



ОСНОВАНО В 1930

# Воспитательный потенциал УМК серии «Сферы» по английскому языку на ступени ООО

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# Образование в современной школе

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# Основные направления воспитательной деятельности

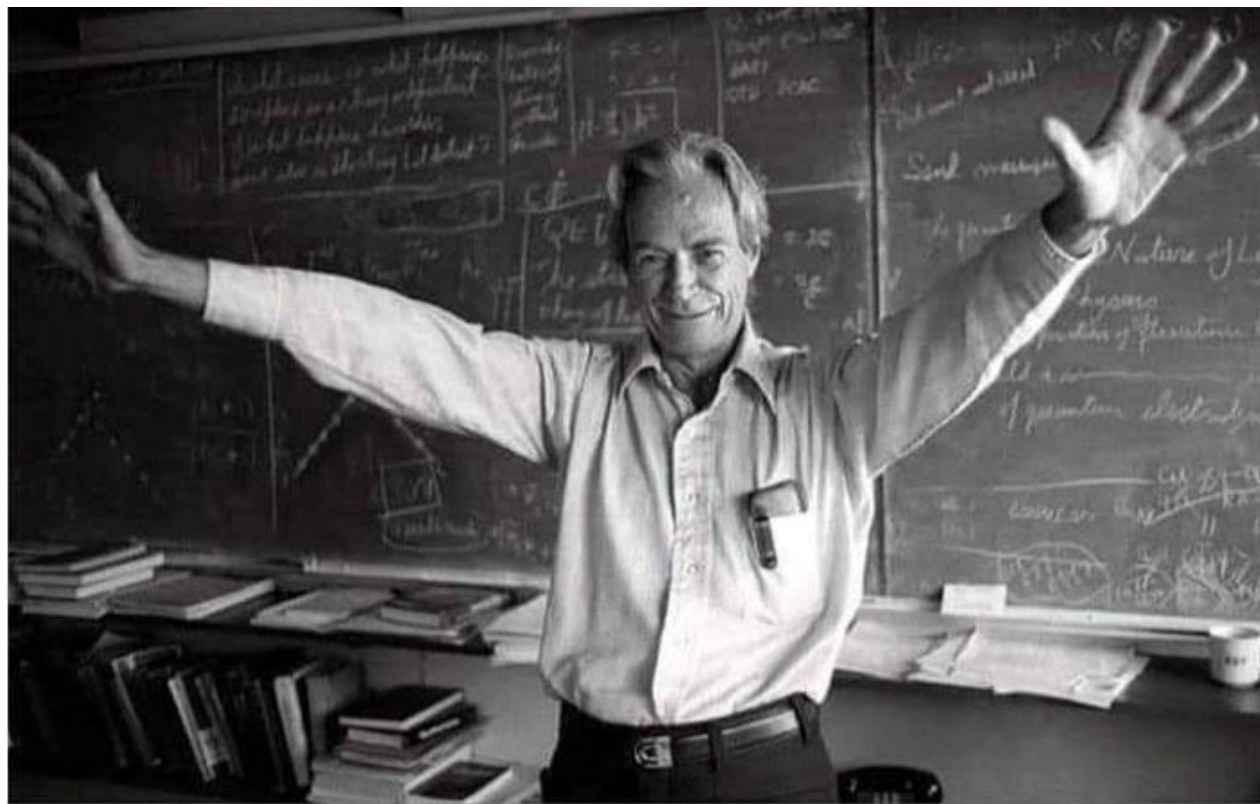
**Воспитание детей** – это деятельность, способствующая формированию **ребенка** с целью его **разностороннего** развития и привития ему определенных **нравственных** норм.



- **Гражданское воспитание**
- **Патриотическое воспитание**
- **Духовно-нравственное воспитание**
- **Эстетическое воспитание**
- **Физическое воспитание**
- **Трудовое воспитание**
- **Экологическое воспитание**



# Личность учителя



Students don't need a perfect teacher.  
Students need a happy teacher, who's gonna  
make them excited to come to school and  
grow a love for learning. — Richard Feynman





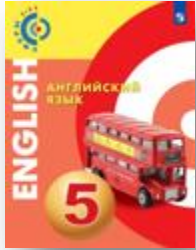
# Гражданское воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- готовность к выполнению обязанностей гражданина и реализации его прав, уважение прав, свобод и законных интересов других людей;
- активное участие в жизни семьи, Организации, местного сообщества, родного края, страны;
- неприятие любых форм экстремизма, дискриминации; понимание роли различных социальных институтов в жизни человека;
- представление об основных правах, свободах и обязанностях гражданина, социальных нормах и правилах межличностных отношений в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе;
- представление о способах противодействия коррупции;
- готовность к разнообразной совместной деятельности, стремление к взаимопониманию и взаимопомощи, активное участие в школьном самоуправлении;
- готовность к участию в гуманитарной деятельности (волонтёрство, помощь людям, нуждающимся в ней)

# Гражданское воспитание



This is Jack Hanson. Jack is 11 years old. He's from Bristol.



This is Sophie Carter-Brown. She's new in Bristol. She's 11 years old.



This is Dan Shaw — with his twin brother Jo. They're 12 years old. They're from Bristol.



This is Ananda Kapoor. She's 11 years old. She's from Bristol too.



donate = give money



## Window on the world

a) Read the text. Do the tasks below.

### The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)

Most people in Britain love animals, but it wasn't always like that. In the 19th century, many people were cruel to animals. That's why in 1824 a small group of animal lovers started the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (the "Royal" came later). Today the RSPCA is a big organisation. If somebody is cruel to an animal anywhere in Britain, an RSPCA inspector will soon be there. They rescue hundreds of thousands of animals every year, and they help people to care for animals. For more information visit their website: [www.rspca.org.uk](http://www.rspca.org.uk).

