

Together we do more!

## CONTENT

### FESTIVAL LESSON PLANS:

- \* **MARCH 4<sup>th</sup>** – National Grammar Day
- \* **MARCH 8<sup>th</sup>** – International Women's Day
- \* **APRIL 1<sup>st</sup>** – April's Fool Day
- \* **May 5<sup>th</sup>** – Easter
- \* **APRIL 22<sup>nd</sup>** – Earth Day

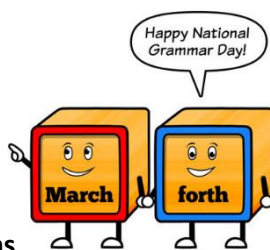
### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- \* Вивчення граматики: ефективно та з задоволенням
- \* Граматичні ігри на уроці англійської мови



# NATIONAL GRAMMAR DAY

Level B1-B2



## TEST YOURSELF: How good is your... grammar?

### 1. Read the text and find answers to the questions below:

- When was National Grammar Day first celebrated?
- Who suggested this holiday?
- Who is Grammar Girl?
- Why is National Grammar Day important?
- What does "to proofread an article" mean?
- What problems has the Internet brought about?

National Grammar Day was introduced in the USA in 2008. The idea for the special date came from a woman named Martha Brockenbrough, founder of the Society for the Promotion of Good Grammar (SPOGG).

Former US President George Bush **appreciated** the idea and even sent a letter to SPOGG in which he thanked the organisation for **encouraging** effective communication through proper grammar in speech and writing.

Another person associated with National Grammar Day is Mignon Fogarty also known on the Internet as Grammar Girl. She wrote a book and has a blog on English grammar where she gives tips on how to become better at writing.

Writing correctly has always been a **crucial issue** since the dawn of **literacy**. That's why newspapers and magazines have always had a special person whose job is to proofread (read the text and make sure there are no mistakes or typos\*) the articles before they are sent to print. These people are called editors.

Since personal computers have become **ubiquitous** in modern society in recent decades and we do a lot of writing on them, the job of the editor is done by our Microsoft word processors.

However, when we write something on the Internet (be it an email or a comment) we normally don't **reread** it before we send or post it. Besides, we often try to save time and write some words in short forms and **leave out** punctuation. This has resulted in a rise in the number of people becoming **confused** about grammar rules and failing to **get** their **message across** properly.

There were people who got angry with the number of mistakes on the Internet and they decided to fight this. They called themselves the Grammar Police. Their job is much like an editor's job, but on the Internet and with no salary.

### 2. Look up the words in bold in a dictionary. Make sentences with them in your notebooks.

### 3. Choose the correct option and answer the questions below to find out how good you are at English grammar.

- Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ school graduates choose to become a teacher.  
A) less            B) fewer            C) little
- I'm not allowed to use my \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
A) parent            B) parent's            C) parents'
- Today the teacher gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ task.  
A) much more easy            B) more easier  
C) much easier
- Open the door, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A) won't            B) will            C) shall
- He's got very good marks because he works really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hard            B) hardly            C) hardly ever
- If only I \_\_\_\_\_ fly to the moon, I \_\_\_\_\_ stay there forever.  
A) can, will            B) will, will            C) could, would
- What \_\_\_\_\_ great news!  
A) a            B) the            C) --
- Did you remember \_\_\_\_\_ off the iron this morning?.  
A) turning            B) to turn            C) turned
- A new swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ built by 2020.  
A) will be            B) will have            C) will have been
- Smoking has a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ on your health.  
A) affect            B) effect            C) influence
- My phone, \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last month, has broken already.  
A) which            B) that            C) what

Correct answers	Your Result
9 – 11	You are really good at grammar! Keep up the good work!
6 – 8	You know a lot, but sometimes miss important information. Try to be more focused and organised.
0 – 5	You don't know as much as you should. You need to study harder, attend classes and do your homework.

\*a typo is a typographical error, e.g. a misspelled word



# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Level A2-B1

## 1. Read the text and answer the questions below:

- Where is International Women's Day (IWD) popular?
- What two holidays is IWD similar to?
- When is Mother's Day?
- Why is Mother's Day like a second birthday?
- What do children allow their mothers to do on that day?

International Women's Day (IWD) is on 8<sup>th</sup> March every year. People celebrate it in many countries all over the world. However, it is especially popular in Eastern Europe.

In Ukraine children give their mothers small hand-made presents, greeting cards and sometimes little bouquets of mimosa. It's a day to show women love, respect and appreciation and to give them compliments. So, in a way, this holiday is a mixture of Mother's Day and Valentine's Day.

International women's day is not so popular in Western countries but they have a similar holiday – Mother's Day. It started in North America and Europe. The most popular day to celebrate Mother's Day is the second Sunday in May. It is a day to honour your mother and make her feel special.

Young children make cards for their mums, or moms in America, and give them presents. For mothers, it is like a second birthday.

In the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, it is the day when children allow their mothers to relax and have a day off and not to do housework. They cook for their mother so she can have breakfast in bed.

How do you make your mum feel special on 8<sup>th</sup> March?

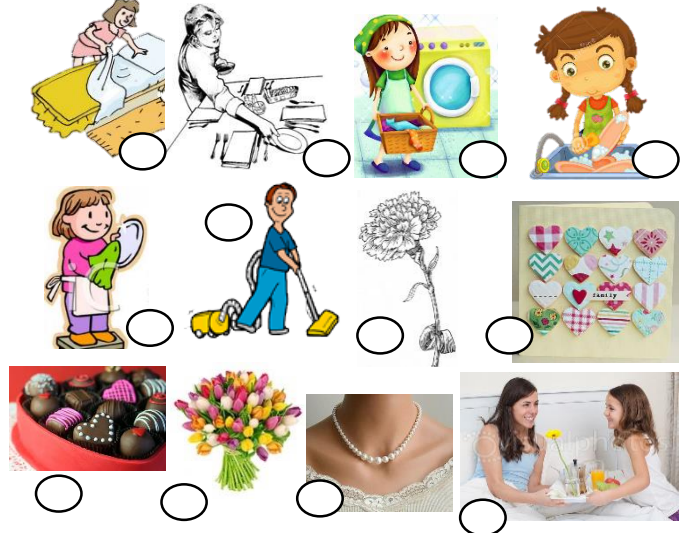
## 2. Make a card for your mother. Write how you will make her feel relaxed and special on 8<sup>th</sup> March.

