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Методична розробка уроків англійської мови

LESSON 1

Theme: Sport is my life
Objectives: to learn new words on the topic, to review different kinds of sport, to improve listening, reading and speaking skills
Equipment: Smart board, Smart Notebook 11, students' books "Enterprise 3"

I. Organizing the class, greeting

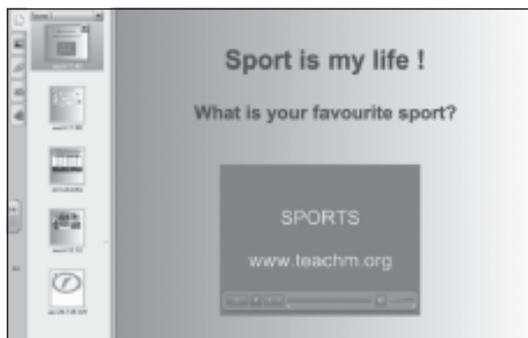
T: Good morning, children! Glad to see you today at our lesson. How are you? What is your mood?

At our lesson we will speak about sport and the value of sport in our lives. It is not a secret that sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many of us do morning exercises, jog in the morning; train themselves in clubs and different sections. Other people like sport too, but they only watch sports games on TV and listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen, but they do not go in for sports.

- What is sport for you?
- Do you prefer going in for sport or watching sport programmes on TV?
- How often do you train? Do you do morning exercises?

II. Word Revision

Students are watching a video clip and reviewing lexical units on different kinds of sport.



Class survey: Students are moving in the classroom freely and asking their mates questions about sport to carry out a survey on the key question. The results are presented by some students.

Key question:

- What is your favourite sport? Why?

III. Extreme sport presentation

T: To broaden our vocabulary we get acquainted with other kinds of sport.



To go in for different kinds of sport we need special equipment. Which one?

Please, match the equipment with kinds of sports.

Match equipment with the sports

Wind-surfing	Rafting	Scuba - diving	Rock-climbing	Skydiving	Jet - skiing
gloves	boots	flippers	ropes	oxygen tank	life jacket
mask	parachute	wetsuit	board	life-jacket	light clothes
raft	swimming suit	paddles	goggles	jet ski	sail

Answers:

Wind-surfing: board, wetsuit, sail

Rafting: paddles, life-jacket, raft

Scuba-diving: mask, oxygen tank, flippers

Rock-climbing: ropes, boots, light clothes

Skydiving: parachute, gloves, goggles

Jet-skiing: jet ski, swimming suit, life-jacket

IV. Pre-listening

T: Look at the pictures on the screen and name these kinds of extreme sport.

T: Open your books at page 66 and look through the quotations given in exercise 2. Listen to the dialogue and find out who has said what: Gill Williams, Bob Card or Sandra Quiggen.

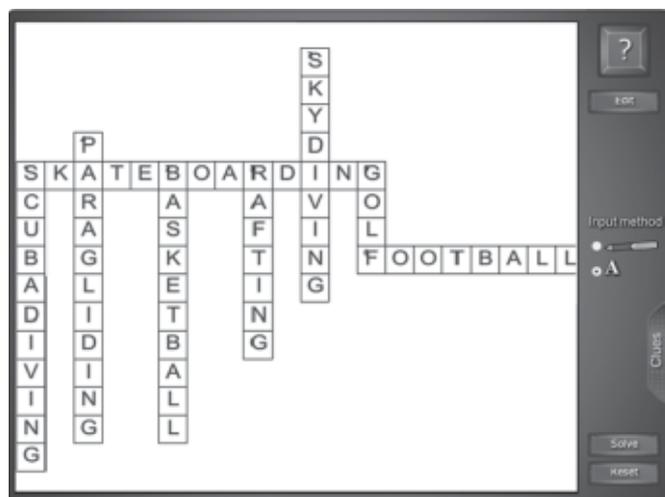
1. "I love scary animals" – G
2. "I believe there is an adventurer inside every one of us" – B
3. "It doesn't matter how old or strong you are" – B
4. "Your life will take on new meaning" – B
5. "Those hippos have big teeth. But a little fear makes the brain work faster" – S
6. "If you don't do things right, you are asking for trouble" – B

V. Reading

Read the magazine article about extreme sports. Choose the most suitable headings from the list for each part 1 – 4. Ex.3, page 67.