Right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1 All people in Britain liked animals in 1824.
- 2 A small group of people started the society in 1824.
- 3 The RSPCA is a big organisation in England.
- 4 If somebody is cruel to an animal, the RSPCA will help.
- 5 If you need more information, you can visit the website.

#### The RSPCA

b) Go to the RSPCA website. Find these webpages (1–5) and scan them to find the information. Remember: you needn't understand every word.

1 Home:

- Find one example of the work the RSPCA does.
- Find one news story.

2 What we do:

- Find an example of a pet rescue.
- Find an example of a wildlife rescue.

3 Rehoming and adoption:

- What kinds of animals as pets can you find out about?
- What is "rehoming"? Find a real example.

4 Get involved > Donate:

- In what ways can you give money to the RSPCA?
- Find some examples of how the money helps the animals.

5 Your local RSPCA:

- Imagine you live in Bristol. Where can you go if ...
- ... you have found a lost animal?
  - ... you have a dog that you want to train?

c) Make a poster with your answers and present it to the class.



## Part C WORDS CAN HURT

1 Unfriendly girls ex. 1  
Read the text and do the task below.

All the students at school were talking about a film.

**Fiona:** I really want to be in the film. Do you think they'll choose me?

**Alison:** If they choose you, it'll be so cool.

**Linda:** If they choose you, you'll need some new clothes.

**Fiona:** You're right! I'll ask my Mum.

**Alison:** If you go shopping with her, we'll come too.

**Linda:** You can buy a new bag like the ones in this magazine.

**Fiona:** Nice. They're really trendy. Not like Fishface's awful old rucksack. It's so uncool.

**Linda:** Well, what do you expect? She comes from Hoy!

**Fiona:** Uh-oh. Here she comes!

Fiona or Katrina?  
1 Who wants to be in the film?  
2 Who is Fishface? Do the girls like her?  
3 What things do they say?

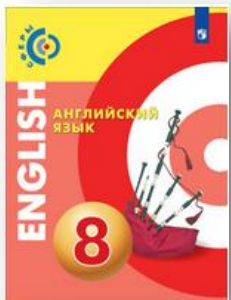
2 POEM Billy doesn't like school really  
a) Read and listen to the poem. Which is wrong?

Billy doesn't like school really.  
It's not because he can't do the work  
but because some of the other kids  
don't seem to like him that much.

The other kids  
a) laugh at Billy.  
b) are nice to Billy.  
c) make jokes about Billy's mum.



# Гражданское воспитание



## Extended reading

### The box of gold

a) Scan the story and find out in what way Richard and George are different.  
*Cornwall, October 1780*



The night was wet and windy. Two boys walked along the cliffs. "Where are you taking me so late at night?" George asked. "Look down at the beach there," Richard answered. From the top of the cliff George looked down and saw a group of men with lamps. "Smugglers!" George said.

Some minutes later they saw the boats arrive. They were loaded with boxes and barrels.

"There's tea in the boxes," Richard said. "And in the barrels there's certainly wine or brandy."

Suddenly somebody shouted. The men on the beach dropped everything and started to run. A few minutes later another group of men arrived on the beach.

"Customs officers. They're too late. Maybe somebody warned the smugglers," Richard said.

"How did the customs officers know about the smugglers?" George asked. But Richard didn't answer.

The next day the two boys went back to the beach. The customs officers had taken everything away. But then George saw a small box in the sand. He picked it up – it was full of gold coins! "Look," he said. "We're rich!"

But Richard disagreed, "It isn't ours, George. We can't keep it. If you keep it, it'll bring you bad luck."

They had a big argument and finally Richard walked away. George stayed alone on the beach.

For two hours he sat thinking about what to do. So he didn't see that the sea had come in until it was too late and the beach was completely cut off. He looked around in panic. Then he saw an opening in the face of the cliff and some steps. He ran up the steps and at the top he came to a tunnel. He went down on his knees and crawled in. It was cold, dark and wet. George crawled and crawled. After half an hour the tunnel started to get wider. At the end he came to a ladder. He climbed up and pushed open a big flat stone at the top. On the other side there was light. Where was he? He looked around and then he realised: he was in the kitchen of his own house and his shocked parents were sitting in the room!

"How did you find the tunnel?" his father asked. George had to tell his father everything. "Well, my boy," his father said. "You're 15 now – almost a young man." And his father told him how he earned extra money as a smuggler. "Keep the gold coins, my boy. Maybe they'll bring you good luck some day."

*Ten years later, September 1790*

George and his men were waiting on the beach as the boats with the smuggled goods came in. Suddenly a voice shouted, "Customs officers! Run!" The smugglers dropped everything and ran to the tunnel. But when one man fell, George went back to help. And then it was too late: they were surrounded by the customs officers.

The chief officer walked over. "George," Richard said. "Gold coins, you know, they bring bad luck. You're under arrest."

"Wait!" shouted George. He took out a gold coin and showed it to all the officers. The officers stopped. "Gold!" they said.

"Yes, it's gold!" George threw the coin onto the sand. The officers ran after it. "I've got it," shouted one. "No, I've got it," another called.

"Men! Richard shouted, "Stop, men! Stop!" He took out his pistol. The officers stopped, saw the pistol – and then remembered their job. They rushed at George and took him prisoner.

"Good night, George," said Richard. "It was good to see you. Take him away, officers!"



b) Read the text. Give full answers to the questions.