For example:



## 3. Match the pictures with the phrases in the box.

- |                      |                          |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1.lay the table      | 2.a bunch of flowers     | 3.make the bed   |
| 4.wash the dishes    | 5.bring breakfast in bed | 6.a card         |
| 7.wash the clothes   | 8.chocolate              | 9.dry the dishes |
| 10.vacuum the carpet | 11.a necklace            | 12.a carnation   |



## 4. Put the verbs from the box into the correct gap in the correct form.

- |        |      |      |       |     |      |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|------|
| do     | give | wash | make  | dry | wear |
| vacuum | wash | make | bring | lay |      |

- What do you prefer: \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes or \_\_\_\_\_ them? Why?
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet in your family?
- Do you always \_\_\_\_\_ your bed in the morning?
- When was the last time you \_\_\_\_\_ the table before dinner?
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ your mother breakfast in bed?
- What do you prefer: \_\_\_\_\_ presents or getting them? Why?
- Does your mother \_\_\_\_\_ necklaces?
- How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ your clothes?
- Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ your mother a card for International Women's Day?
- How much housework do you \_\_\_\_\_?

## 5. Now with a partner ask and answer the questions from ex.3.

### A Mother's Day Poem

Just one little wish for you, Mom,  
But it's loving and happy and true –  
It's a wish that the nicest and best things  
Will always keep coming to you!



# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



Level B1-B2

1. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check.

- In the last century, women were treated unfairly.
- Suffragettes were French women who suffered during World War I.
- International Women's Day (IWD) was first celebrated in Russia (USSR).
- On one of the first IWD celebrations in Europe, women went on hunger strike.
- All the Soviet Union celebrated IWD.

### The origins of IWD

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, women in western countries were becoming unhappy with their social and economic situation. There was a lot of **inequality** between men and women. For example, women couldn't **vote** or stand for political office.



Therefore, British women mostly from upper and middle-class backgrounds came together to organise a movement for women's rights to vote and to be **elected**. They called themselves suffragettes. They expressed their **demands** by taking to the streets where they protested with banners. Later they began to go on hunger **strikes** and some of them were even **imprisoned**.

This movement inspired women in North America too and sparked a series of strikes among women working on factories who demanded shorter working hours and fair pay.

The earliest Women's Day was held on February 28, 1909, in New York. It was organised by the Socialist Party of America.

In August 1910, inspired by American socialists, German Socialists proposed to **establish** an annual 'International Women's Day'. The following year, on March 19, 1911, IWD was celebrated for the first time, by over a million people in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. On that day women paraded, carrying banners demanding that women be given the right to vote and to hold public office. They also protested against employment gender **discrimination**.

Russian women observed their first IWD on the last Sunday in February 1913. In the beginning, it was a political holiday but later it transformed into a day to love and appreciate women celebrated all over the Soviet Union.

Nowadays in most post-Soviet countries, the holiday is just another chance to show love to women and give them nice small presents.

2. Look up the words in bold in a dictionary. Then match the words with their definitions.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1) inequality (n)     | a) to choose someone for an official position by voting                                     |
| 2) vote (v)           | b) treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way                   |
| 3) elect (v)          | c) start a company or a system  |
| 4) demand (v)         | d) a situation, in which some people have more money, opportunities, power etc. than others |
| 5) strike (n)         | e) show that you choose someone or support a plan   |
| 6) imprison (v)       | f) ask for something very firmly  |
| 7) establish (v)      | g) put someone in prison  |
| 8) discrimination (n) | h) when workers stop working because they want better pay                                   |

3. Put the words from ex.2 into the gaps in the correct form.

- Judges couldn't choose the best singer, so they asked the audience \_\_\_\_\_ for their favourite participant.
- Gender \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace is very common in many countries around the world. Usually women aren't paid as much as men and they don't get as many high positions as men.
- According to a legend, Kyiv was \_\_\_\_\_ by three brothers, Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv, and their sister Lybid.
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ for armed robbery.
- The kids were so hungry that they \_\_\_\_\_ two pizzas for dinner.
- Afro-Americans protested against \_\_\_\_\_ between white and black people in the USA.
- The flight was delayed, as all the pilots went on \_\_\_\_\_ because of poor salaries.
- Mykyta \_\_\_\_\_ Class President because he is very easy-going and intelligent.

### Creative writing prompt:

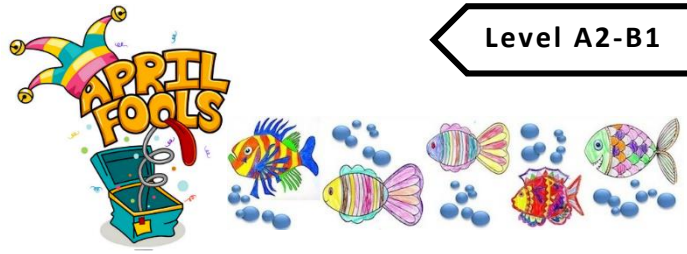
Write about the most important woman in your life. Give reasons.

Alternatively, you can write about a female role model you admire and why.



# APRIL FOOL'S DAY

Level A2-B1



1. Discuss the questions below with your partner and come to an agreement.

- a) What typical April first practical jokes can you think of?
- b) What jokes have you played on others (or heard that others had played) that may have gone too far?
- c) How does a person know when they are going too far?
- d) Decide on a list of five appropriate and five inappropriate tricks. Give reasons.

2. Now in bigger groups share your ideas and lists and explain why you think so. Then in your group agree on the final lists and be ready to explain your choice to the teacher.

3. Read the blogs of children from different countries and answer the questions after it.

**A)** Hi there! I'm Mark, I'm from the French speaking part of Canada, Quebec. On the first of April children play **practical jokes** on everyone. It's an old tradition to use a paper fish to play an April Fool's **trick**. We usually stick a paper fish onto the back of as many adults as possible, and then we run away yelling "Poisson d'Avril" (it means "April Fish!").

**B)** Hello! I'm Adam. I live in Warsaw. Here in Poland the 1<sup>st</sup> of April is never a serious day. It's a day full of jokes and **spoof stories** prepared by people and media. Polish people aren't **gullible** so they don't easily fall for stories on that day.

