is...
I really like the way...

Explaining what you don't like about something:

What bothers/annoys me the most is...

2. a) Work in pairs. Write five reasons for high level of mortality and low median age in Ukraine. Present them to class.

b) Listen attentively to other pairs. Complete the chart in your exercise book.

Reasons I have written

Reasons my classmates have presented

c) Compare the two lists of reasons. Choose the most reasonable.

d) Tell the class about high level of mortality and low median age in Ukraine and their reasons.

2. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

1. What pictures by Gainsborough do you know?
2. Did Gainsborough paint only portraits?
3. Who was the first great English artist?
4. What is the subject of Gainsborough's picture "The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher"?

The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher.
T. Gainsborough



3. a) Match the pictures to the kinds of painting.



Master William Opie
by John Opie

- a) cubism ['kju:bɪzəm]
- b) abstractionism [æb'strækʃnɪzəm]
- c) portrait ['pɔ:treɪt]
- d) seascape ['si:skeɪp]
- e) impressionism [ɪm'preʃənɪzəm]
- f) landscape ['lændskeɪp]



Sportsmen by Kazimir
Malevich



A Country Landscape
by James Edwin Meadows



Evening Song
by Sir George Clausen



Mandolin and Guitar by Pablo Picasso



The Ninth Wave by Ivan Aivazovsky

b) Listen and check.

c) Say whether these pictures were painted from nature, memory, or imagination.

4. Discuss in small groups what kinds of painting you prefer. Explain why.

Концепція: Комунікативний підхід:



6. Say:

1. Which other rules you would recommend to introduce in your school.
2. What rules in your school are not necessary.

Happy and Healthy

1. Look at the pictures. Which of them refer to a healthy lifestyle? Describe the pictures.



5. a) What should a good café have? Say which points are good and which ones are bad.

- a wide choice of dishes
- slow waiters
- fast service
- high prices
- good music
- comfortable seats
- a no-smoking policy
- fresh food
- dirty tables
- clean toilets
- delicious dishes
- helpful staff
- much space
- national dishes

- b) Now choose which points are the most important for a good café. Explain your choice.

1. a) Look at the picture. Describe what is there on the table.



- b) Can you cook any of these dishes? Say how to cook them.

Концепція: Інтегрований підхід:

UNIT 4 Art

Lesson 38

Favourite Paintings



В англійській мові часто вживаються прийменники часу, зокрема **during, for** та **since**.

During вживається тоді, коли хочемо сказати, *коли* щось трапилось; **for** — щоб сказати, як *довго* це тривало.

Наприклад: The artist lived in France **during** the summer.

He was there **for** two months.

It rained **during** the night for two hours.

Since означає з певного часу.

Наприклад: It has been raining **since** morning.

The artist has been living here **since** 2004.

У такому випадку ми зазвичай вживаємо присудок у **Present Perfect Continuous** (чи **Present Perfect**, якщо дієслово не вживається в формі **Continuous**).

1. Fill in the gaps using **during, for** or **since**.

1. I had a strange experience ... my vacation.
2. I stayed with them ... three weeks.
3. Many important questions arose ... the discussion.
4. I haven't been to the Louvre ... years.
5. I met an old friend of mine ... my stay in London.
6. He has been away ... Tuesday.
7. She has been living in London ... 1997.
8. I have known about it ... June.
9. They have played chess together every Sunday ... five years.
10. I haven't taken any photograph ... half a year.

2. Make your own sentences with **during, for** or **since**.

3. Look at the pictures. Which do you like most? Why?



The Wheat Sifters
by Gustave Courbet



The Kiss
by Gustav Klimt



The Red Tower in Halle
by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner

Lesson 38



Sunflowers
by Vincent Van Gogh



Sistine Madonna
by Raphael



Isabel von Valois
by Sofonisba Anguissola

4. Read how to describe a painting. Discuss in groups what you could add to the recommendations.

How to Describe a Painting

Say which genre the painting belongs to (a portrait, landscape, seascape, townscape, the historical or mythological painting...)

e.g. *To begin with, this painting is a portrait created by...*

Say some information about the artist.

