

Exam	Cost (rub)	Reading+ Writing (min)		Listening (min)	Speaking (min for a pair)
Starters	800	20		20	5
Movers	800	30		25	7
Flyers	800	40		25	9
KET	950	60		30	10
PET	950	90		35	12
FCE	1450	R- 1h20	W- 1h15	40	14

What to prepare before the lesson!!! lesson 37

1. Laminated group info+ attendance records+students' records.

2. Print:



*Let's congratulate January students!!!!
Happy Birthday!!!*

Things to do:

1. Socks/Shoe covers



2. Stationery boxes

Pencil / Pen Box



3. Copybooks to sign



4. Who is on duty?

(+1 more club)



January 2021						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

From the 1st to 10th:

- Дригалева Настя (04.02)
- Трусов Марк (04.02)
- Дейнега Дарья (10.02)
- Егорова Анна (04.02)
- Кругачикова Катя (09.02)
- Якименко Софья (05.02)
- Сидоренко Настя (10.02)



From the 21st to 31st:

- Бережничкина Дина (25.02)
- Мухоморова Анастасия (27.02)
- Антонова Анна (25.02)

HAPPY BIRTHDAY
my best wishes



From the 11th to 20th:

- Воскресенский Руслан (14.02)
- Соболева Мария (14.02)
- Зеленова Софья (22.02)
- Кадникова Анна (13.02)
- Безбородов Софья (14.02)
- Корчагин Артём (13.02)
- Нераменко Анна (13.02) / бр.



40-WhatsApp question:

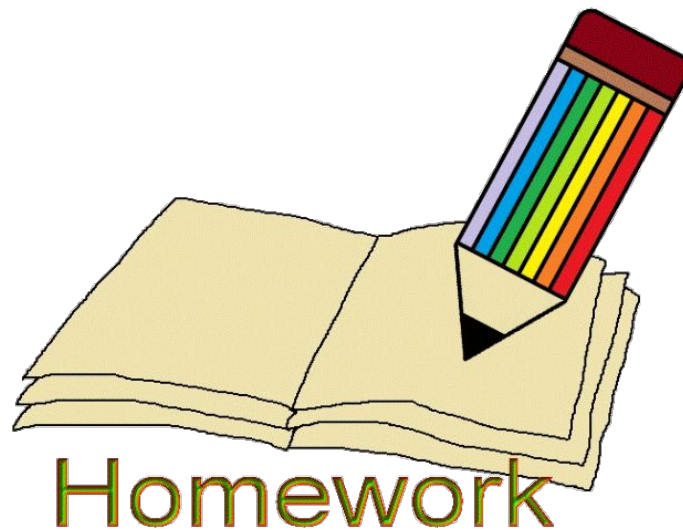
The phrases to express your opinion:

- *Personally, I think / believe*
- *In my opinion / view,*
- *If you ask me,*
- *To my mind,*
- *As far as I am concerned,*
- *It seems to me that*



-What is something that you really like about yourself?

-If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it be and why?



Home task: Выдаётся на уроке
в понедельник 01.02.2021 Сделать на среду
03.02.2021

1. Grammar revision p.327-330

2.Watch the video of FCE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jaMzeWJT_I8



Future

3.1 I'm tired. to bed now. Goodnight.

- A** I go **B** I'm going

3.2 tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

- A** I'm not working **B** I don't work **C** I won't work

3.3 That bag looks heavy. you with it.

- A** I'm helping **B** I help **C** I'll help

3.4 I think the weather be nice later.

- A** will **B** shall **C** is going to

3.5 'Anna is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. her this evening.'

- A** I visit **B** I'm going to visit **C** I'll visit

3.6 We're late. The film by the time we get to the cinema.

- A** will already start **B** will be already started **C** will already have started

3.7 Don't worry late tonight.

- A** if I'm **B** when I'm **C** when I'll be **D** if I'll be

Modals

4.1 The fire spread through the building very quickly, but fortunately everybody

A was able to escape **B** managed to escape **C** could escape

4.2 I'm so tired I for a week.

A can sleep **B** could sleep **B** could have slept

4.3 The story be true, but I don't think it is.

A might **B** can **C** could **D** may

4.4 Why did you stay at a hotel when you were in Paris? You with Sarah.

A can stay **B** could stay **C** could have stayed

4.5 'I've lost one of my gloves.' 'You it somewhere.'

A must drop **B** must have dropped **C** must be dropping

D must have been dropping

4.6 'Why wasn't Amy at the meeting yesterday?' 'She about it.'

A might not know **B** may not know **C** might not have known

D may not have known

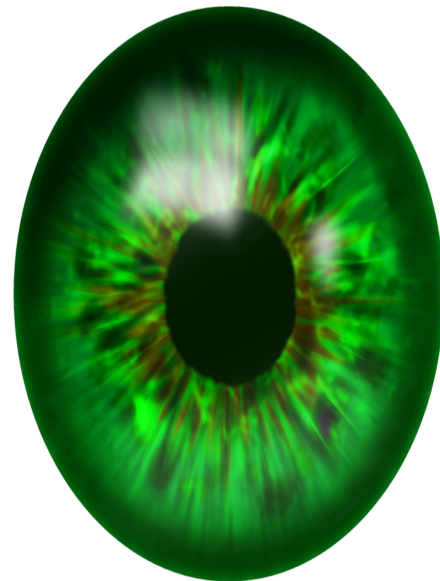
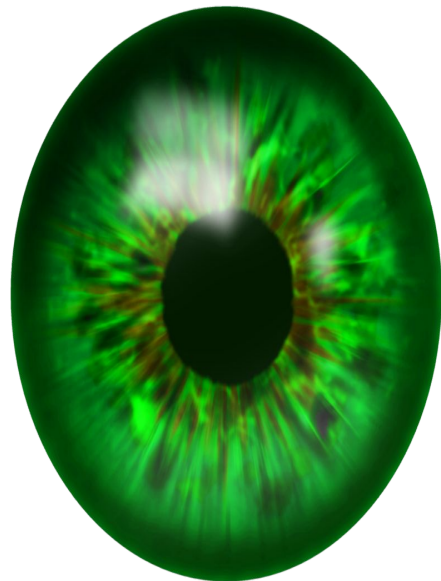
4.7 What was the problem? Why leave early?