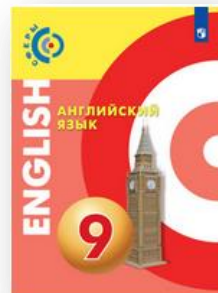
- 1 What goods did the men smuggle?
- 2 Why do you think Richard didn't answer George's question?
- 3 Why did Richard and George argue?
- 4 Why didn't George notice that the sea was coming in?
- 5 Where did the tunnel lead to?
- 6 Why did George's father tell him that he was a smuggler?
- 7 Why didn't George go to the tunnel when the officers came?
- 8 How did George try to escape? What happened?

c) What do you think? Did the gold bring George good or bad luck?

d) Practising idioms. Complete the sentences with the idioms below which best fit the situation. There is one extra idiom.

at the end of the day · had the last laugh · leave well alone · not sorry to see the back of him · set the alarm bells ringing · there and then · thrilled to bits · were caught red-handed

- 1 Richard didn't answer when George asked how the officers knew about the smugglers. That \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 When George found the gold, he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 George wanted to keep the gold, but Richard told him to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 When Richard left after they had argued, George was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 George explained to his father what had happened. His father told him \_\_\_\_\_ that he was a smuggler.
- 6 George and his men \_\_\_\_\_ by the customs officers.
- 7 George tried to make a clever escape, but Richard \_\_\_\_\_.



## Russian corner

### Helping those in need

a) Answer the questions. Do you sometimes give money to people who need help? Who do you give it to?

Pocket money is always welcome: you can buy something small, or save it for something bigger that you want. But have you ever thought that even a small amount of money can be of great help to those who are in need?

In the summer of 2013, the Amur and Khabarovsk regions in the Russian Far East experienced one of their greatest ever flood disasters. From the end of July to mid-August, there was unusually heavy rainfall near the Amur River, which forms the border between China and Russia. The water level rose rapidly, and there was widespread flooding. The floods caused tens of thousands of people to lose their homes.

During the crisis, one of the state TV channels began a one-day campaign "All together", calling for everyone to help the victims of the flooding. Anyone could send a text message with the word "together" to a special number, or transfer a sum of money to a special account. In one day, more than 800 million rubles was donated and sent to the suffering regions! And there were many other private donations, from both celebrities and ordinary Russians who sympathised with the victims.

As a result, new houses have been built for the victims, roads and bridges have been rebuilt. Those who took part or gave donations are proud of the good they did.

So don't spend all your pocket money at once. Try to manage it wisely. Spend some, save some for something big, and remember to keep a ruble or two to help those in need.

b) Are these statements true, false or is the information not stated in the text?

- 1 You don't need a lot of pocket money to help others.
- 2 The floods were caused by rain in China.
- 3 Many Chinese also lost their homes.
- 4 The campaign gave people a week to donate money.
- 5 More than half a million rubles was donated.
- 6 5,000 new houses have been built.

c) Some people say you should give away 10% of the money you have. Do you think this is a good idea? Who would you give the money to?

d) Do your family members often donate money to people in need? Who do they help?





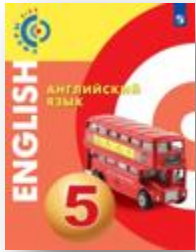
# Патриотическое воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- осознание российской гражданской идентичности в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе, проявление интереса к познанию родного языка, истории, культуры Российской Федерации, своего края, народов России;
- ценностное отношение к достижениям своей Родины – России, к науке, искусству, спорту, технологиям, боевым подвигам и трудовым достижениям народа;
- уважение к символам России, государственным праздникам, историческому и природному наследию и памятникам, традициям разных народов, проживающих в родной стране.

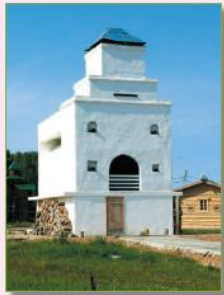
# Патриотическое воспитание



## Russian corner

### Russian homes

Russia is a really big country. What is life like in different places? At the ETNOMIR museum in Kaluga you can find it out. There are streets and houses from many different parts of the country. And there are lots of things to do and see.



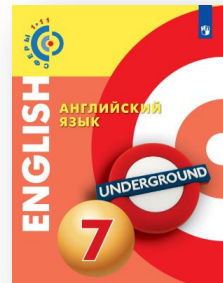
Are you free next weekend or next month? Come and visit us. It's REALLY interesting! Tell your parents (<http://gotour.ru/12183>).

In the *Museum of the Russian Stove* there is a **large** building. It looks like a stove! And there are ten **traditional** Russian houses. You can stay overnight in them.

The *Ukraine and Belarus* street helps you learn how people live in these countries.

Is Siberia your dream? Then visit the *North, Siberia and Far East* street. Listen to their songs, play games and try the food the Siberian people eat.

You can sleep in one of the **warm** Siberian tents called "tchum" or in a Khakassian or Tuvianian yurt /jɜ t/. Dream of the **cold** Siberian night!



## Russian corner

### Travel in Russia

Read the text and do the tasks below.

Like Katrina, some Russians live on islands or a long way from towns or good roads. They have to travel in other ways.

The ferry is a means of transport. For example, in the Khabarovsk Region the ferry connects Vanino (one of the largest ports in the Far East) with Kholmok (the biggest port on Sakhalin Island). If you take this trip, be patient: it takes about 20 hours, and during storms the ferries don't sail. A ferry which is popular with tourists is the St. Petersburg-Helsinki ferry, which is an overnight journey.