**C)** Hey! I'm Sarah I love watching the news on TV. One day (it was the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2008) I was watching BBC news and they reported about a newly discovered colony of flying penguins. They even showed a clip of a famous TV presenter walking with the penguins in Antarctica and following their flight to the Amazon rainforest. I was **gullible** enough to believe them. When I realised it wasn't true I felt rather **embarrassed**.

**D)** Hi everyone! I'm Nazar from Rivno in Ukraine. My friends and I love the 1<sup>st</sup> of April because it's the ideal day to tell funny jokes to your family members, friends, teachers and neighbours. Last year I was **fooled** by my teacher. She told the whole class that she'd lost our test papers from previous week and we had to do the test all over again. For a moment there, we were really upset. But when she told us it'd been just an April fool's **prank** we were happy and we laughed.

4. Now answer these questions.

- a) Where does Mark come from?
- b) What's the old French tradition on April fool's?
- c) What was BBC reporting about on April fool's in 2008?
- d) Why did Sarah feel embarrassed?
- e) Is it easy to fool Polish people?
- f) What does Polish media usually do on April fool's?
- g) Why does Nazar love the first of April?
- h) Who played a trick on Nazar? What did the person do?

5. Find eight words on the topic of April Fool's Day in the word search below.

F	S	I	O	X	L	P	K	I	Z	K	J	S	O	Y
U	Y	E	Z	F	C	E	R	K	G	P	T	T	S	Z
G	Z	Q	H	S	Y	K	P	Y	G	Q	K	M	D	U
L	M	D	T	T	W	O	M	D	I	G	O	I	Y	E
O	M	C	K	Z	J	J	W	O	W	U	Y	R	E	Q
O	S	C	N	R	E	L	B	K	P	L	R	F	O	U
F	T	I	A	B	N	A	V	U	B	L	X	X	Q	P
B	Z	U	R	M	L	C	U	V	R	I	K	M	Y	L
G	G	C	P	Y	D	I	M	X	P	B	C	N	X	C
S	P	O	O	F	S	T	O	R	Y	L	I	L	C	Y
V	E	S	R	V	P	C	V	E	G	E	R	N	L	Z
V	N	Y	P	A	F	A	E	S	B	H	T	G	W	W
G	D	E	S	S	A	R	R	A	B	M	E	G	F	A
K	C	F	D	M	T	P	A	N	J	P	W	Z	E	G
W	B	G	R	E	T	S	K	N	A	R	P	N	F	M

- a) feeling nervous and uncomfortable because of what people might think of you \_\_\_\_\_
- b) to trick someone into believing something that is not true \_\_\_\_\_
- c) too ready to believe what other people tell you (easily tricked) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) a trick that is done to surprise or shock someone, or to make them look stupid \_\_\_\_\_
- e) a trick \_\_\_\_\_
- f) someone who plays tricks on people to make them look silly \_\_\_\_\_
- g) a funny story that copies something and makes it sound silly \_\_\_\_\_
- h) a synonym to "prank" \_\_\_\_\_

**Creative writing prompt:**

Write about **the funniest (or the most terrible) April Fool's Day prank** you've played on someone or someone has played on you.



# APRIL FOOL'S DAY



### 1. Read the text and find out what people do on April Fool's Day in different countries.

In Ukraine, as in many other countries, there is a special day in the year when people **play practical jokes on** each other and when the media invents **hoax** news stories. This day is called April Fools' Day, and it takes place on 1<sup>st</sup> April.

Practical jokes can range from a classic **harmless** "Kick me" note on a person's back or telling someone that their shoelaces are open to something creative or even dangerous.

It's usually teenagers and young adults who enjoy **pulling pranks on** others. Some **pranksters** have a motto that says, "Nothing is too cruel if it's funny enough". Sometimes parents **trick** their kids **into** believing something unrealistic.

The media also like **fooling** their audiences. They make up completely **ridiculous** hoaxes. One year, when the BBC said the government was going to 'modernise' London's famous Big Ben clock by making it digital, lots of **gullible** people phoned the BBC to say they didn't agree with the idea. The same thing happened a few years later when the BBC invented a story about Britain suddenly having a new national anthem, with all the words in German!

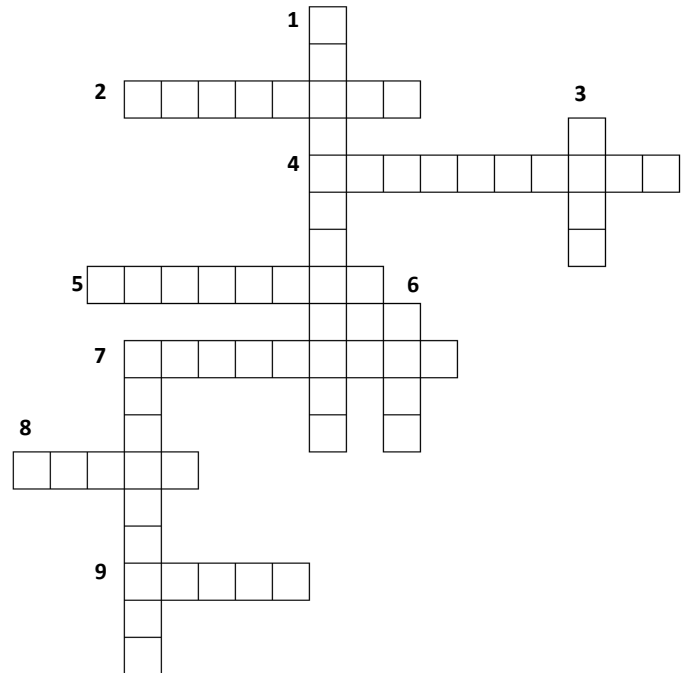
Nowadays the Internet is full of lies, hoaxes, and misinformation. Millions of people **fall for** online hoaxes such as emails from African princes and princesses promising you their fortune or hoax get-rich-quick websites. Falling for a hoax is almost the most **embarrassing** thing you can do online.

In Sweden people put stockings on their televisions on 1st April 1962 because all the televisions in Sweden were black and white at the time, but an 'expert' had just appeared on a popular programme to say people could immediately see everything in colour if they put a nylon stocking over their sets!

Nevertheless, it's a good day to have some fun and laugh with your friends, not at them. So when you think of pulling a prank on someone, make sure it's not cruel or stupid. If you are the one who was tricked, don't get angry or embarrassed, try to take it easy.