A had you to **B** did you have to **C** must you **D** you had to

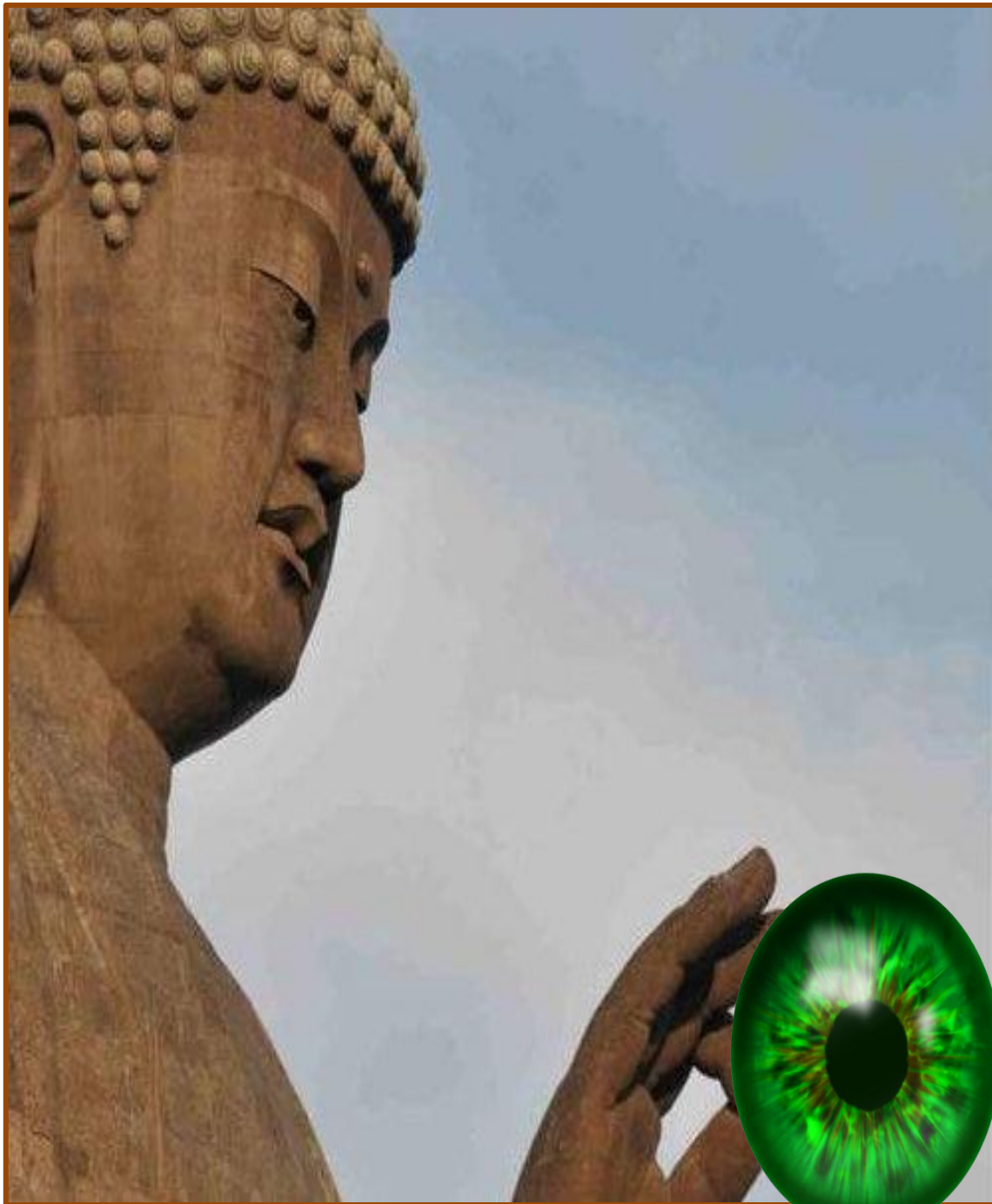
4.8 We've got plenty of time. We hurry.

A don't need to **B** mustn't **C** needn't

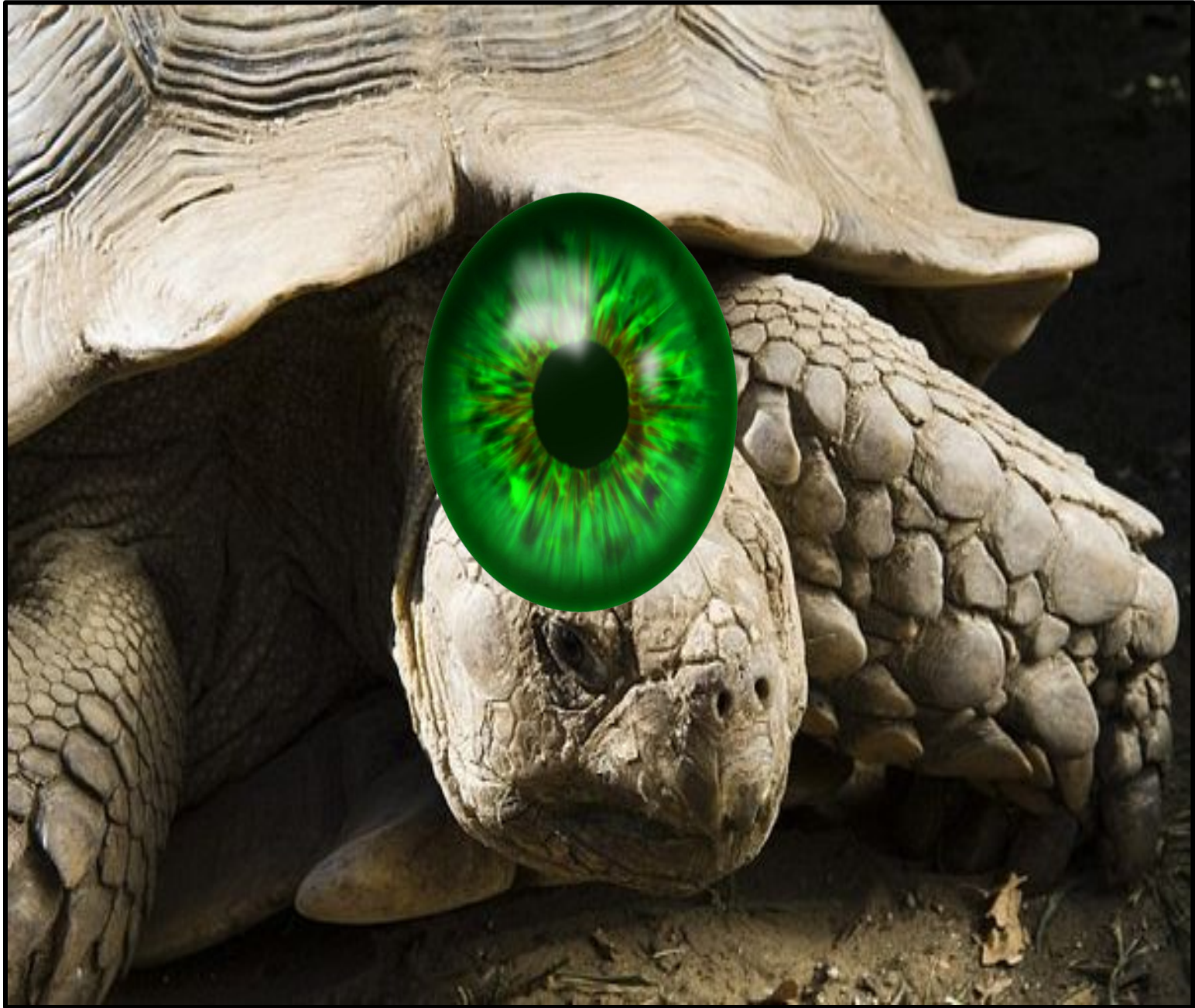
WHAT'S HIDING?