In Siberia dog sledding is very popular and is one of the fastest means of transport in any weather! The dog, the Yakutian laika, can live and work in extreme climates. Today many people use snowmobiles, and dog sledding has become a free-time activity, but in the distant villages of the north it is still an important way to get around.

The Caucasus is a mountainous region. It's very hard to build roads in the mountains, so there's another form of transport — the cable railway. For example, in Pyatigorsk a cable car will take you to the top of Mount Mashuk. If you want to go to one of the highest mountains in the world, Mount Elbrus (5,642 m), and you don't want to walk, there's a cable car, which takes you up to 4,000 metres.

a) Right or wrong? Correct the wrong statements.

- 1 Katrina is like some Russians because they live a long way from big towns.
- 2 Vanino is the largest port in the Far East.
- 3 The ferry to Kholmok sails every day of the year.
- 4 The ferry journey to Helsinki is shorter than the ferry journey to Sakhalin.
- 5 Dog sledding was more important in the past.
- 6 The Caucasus has only got roads in the mountains.
- 7 Mount Mashuk is higher than Mount Elbrus.
- 8 The cable car takes you to the very top of Elbrus.



## Russian corner

a) Read the text. Do the tasks below.

### The EMERCOM



Nobody knows when accidents or disasters will happen. The world can be a dangerous place. That's why the Russian government started the EMERCOM (Emergency Control Ministry) in 1991. Its job is to help in emergency situations in Russia and other countries.

When an accident happens, it can save lives if help arrives fast. So good organisation is very important. There are 33 state units, where 3,700 people work, and 8 special Search and Rescue Centres. They are ready to send food, clothes and medicines when people need them.

The EMERCOM is also international. It sends rescuers all over the world. They have helped in search and rescue operations many times: for example, in earthquakes in Neftegorsk, Columbia, Turkey, India, or the Asian tsunami in Indonesia and Thailand.

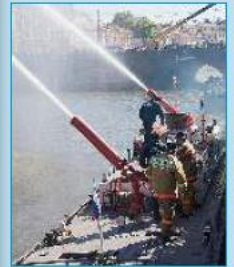
Before accidents and disasters will happen in the future. The EMERCOM has to be ready for these emergencies — to save lives and help people in difficult situations.

Answer the questions.

- When do disasters happen?
- What is the EMERCOM's job?
- What can save lives after an accident?
- What things do people need after a disaster?
- How many people work for the EMERCOM?
- Where has the EMERCOM rescued people?

Look at the vocabulary of the text.

- Find two examples of an *accident* and a *disaster*.
- Find another meaning of *save*: *save money* and *save ...*
- Find another word in the text for *begin*, *look for*, *save*.
- Find the opposites in the text of *national*, *safe*, *everybody*.



Firefighting: an important part of EMERCOM's work



Helicopters carry food, medicine and clothes





# Патриотическое воспитание



## Russian corner

### The first explorers in space

a) Read the text. Why are Russians proud of their explorations in space?

Russians are very proud of their history of space exploration. The Soviet Union was the first country to launch a satellite and send animals and people into space. Let's look at the timeline of those events.

In 1957, the first artificial satellite Sputnik-1 was sent into space. It was in orbit for three months. After that success, Russia started planning to send live animals into space.

Later the same year, a dog named Laika became the first animal to travel into space. Unfortunately, the dog died during the flight from stress and overheating. In 1960, the world-famous dogs, Belka and Strelka, made another space trip and came back safe and sound.

In 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel into space. He immediately became the most famous astronaut in the world and a national hero.

Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to travel into space in 1963. She went round the Earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. During this time she took photos of space and did many tests.

Russia continues to explore space and work together with other countries on international space exploration.

b) Read the dates below and say what happened in these years.

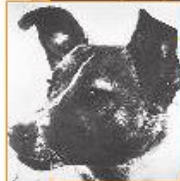
1957 • 1960 • 1961 • 1963

c) Find the words below in the text. Then write sentences with each of them.

искусственный • исследовать • исследователь • исследование • на орбите • национальный герой • перегрев • в целостности и сохранности • спутник

d) Would you like to travel into space? Why (not)?

e) Ask your family members if they know any other interesting facts about Russian space exploration, or look for them on the Internet. Tell the class.



## Russian corner

### Siberia — riches in the frozen North

a) Scan the text and choose the best titles from the box below for the three paragraphs.

A city with no future • Country and climate • Ice and snow • Who lives there? • Mineral riches will bring a new future

Siberia lies in the northern part of Russia and covers an area much bigger than Europe. It is a region of forests and treeless, frozen plains; an icy desert with little rain, and snow each year. The summers are short and the winters are long and bitterly cold. Temperatures can fall below  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In winter the frozen rivers are used as roads, but in summer they melt and there is a lot of flooding. The ground becomes soft and muddy.

People began to live in Siberia in the 16th century, when the first settlers crossed the Ural Mountains. Today not many people live there — only one in ten of the Russian population. But under the frozen surface there are many valuable natural resources.

Norilsk, situated inside the Arctic Circle, is the northernmost city in the world. The next big city is 2,000 km away, and it snows 250 days a year. In the 1930s coal, iron and other minerals were discovered near the city, and a big industrial complex was built. However, after the fall of the Soviet Union many people lost their jobs and the area around the city was left heavily polluted. Now work has started again in many industries, and the future looks much brighter.

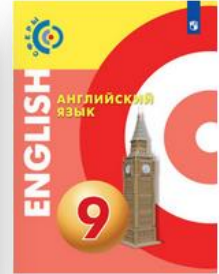
b) Correct the statements.

