

PHOTOCOPIABLE AND ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

UNIT 1

LESSON 2. OPTIONAL

1. a. Educating Ladies and Gentlemen is one of the oldest traditions. Are good manners necessary in our modern life?



b. Read the rules of good manners at Buckswood School. Why do they think it is important?

People with good manners will always stand out in a crowd. Good manners are always based on a deep respect for other people, the ability to choose necessary words and demonstrate good behaviour in different situations, to be tactful and polite.

There are some basic rules of etiquette for you to follow:

1. Stand up when a member of staff¹ or a visitor comes into your classroom. If you are working in the library and a visitor comes in, it would be polite to go on working, only stand up if they want to speak to you.

2. Stand back in the hallways to allow school staff to go through, always greeting them with a “Good Morning / Good Afternoon”.

3. Open doors for others. Having gone through a door, look behind you to make sure you do not let it swing back into the face of someone following. Stand aside to let people pass on stairways and in hallways. Do not push.

4. At concerts and other school events on the stage, do not enter / leave a hall while a piece of music is still being played or somebody is still speaking.

5. At school matches, leave seats for visitors and offer them a seat.

6. When you meet people, greet them with a smile. Ask visitors if they need your help to find the way to the reception or the entrance.

7. Never talk to adults with your hands in your pockets.

8. Make sure you follow these simple tips every day on your way to success!

c. What good manners are students taught at your school?

¹ **staff** [stɑ:f] – the people who work for a particular company or organisation (your school)

LESSON 3

Ex. 4. c.

1. ☐ *Well*, what is question No. 1, “syabry”?
2. ☐ *Actually*, there is a wide range of schools in the UK.
3. ☐ *Perhaps*, you guys, don’t have to learn other languages.
4. ☐ *Of course*, we do! The most popular foreign language on the British curriculum is French.
5. ☐ *To be honest*, Mandarin is quite a challenge for me.
6. ☐ *I mean*, how long does a school day last?
7. ☐ *I feel like* schools want to stand out from the rest, that’s why they choose their emblems and mottos very seriously.
8. ☐ *For example*, our school’s motto is “We are preparing for life”, and, *actually*, that’s true.
9. ☐ I’d like to add that ... *firstly*, wearing the same kind of clothing gives you a feeling of unity with the people. *Secondly*, you will not get lost on a school trip. *Finally*, I *just really* love the colours of Buckswood school.
10. ☐ From a young age, children get to learn lots of interesting things by visiting the local farm, the nearby forest, shops, parks, and museums to enrich their studies. *Furthermore*, there is at least one overseas trip per year for older students, giving them an opportunity to practise the language skills.

LESSON 7. OPTIONAL

“Snakes and Ladders” Boardgame (Tenses revision)

How to play:

1. Split into groups of 3–4 students. Each player puts their counter on the space that says “start here”.
2. Take it in turns to roll the dice. Move your counter forward the number of spaces shown on the dice.
3. Make a sentence using the proper verb tense you have already learnt (don't forget about the Passive Voice!) with the words from the list below. Name the tense that you have used to make up a sentence. Use the following personal pronouns (or make possessive pronouns where necessary) for the number on your dice:

1 = I	4 = she
2 = you	5 = we
3 = he	6 = they
4. If your counter lands at the bottom of a ladder, you can move up to the top of the ladder.
5. If your counter lands on the head of a snake, you must slide down to the bottom of the snake.
6. The first player to get to the space that says “Win” is the winner.



1. Traditionally make a warming speech
2. Get to know other students
3. Be often given good marks?
4. Mark the Day of Knowledge
5. Ring the First Bell
6. Hold a traditional discussion
7. Demonstrate excellent academic performance last term
8. Develop one's talents and abilities on a regular basis
9. Fail to do homework last lesson
10. Prepare homework for 2 hours yesterday?
11. Make a project next lesson
12. Not be afraid to take up after-school clubs
13. Each term select a new club or society
14. Just complete the task
15. Not need to help her
16. Join the Science society last year
17. Decide to jump at the opportunity
18. (My / her / ...) Knees tremble when
19. Set off last Sunday?
20. Always jump for joy when
21. Never miss the boat when
22. (My / her / ...) Celebrations last the whole day
23. Prepare a stage performance tomorrow?
24. Already know that
25. The official ceremony starts at 11 a.m.
26. Be glad to meet a new teacher next lesson?
27. Not decide yet what club to join
28. Found that popular award in the 1950s
29. Hike already for 5 hours
30. Look forward to the next hike
31. (My / her / ...) School found in 1987
32. Not be able to answer all the questions last lesson
33. (My / her / ...) Various activities hold during schooling
34. Study English now?
35. Study at this place for 8 years now