- 4.9 You missed a great party last night. You Why didn't you?
A must have come **B** should have come **C** ought to have come
D had to come
- 4.10 Jane won the lottery. I a car with the money she'd won.
A suggested that she buy **B** suggested that she should buy
C suggested her to buy **D** suggested that she bought
- 4.11 You're always at home. You out more often.
A should go **B** had better go **C** had better to go
- 4.12 It's late. It's time home.
A we go **B** we must go **C** we should go **D** we went **E** to go
- 4.13 a little longer, but I really have to go now.
A I'd stay **B** I'll stay **C** I can stay **D** I'd have stayed

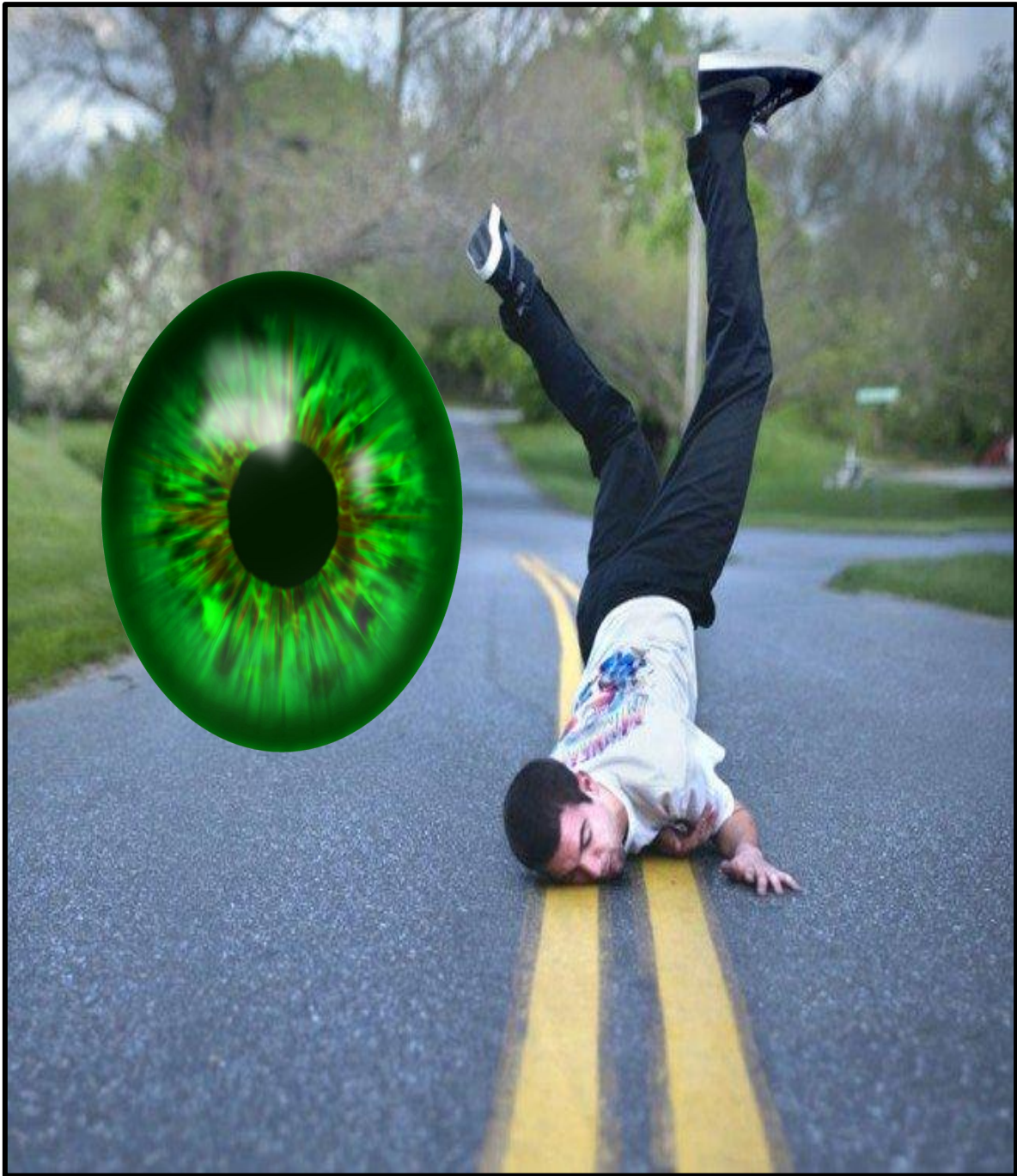
If and wish

- 5.1 I'm not going to bed yet. I'm not tired. If I to bed now,
I wouldn't sleep.
A go **B** went **C** had gone **D** would go
- 5.2 If I were rich, a lot.
A I'll travel **B** I can travel **C** I would travel **D** I travelled
- 5.3 I wish I have to work tomorrow, but unfortunately I do.
A don't **B** didn't **C** wouldn't **D** won't

- 5.4 The view was wonderful. If a camera with me, I would have taken some pictures.
A I had **B** I would have **C** I would have had **D** I'd had
- 5.5 The weather is horrible. I wish it raining.
A would stop **B** stopped **C** stops **D** will stop

Passive

- 6.1 We by a loud noise during the night.
A woke up **B** are woken up **C** were woken up **D** were waking up
- 6.2 A new supermarket is going to next year.
A build **B** be built **C** be building **D** building
- 6.3 There's somebody walking behind us. I think
A we are following **B** we are being following **C** we are followed
D we are being followed
- 6.4 'Where?' 'In Chicago.'
A were you born **B** are you born **C** have you been born
D did you born
- 6.5 There was a fight at the party, but nobody
A was hurt **B** got hurt **C** hurt
- 6.6 Jane to phone me last night, but she didn't.
A supposed **B** is supposed **C** was supposed
- 6.7 Where? Which hairdresser did you go to?
A did you cut your hair **B** have you cut your hair
C did you have cut your hair **D** did you have your hair cut











Reported speech

- 7.1 Paul left the room suddenly. He said he to go.
A had **B** has **C** have
- 7.2 Hi, Joe. I didn't expect to see you. Sonia said you
in hospital.
A are **B** were **C** was **D** should be
- 7.3 Ann and left.
A said goodbye to me **B** said me goodbye **C** told me goodbye

Questions and auxiliary verbs

- 8.1 'What time ?' 'At 8.30.'
A starts the film **B** does start the film **C** does the film start
- 8.2 'Do you know where ?' 'No, he didn't say.'
A Tom has gone **B** has Tom gone **C** has gone Tom
- 8.3 The police officer stopped us and asked us where
A were we going **B** are we going **C** we are going **D** we were going

8.4 'Do you think it will rain?' '.....'
A I hope not. **B** I don't hope. **C** I don't hope so.

8.5 'You don't know where Karen is,.....?' 'Sorry, I have no idea.'
A don't you **B** do you **C** is she **D** are you

-ing and to ...