e.g. *This artist lived in the ... century ...*

Give your opinion about the painting (thrilling, true to life, confusing, colourful, romantic, lyrical, powerful, outstanding, heart-breaking, impressive, fascinating, exciting, intriguing...).

e.g. *To my mind, it is a ... picture, which shows ...*

Mention the colours (warm, cold, oppressive, bright, deep, light, soft, delicate, dark...).

e.g. *The picture is painted in ... colours. These colours contrast very well. The dominating colours are ...*

Describe what you can see in the picture (in the centre/middle of the painting we can see a ..., in the foreground (background) there is a ..., on the left/right stands/sits ...).

e.g. *In the middle of the painting there is a ... At first it looks strange, but if you look closely, you can see ...*

Think about the situation:

e.g. *It seems that they are discussing something.*

Describe your feelings and emotions.

e.g. *It is difficult to put into words what I feel looking at the painting.*

In my opinion, it is a real masterpiece.

I am extremely impressed by this painting.

It is brilliant, amazing.

I feel excited looking at the picture.

5. Describe any painting from the Unit you like following the recommendations from exercise 4.

6. Prepare a presentation about your favourite painter. Be ready to describe his/her painting.



Концепція: Інтегрований підхід:



Unit 2

FOOD

Lesson 16

Healthy Food

1. a) Match the words to the pictures.

A Fish and seafood

a) crab [kræb]

b) mussels ['masəlz]

c) prawns ['prɒnz]

d) salmon ['sæmən]






1
2
3
4

B Meat

a) chicken ['tʃɪkən]

b) duck [dʌk]

c) pork [pɔːk]





1
2
3

C Fruit and vegetables

a) banana [bəˈnænə]

b) cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ]

c) cherry ['tʃɛrɪ]

d) cucumber ['kjuːkʌmbə]

e) grapes ['greɪps]

f) lemon ['lemən]

g) melon ['melən]

h) orange [ˈɒrɪndʒ]

i) peach [piːtʃ]

j) pear [peə]

k) red pepper [red 'peɪpə]













7
8
9
10
11

Lesson

16

D Berries

a) blueberry ['bluːberɪ]

b) strawberry ['strɒberɪ]




1
2

E Dairy

a) cottage cheese ['kɒtɪdʒ tʃiːz]

b) ice cream ['aɪs kriːm]

c) yoghurt ['jɒɡərt]





1
2
3

b) Listen and check.

2. Add some words to the list from exercise 1.

3. Give advice on healthy eating.

4. a) Read the text about healthy eating for teens.

Healthy Eating for Teens

As a teenager, your body is going through many physical changes — changes that must be supported by a healthy, balanced diet. Eating healthily doesn't mean giving up your favourite foods. It simply means eating a variety of foods and cutting down on food and drinks high in fat and sugar, such as sugary drinks, crisps, cakes and chocolate. These foods should be eaten less often and in smaller amounts. If you're watching your weight, a healthy, balanced diet is the way to go. Dieting, skipping breakfast or starving yourself don't work. Here are some tips to help you eat more healthily.

Don't skip breakfast. Skipping meals won't help you lose weight and isn't good for you, because you can miss out on important nutrients. Having breakfast will help you get some of the vitamins and minerals you need for good health.

Get your 5 a day. Fruit and vegetables are good sources of many of the vitamins and minerals your body needs during your teenage years. Aim to eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables a day.

Healthier snack ideas. Cut down on food and drinks high in fat, sugar and salt, such as sweets, chocolate bars, cakes, biscuits, sugary drinks and crisps, which are high in calories (energy).






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UNIT 2

Food

Drink a lot. Aim to drink 6 to 8 glasses of water a day. Even unsweetened fruit juice is sugary. Your total of drinks from fruit juice, vegetable juice and smoothies shouldn't be more than 150 ml a day — which is a small glass.



b) Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- If you want to eat healthily, you should stop eating sugary drinks, crisps, cakes and chocolate.
- Skipping meals can help you lose weight.
- You should eat five meals a day.
- Drink 6 to 8 glasses of unsweetened fruit juice.
- Your total drinks shouldn't be more than 150ml a day.

c) Answer the following questions.

- Why it is not good to skip breakfast?
- What kind of food should young people cut down?
- Do you follow these tips? Why?/Why not?