- 1 There are only treeless, frozen plains in Siberia.
- 2 The rivers are frozen all year.
- 3 People have lived in Siberia for 600 years.
- 4 Norilsk became important because oil was discovered there.
- 5 Now there is no work and a lot of pollution.

c) Work with a partner, then discuss in class.

- 1 Why does the climate make it difficult to live and work in Siberia? List all the problems you can think of.
- 2 Would you like to live in Norilsk? Why (not)?

d) Do you have friends or family members who live in Siberia? Tell the class about them.





# Духовно-нравственное воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- ориентация на моральные ценности и нормы в ситуациях нравственного выбора;
- готовность оценивать свое поведение и поступки, поведение и поступки других людей с позиции нравственных и правовых норм с учетом осознания последствий поступков;
- активное неприятие асоциальных поступков, свобода и ответственность личности в условиях индивидуального и общественного пространства.

# Духовно-нравственное воспитание

## 5 Dan's diary

ex. 5

Listen to Dan's diary and read it aloud. Do the task below.

Tuesday, 5th May

After school we had our dress rehearsal for the Spring Show. It was good. The pirate scene was fantastic — our ship looked really great. Jo had his patch on his right eye at first and on his left eye at the end. He sang the pirate song all the way home! He thinks he has got a great voice. He hasn't — I know!!!

Came home late, had dinner, did my homework. It's time for bed. I'm really tired!

SHOCK Team: Jack phoned. He said Green is planning something. Jack is afraid that his mother is helping him.

Wednesday, 6th May

SHOCK Team: We went to school early today to meet the SHOCK Team. Ananda and Sophie don't think Mrs Hanson is a spy, but Jack and I aren't so sure. Sophie saw Green in a supermarket yesterday. He was alone.

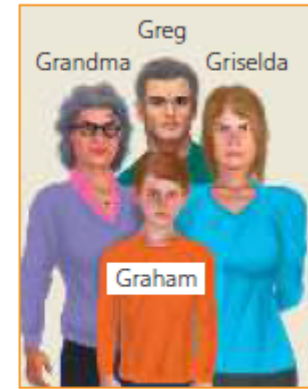
The Spring Show is this evening. I hope it's good — but Jo is a pirate, so ...

## 3 GRAMMAR Present simple: negative statements

a) The Grumbles are negative about everything.

What do they say?

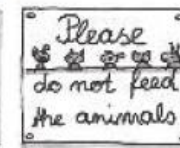
- 1 **Greg:** My friend ☹ call me.  
*My friend doesn't call me.*
- 2 **Grandma:** No, Greg, but you ☹ call your friend.
- 3 **Griselda:** I ☹ get any emails.
- 4 **Grandma:** Griselda, you ☹ write any emails.
- 5 **Graham:** Dad ☹ take me to school when I ask him.
- 6 **Griselda:** No, Graham, but you ☹ say "please" or "thank you".
- 7 **Grandma:** The neighbours ☹ talk to me.
- 8 **Griselda:** Well, they ☹ like us!



b) The Grumbles grumble when they go on holiday, too. Make more sentences.

## 4 GRAMMAR Be allowed to

a) Tommy is only four, so he can't read yet. His mother explains what the signs below mean. Complete her sentences with *is/are (not) allowed to*.

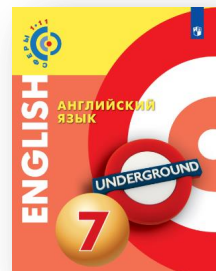


- 1 You *are not allowed to* take your dog into the supermarket.
- 2 Only hotel guests \_\_\_\_ park in the car park.
- 3 Children over twelve \_\_\_\_ play in the playground.
- 4 Nobody \_\_\_\_ stand on the bus.
- 5 Zoo visitors \_\_\_\_ feed the animals.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_ take photos in the museum.
- 7 Everybody \_\_\_\_ park here.



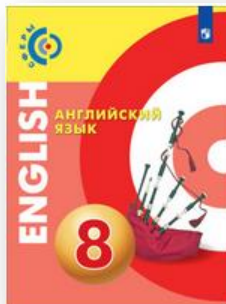
b) Change the sentences in a) to *past simple* and *future*.

- 1 You *were allowed to* take your dog into the supermarket. You *will be allowed to* ...





# Духовно-нравственное воспитание



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## Part C GROWING UP IN TWO CULTURES

**1 Letters to the editor** **exs. 1, 2**

**a) Scan the text and find reasons why it is important that immigrants learn the language of their new country.**

Last week we asked our readers about their attitudes to minorities and immigration. Here are some of the letters we got from California, where one in three people are Spanish-speaking.

**A** I'm Korean, and I'm unhappy being a member of a minority. When I started school, some of the students laughed at me because I was different. I didn't look like the others, and I spoke almost no English. I don't often take friends home with me. My Mum doesn't speak much English, and she only cooks Korean dishes. So people don't introduce me to their families either. Sometimes I feel I just don't fit in, and I have nothing in common with other students.  
Kim L. (16), Eureka, CA

**B** I'm not against immigrants, and I would never discriminate against them. But I believe people who want to live in the USA should try and fit in. They should learn the language and act like real Americans!  
Ashley S. (15), Los Angeles, CA

**C** I was born in California, so I'm a US citizen. But I'm proud to be a Latino. I've never thought of it as a disadvantage. I'm growing up in two cultures, so I speak English and Spanish. In my opinion, being bilingual is an advantage over others. It will be useful when I look for a job and will help me to be successful at what I do. Where I live, Latinos and "Anglos" get on well together - I've never experienced any discrimination. I know that isn't true everywhere. I feel very lucky to live in America, where you can succeed in making a good life if you have the right attitude to people.  
Luis M. (14), San Clemente, CA

**b) Match headings 1-4 with letters A-C. There is one extra heading.**

1 I don't fit in	3 Lucky to live in America
2 Learn the language	4 1 in 3 are Spanish-speaking

**c) Find words in the letters which mean:**

- an American — *a US ...*
- a good thing — *an ...*
- it will help me — *it will be ...*
- do well — *be ...*
- I don't feel happy here — *I don't ...*

**d) Find the English phrases for:**

- Я никогда не буду подвергать их дискриминации.
- Я полагаю ...
- Я никогда не думала об этом как о недостатке.
- хорошо ладить
- У меня нет ничего общего с ...