9.1 You can't stop me..... what I want.
A doing **B** do **C** to do **D** that I do

9.2 I must go now. I promised..... late.
A not being **B** not to be **C** to not be **D** I wouldn't be

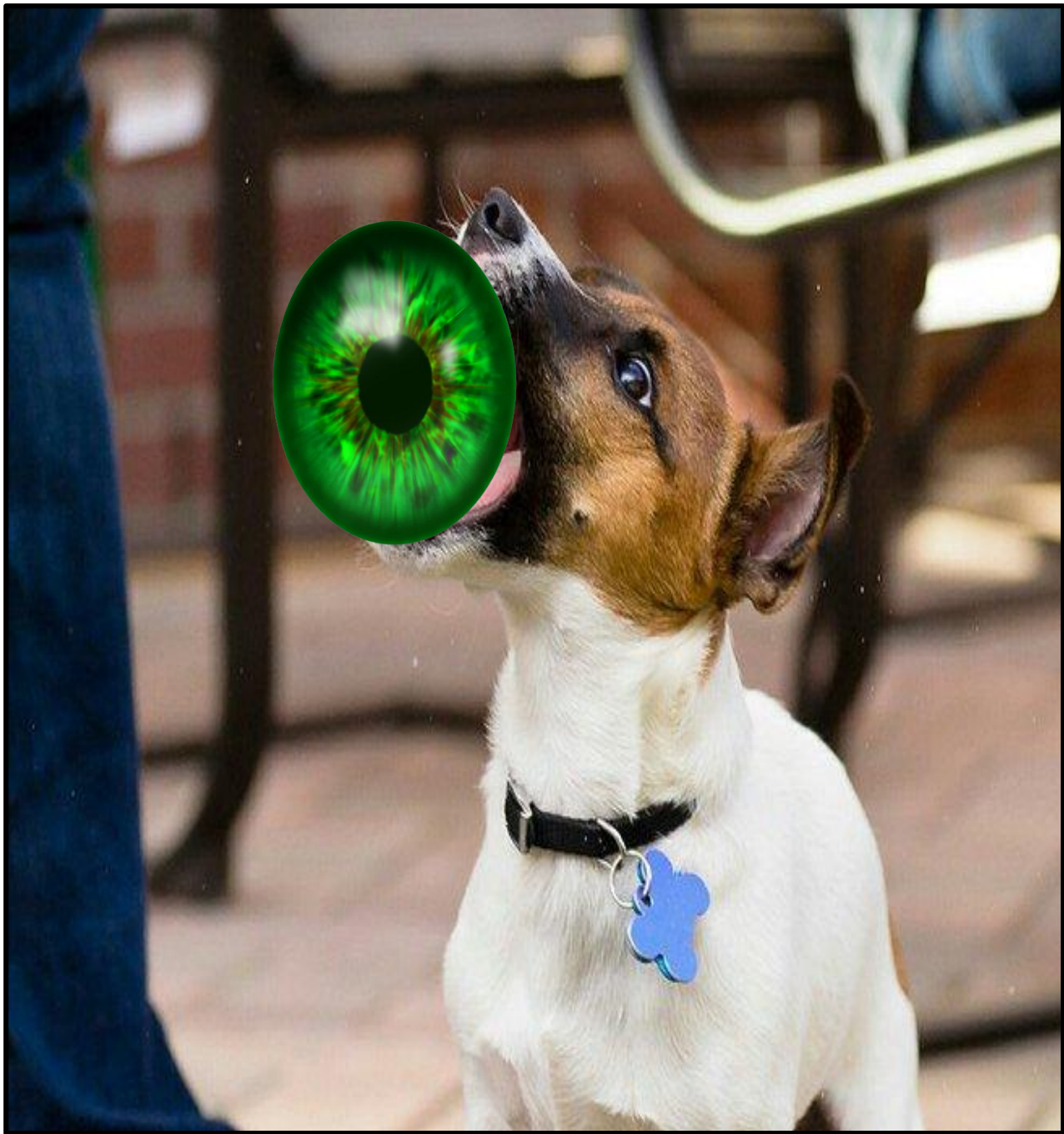
9.3 Do you want..... with you or do you want to go alone?
A me coming **B** me to come **C** that I come **D** that I will come

9.4 I know I locked the door. I clearly remember..... it.
A locking **B** to lock **C** to have locked

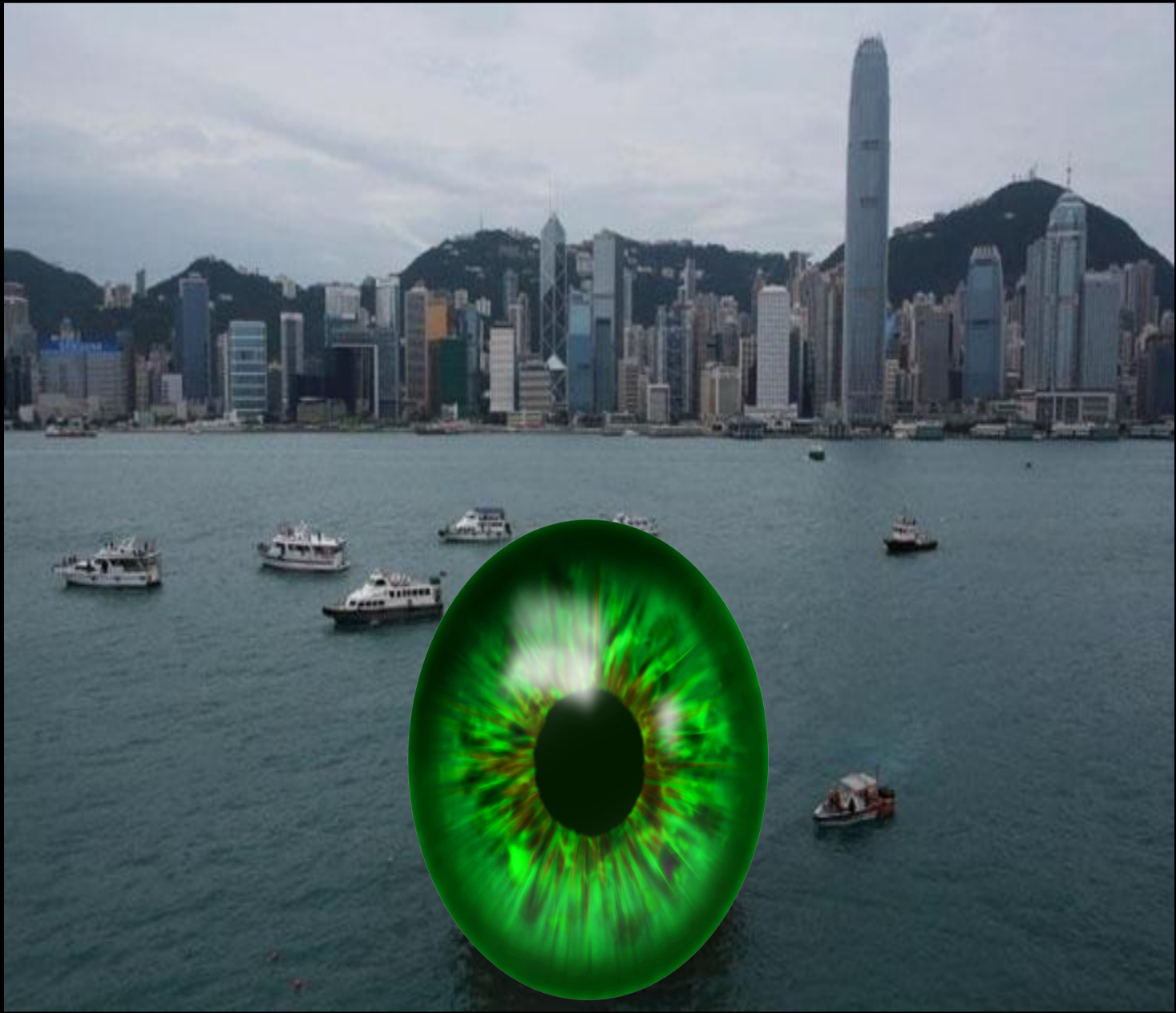
9.5 She tried to be serious, but she couldn't help.....
A laughing **B** to laugh **C** that she laughed **D** laugh

9.6 Paul lives in Berlin now. He likes..... there.
A living **B** to live

9.7 It's not my favourite job, but I like..... the kitchen as often as possible.
A cleaning **B** clean **C** to clean **D** that I clean