5. Tell the class how healthy your diet is and what you need to improve.

6. Are the following sentences right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.

Model: I am not knowing where to dine. **WRONG.** I do not know where to dine. My mother usually does not cook on weekends. **RIGHT.**

- Does your friend like seafood?
- Nick orders some pizza now.
- I am not wanting rice with my salmon, thanks.
- Are you going to a cafe every day?
- Are you eating out tonight?
- Mary is in the kitchen. She cooks dinner.
- Do you prefer meat or fish?
- We are have lunch with my friends tonight.

7. Guess the riddles.

A: When do you go at red and stop at green?

B: When you're eating a ...

(wordle)

If there are three apples and you take two away, how many apples do you have?

(only)

42

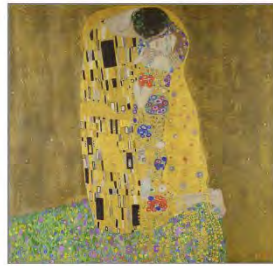


Концепція: Підхід суб'єктної активності:

3. Look at the pictures. Which do you like most? Why?



The Wheat Sifters
by Gustave Courbet



The Kiss
by Gustav Klimt



The Red Tower in Halle
by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner



Sunflowers
by Vincent Van Gogh



Sistine Madonna
by Rafael



Isabel von Valois
by Sofonisba Anguissola

Installation Art

1. Match the pictures to the correct words.



A



B



C



D



E



I



G



F



H



J

- 1) director
- 2) musician
- 3) painter
- 4) sculptor
- 5) ballerina
- 6) singer
- 7) actor
- 8) conductor
- 9) cameraman
- 10) dancer

Концепція: Принципи: доступності і посильності

Lesson 13

Lesson 13

Communication Tools

1. Match word combinations 1–11 to a–k.

1. strengthen	a) mature
2. surf	b) relationship
3. respect	c) sports
4. act	d) videos
5. create	e) privacy
6. make	f) muscles
7. build	g) online
8. respect	h) stories
9. improve	i) trust
10. do	j) advice
11. give	k) opinion

2. Fill in the following sentences with the word combinations from exercise 1.

- Exercises should include activities that ...
- Teenagers like to ... to spend time, find necessary information.
- If people don't ... your ..., tell them about it.
- If you ..., people will respect you.
- It is necessary to ... with your parents.
- To be healthy people must ...
- I like to ... and post them on YouTube.
- At home we ... and then tell them in class.
- You may ... with your classmates.
- She always ... me valuable ...

3. Discuss with your classmates what tools of communication they prefer. Mind the following:

- texting;
- Facebook;
- videochat;
- Instagram;
- face-to-face communication;
- phone calls.

4. Read about the results of the study how young people communicate. Discuss the communication tools you and your classmates use.

As they get older, teenagers start to use communication tools in the same way as adults. They will continue to use such tools as texting, Facebook and video chat, but at the same time, they understand the need to use voice and email as they move the next stage of their lives.

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UNIT 1 Lifestyle

Face-to-face communication is still the most popular among teens. They keep their phone calls brief as they think that phone calls are more suitable for adults.

Video chats are becoming more popular as they combine some attributes of face-to-face interaction with the ease of technology. Often young video chatters use it for homework (just as previous generations used their cell phones and home phones for homework).



Facebook and texting are important tools for dating. After meeting someone in real life, teens will look the person up on Facebook, Twitter before asking him or her on a date — which is of course done via text message. The most common Facebook activity for teens is 'liking'.



Mobile phones are the new smoking. These days, with smoking increasingly unpopular, technology — and particularly the mobile phone — is seen as the most popular social tool.

5. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

- Teenagers prefer face-to-face communication.
- In the past young people used cell phones and home phones for homework.
- Texting messages is often used by teens for dating.
- Smoking is popular among teenagers.

6. Answer the following questions.

- Why do you think young people still prefer face-to-face communication?
- Why do they keep their phone calls brief?
- How are Facebook and texting used for dating?
- What is the most popular social tool? Why?