**e) What do you think? Is it an advantage or a disadvantage to grow up in two cultures? Give a two-minute talk.**

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## Part C LEARNING FOR LIFE

**1 A hard lesson to learn** **exs. 1, 2, 3, 4**

**a) Scan the text. How many years in Shane's life does it describe?**  
When Shane Preston from Darlington (in the north-east of England) was 14, he was a bored troublemaker. He broke all the rules. He vandalised his local area. He broke windows and kicked footballs against his neighbours' cars. He rode motorbikes on the pavement, he caused trouble at school and he got into fights. Things got so bad that Shane was given an ASBO as a punishment by the court. He was banned from some areas of his town, he was not allowed to leave home between 9 pm and 7 am, and posters with his name and photo were put up in his area. His mum says: "It was difficult for him. When he saw posters with his photo in town, it was really bad."  
Three years later Shane is reliable and hard-working. He has nearly finished his training as a builder. He works as a volunteer and has helped to build a children's play area.  
"I've grown up," Shane says. "I stay out of trouble now."

**b) Answer the questions.**

- What did Shane do wrong? Write a list.
- What was he not allowed to do? (two things)
- How has he changed?

**c) Do you think banning someone from some places is a good idea?**

**2 What is the right thing to do?** **exs. 5, 6**

**a) Read the picture story. Complete these sentences:**

- Fabio is a boy who ...
- Steve and Kofi are boys who ...
- Michelle is a girl who ...

Well, if I stand here, I've got a good view of what they are up to. It all seems a bit odd.

**1** It's Thursday morning and Fabio is running to school because he's late. He sees a group of younger students from his school still at the bus stop.

**2** Fabio is surprised. Why are the students still outside? Lessons have already started. He watches them.

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**3** Go on, Michelle, just do it! Don't be a chicken.

**4** Steve, I don't know if I can go through with this after all.

Steve and Kofi are year-9 students. They often write graffiti near the school. Today Steve's cousin Michelle is with them.

Michelle hesitates. She has never been in trouble before, but she also doesn't want to lose Steve and Kofi as friends. She doesn't know what to do.

**5** Maybe if I do it just this once, they won't ask me to do it again.

**6** What are you doing?

Mr Bains

Suddenly they all hear a shout. Steve and Kofi run into the school when they see a teacher, Mr Bains. Michelle is too shocked to move.

**7** I'm surprised by you, Michelle. You're in big trouble!

**8** What is the right thing to do?

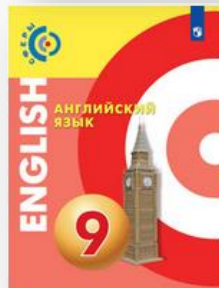
Mr Bains knows that Michelle is a good student. He can't understand why she did it. He wants to know who she was with.

Fabio saw what happened. But should he tell Mr Bains? The problem is that he might be in trouble because he didn't try to stop them.

**b) Complete the sentences.**

- Fabio is surprised to see the students because ...
- Steve and Kofi often ...
- Michelle doesn't want to do it, but she doesn't want ...
- Michelle hopes that if she ...
- When they see Mr ..., the two boys ..., but Michelle ...
- Mr Bains is surprised that Michelle did it because ...

**c) Do you think Fabio should tell Mr Bains?**





# Эстетическое воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- восприимчивость к разным видам искусства, традициям и творчеству своего и других народов, понимание эмоционального воздействия искусства; осознание важности художественной культуры как средства коммуникации и самовыражения;
- понимание ценности отечественного и мирового искусства, роли этнических культурных традиций и народного творчества;
- стремление к самовыражению в разных видах искусства.

# Эстетическое воспитание

## Window on the world

### Birthdays around the world



**China**  
Guests come to lunch. They eat special long noodles and wish the child a long life.

**Denmark**  
Parents put presents around the children's beds when they are sleeping. They hang a flag outside a window. This means that someone in the house has got a birthday.

**Nepal**  
They give the birthday child a special coloured mark on the forehead. This brings good luck.

**India**  
On their birthday, young children wear clothes of bright colours to school, and they give chocolates to all the class.

**Australia**  
Birthday parties are usually barbecues because the weather is not cold. The children love to eat "Fairy Bread". This is bread and butter with coloured sprinkles called "hundreds and thousands".

**America**  
They pull the ear once for every year.

**A paper model of a birthday child**  
A paper model of and tasty things. The birthday child has to hit the children share the.







**Friends hold the child**  
Friends hold the child and "bump" him/one bump for every year.

## UNIT 1

# MUSIC IN MY LIFE

**in this unit you will ...**

- read about a music festival for young people
- learn about musical instruments
- talk about your favourite bands and singers
- practise reflexive pronouns
- write a text from notes

**1 Match the pictures with the types of music. There are extra words.**

blues • classical • folk • hip hop • jazz • opera • pop • choir • reggae • rap • club music

**2 a) What do you feel when you listen to music? Use the adjectives below.**

excited • funny • happy • jumpy • relaxed • sad • sleepy

**b) Think of some music or songs that give you these feelings. Tell the class.**  
When I listen to ..., I feel ...  
... makes me feel ...