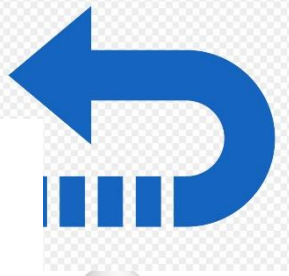
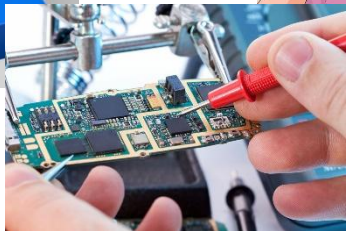
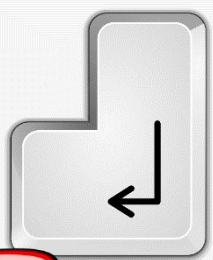


- 9.8 I'm tired. I'd rather out this evening, if you don't mind.
A not going **B** not to go **C** don't go **D** not go
- 9.9 I'd rather anyone what I said.
A you don't tell **B** not you tell **C** you didn't tell **D** you wouldn't tell
- 9.10 Are you looking forward on holiday?
A going **B** to go **C** to going **D** that you go
- 9.11 When Lisa came to Britain, she had to get used on the left.
A driving **B** to driving **C** to drive
- 9.12 I'm thinking a house. Do you think that's a good idea?
A to buy **B** of to buy **C** of buying **D** about buying
- 9.13 I had no a place to stay. In fact it was surprisingly easy.
A difficulty to find **B** difficulty finding **C** trouble to find
D trouble finding
- 9.14 I phoned the restaurant a table.
A for reserve **B** to reserve **C** for reserving **D** for to reserve
- 9.15 James doesn't speak very clearly.
A It is difficult to understand him. **B** He is difficult to understand.
C He is difficult to understand him.

Phrasal Verbs and equivalent Single-word verbs

Ask out -
 Break in -
 Call off -
 Carry on -
 Check in -
 Check over -
 Clean up -
 Come back -
 Come in -
 Figure out -
 Find out -
 Fix up -
 Go back -
 Go down -
 Go up -

invite
 rob, steal
 cancel
 continue
 register
 review
 organize
 return (here)
 enter
 solve
 discover, realize
 repair, restore
 return (there)
 decrease
 increase



A secretary should write unknown words for the dictation!

Невозмутимый как огурец as cool as a cucumber

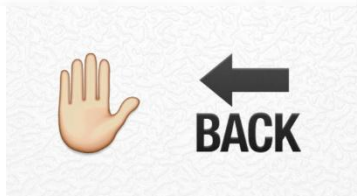
(относится к человеку, который способен контролировать свои чувства и эмоции, не поддается панике и невозмутим в любой ситуации. Вот только почему его сравнивают с огурцом остается загадкой)



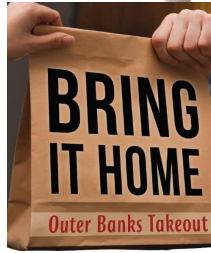
Phrasal Verbs and equivalent Single-word verbs

Grow up -
 Keep on -
 Hold back -
 Leave out -
 Look at -
 Look for -
 Look over -
 Pass away -
 Pick out -
 Pick up -
 Put away -
 Put out -
 Put together -
 Show up -
 Take out -

mature
 continue
 prevent
 omit
 observe
 search
 inspect, study
 die
 choose, select
 take
 store
 produce
 assemble
 appear
 remove



UP
Shows



Посинеть



blue in the face

(означает выдохнуться, обессилеть,
изнемогать, стараться что-то сделать
до посинения, до хрипоты, до потери
сознания, хоть ты тресни.)

Defining pronouns

(определённые обобщающие местоимения)

All (всё)	-When all is said... - All the doors are closed.	-Когда все сказано ... -Все двери закрыты.
Both (оба)	-The pause was painful to both . - Both girls have come.	-Пауза была болезненной для обеих сторон. -Обе девушки пришли.
Every (каждый)	- Every poem was genius. (Используется как определение перед существительным!)	-Каждый стих был гениальным.
Each (каждый)	- Each feels nervous. (Глагол после Each в единственном числе!) -He paid a dollar each . -I remember each phrase.	-Каждый нервничает. -Он заплатил доллар каждому. -Я помню каждую фразу.
Everybody (все)	- Everybody is <u>happy</u> . (Глагол после Everybody в единственном числе!) (Мы можем не знать этих людей.)	-Все счастливы.
Everyone (все)	- Everyone in our family is <u>happy</u> . (Глагол после Everybody в единственном числе!) (Мы знаем каждого.)	-Все <u>в нашей семье</u> счастливы.
Everything (всё)	- Everything is great.	-Всё здорово.
Either (каждый) (любой)	-It was on either side of the bridge. -There were two angry dogs, either of which could bite me.	-Это было по обе стороны моста. -Были две сердитых собаки, каждая из которых могла укусить меня.
The other (другой)	-You are not fair to the others . (Может быть во множественном числе.) -Can I have the other <u>hamburger</u> ? This is cold.	-Вы не честны по отношению к другим. -Можно мне другой гамбургер? Этот холодный.
Another (другой, ещё один)	-Can I have another hamburger? I would like one more.	-Можно мне ещё один гамбургер? Я хотел бы ещё один.

Exercise 5) Circle the correct item.

1 A: How did your class do in the exam?

B: Luckily, we _____ passed.

A neither B both **C all**

5 A: How will you get to the party?

B: I'll probably ask my dad to give me a lift.

_____ of my friends have a car.

A None B All C Both

2 A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?

B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but _____ of them had much experience.

A both B all **C neither**

6 A: Both of these dresses look lovely.

B: Yes, but I think _____ of them fits me well.

A all B none **C neither**

3 A: Are the girls going shopping with you?

B: No, _____ of them are coming. They've made other plans.

A none B all C both

7 A: Who do you like better, Christina Aguilera or Britney Spears?

B: I don't have a ~~favourite~~. I think they are _____ great singers.

A neither **B both** C all

4 A: How many sisters do you have?

B: Two and _____ of them are younger than me.

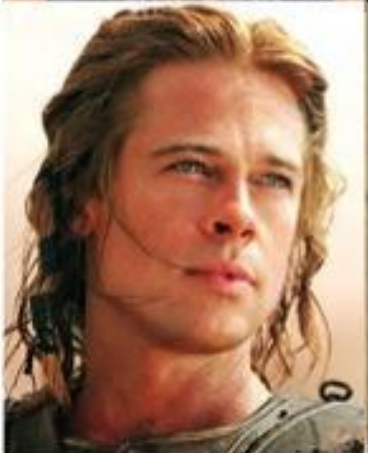
A none **B both** C all

8 A: There are some very nice clothes in that shop.

B: Yes, I know but _____ of them are very expensive.