### 2. Look up the words in bold in a dictionary. Then write sentences with them in your notebook.

- 3. Write five questions about the text and ask your partner.
- 4. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from ex.1 and do the crossword.



#### Across

- 2. Children are usually very \_\_\_\_\_, as they believe everything their parents tell them.
- 4. It was such a \_\_\_\_\_ idea to buy the dress that doesn't fit you.
- 5. Her brother is a bit strange, but he's quite \_\_\_\_\_, he wouldn't hurt a fly.
- 7. My friend played a \_\_\_\_\_ joke on me and put toothpaste on my face while I was asleep.
- 8. A popular \_\_\_\_\_ pulled on someone on April Fool's is to secretly tie their shoelaces together.
- 9. The shop assistant \_\_\_\_\_ the customer into buying the more expensive bag.

#### Down

- 1. It was such an \_\_\_\_\_ situation when she forgot the words of the song during the concert.
- 3. The ad about a house for sale for one thousand dollars was a silly \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. He's too smart to \_\_\_\_\_ for that trick.
- 7. I hate those annoying \_\_\_\_\_ who repeatedly call people's phones and pretend to be someone else.



# EASTER

Level A2-B1



## 1. Find the following Easter words in the grid:

- a chocolate egg
- Easter Bunny
- flowers
- a basket
- a ribbon
- spring
- a lamb
- an egg race
- an egg hunt
- hot cross buns
- a painted egg
- daffodils

M G B A S K E T E R B R  
 N O B B I R X G K G Y U  
 J V M S R E W O L F G Z  
 S L I D O F F A D J F S  
 H O T C R O S S B U N S  
 P O T V S P R I N G M S  
 A Y R A C E R E T S A E  
 I T S U N D A Y L H F Z  
 N P Y D U M P T Y L A K  
 T M D T Y N N U B R E P  
 E U E T A L O C O H C B  
 D H L A M B H U N T Y R

## 2. Read the text and answer the questions:

- When is Easter?
- What do people eat on Good Friday?
- When can children eat their Easter eggs?
- What is an Easter egg hunt?
- What is an Easter egg race?
- What is an Easter bonnet?

Easter is a spring festival of new life. It is full of customs, traditional food and spring flowers like daffodils.

Easter isn't on the same date each year. It is on the first Sunday after the first full moon of spring. Schoolchildren and students in the UK have a two-week holiday at Easter time.

In Britain, Easter starts on Good Friday. Hot cross buns are typical cakes that that people eat on this day. They are like bread rolls with spices and raisins and they always have a cross shape on top.

For most British children, Easter means chocolate Easter eggs. They eat them on Easter Sunday. The shops are full of bright Easter decorations with chicks, rabbits and flowers.

At home, people paint and decorate chickens' eggs. They put them in baskets and give them as presents. Some families hide the eggs and the children look for them. This is called an 'Easter egg hunt'. Sometimes children take part in an egg race. They take spoons, put eggs in them and run. The child who finishes first and doesn't drop their egg wins.

In the past, there was a tradition to wear new clothes at Easter. Now women wear special Easter bonnets – a kind of hat decorated with ribbons, painted eggs, chicks, rabbits and flowers.

## 3. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

at	on	on	of	of	of	as
	in	for	for	with		

- Easter is a spring festival \_\_\_\_\_ new life.
- Easter isn't \_\_\_\_\_ the same date every year.
- Schoolchildren and students in the UK have a two-week holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Easter time.
- Everyone waits \_\_\_\_\_ their Easter holiday.
- The shops are full \_\_\_\_\_ bright Easter decorations.
- Hot cross buns always have a cross shape \_\_\_\_\_ top.
- Eggs are painted and decorated to give \_\_\_\_\_ presents.
- Some families hide the eggs and the children look \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- Sometimes children take part \_\_\_\_\_ an egg race.
- Easter bonnets is a kind \_\_\_\_\_ hat decorated \_\_\_\_\_ ribbons painted eggs, chicks, rabbits and flowers.





# EASTER IN UKRAINE

Level B1-B2



## 1. Warm up

- What are the first three words that come to your mind when you hear the word “Easter”?
- What do people celebrate at Easter?
- Rate the following Easter traditions (1-5) in order of importance to you. №1 is the most important one:

\_\_ a big meal \_\_ family gathering \_\_ holiday  
 \_\_ attending church service \_\_ spiritual pursuits

## 2. Vocabulary: collocations

Match the words 1-10 with A-L to make phrases

1	observe	A	of nature
2	intricate	B	during the Lent
3	Passion	C	of Jesus
4	joyous	D	the food
5	revival	E	service
6	adoption	F	celebration
7	resurrection	G	rituals
8	fast	H	of Christianity
9	church	I	Friday
10	bless	J	patterns

## 3. Read about the origin of Easter celebration in our country. What is the purpose of the special 40-day period before Easter?

With the arrival of Christianity in Ukraine in the tenth century, some ancient festivals were replaced by or combined with Christian celebrations, with one of the most notable celebrations being Easter, or Velykden. It's a celebration of the resurrection of Jesus, signaling the end of Lent, or Pist, a period of forty days when believers may fast, repent and devote time to spiritual pursuits in preparation for Easter.

Student A: read Text A, student B: read Text B.

### Text A

Velykden is a joyous celebration with a number of interesting rituals that are still observed in parts of Ukraine today. A feast is held on Easter Sunday, at which paska – a traditional Easter bread – is one of the main features. Each household will make sufficient paska to feed family, relatives, friends and unexpected guests, but the baking of the bread is strictly a family event. Traditionally, the person making the paska is required to wear a clean shirt, have clean thoughts and supplicate God to bless the success

of the process. As the paska goes into the oven, no one in the house is permitted to be lying down as this would hinder the rising of the bread. If the paska bakes successfully, the household will do well in the coming year, but if it does not, the household should expect misfortune. Paska is usually iced and colorfully decorated before serving.

### Text B

The tradition of painting hardboiled eggs, known as pysanky, is another colourful feature of Ukrainian Easter. While some people may choose to paint their eggs in one colour, those who are artistically inclined will paint intricate patterns and pictures in many colours. This is usually done on the Friday before Easter, known as Passion Friday, or Strasna P'yatnytsya. On Saturday evening before Easter Sunday, many people go to church for a service and vigil that lasts all night. In the morning, the priest will bless the baskets of food brought by the congregation and this food will be taken home and shared later with family and friends, in a spirit of warm hospitality and thankfulness.