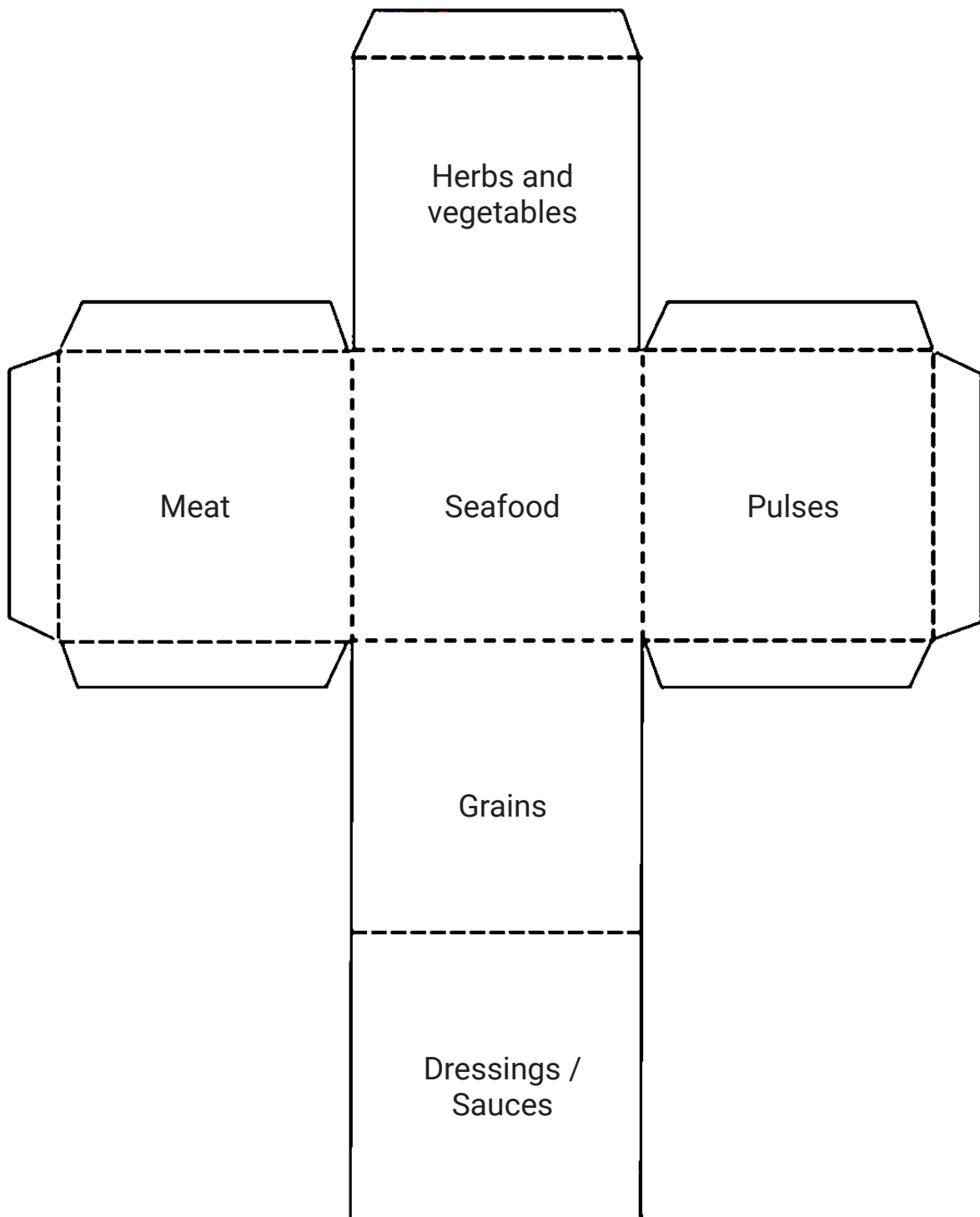
UNIT 2

LESSON 1. OPTIONAL

Cube vocabulary

How to play:

Split into groups of 3–4 Students and get a hand-made paper cube from the teacher. The Teacher throws the cube in turn carefully and gives one word from the category that they are lucky to get. After several circles, some players will get out of the game, as they cannot repeat the same food. The winner is the last person to say a new word from the proper category.