A both **B all** C none

Speaking



Indefinite pronoun

(неопределённые местоимения)

<p>Some (некоторое количество, немного)</p>	<p><u>В утвердительных предложениях:</u> -You can take some candies. <u>В вопросах выражающих предложение:</u> -Do you want some water?</p>	<p>-Вы можете взять <u>несколько конфет</u>. -Вы хотите немного воды?</p>
<p>Any (некоторое количество, немного)</p>	<p><u>В вопросах и отрицаниях:</u> -Can you see any stars? -I don't want any apples. <u>В условных предложениях:</u> -If you have any questions, ask me. <u>В утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой»:</u> -You can call any teacher.</p>	<p>-Видите ли вы звезды? -Я не хочу никаких яблок. -Если у вас есть вопросы, спрашивайте меня. -Ты можешь позвонить любому учителю.</p>
<p>Somebody (кто-то) <i>(Мы можем не знать этого человека.)</i> Someone (кто-то) <i>(Мы можем знать этого человека.)</i> Something (что-то)</p>	<p><u>В утвердительных предложениях:</u> -I want to say something. -Somebody must do it. <u>В вопросах выражающих предложение:</u> -Will someone help me?</p>	<p>-Я хочу что-то сказать. -Кто-то должен это сделать. -Поможет мне кто-нибудь?</p>

<p>Anybody(кто-то) <i>Мы можем не знать этого человека.)</i></p> <p>Anyone(кто-то) <i>(Мы можем знать этого человека.)</i></p> <p>Anything(что-то)</p>	<p><u>В вопросах и отрицаниях:</u> -Can anyone read it? -I don't know anyone to help him. -I don't want anything.</p> <p><u>В условных предложениях:</u> -If anyone had asked him...</p> <p><u>В утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой»:</u> --Anybody can see it.</p>	<p>-Может кто-нибудь прочитать это? -Я не знаю никого, кто мог бы ему <u>помочь</u>. -Я ничего не хочу.</p> <p>-Если бы кто-нибудь спросил его...</p> <p>-Любой может видеть это.</p>
<p>One (общее значение для человека)</p>	<p><u>One употребляется с глаголом в единственном числе:</u> -The tragedy of old age is not that one is old but that one is young.</p> <p><u>One может употребляется в притяжательной конструкции:</u> -I know exactly how it feels like to be on one's back.</p> <p><u>One может быть словом-заместителем:</u> -Choose the candy. Which one do you want?</p>	<p>-Трагедия старости не в том что человек старый, но в том что он молодой.</p> <p>-Я знаю точно, как это <u>быть на чьей-то спине</u>.</p> <p>-Выберите конфету. Какую из них вы хотите?</p>

Exercise 4) Fill in the gaps with the words given.

anything	something	someone	nobody	some	nowhere	anywhere	any
1 A: Do you like living in Switzerland? B: It's OK. But something is better than L.A.	5 A: I'd like to see you now. I have ____ to say to you. B: Of course. Come to my office.						
2 A: I went to Angela's house but there was _____ there. B: They have gone away for the weekend.	6 A: Is _____ wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset. B: He had an argument with his parents.						
3 A: Tina, I need _____ help with this project. B: Sure, what can I do for you?	7 A: There aren't any oranges left. Would you like an apple? B: No, thanks. I don't like apples.						
4 A: Have you seen Frank _____? B: He was in Mr Smith's office two minutes ago.	8 A: Mum, there's someone waiting for you at the door. B: Who is it?						

Speaking



Part 2

You will hear a man called Peter Welby, who makes small models of buildings, talking about his work. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.



Listening



The Model Maker

Before becoming a model maker, Peter did a course in

9 at a college.

Peter compares his job to the type of work done by a

10

In Peter's hardest job, he was given some

11 of the building to work from.

Peter's most enjoyable job was making a model of a

12 for an exhibition.

Most of Peter's work is exported to

and 13

Peter says his models look best when they have

14 directed onto them.

Peter's model of Marney House measures

15 in height.

The Marney House model took a long time to make because it had so many

16 and roof tiles.

The roof tiles on the model of Marney House are made of

17

Peter uses watercolour paint to reproduce the effects of the weather and

18



Listening



Speaking: discussion

Why might people choose to wear these different clothes?

suit and tie

jeans and a jumper

shorts and t-shirt

dress and high heels

tracksuit and trainers



Film “Alita”-1(Tell the story about Alita)

Film “Alita”-2(Discussion about a girl)

Film “Alita”-3(Answer the questions)

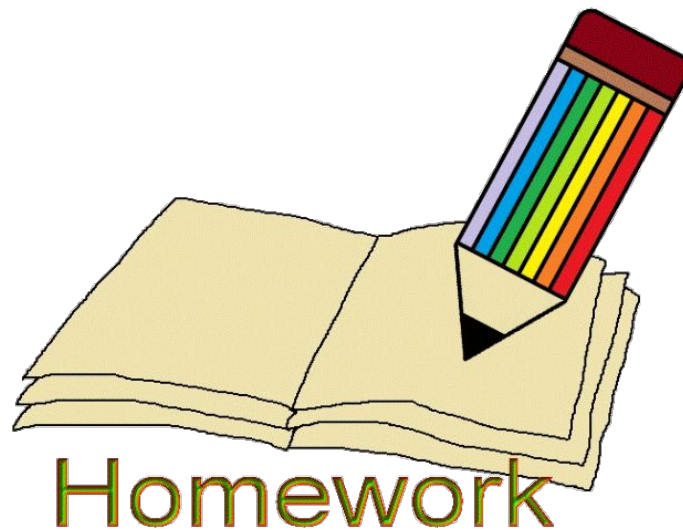
Film “Alita”-4 (Discussion about a boy)

Film “Alita”-5 (Express your opinion)



Or a game?





Home task: Выдаётся на уроке
в среду 03.02.2021 Сделать на понедельник
08.02.2021

1. Grammar revision p.331-333
2. Phrasal verbs and Verbs (prepare for dictation)
3. Reading ????????
4. Listening ????????



IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

9.16 The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid
A of falling B from falling C to fall D to falling

66

9.17 I didn't hear you in. You must have been very quiet.
A come B to come C came

67

9.18 a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
A Finding B After finding C Having found D We found

68

Articles and nouns

10.1 It wasn't your fault. It was
A accident B an accident C some accident

69

10.2 Where are you going to put all your?
A furniture B furnitures

70

10.3 'Where are you going?' 'I'm going to buy'
A a bread B some bread C a loaf of bread

70

10.4 Sandra is She works at a large hospital.
A nurse B a nurse C the nurse

71, 72

10.5 Helen works six days week.
A in B for C a D the

72

10.6 There are millions of stars in
A space B a space C the space

73

10.7 Every day begins at 9 and finishes at 3.
A school B a school C the school

74

10.8 a problem in most big cities.
A Crime is B The crime is C The crimes are

75

10.9 When invented?
A was telephone B were telephones C were the telephones
D was the telephone

76

10.10 Have you been to?
A Canada or United States B the Canada or the United States
C Canada or the United States D the Canada or United States

77

10.11 On our first day in Moscow, we visited
A Kremlin B a Kremlin C the Kremlin

78

10.12 What time on TV?
A is the news B are the news C is news D is the new

79, 70

10.13 It took us quite a long time to get here. It was journey.
A three hour B a three-hours C a three-hour

80

10.14 This isn't my book. It's
A my sister B my sister's C from my sister D of my sister
E of my sister's

81

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

Pronouns and determiners

11.1 What time shall we tomorrow?
A meet B meet us C meet ourselves

82

11.2 I'm going to a wedding on Saturday. is getting married.
A A friend of me B A friend of mine C One my friends

83

11.3 They live on a busy road. a lot of noise from the traffic.
A It must be B It must have C There must have D There must be

84

11.4 He's lazy. He never does work.
A some B any C no

85

11.5 'What would you like to eat?' 'I don't mind.
- whatever you have.'
A Something B Anything C Nothing