VI. Summary

T: At our lesson we got acquainted with different kinds of extreme sports and discussed the role of exercising for everyone. Let's recollect and review types of sport again. Students do the crossword.



Homework: At home you should read the text and learn new words and word expressions, do exercises 4, 5, 6, page 67.

T: Thank you for our lesson. Today your marks are See you tomorrow. Have a nice day! Good bye!

LESSON 2

Theme : What sport would be the best for me?

Objectives: to review lexical units on the topic of sport, to introduce grammar material: the to-infinitive/ the gerund, to improve listening and speaking skills

Equipment: Smart board, Smart Notebook 11, students' books "Enterprise 3"

I. Organizing the class, greeting

T: Good morning, children! Glad to see you today at our lesson. How do you feel? What is your mood?

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing and others. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sport. It includes running, jumping and others. It helps us in our everyday life.

- What is the best sport for you? Why?
- Name different kinds of extreme sport.
- Tell about the reasons why people get involved in extreme sports.



II. Speaking

T: To go in for sport we need special qualities and skills. What is the best for one is not suitable for another. Which skills/abilities are needed for different sports?

Work in pairs, give the reasons for every sport and decide what sport would be the best/worst for any of your classmates . Choose one candidate of your mates to present.

Which skills/qualities are needed for different kinds of sport?

- fit
- patient
- imaginative
- courageous
- good sense of balance
- cooperative
- responsible
- strong
- determined
- adventurous
- good training

You need to be fit and strong and you must also be courageous to go bungee jumping

III. Grammar presentation.

T: Watch a video clip on the to-infinitive or –ing form. Find out the rule of using this grammar material

Infinitive / Gerund Form

pace - 1. the speed at which something happens or is done
2. a single step when you are running or walking

to pick up the pace - to go faster

to stretch - to straighten your arms, legs or body to full length

T: Now open please your student's book at page 67 and

turn back to ex.3. Look through the text again, find out and underline the to-infinitive / the -ing forms, make the rule.

IV. Summary

T: To sum up the rule look at the scheme

the to - infinitive	the - ing form
we use the to - infinitive:	we use the - ing form:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to express purpose after would+ like, love, prefer after certain adjectives such as glad, difficult, happy, sorry, willing etc. after verbs: advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, learn, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, teach, want and etc. in the expressions: to tell the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as a noun after love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, etc. after prepositions after certain verbs such as: avoid, admit, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, keep (=continue), mind, regret, suggest, etc. after the expressions: I'm busy, it's no use, it's worth, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, there's

T: Say and show whether the following verbs go with the to-infinitive or the -ing form. Play the game



V. Summary.

T: At our lesson we spoke about extreme sport and got acquainted with the to-infinitive/ the gerund grammar. You worked hard and your marks are ...

Homework: At home you should review the rule at pages 109 – 110, ex.16, p. 69 in written form.

T: Thank you for our lesson. See you tomorrow. Have a nice day! Good bye!

LESSON 3

Theme: Sport for all

Objectives: to review lexical units on the topic of sport, to practise grammar material: the to-infinitive/ the gerund, to improve listening and speaking skills

Equipment: Smart board, Smart Notebook 11, Coursebooks “Enterprise 3”

I. Organizing the class, greeting

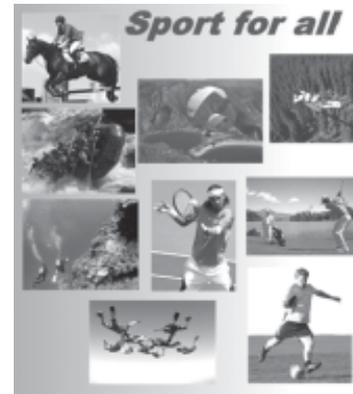
T: Good morning, children! Glad to see you today at our lesson. How do you feel? What is your mood?