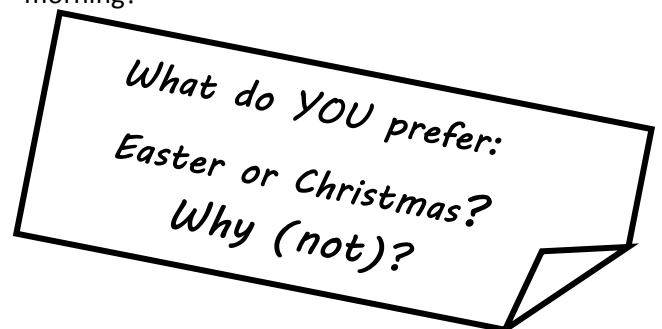
## 4. Work in pairs:

Student A: find out from your partner (student B) about:

- ✓ how much of paska should a family have?
- ✓ the person making it
- ✓ what happens when the paska goes into the oven, how is it served?

Student B: find out from your partner (student A) about:

- ✓ how and when pysanky are painted
- ✓ what happens on Saturday evening before Easter Sunday
- ✓ what happens in church and on Easter Sunday morning?



## 5. Work in pairs: give reasons for your choice.



# EARTH DAY

Level A2-B1



1. Read the quiz. Look up the words in bold in a dictionary. After that do the quiz.

## Are you a GREEN kid?

Do you care about the **environment**?  
Are you green? Do our questionnaire and find out!

### Do you:

- **switch off** the TV/computer/lights when you are not using it?
- walk or cycle to school?
- **turn off** the taps in the bathroom when you brush your teeth?
- take short showers?
- **pick up** rubbish in the streets and throw it into the bins?
- **recycle** your paper, bottles, packaging, plastic, tins and batteries?
- **reuse** plastic bags?
- use **energy saving** light bulbs?

### If you answer “yes” you score one point.

- 6 – 8 points** Congratulations! You’re a GREEN kid!
- 3 – 5 points** Good, you are a bit green. But you can do more to protect the environment.
- 0 – 3 points** You can do better! Try to change your habits to be more eco-friendly.

2. Discuss your result with your partner and class. Find out who’s the GREENEST in your class.

3. Write full sentences like in the example in your notebooks.

- a) I/not/have/bath                      I/save/water.  
\_\_\_\_\_ *If I don’t have a bath, I save water.* \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Mom/use/shopping bags            she/not use/plastic bags.
- c) I/leave/room                            I/switch off/the light.
- d) I/see/rubbish/in the street          I/ pick/up.
- e) My brother/recycle/ paper          he/save/trees.
- f) My friend/walk/school                he/not pollute/air.
- g) We/reuse/bottles                        we/help/environment.
- h) We/throw rubbish/sea                 animals/can/die.
- i) I/turn off/water                          I/save energy and water.

4. Read the text and find out what people do with rubbish in Langa.

### Making Trash Into Treasure

Today, recycling is popular all over the world, but in South Africa people have recycled rubbish for a long time. In the Langa township outside Cape Town, craft workers are making designer handbags. But these aren’t ordinary handbags – they used to be tin cans!

It’s difficult to find work in places like Langa, so people make things out of rubbish. They go to local markets, where they can sell their crafts and make money. Others sell their work on the Internet through websites that help people in townships. Everything on these websites comes from one hundred recycled materials.

Strange, but true – craft workers can make anything from tin cans! They might make a baseball cap, a jewellery box, a pencil holder or a fruit bowl. Old records and car number plates become designer handbags too! “If you have six tin cans, you can make a hat or a small bag”, says Niko. “You should try it – it’s good to make something out of nothing. If we all turned rubbish into beautiful art, the world would be a better place”.

Craft workers in South Africa follow the **four Rs**:

- **Reduce**: buy what you need, use what you buy.
- **Reuse**: reuse, repair or give things to others who can use them.
- **Recycle**: take reusable materials to a recycle point or make something beautiful.
- **Respect**: don’t drop rubbish in the street. Pick it up!

5. Read the statements, decide whether they are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text in ex.4 again and check your answers.

- a) Craft workers make handbags from recycled paper.
- b) People make things out of rubbish, because there’s no other work.
- c) They can sell their craft only on the local market.
- d) Niko thinks turning rubbish into art is a good idea.
- e) You can make a hat or a small bag out of six tin cans.
- f) Craft workers think it’s ok to drop rubbish in the street.

### Project – Recycling Day Poster

**Imagine** you are having a recycling day at school. Work with a partner and design a poster. **Write** about what you can recycle and what you can make out of it. **Draw** what you can reuse and recycle in your classroom. **Write** how you’ll help the environment.



# EARTH DAY

Level B1-B2

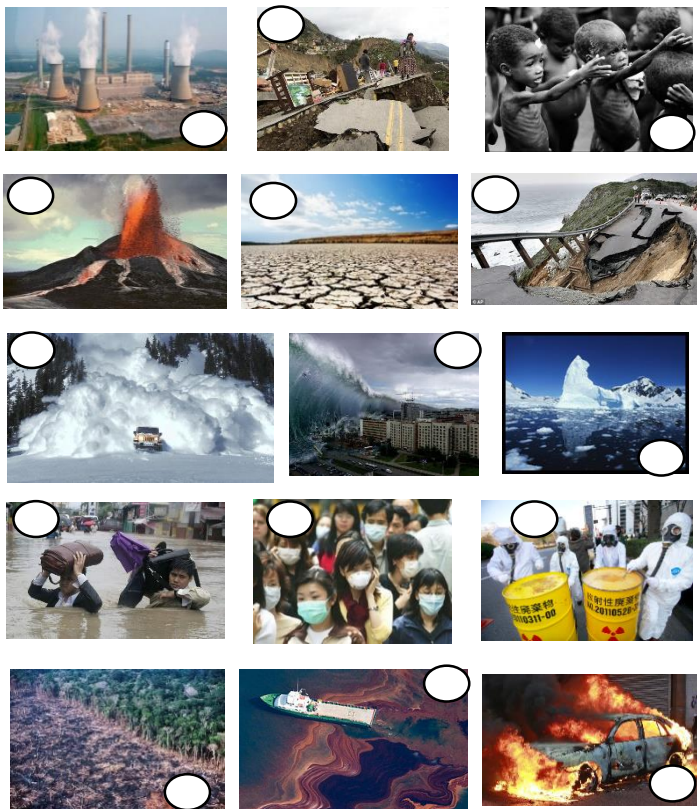


## 1. Work with a partner and discuss the question below.

- Do you think it is important to take care of the environment? Why or why not?
- Do you recycle? Why or why not?
- Name one thing you can do on Earth Day to help the planet.
- List five ways you can keep the planet clean.