85

11.6 We couldn't buy anything because of the shops were open.
A all B no-one C none D nothing

86

11.7 We went shopping and spent money.
A a lot of B much C lots of D many

87

11.8 don't visit this part of the town.
A The most tourists B Most of tourists C Most tourists

88

11.9 I asked two people the way to the station, but of them could help me.
A none B either C both D neither

89

11.10 had a great time at the party.
A Everybody B All C All of us D Everybody of us

90

11.11 The bus service is excellent. There's a bus ten minutes.
A each B every C all

90, 91

Relative clauses

12.1 I don't like stories have unhappy endings.
A that B they C which D who

92

12.2 I didn't believe them at first, but in fact everything was true.
A they said B that they said C what they said

93

12.3 What's the name of the man?
A you borrowed his car B which car you borrowed
C whose car you borrowed D his car you borrowed

94

12.4 Anna told me about her new job, a lot.
A that she's enjoying B which she's enjoying C she's enjoying
D she's enjoying it

95

12.5 Sarah couldn't meet us, was a shame.
A that B it C what D which

96

12.6 George showed me some pictures by his father.
A painting B painted C that were painted D they were painted

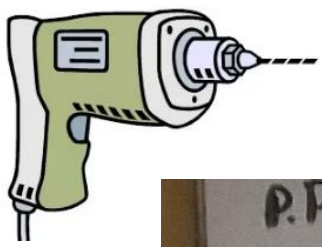
97, 92

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

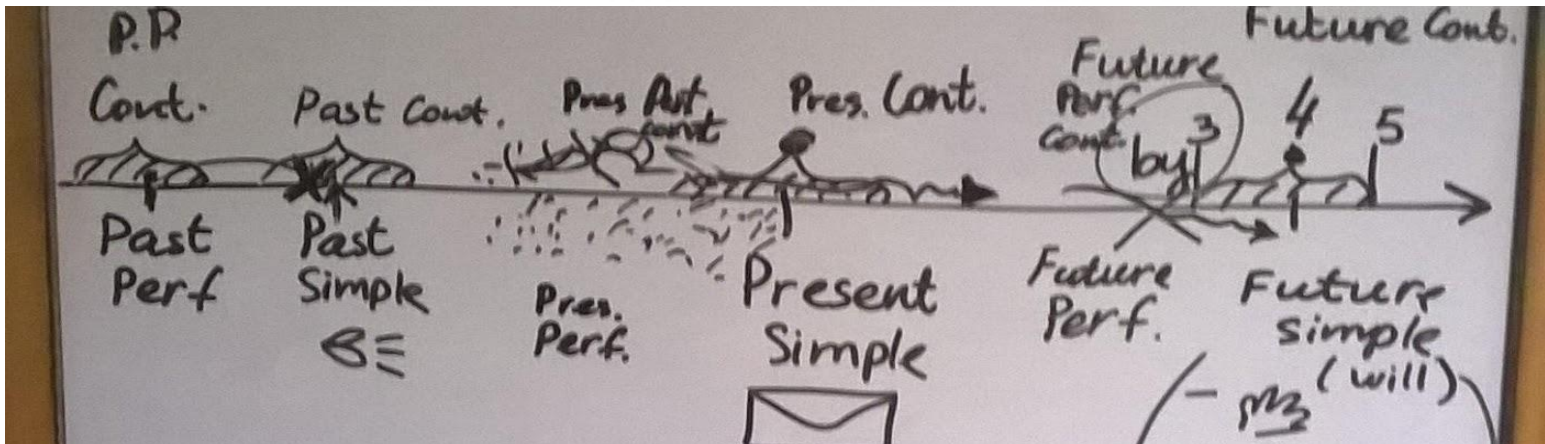
STUDY
UNIT

Adjectives and adverbs

- 13.1 Jane doesn't enjoy her job any more. She's because every day she does exactly the same thing.
A boring B bored 98
- 13.2 Lisa was carrying a bag.
A black small plastic B small and black plastic C small black plastic
D plastic small black 99
- 13.3 Maria's English is excellent. She speaks
A perfectly English B English perfectly C perfect English
D English perfect 100
- 13.4 He to find a job, but he had no luck.
A tried hard B tried hardly C hardly tried 101
- 13.5 I haven't seen her for, I've forgotten what she looks like.
A so long B so long time C a such long time D such a long time 102
- 13.6 We don't have on holiday right now.
A money enough to go B enough money to go
C money enough for going D enough money for go 103
- 13.7 Sarah is doing OK at the moment. She has
A a quite good job B quite a good job C a pretty good job 104
- 13.8 The exam was quite easy – I expected.
A more easy that B more easy than C easier than D easier as 105
- 13.9 The more electricity you use,
A your bill will be higher B will be higher your bill
C the higher your bill will be D higher your bill will be 106
- 13.10 Patrick is a fast runner. I can't run as fast as
A he B him C he can 107
- 13.11 The movie was really boring. It's I've ever seen.
A most boring movie B the more boring movie C the movie more boring
D the most boring movie 108
- 13.12 Ben likes walking.
A Every morning he walks to work. B He walks to work every morning.
C He walks every morning to work. D He every morning walks to work. 109
- 13.13 Joe never phones me.
A Always I have to phone him. B I always have to phone him.
C I have always to phone him. D I have to phone always him. 110
- 13.14 Lucy She left last month.
A still doesn't work here B doesn't still work here
C no more works here D doesn't work here any more 111
- 13.15 she can't drive, she bought a car.
A Even B Even when C Even if D Even though 112, 113



Grammar Drill

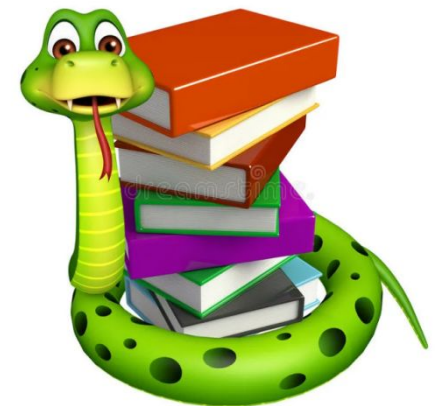


I **love**.
I **loved**.
I **will love** .