II. Speaking.

Sport is accessible to all regardless of ability. If you look closely enough there will be sports clubs to cater for you, even if you are a complete novice. The health benefits of

participation in sport are obvious, so it's time to get active and get into sport!

- What is the best sport for you? Why?
- Name the most popular kinds of sport in Ukraine.
- Tell about the reasons why people get involved in sports.
- What qualities/skills are needed to do sport?
- What sports are popular in Great Britain?



T: To go in for sport we need special qualities and skills. What is the best for one is not suitable for another. Which skills/abilities are needed for different sports?

Work in groups, decide what sport would be the best/worst for some of your classmates. Choose one candidate on the screen. Give the reasons.

Decide what sport would be best/worst for each person, give reasons

Kate is a very active and adventurous person who enjoys taking risk. She likes animals, but hates being alone.

Maryna is a very optimistic and cheerful girl with good sense of humour. She is strong and brave.....

Oleh is courageous and determined with good sense of balance. Also he is cooperative and likes playing with friends

III. Listening Comprehension.

Students are watching a video clip “Sports in Britain” and trying to find the words matched with numbers

1. 20 000 public swimming pools in Britain
2. 1200 clubs belong to the British Cycling Federation
3. 40% of British people go walking
4. 225 000 kilometres of national paths in England and Wales
5. The Pennine way is **412** kilometres long
6. 55 000 people go to see Manchester United play in Manchester on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon

Sports in Britain

Find out what these numbers mean:

1. 20 000	5. 412
2. 1200	6. 55 000
3. 40	
4. 225 000	

T: Read the questions and choose the correct answer:

1. The scene of some great football matches is **Wembley**
2. A home of golf is **St. Andrew's**
3. Headquarters of the game of cricket is **Lord's**
4. What is originally a French game? **Croquet**
5. The most popular sport in Britain is **walking**
6. What is a Scottish game? **Curling**

Choose the correct item

Q.1

The scene of some great football matches is

A. St. Andrew's	C. Henley
B. Wimbeldon	D. Wembley

IV. Pause. Exercising for 2 min.



V. Grammar presentation.

T: At home you studied the rules of the to-infinitive / the gerund. On the screen you can see some of them; please, put paragraphs into the correct order.

Students review the grammar (Course book p/109 – 110).

T: Now say whether the following verbs go with to-infinitive or the gerund forms.

Play the game! Well done!

T: Open your books and find ex.14 on page 69. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Grammar Revision

<p>the to - infinitive</p> <p>we use the to - infinitive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after the expressions: I'm busy, it's no use, it's worth, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, there's no point (in), look forward to, etc. • after verbs: advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, learn, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, teach, want and etc. • to express purpose • after prepositions • in the expressions: to tell the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to start with, to sum up • as a noun 	<p>the - ing form</p> <p>we use the - ing form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after certain adjectives such as glad, difficult, happy, sorry, willing etc. • after would+ like, love, prefer • after certain verbs such as: avoid, admit, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, keep (=continue), mind, regret, suggest, etc. • after love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, etc.
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the infinitive without to we use:

• after modal verbs such as can, may, should etc/	after the verbs hear, feel, see, make, let
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But: be made/be hear/be seen + inf

Say whether the following go with the to-infinitive or the -ing form?

the infinitive the gerund

VI. Summary

T: At our lesson we spoke about different kinds of sport, had a little practice with the to-infinitive/ the gerund grammar. You were active, worked hard so your marks are ...

Homework: At home you should review the rules on pages 109 – 110, ex.18, p. 69 in written form.

T: Thank you for our lesson. See you tomorrow. Have a nice day! Good bye!