7. Write what type of communication you prefer and why. Be ready to speak about it in class.

32

Концепція:

Принципи: доступності і посильності

3. Match the pictures to the words or word combinations.



- a) headset / headphones
- b) commercial / advert
- c) satellite dish
- d) remote control
- e) plug it in



2. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

1. What pictures by Gainsborough do you know?
2. Did Gainsborough paint only portraits?
3. Who was the first great English artist?
4. What is the subject of Gainsborough's picture "The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher"?



The Cottage Girl with Dog and Pitcher.
T. Gainsborough

3. a) Match the pictures to the kinds of painting.



- a) cubism ['kju:bɪzəm]
- b) abstractionism [æb'strækʃnɪzəm]
- c) portrait ['pɔ:treɪt]
- d) seascape ['si:skeɪp]
- e) impressionism [ɪm'preʃənɪzəm]
- f) landscape ['lændskeɪp]



Master William Opie
by John Opie

Sportsmen by Kazimir
Malevich



A Country Landscape
by James Edwin Meadows



Evening Song
by sir George Clausen



Mandolin and Guitar by Pablo Picasso



The Ninth Wave by Ivan Aivazovsky

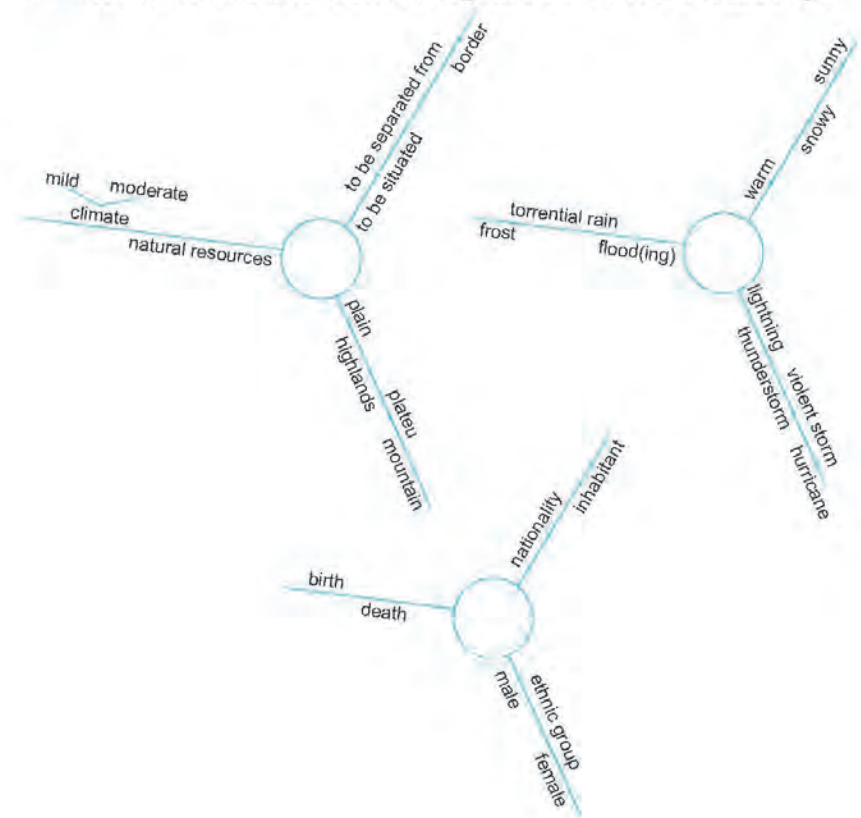
Концепція:

Принципи: свідомості і системності

6. Be ready to speak about Ukraine. Use the mind map.



1. Write down the words which should go in the middle of the word maps.



Концепція:

Принципи: емоційного комфорту

1. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Describe their composition and impression. Use the phrases given below.

Composition: In the foreground/background

In the top/bottom/left-hand corner

To place the figures against the landscape background

Impression: the picture may be moving, lyrical, romantic, and poetic in tone and atmosphere



T. Shevchenko



I. Marchuk



W. Kandinsky



M. Prymachenko

1. Look at the sentences below. Put commas where necessary. How do they change the meaning of the sentences?

Commas are important!

"Let's eat Grandma!"
I like cooking my family and pets.
We are going to cut and paste kids!