**3 Which type of music do you like? Which type you don't like? Say why.**  
I prefer ... because ...  
I can't stand ... because ...

## Russian corner

a) Read the letter and do the tasks below.

### Traditional Russian clothes

Saturday, 16th October

Dear Tim,

Thanks for your letter with all your news.

So your mum wants to know about traditional Russian clothes? I'm not an expert, but here's what my parents told me.

In the past Russians wore colourful shirts, blouses and hats. People in villages wore these clothes on special days, such as weddings and holidays. Today they don't wear them. But designers still use traditional clothes for their collections. They give them a modern look.

In Russia it's very cold in winter, so there are a lot of winter clothes. Most of these are made of fur. People wear valenki (rubber shoes) to keep you warm when it's -41 °C outside!

Valenki are very popular because they kept feet very warm. In the past the tsar's family wore them. Rubber shoes were put over valenki, so they stayed dry. People in villages still wear valenki. Today they are becoming popular again. Some modern valenki by famous designers. In my village I see young people wearing these colourful new valenki.

Write me back in my letter for your mum. Give her my best wishes.






**Translate the sentences.**

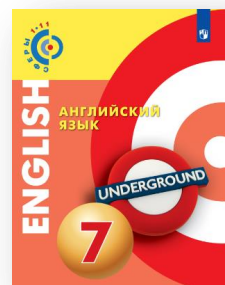
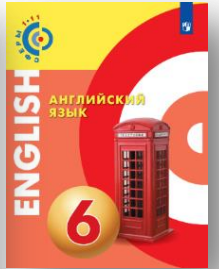
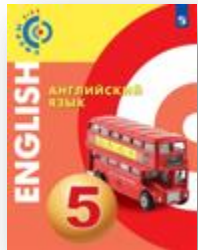
1. I want to know about traditional clothes.

2. My parents always wear traditional clothes.

3. People in villages still wear valenki.

4. People will make traditional clothes today.

5. People wore valenki.





# Эстетическое воспитание



## Part A TRAINING FUTURE ENTERTAINERS

**1** The full name of the school is Fiorella H. LaGuardia High School of Music & Art and Performing Arts.

**1 A school for the talented** exs. 1, 2, 3

**a) Scan the text and find out ...**

- ... how many students go to the school.
- ... how many new students are accepted every year.
- ... the name of the students who became famous.

Anna, an English journalist, has visited an unusual school in New York. Here is what she wrote.

LaGuardia /lo'gwɑ:diə/ High School is different. The school doesn't just teach the usual academic subjects. Its aim is also to give gifted students the chance to improve their talents in music, art and the performing arts (drama, music and dance). 2,500 students of all races and cultures from all over the city come here. The facilities are fantastic and include a concert hall for over 1,000 people and a 500-seat theatre. Students take part in a great number of events, such as art exhibitions, drama festivals, concerts and dance shows.

Students training at the school have a good chance of becoming famous. Liza Minelli and Robert De Niro, for example, were its former students.

I talked to the teachers and students. They all really love their school. But I also found they often had the same message: don't come here if all you want is glamour and excitement. "When I got a place, my friends told me — 'You'll be famous!' They thought it would be all fun and entertainment," said Erica, a student in her first year. "But it's actually really hard work. It starts with the audition. All the thousands of students applying are gifted. But they only choose the 600 best."

"I always tell my students," said one music teacher, rushing between classes, "success is not given to you here, it comes from work, work, work. Be ambitious, have your dreams. But if it's success and fame you want, it will cost you a lot."



**b) Complete the sentences.**

- LaGuardia High School is different because ...
- The facilities are very good, for example ...
- The journalist talked to ...
- Some people think that if you go to LaGuardia, ...
- The school doesn't give students success, they ...

**c) Discuss in a group.**

- Would you like to go to a school like this?
- Which special subject would you choose? Why?

**The curriculum**  
There are up to 10 lessons a day. Each student majors in one "studio", choosing from Dance, Drama, Art, Music and Technical Theatre. Students have 2—3 studio lessons a day.

## Part C ASPECTS OF CITY LIFE

**1 Modern cities, ancient cities – and more** exs. 1, 2, 3

**a) Which big cities in the world do you find most fascinating? Why?**

**b) Read the text and do the tasks on the next page.**

### Ancient life and a modern city: Rome


If you like history, you will find it everywhere in Rome. The city's history goes down and down — the modern buildings on top of the Renaissance buildings, then the medieval buildings and finally ancient Rome itself. Ancient Rome was home to one million people. It was the largest city in Europe until London in the nineteenth century. The lives of the ancient Romans are present everywhere: graffiti of wild animals on the seats in the Colosseum, a collection of teeth taken from patients in a dentist's surgery, or the caves beneath the city where the early Christians buried their dead.



*a(n) ancient/medieval/  
Renaissance city*

### A great sporting city: Melbourne

If you came to Australia for sport, you would find it all here. Australians are passionate about sport, and Melbourne is home to many world-class sporting events. To name just a few: a Formula One Grand Prix; the Australian Open, one of four international tennis Grand Slam tournaments; the Melbourne Cup, one of the world's great horse racing festivals. Then there is rugby, football, golf, cricket and much more ... Here you will find many great sporting venues, especially the ANZ stadium with its sliding roof, where the opening ceremony of the 2000 Olympics took place. And just an hour's drive away there are some great surfing beaches.