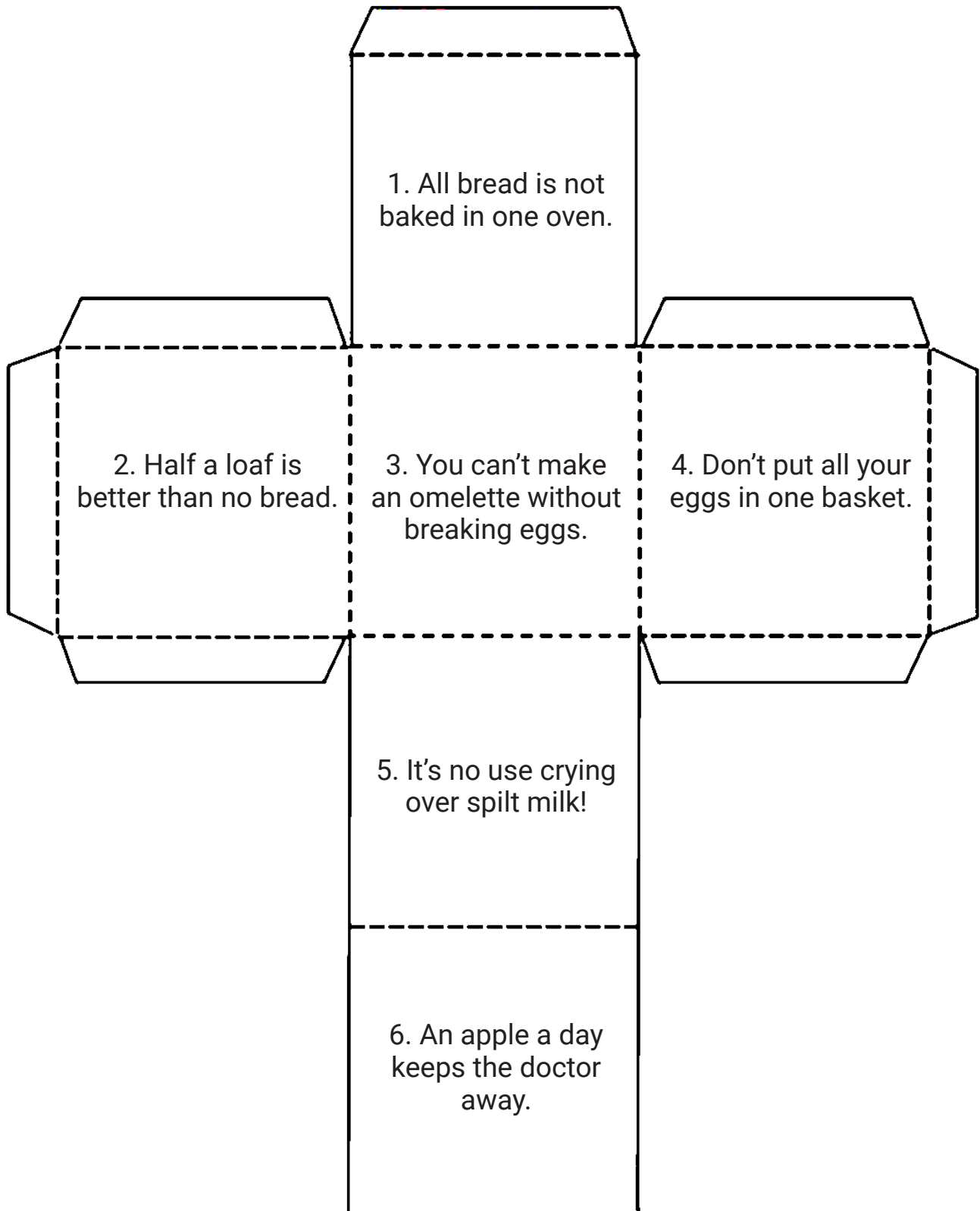


LESSON 6. OPTIONAL

Cube proverbs

How to play:

Split into groups of 3–4 Students and get a hand-made paper cube from the teacher. The Teacher throws the cube in turn carefully and makes up a short story saying at the very end the proverb that the dice points to. After listening to all the stories vote for the closest in the meaning to the proverb.



