**Lesson “Good Citizens” 10form**

**Objectives:**

* **to revise the vocabulary on the theme**
* **to enrich students’ knowledge with some practical phrases**
* **to develop listening and speaking skills**
* **to develop students’ memory and logical thinking**
* **to teach tolerance and understanding each other while working in groups**

**Equipment:**

* **smart board with digital book and videos**
* **flip chat**
* **mobile phones**
* **Students’ book**
* **cards**

Procedure

1. The beginning of the lesson. Warming-up.

Good afternoon, students! Take your sits. Today we’re having a speaking lesson and we are going to watch short videos, revise some vocabulary, work using your mobile phones in MyEnglishLab, and, of course, speak a lot.

1. Brain storm

We continue to work with our Students’ Book and module eight.

* What theme is our module?
* Who is a citizen?
* What does it mean to be “a good citizen”?

You’re watching a short video and think what adjectives can you use to describe this video and people.

* What is the aim of this video?
* What adjectives can you use to describe people? Explain your opinion

And now open your Students’ Book on the page 103, exercise 1 and you task is to complete the sentence “A good person is someone who…”

What is the difference between being a good citizen and good person?

1. The main part
2. Speaking. Students’ Book page 103 ex 2
* Look at you books and what photo is it in the exercise 2?
* What information do you see in the site?
* What can people do to be good citizens?
1. Listen to Robert and Sonia’s conversation.
* What do they decide to do?
* What does Robert decide to do?
* What does Sonia decide to do?
1. Listening.

 Go on working. Take the cards; here you can see some gaps. Your task is to listen again and complete the dialogue with missing words. Listen the conversation attentively as you need to answer the questions.

* What has Sonia suggested doing?
* Why doesn’t Robert want to do it?
* What has Robert suggested doing to Sonia?
* Why has Sonia decided to organize second-hand clothes sale?

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| *Robert:* I think I’m going to do **1.** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* work this term- how about you?*Sonia:* Maybe. What are you thinking of doing?*Robert:* I’m not **2.** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Sonia:* You’re really good at Maths – how about teaching **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pupils? You could help them with their Maths homework.*Robert:* Oh, no, I’m not **4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough. Teaching isn’t my thing at all. I don’t have any younger sisters or brothers so I’m not used to young children. I’d rather visit an **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person.*Sonia:* Well, that would be a very good **6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ to do. I can’t teach younger kids either. They**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, and to be honest, I’m not very good at any school subjects.*Robert:* That’s not true. You’re good at **8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .Why don’t you help pupils with art projects?*Sonia:* Mm, I don’t know. I’m really into vintage clothes, so I suppose I could organize a second-hand clothes **9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Actually, I think that would be **10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fun. |

Check the task.

1. Complete the useful phrases about your skills and interest as well as giving and explaining an opinion in Speaking Focus section A. Let’s check it.

Pay attention:

1. We always use verb with ing (gerund) when verb is in the first place in the sentence “Teaching isn’t my thing at all”.
2. After phrase “I’d rather” we use infinitive.
3. Pair work

Look at the dialogue in your cards. Try to act it and after that you’re practicing the conversation with the students on video.

* How can we call work that is done by people because they want to do it and isn’t paid?
* What would you choose to do among these voluntary work and why? Use the phrases form Speaking Focus explaining your choice.
1. Presentation of new phrases of talking about advantages and disadvantages.
* What does the word “advantage” mean?

Yes, you are right it is a good or useful feature that something has. What synonym of word “advantage” can you find there in Speaking Focus?

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* What does the word “disadvantage” mean?

Disadvantage is a bad feature that something has, which makes it less good or less useful than other things.

* What synonym of “disadvantage” can you find?
* Drawback is a bad feature that something has, although it has advantages that are usually more important

Words “advantage/disadvantages” and “benefit/drawback” we can use in singular and plural forms, as they are countable nouns.

1. Practice

It’s time to use your mobile phones and practice these phrases.

Open the program MyEnglishLab and find module 8, then unit 8.6, exercise 1

Do it and send me your answers and we’ll watch them on the our smartboard.

(analyze the answers)

1. Continue to practice these phrases.
* What other linking words do we use when we want to add more ideas? (Also, moreover, furthermore, in addition, in fact, actuaaly, not only … but)

On the flip chart you see two columns: advantages and disadvantages. Take a card, read the sentences, add the phrase from the Speaking Focus or other linking words and stick it into the correct column.

1. Production. Group work.

SB p 103 ex 8

Chose the topic. Two students in the group make notes about advantages; two students make notes about the disadvantages. Then discuss your ideas and present us.

1. Summing-up

What have we done in our lesson?

Thank you for your active work. Your marks are …

1. Home assignment EL 8.6 all, make a video with topic you’ve chosen.

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| You will **meet new people** anywhere you move. Meeting and talking to new people who have had very different life experiences than yours can be refreshing and give you a new perspective. |
| There is always **something to do** in a city to keep people of all different interests from getting bored.  Most cities have a lively nightlife, shows of all types, museums, landmarks, parks, [festivals](https://chicagoofficemovers.com/top-10-chicago-festivals/), sports games, and much more.  |
| The **public transportation system** in major cities is a good alternative to driving yourself.  Cities have trains or subways, buses, and plenty of taxis so you can get where you need to go.  **It is possible to live without a car in most cities.** |
| The **biggest events** such as sporting events, concerts, festivals, and art openings happen in major cities.  You can catch a concert or a football game without the long drives to and from the suburbs. |
| Despite the high costs of living in the city, employers are usually willing to pay more. This is why many people commute to the city to get **the higher salary**. |
| There are **more job and study opportunities**. Statistics also show that people in larger cities also find better employment opportunities. A city always full of companies and universities that means a city full of career opportunities. Chances are you’ll find one you love. |
| You can find **lots of places to eat**. There’s never any shortage of cafes, bars or restaurants in the cities. From fast food chains to premium restaurants, you’re likely to find a cuisine you like within a mile or two. |
| **The higher cost of living is the first disadvantage that people typically think of when considering moving to a city.** |
| In general, the **noise** level in cities is higher than in the suburbs.  Cities have more people and more traffic that contribute to the noise.  Special events such as concerts and games can also make loud noise. |
| Most people in cities **live in apartments** not in the houses, and in some cities, the apartments can be very small.  |
| The **parking** situation in a city is a huge problem. Another terrible trouble is **traffic jams**, where you can stop for some hours. |
| Cities will have **higher crime** rates than countryside and everyone can definitely realize that living in a city is more dangerous than living in smaller towns.  |
| **The bigger city is the more people live and as a result, people are everywhere. Life in a city is usually bustling, hectic and transport is crowded.** |