4. Look at the photos. Say:



- what instruments the children are playing;
- who of the famous people can play these instruments.

Концепція:

Принципи: емоційного комфорту

4. Fill in the table in your exercise book. You may add your own ideas.

Advice	What to do
Be positive	
Be respectful	
Be open and honest	
Keep interactions mature	
Be appreciative	
Avoid unnecessary arguments	

3. Do the quiz and then read in the box below what kind of person you are.

Tick the statements which are true for you.

- I prefer to go out than to watch a film on my own.
- I always remember my friends' birthdays.
- I am a member of at least one club or association.
- I always ask for an explanation if I don't understand.
- I want to be famous in future.
- I hate spending a lot of time indoors by myself.
- People say that I'm easy to get to know.
- I enjoy going to parties and clubs.
- I always answer my mobile phone — even when I don't know who is calling.
- I believe it's always better to say what you think.

8-10 ticks
You are a very outgoing, extrovert person — you enjoy being the centre of attention. Some people find you bossy and dominating — but you don't care.
4-7 ticks
You are really outgoing and like spending time with other people.
0-3 ticks
You are an introvert — you are a rather shy person and enjoy spending time on your own in peace and quiet.

3. Look at the pictures. Say which extra-curricular activities you would take up. Give your reasons.



Електронна складова підручника

		7912706
		8544170
		3216779

4075509

6819834

3395228

check

try again

Do, go or play? Fill in the blanks with the right verb.

Match the words from the text with their equivalent on the right. True or False?

beloved		well-built	1. Lucy's grandfather is named John.		
big		tolerant	2. He is a teacher.		
strong		large	3. They spend a lot of time together.		
		loving	4. Lucy has got a sister.		
		adored	5. Her grandfather lives alone.		
		make-believe			
		unreal			
		adult			
		comic			

Back to the text



RED VELVET CHEESECAKE



ROASTED CHICKEN



BARBECUE

My grandparents live in a lovely cottage

Read the text.



My grandfather and Anthony is my grandfather. They are old and their faces wrinkled but they still keep their kindness, specially my grandfather. The cottage in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. The house is not very big but my grandmother keeps it only got one floor and the attic. Inside there are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a small living room, a try. In the house there is only one bathroom. The house has got a fireplace, a chimney and a spacious balcony at the back with a fine view. In front of the house there is a beautiful garden full of flowers and colour. I am Catherine and their oldest granddaughter and I usually visit my grandparents at weekends. I love my grandparents and the peace and quietness of their presence and surroundings.

1. ☐ 4. ☐
2. ☐ 5. ☐
3. ☐ 6. ☐

True or False?

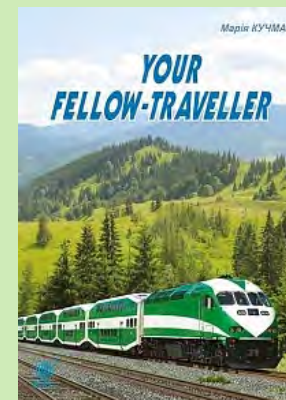
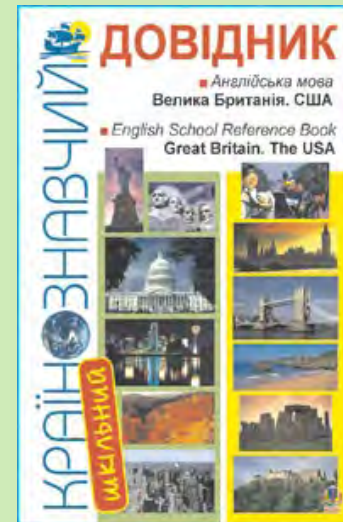
1. Catherine is Emily's granddaughter. >

check

try again

Додаткові навчально-методичні видання:

- * English. Таблиці для розвитку лексичних та граматичних навичок. 1-9 кл. Навч. посіб.
- * Шкільний англо-український словник з ілюстраціями і прикладами.
- * Шкільний країнознавчий довідник. Велика Британія. США.
- * English. Business Correspondence : навчальний посібник.
- * Your fellow-traveller. Навчальний посібник.





Дякую за увагу