OPTIONAL LESSON

1. a. Answer the questions in pairs.

1. Do you like street food? 2. When did you last eat street food? 3. What did you eat? Is street food healthy / unhealthy / delicious / nutritious?

b. Read the text and say which street food mentioned in the text you have tried. Did you like it?

Street Food



Pizzas, curries, hot dogs, hamburgers, and chips have become a massive part of the lives of people living in cities. Cooking at home is not always possible because of the busy life, and street food is a really good idea! It's everywhere right now, so it's easy to taste street food from different parts of the world in large cities.

People have sold ready-to-eat food since the earliest civilizations. The ancient Greeks had street vendors that sold small fried fish while the ancient Romans depended on street food because they often didn't have ovens in their homes to prepare food. In ancient China, street food was also for poor people but rich citizens would sometimes send their servants to buy them street food. Street vendors of the 14th century Egypt sold lamb kebabs, rice, and fritters (оладьи / аладкі). The first vending machine appeared in London in the early 1880s. It was invented so that businessmen didn't have to wait for their food.

Fact #1. French fries are delicious and millions of people around the world enjoy them every day. **But not so many people know that they are not really French.** They say people began to fry potatoes in the 17th century Belgium. For example, an old Belgian story tells us that a group of people from one of the villages in the Meuse Valley turned to potato during the winter when the main source of food – the river – froze over, making fishing impossible. So, to feed themselves during the winter, the villagers sliced and fried potatoes much in the same way they cooked fish. That's when the earliest French fries were born. The world didn't know this food until WWI when the locals fed it to American soldiers who were stationed in Belgium. As the official language of the Belgium army at the time was French, the Americans nicknamed it "French fries." The nickname survived, and even now, people from all over the world give credit (отдавать должное / аддаваць належнае) to the wrong country for this delicious street food.

Fact #2: Hamburgers got their name from a German city. Why are hamburgers not made from ham, but from beef? Hamburgers were named after the German city of Hamburg, which is a large port city and an important tourist destination

with lots of attractions. The story goes back to the 18th century when German and other European sailors travelling from the Old World to the New World ate slabs of chopped beef, which they called “Hamburg steaks.” Now, this delicious food has become one of America’s favourites.

Fact #3: Taco is the most searched street food on the Internet. A taco is a traditional Mexican dish consisting of small hand-sized corn or wheat tortilla [tə:'ti:ə] (лепешка / ляпёшка) topped with a filling. The tortilla is then folded around the filling and eaten by hand. Tacos are great. Mexican street food is gaining more popularity all over the world. In the US, however, tacos are incredibly popular. In fact, Americans love them so much that they named October 4 the National Taco Day.

Fact #4. Some cultures believe that it is rude to walk on the street while eating.

Fact #5. Take-away pizza sold by street vendors in Italy is different from a pizza from the pizzeria. It has a thick base and is baked and sold in square or rectangular portions.

Fact #6. Polish vendors sell, among other street food, zapiekankas which are halved baguette or bread grilled with mushroom, cheese, and some type of meat.

Fact #7. Mumbai, India has more than half 500.000 street food vendors.

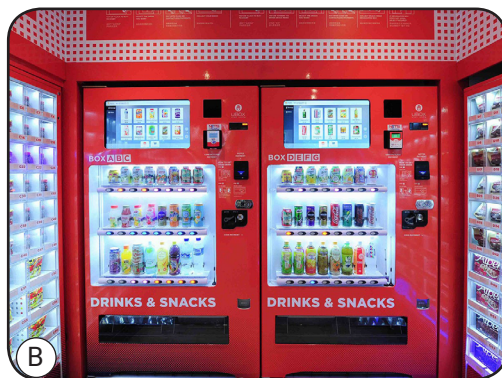
Fact #8. Many places in the world have their variation of meat in bread as popular street food.