## 2. Match the pictures with the words in the box.

- |                     |                 |                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.flood             | 2.drought       | 3.melting glaciers              |
| 4.tsunami           | 5.deforestation | 6.carbon dioxide emission       |
| 7.famine            | 8.earthquake    |                                 |
| 9.pandemics         | 10.avalanche    | 11.landslide                    |
| 12.volcano eruption | 13.fires        | 14.radiation from nuclear waste |
|                     | 15.oil spill    |                                 |



## 3. With a partner, decide which of these disasters are natural and which are human-made.

## 4. Choose from ex.2 top three worst disasters in your opinion. Tell your partner and explain your choice. Together agree on a new list of three most terrible hazards. Tell your class about your list, give reasons.

One way to help the environment is recycling. There are three factors that help us focus our efforts: **reduce**, **reuse** and **recycle**.

## 5. Read the heading and the introduction to the text. What does "carbon footprint" mean? Before reading the text: can you answer the questions in the introduction?

### Do you know how to reduce your carbon footprint?

*Every day we produce carbon dioxide, this is our carbon footprint. Scientists believe that this causes global warming and is destroying our environment. But do you know the best ways to save energy and reduce pollution?*

You can save fuel by using the bus or train, cycling or walking instead of travelling by car.

How about switching some electronic devices (such as TV and computer) at night so that you don't waste energy?

Try using energy-saving light bulbs.

It's a good idea to recycle your cardboard, paper, tin cans, glass and plastic instead of throwing them away.

Have you ever tried turning your central heating down by one degree?

Why don't you try eating less meat? Pigs and cows need fields where they can pasture, so people cut down trees to make space for new fields.

You should also focus on reducing the amount of plastic in your life.

## 6. Discuss with a partner: 1) Which lifestyle changes in the text are easiest to make? 2) How can you reduce your impact on the environment?

## 7. Earth idioms: Read each idiom, its meaning and example. Then make sentences of your own.

**How on earth...?** – When asking a question, "How on earth..." you show that something is incredible or very hard to believe. E.g.: "**How on earth** did you fix that car?"

**down-to-earth** – someone who is practical and realistic. It can also be used for things or ideas. E.g.: *Steven is a dreamer, but luckily his wife Sarah is down-to-earth, so she takes care of their day-to-day lives.*

**heaven on earth** – something extremely good. E.g.: *Brian's parties are heaven on earth – the food and the music are marvelous!*



## Вивчення граматики: ефективно та з задоволенням

ГраMATика, як і лексика, є одним із найважливіших аспектів вивчення мови. Але досить часто саме цю складову мовного курсу наші учні вважають складною та нудною.

Існує багато нових методів, як зробити вивчення граматики цікавим та по-справжньому ефективним. Ось декілька з них:

### Урізноманітніть структуру уроку

Класична схема подання та закріплення нового граматичного матеріалу має назву **PPP: Presentation – Practice – Production** (введення – відпрацювання – продукція). Але не слід догматично дотримуватися цієї формули. Спробуйте інший підхід - **Test-Teach-Test**. Працює він наступним чином:

1. Найімовірніше, ваші учні (або принаймні хтось із них) вже стикалися зі структурою, що є предметом вивчення. Якщо це так – не пояснюйте їм нічого, натомість попросіть виконати вправу, у якій треба вжити цю граматичну структуру (етап **Test**).
2. Після цього учні в парах перевіряють відповіді, пояснюючи свій вибір. Тільки тепер проведіть фронтальну перевірку всім класом. Це значно спростить ваше завдання – ви будете розбирати тільки моменти, які були незрозумілими для учнів (етап **Teach**).
3. Після обговорення усім класом запропонуйте учням знову виконати якесь завдання на перевірку - це дасть вам змогу пересвідчитися, чи добре вони засвоїли вивчений матеріал (етап **Test**).

### Створіть ситуацію

А ось ще один приклад презентації нового граматичного матеріалу: створіть **ситуацію**, коли в учнів не буде іншого варіанту ніж ужити граматичну структуру, яку ви хочете розглянути на уроці. Наприклад, тема вашого уроку Future intentions (*be going to, planning to, want to, would like to*). Почніть урок запитанням “*What are your future plans and ambitions?*”. Таким чином ви створюєте ситуацію, за якої учням доведеться вживати конструкції майбутнього часу. Під час обговорення ви зрозумієте, наскільки успішно вони їх використовують. Запишіть на дошці приклади правильно та неправильно побудованих речень, і вже на основі цього викладайте нову тему. Таким чином ви не тільки перевірите, що учні знають, але й створите контекст для сприйняття граматики. Після відпрацювання нової структури поставте те саме питання, але наголосіть, що учні мають відповідати уважно, використовуючи нові знання.

### Попросіть учнів пояснити вам правило

Коли **ви** пояснюєте граматичні правила, то часом важко позбутися сумнівів – чи все учні зрозуміли. А якщо ви попросите учнів пояснити правило **вам**, то відразу побачите, наскільки добре вони засвоїли матеріал. Буде набагато краще, якщо ви запропонуєте їм навести власні приклади, замість запитувати «*Do you understand?*» – адже відповідь однозначно буде «*Yes*», навіть якщо це не так. Виконуючи тренувальні вправи, учні завжди мають наводити свої власні приклади з використанням активної граматичної структури. І якщо їхні приклади адекватні, то можна бути певним, що вони добре засвоїли граматику уроку.