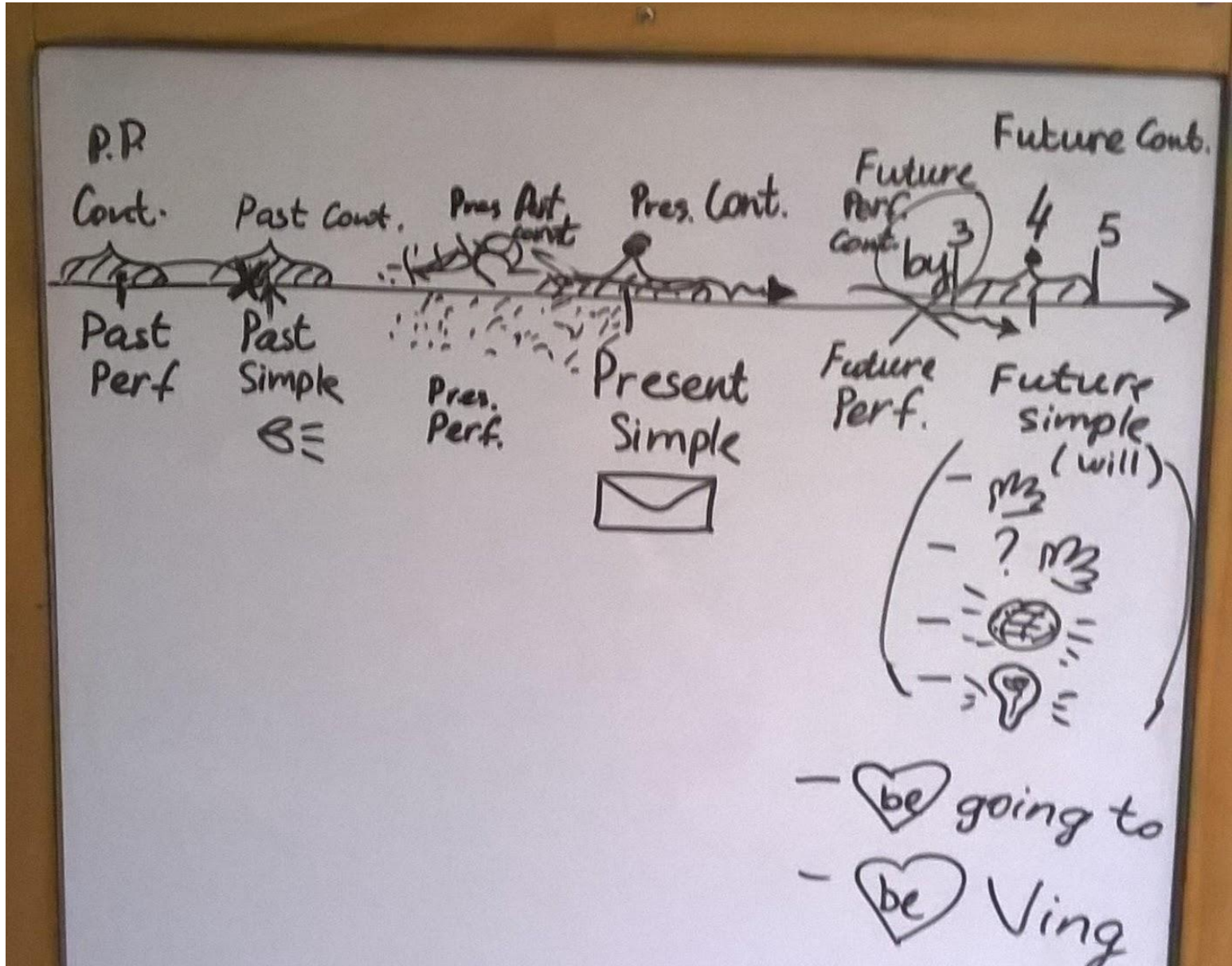
He **usually loves**.
He **loved** yesterday.
He **will love** tomorrow.

We **are studying** now.
We **were studying** yesterday from 3 to 5.
We **will be studying** tomorrow at 11.00.

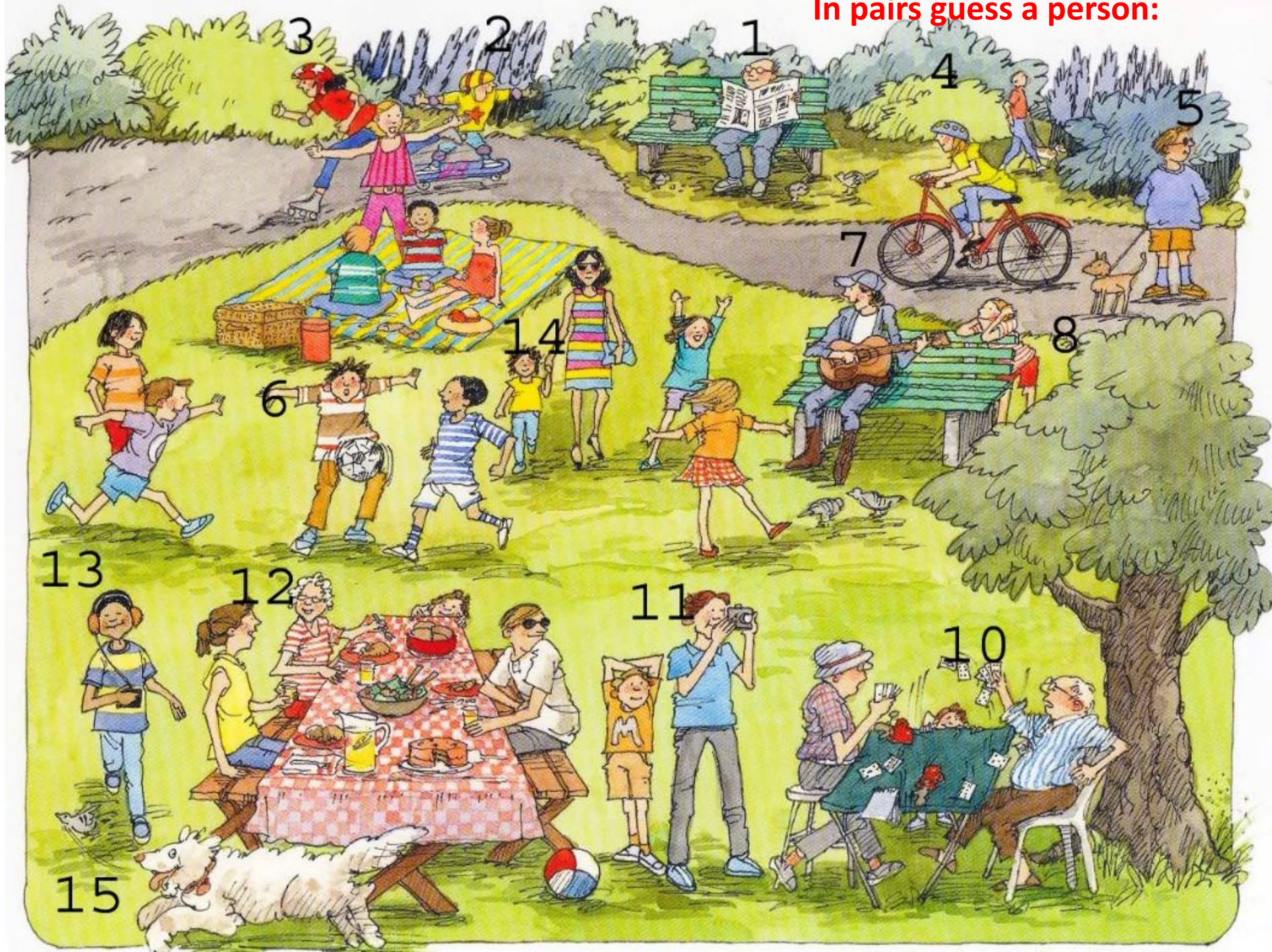


Revise:

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Past Simple



In pairs guess a person:



The verbs **believe, expect, feel, hope, know, report, say, think**, etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions. *The police report that she is in France.*

- **subject (person) + passive verb + to -inf** (personal construction) *She is reported to be in France.*
- **it + passive verb + that-clause** (impersonal construction) *It is reported that she is in France.*

Logical children's game. Find 10 differences.





Question from WhatsApp:

Prepare the answers in written form,
please!



Part 4

4 minutes (6 minutes for groups of three)

- Sometimes, people don't like to concentrate. Why do you think this is?
- Do you think young people find it easier to concentrate on things than older people? Why (not)?
- Do you think that learning languages requires a lot of effort and concentration? Why (not)?
- How important is it for people to have time to relax and forget the pressure of work or studies?
- What do young people do to relax in (*candidate's country*)?