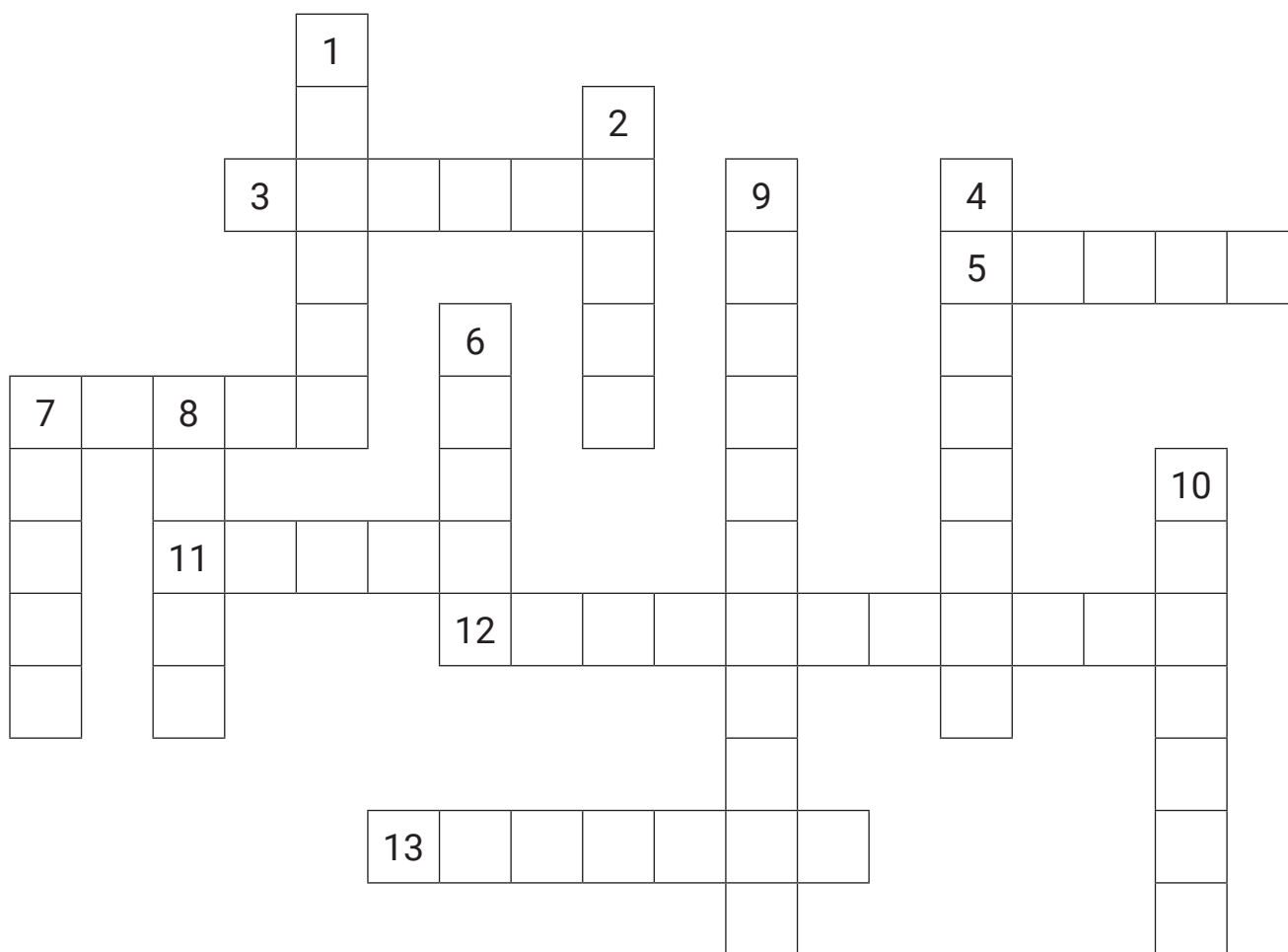
c. Explain why:

1. many people eat street food;
2. people depended on street food in ancient Rome;
3. Belgians in the Meuse Valley started to fry potatoes in the 17th century;
4. French fries are called so;
5. hamburgers don't have ham in them;
6. people don't eat street food in some countries.

d. Which fact about street food do you find the most interesting?

2. Do the crossword.





Across:

3. A person who sells something, but not in a shop.
5. A country where lamb kebabs were sold in the 14th century.
7. The food in picture A (plural).
11. In this country, there is a city with more than 500,000 street food vendors.
12. Hamburg is a popular tourist
13. A taco is traditional ... food.