Основні переваги поданих вище методів полягають у тому, що:

- ви заощаджуєте час, не зосереджуючись зайве на матеріалі, який учні вже знають, та пояснюєте тільки нові поняття;
- ви створюєте на уроці елемент змагання, і той, хто дає більше правильних відповідей, буде задоволений своєю роботою й відчує впевненість у власних силах;
- за наявності в класі учнів із різним рівнем володіння мовою ви зможете запропонувати сильнішим учням виступити в ролі вчителів та пояснити правила слабшим;
- створюється контекст та необхідність вживати ту чи іншу структуру, а це сприяє кращому запам'ятовуванню та робить сприйняття інформації свідомішим.

# Professional Development

## Граматичні ігри

### 1. NOUGHTS and CROSSES (хрестики - нулики)

Існує безліч варіацій цієї гри. Учні можуть грати у парах чи у командах.

Накресліть ігрове поле на дошці та поділіть учнів на дві команди (одна - noughts, інша – crosses). По черзі ставте граматичне завдання кожній команді – її представник підходить до дошки та відповідає. Якщо відповідь правильна, він може поставити свій знак (хрестик або нулик) у обрану ним клітинку.

Приклад завдань:

1. напишіть минулу форму неправильного дієслова
2. закінчіть вираз відповідним прийменником (*listen to, insist on*)
3. змініть речення ( на майбутній, минулий час).

### 2. BATTLESHIPS (морський бій)

	always	never	often
cook breakfast	v		
get to bed before 11p.m		v	
sing in the morning			v

Поділіть учнів на пари. Кожен учень готує ігрове поле. Задані вами параметри по горизонталі та по вертикалі мають формувати основу для речень, що відпрацьовуватимуть граматичну тему, над якою ви працюєте (наприклад, Adverbs of frequency).

Попросіть учнів відмітити одну з клітинок у кожній колонці, так щоб їх партнер не бачив ігрове поле іншого. Учні по черзі формують речення, аби віднайти, які саме квадрати відмітив їх суперник (наприклад, *You never cook breakfast*). Як ми бачимо, на ігровому полі ця клітинка не відмічена, тому інший учень каже «Miss!». Якщо ж учень «влучив» на відмічену клітинку, його суперник каже «Hit!», аби інший учень закреслив цю клітинку на своєму полі, що означає, що він знайшов одну позицію (наприклад, *You often sing in the morning – Hit!*).

Перемагає той, хто віднайде задану кількість відміток на ігровому полі суперника. Підкажіть учням позначати ті клітинки, які вони вже називали, але «не влучили», аби не називати їх вдруге.

### 3. BEEP!

Поділіть учнів на команди. Поясніть, що ви читатимете речення, у кожному з яких пропущене одне слово. Замість нього учні почують **Beep!** Команда, учні якої першою назвуть пропущене слово, отримує бал.

Наприклад,

1. I **beep** going to have lunch. (*am*)
2. I have **beep** a brother and a sister. (*got*)
3. I **beep** see her yesterday because she took the day off. (*didn't*)
4. Did you listen **beep** the radio yesterday? (*to*)

**Have fun!**

## Answer Keys

### National Grammar Day (Level B1-B2)

**Ex.1 a)** In 2008. **b)** Martha Brockenbrough. **c)** Mignon Fogarty, a writer and a blogger on English Grammar. **d)** Because it helps to encourage effective communication through proper grammar in speech and writing. **e)** To read the text and make sure there are no mistakes or typos. **f)** We often try to save time and write some words in short forms and leave out punctuation, so many people becoming confused about grammar rules

**Ex.3:** 1) – B, 2) – C, 3) – C, 4) – B, 5) – A, 6) – C, 7) – C, 8) – B, 9) – C, 10) – B, 11) – A.

### International Women's Day (Level A2-B1)

**Ex.1 a)** People celebrate it in many countries all over the world. However, it is especially popular in Eastern Europe. **b)** This holiday is a mixture of Mother's Day and Valentine's Day. **c)** It's on the second Sunday in May. **d)** Young children make cards for their mothers and give them presents. **e)** Children allow their mothers to relax and have a day off and not to do housework.

**Ex.3**



**Ex.4** 1) washing, drying; 2) vacuums 3) make 4) laid 5) brought 6) giving 7) wear 8) wash 9) make 10) do

### International Women's Day (Level B1-B2)

**Ex.1 a)** – T, **b)** – F, **c)** – F, **d)** – F, **e)** – T.

**Ex.2** 1) – b, 2) – e, 3) – a, 4) – f, 5) – h, 6) – g, 7) – c, 8) – d.

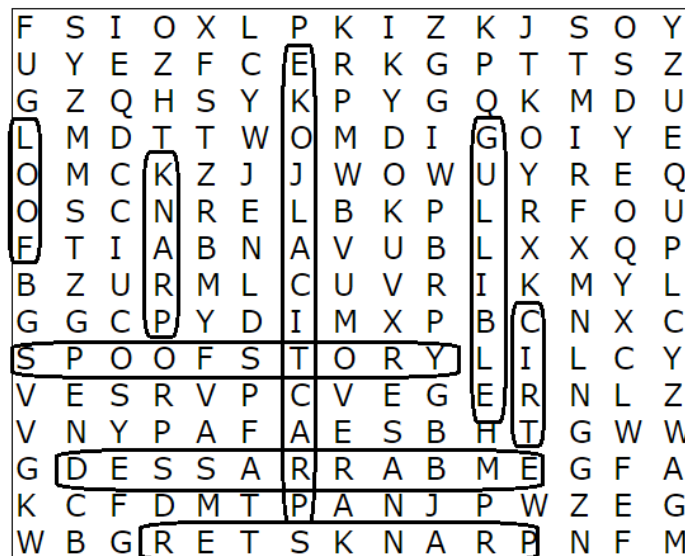
**Ex.3 a)** – to vote, **b)** – discrimination, **c)** – established, **d)** – was imprisoned, **e)** – demanded, **f)** – inequality, **g)** – strike, **h)** – has been elected.

### April Fool's Day (Level A2-B1)

**Ex.4 a)** He comes from the French speaking part of Canada, Quebec. **b)** Children usually stick a paper fish onto the back of as many adults as possible, and then they run away yelling "Poisson d'Avril" ("April fish!").

**c)** BBC news reported about a newly discovered colony of flying penguins. **d)** Sarah believed this news was true, but then realised it wasn't. **e)** No, it isn't. Polish people aren't gullible. **f)** Polish media prepares spoof stories. **g)** Nazar loves the first of April, because it's the ideal day to tell funny jokes to your family members, friends, teachers and neighbours. **h)** His teacher played a trick on Nazar. The teacher told the class she'd lost their test papers from previous week and they had to do the test all over again.