Down:

1. Sailors travelling from the Old World to the New World ate Hamburg
2. Polish street vendors ... bread to make zapiekankas.
4. Rich people in ancient China sent their ... to buy street food.
6. You can find meat in ... variations as popular street food in many countries.
7. Take-away pizza sold by street vendors in Italy has a ... base.
8. Fish and ... is a popular fast food.
9. Treacle tart is a ... British dessert.
10. The machine in picture B.

3. Work in a group of three. One Student is a street vendor. The other two are friends who decide on what to buy. Act out a conversation “Buying street food”.

UNIT 3

LESSON 3. OPTIONAL

1. Match the parts of the questions.

1. Have you ever borrowed	money from anybody? Why did you do that?
2. Have you ever lent	money to anybody? Did they pay you back?
3. Do you owe	anybody some money? When are you going to pay them back?
4. Have you been	saving up for anything this year? How much have you saved?
5. Do you know any people who made	a fortune in high tech industries? What exactly did they do?
6. Have you bought anything	expensive this month? When exactly did you buy it?
7. Have you been	studying hard recently? Have you received any excellent marks this week?
8. Did you	spend money on any useless things last week? What did you buy?
9. Have you ever donated money	to charity? Which charity did you donate money to?
10. Do you think making	money is easy? Why do you think so?

11. Will cash be	replaced by credit cards in the future?
12. Do you agree that if something is expensive,	then it must be good?
13. Can money	buy happiness? Why / Why not?
14. Do you follow any	money management rules? Which ones?
15. Did you use to spend more or less money	than you do now?

2. Walk around the classroom. Talk to your classmates and write down the answers to their questions.

OPTIONAL LESSON

1. Work in pairs. Discuss the questions. Write down the answers.

1. How many times can you fold (*сложить / сложить*) a banknote (first forward and then backwards) before it tears?
2. How much ink is used every day to print banknotes?
3. How many ways are there to make a change for a dollar?
4. How much money (in percentage) has dangerous bacteria on it?
5. Is it true that more Monopoly money is printed every year than real money?
6. How much money do Americans spend each year on fast food?
7. Who was the first woman to appear on American banknotes?
8. Can you see living people on American banknotes?
9. Where does the word "piggy bank" come from?
10. In which country can you find the world's least valuable coin?
11. How big is the world's largest single banknote? What country is it used in?

2. Read the texts. Check your answers to the questions in ex. 1. Some facts are extra.

1. It takes about 4,000 double folds (first forward and then backwards) before a banknote tears. It takes far fewer folds for a vending machine to reject your banknote – but you can fix that by popping your banknote in the microwave for about 20 seconds to crisp it.

2. The US Bureau of Engraving and Printing uses nearly 9 tons of ink to print 26 million currency notes each day, with a face value of approximately \$974 million.

3. There are 293 ways to make a change for a dollar. Can you find them all?

4. 5% of the people who buy lottery tickets account for (*составляют / составляют*) 51% of all tickets sold. Unfortunately, it's usually not worth it. Someone who drives 10 miles to buy their lottery ticket is 3 times likelier to die on the way than they are to win the jackpot.

5. Approximately 94% of paper money that moves from hand to hand has bacteria on it. One study found 3,000 types of organisms on just 80 \$1 banknotes – including bacteria linked to pneumonia, food poisoning, and staph infections.

6. There is more Monopoly money printed every year than actual cash. The popular board game prints up to \$50 billion of its currency each year. By comparison, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing only produced \$1.3 billion.

7. Americans spend \$117 billion each year on fast food.

8. Pocahontas was the first woman to appear on US dollar banknotes. The Native American heroine appeared on the \$20 banknote during the 1860s. The last woman to feature on a US banknote was the First Lady Martha Washington in the 1890s.

9. Harriet Tubman will be the first woman to appear on a US banknote in over a hundred years. A portrait of anti-slavery activist Harriet Tubman will feature on the new \$10 banknote, which will enter circulation (*оборот / абарот*) in 2020. Tubman will be the first African-American to appear on a US banknote.

10. Living people are banned (*запрещены / забаронены*) from appearing on US coins or banknotes. The law introduced in the 18th century does not allow showing living people on US currency.

11. The world's least valuable coin was worth next to nothing. Think the penny in your pocket isn't worth very much? Uzbekistan's tiyin was worth around 2,400 times less than a US one-cent coin and is 3,000 times less valuable than a British penny.