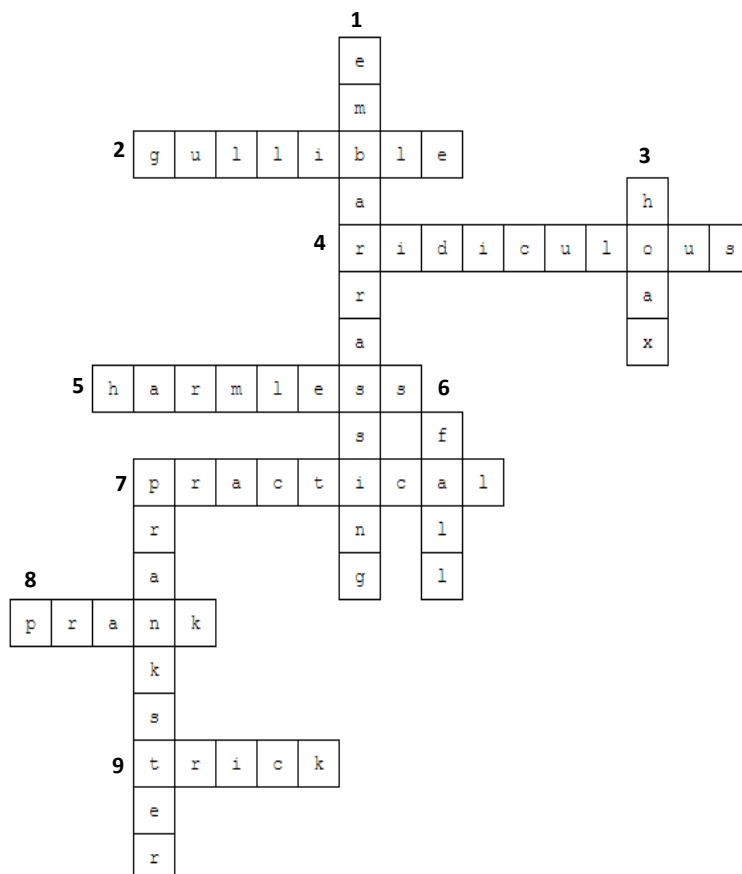
**Ex.5**



a) – embarrassed, b) – fool, c) – gullible, d) – practical joke, e) – prank, f) – prankster, g) – spoof story, h) – trick.

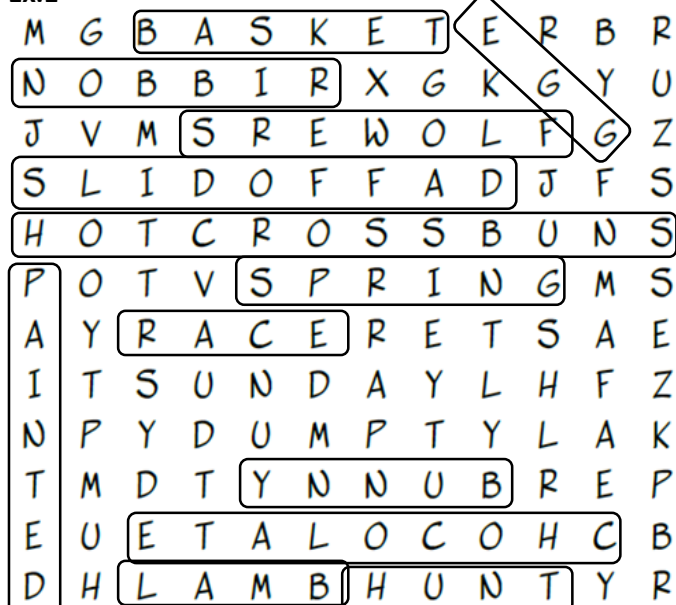
### April Fool's Day (Level B1-B2)

**Ex.4**



## Easter (Level A2-B1)

### Ex.1



### Ex.3

1) of; 2) on; 3) at; 4) for; 5) of; 6) on; 7) as; 8) for; 9) in; 10) of, with.

## Easter in Ukraine (Level B1-B2)

### Ex.2

1) observe rituals; 2) intricate patterns; 3) Passion Friday; 4) joyous celebration; 5) revival of nature; 6) adoption of Christianity; 7) resurrection of Jesus; 8) fast during the Lent; 9) church service; 10) bless the food.

### Ex.3

The special 40-day period before Easter is called Lent and it's the time when believers fast, repent and devote time to spiritual pursuits in preparation for Easter.

### Ex.4

#### Student A

- Each household should have sufficient paska to feed family, relatives, friends and unexpected guests.
- The person making the paska is required to wear a clean shirt, have clean thoughts and supplicate God to bless the success of the process.
- As the paska goes into the oven, no one in the house is permitted to be lying down as this would hinder the rising of the bread. If the paska bakes successfully, the household will do well in the coming year, but if it does not, the household should expect misfortune.
- Paska is usually iced and colourfully decorated before serving.

#### Student B

- Some people may choose to paint eggs in one colour, those who are artistically inclined will paint intricate patterns and pictures in many colours. This is usually done on the Friday before Easter, known as Passion Friday, or Strasna P'yatnytsya.
- On the Saturday evening before Easter Sunday, many people go to church for a service and vigil that lasts all night.

- In the morning, the priest will bless the baskets of food brought by the congregation and this food will be taken home and shared later with family and friends.

## Earth Day (Level A2-B1)

### Ex.3

- b) If my mom uses shopping bags, she doesn't use plastic bags.  
 c) If I leave the room, I switch off the light.  
 d) If I see rubbish in the street, I pick it up.  
 e) If my brother recycles paper, he saves trees.  
 f) If my friend walks to school, he doesn't pollute the air.  
 g) If we reuse plastic/glass bottles, we help the environment.  
 h) If we throw rubbish into the sea, animals can die.  
 i) If I turn off the water, I save energy and water.

### Ex.5

a) - F, b) - T, c) - F, d) - T, e) - T, f) - F.

## Earth Day (Level B1-B2)

### Ex.2



### Ex.5

Carbon footprint = our impact on the environment, the amount of CO2 we produce daily.

## Reference:

<http://busyteacher.org/>

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