12. The 1913 Liberty Head nickel was sold for \$43.7 million dollars. It is an extremely rare coin. There are only 5 known to be in existence.

13. An Old English "pygg" was a type of clay (*глина / гліна*) that was used for making jars and dishes that held money. Over the generations, the word eventually became "piggy bank."

14. Around the start of the 2000s, Zimbabwe experienced hyperinflation that peaked in 2008. At the peak, a single US dollar was worth 2,621,984,228 Zimbabwe dollars. So if you had just a \$1 bill and moved to Zimbabwe, you would be a billionaire. Unfortunately, a loaf of bread cost 10,487,936,912 Zimbabwe Dollars.

15. The 100,000 peso note (in the Philippines) is the world's largest single banknote. It's approximately the same size as a typical piece of printer paper. Created in 1998 to celebrate independence from Spain, the note was offered only to collectors who, funnily enough, shelled out 180,000 pesos (\$3,700) for the bill.

3. Work in pairs. Check what you remember. One person says a number or a word from the texts in ex. 2 and the second person should say what this number or word refers to. Who can remember more facts?

UNIT 4

LESSON 4

Ex. 6. a.

Holiday	History	Customs and traditions	Celebrations

Ex. 6. b.

Boxing Day is the day after Christmas day. It is a bank holiday in the UK. It is believed that Boxing Day used to be a day off for servants and they received a "Christmas Box" with a small gift from the master. A typical gift was some money or food. Another explanation of the holiday roots is that people in towns put coins into a special box throughout the year. On the day after Christmas, this box was broken and all the money was given to the poor in the area.

Today families spend Boxing Day together watching sports, playing board games, and eating the rest of the food that you couldn't finish the day before. It's also the start of sales time in Britain. So it's common for people to go shopping on this day.

25 January is **Burn's Night** in Scotland. Scots mark the birthday of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet of the 18th century. People gather in Scotland and other parts of the world to celebrate Burn's life and work at Burn's night suppers. The night begins with a welcome speech of the host. Men wear kilts and people listen to traditional bagpipe music, dance, read Burn's poetry, and share a meal of haggis (a traditional Scottish dish of sheep heart, liver, and lungs). The evening usually ends with the guests all holding hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne", the traditional New Year Eve's song that Robert Burns is best remembered for.

Remembrance Day marks the "eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month" in 1918 when World War I was finally over. It was first commemorated in 1919, and it's dedicated to the men and women who have lost their lives in war. At 11 a.m. people stop what they are doing for a two-minute moment of silence. There are also ceremonies at war memorials, monuments, and churches throughout the country. People wear a poppy flower on Remembrance Day to show they remember the wars and the soldiers who fought in them. The poppy flower is a symbol of the blood that was left on the battlefields of wars. Veteran's Day in the USA is also celebrated on 11 November.

New Year's Day is a bank holiday in the UK. It's a day to celebrate the end of the old year and welcome in the new year. 31 December, New Year's Eve, is not a day off, but in the evening many people have parties with their friends or families. Just before midnight people hold hands and sing a traditional song called "Auld Lang Syne". They count seconds down to the new year, hug, kiss, and wish each other a "Happy New Year!" On the next day, most people stay at home or visit their relatives and enjoy a day off. Scots celebrate Hogmanay (Scotland's New Year) for two days in a row with huge outdoor parties, dancing, and lots of fireworks. 2 January is also a bank holiday in Scotland.

LESSON 6

Ex. 6

Student A: You are a student from Liverpool, UK. You are going to speak to your friends from the USA and Belarus about the holidays and memorable dates in your countries.

To start the conversation say that Britain celebrated (is going to celebrate) Remembrance Day. Speak about holiday traditions. Ask what holidays honour war veterans in your friends' countries.

Speak about your favourite holiday. Ask questions about the favourite holidays of your friends. Prepare to speak about holidays in your country and holidays devoted to significant people of your nation.

Student B: You are a student from Belarus. You are going to speak to your friends from the UK and the USA about the holidays and memorable dates in your countries. Ask your friends about the holidays that commemorate some famous people from their countries and what these people are famous for.

Prepare to speak about holidays in your country and holidays that are devoted to war veterans.

Student C: You are a student from Washington D.C., the USA. You are going to speak to your friends from the UK and Belarus about holidays and memorable dates in your countries.

Speak about federal holidays in the USA. Ask your friends about federal holidays in their countries. Prepare to speak about the holidays that commemorate famous people of the USA and your favourite holiday.

LESSON 12

Ex. 2

Saint	Patrick	George	Andrew	David
Country				
Date		23 April		
Legend			was one of the 12 apostles of Christ	
Celebrations	religious services, Irish culture festivals			
Symbols				daffodil flower, leek

OPTIONAL LESSON

1. a. Discuss in small groups what colours on a flag could symbolise the following:

courage, cleanness, strength, sea, the passion of hearts, honesty, power, nature, freedom, harvest, victory, peace, sun, people, values, hope, life, truth

b. What do the colours on the national flag of Belarus mean?



Spain



Germany



China



Sweden



Lithuania



Belarus

2. a. Read the information below. Are all of the statements true? Explain what the words in bold mean.



1. The Day of the National Emblem and Flag was **established** in 1998.
2. **According to** the Constitution, the national symbol of our country is a stork.
3. The national emblem of Belarus has a new **design** [dɪ'zain] with a European bison on it.
4. The national flag of Belarus has a white **pattern** on a red background.
5. The USA and Canada also celebrate Flag Day.

b. Work in pairs. Can you correct the false statements?

c. Read the information about the Day of the National Emblem and Flag and check your ideas.

The roots of the modern flag's design lie in the country's Soviet past. It was created in 1951 when Belarus was the Republic in the Soviet Union. It had two

horizontal stripes of red and green. Later a vertical red stripe with the traditional ornament was added.

The flag hasn't changed significantly since that time. It has changed the colours of the ornament, from white-on-red to red-on-white. The red colour symbolises the courage of the people, green is the colour of life, the colour of Belarusian forests.

According to Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the symbols of the country are the National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem. The State Emblem consists of a golden contour of Belarus bathed in the golden sun. There is a red star at the top of the emblem, the ribbon in the colours of the national flag, and a wreath of wheat with clover flowers on the right and flax flowers on the left.

Many countries celebrate the Day of the National Flag. Among them are Canada and the USA, Australia, Mexico, and Ukraine. Belarus celebrates the Day of the National Emblem and Flag on the second Sunday of May. The holiday was established in Belarus in 1995. According to the tradition, all regions of the country celebrate the day with patriotic events, concerts, fireworks, and, of course, with flying flags on public buildings and homes. The most important and symbolic place for the celebration is the State Flag Square in Minsk. On the holiday thousands of people gather under the 70 metres high flagpole of the country's largest flag to sing the national anthem and honour the state symbols.

d. Read again. Speak about the following:

1. The history of the flag.
2. The meaning of the flag's colours.
3. The design of the national emblem.
4. The holiday celebrations.

3. Read the story below and put the verbs into the Past Simple Passive.

A decorative pattern on the flag of the Republic of Belarus (**design**) in 1917 by Matrona Markevich. Among all the famous symbols of the Belarusian nation, it is the oldest. Matrona Markevich (**be**) in a small village Klimovichi, near Senno, Vitsebsk region. Farm labour on family lands was very hard but Matrona also (**teach**) traditional crafts such as weaving (*ткачество / ткацтва*) and clothes making.

The original rushnik has not survived and either (**lose**) or destroyed during the Second World War. The brother of Matrona Markevich, Mikhail Katsar, was the head of the folklore department at the Academy of Sciences of Belarus. He offered to use Matrona's pattern for the flag design in 1951 and the national historic ornament (**place**) on the national flag of the Republic of Belarus.



The symbols that were woven in the rushnik by Matrona rise to ancient times. They have their origins in local plants and flowers and symbolize the power of nature, the power of the earth.

A bronze monument to Matrona Markevich (**establish**) in Senno, Vitebsk region in 2015.

6. a. Speak about the Day of the National Emblem and Flag in pairs.

day off, according to, constitution, pattern, design, established, the State Flag Square, anthem, fireworks

Student A: You are a tourist in Belarus. The country is celebrating the Day of the National Emblem and Flag. Prepare some questions in the Past Simple Passive to ask about the holiday.

Student B: Prepare to tell a tourist about the Day of the National Emblem and Flag. Use the words in the box and the Past Simple Passive.

b. Do you celebrate the Day of the National Emblem and Flag at home or at school? Why is this day important for the country?