### Music cities

In the United States, Nashville is the home of country music, while New Orleans has a reputation for the blues and Chicago for jazz. Detroit is famous for Motown's soul, and New York and Los Angeles have led the hip hop revolution. But cities in many other parts of the world are also closely connected with music. In South America that music is dance music: there's Buenos Aires and its tango, and at Rio de Janeiro's famous carnival, samba is king. Music from the films of Bollywood has spread from Mumbai all over the world.

What city is the home of your favourite music?






# Физическое воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- осознание ценности жизни;
- ответственное отношение к своему здоровью и установка на здоровый образ жизни (здоровое питание, соблюдение гигиенических правил, сбалансированный режим занятий и отдыха, регулярная физическая активность);
- осознание последствий и неприятие вредных привычек (употребление алкоголя, наркотиков, курение) и иных форм вреда для физического и психического здоровья;
- соблюдение правил безопасности, в том числе навыков безопасного поведения в интернет-среде;
- способность адаптироваться к стрессовым ситуациям и меняющимся социальным, информационным и природным условиям, в том числе осмысляя собственный опыт и выстраивая дальнейшие цели;
- умение принимать себя и других, не осуждая;
- умение осознавать эмоциональное состояние себя и других,
- умение управлять собственным эмоциональным состоянием;
- сформированность навыка рефлексии, признание своего права на ошибку и такого же права другого человека.

# Физическое воспитание



## 5 LISTENING Sport on the radio

a) Listen. Write down what sports you can hear. The pictures can help you. Four pictures are correct.



b) English and Russian sports words are

## 4 LISTENING The match

- a) Listen. Did Philipp enjoy Latisha's match?  
b) Listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What's the name of Latisha's team?
  - 2 What colour is her team wearing?
  - 3 What's the score two minutes before the end?
  - 4 Who scores the final goal for Manchester?
  - 5 Who's shouting at the end?

## 5 A match report

ex. 4

Read the article and do the task below.

Manchester

### JUNIOR FOOTBALL NEWS

United U14s beat Rochdale

Manchester United U14s will play in the cup final after their win against Rochdale in an exciting semifinal in Manchester on Saturday. The match was watched by a large crowd. Rochdale scored first when Manchester's defence was beaten by a long ball. But a goal from Sandra O'Keefe soon put Manchester back in the game.



Rochdale goalkeeper Sue Waites is beaten by Manchester's final shot.

With the score 1-1 at half time, Rochdale went ahead with an early second-half goal. O'Keefe scored her second for Manchester in the 80th minute. It then looked like a draw until Rochdale's goalkeeper Sue Waites was beaten by a last-minute shot from Manchester's Latisha Byrd.

Reports usually answer the "five Ws". Answer the questions and make one more question for each word.

- Who** played?  
**When** was the match?  
**Where** was the match?  
**What** was the final score?  
**Why** did they win?



August

ST IVES TIMES



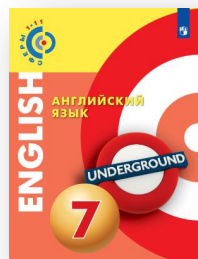
## Bristol twins save girl

On Tuesday, 21st August the St Ives lifeboat went out to save a young swimmer, Jody Brooks, 14, from London. "I'm a good swimmer," the teenager said. "But I didn't know about the tides."

"I saw her swim out," said Jo Shaw, 13, from

Bristol. "And then I saw her wave. 'She's in trouble because the tide is going out!' I said to my Dad. So he called the lifeboat." The story had a happy ending: the lifeboat got to Jody in time. "The lifeboatmen saved my life," Jody said, "and the twins!"

c) Find the differences between the story and the newspaper report. Copy and complete the chart.





# Физическое воспитание



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## Part C BIKE LOVE

1 Bike love, an online pinboard for cyclists exs. 1, 2  
a) Scan these four "pins" and do the tasks on the next page.

**Cycle race in frozen, snowy Alaska**  
The Susitna 100 is a hard race for cyclists, skiers and runners. Amy took part in it for the first time: "The night before, I lay sleepless in my bed and imagined what it would be like to pedal all day and all night in sub-zero temperatures for 100 miles. After the start, it started to snow, and I fell down on my face more than once. Sometimes I lost feeling in my fingers, and as a result I had to stop to warm them. Once my eye froze shut. That was really frightening! I wasn't doing more than three miles an hour. The night was terrible, and I almost gave up. But in the daylight I couldn't believe the beauty around me, and I found new energy for the last 10 miles. I finished in 34 hours, which is pretty good. Next year I'm going to do it in 24 hours!"

**Bikes for Africa**  
Just 16 — and Clarity has already cycled across Europe and the USA. Now — as reported recently in the Durham-Middlefield Patch — she is hoping to interest other children in cycling. She is organising a five-week summer camp to introduce them to the joys of cycling and teach them about traffic safety, exercise and diet.  
The money she makes will go to "World Bicycle Relief", an organisation which sends thousands of bicycles to Africa and trains hundreds of mechanics. The bicycles help in many ways: children can get to school, small businesses can take goods to market, and healthcare workers can visit the sick.

**Bicycles in history**  
**Walking Machine (1817):** Made of wood. There were no pedals. You pushed your feet against the ground and moved forward.  
**High Wheel Bike (1870):** The first all-metal machine. It had solid rubber tyres. But it was dangerous if you fell!  
**Tyres filled with air (1890):** Bicycles became cheaper and popular with the working men. Women, too, began to ride them.

**Eight reasons why you should prefer riding a bike to going by car:**

- 1 You don't need a driving licence.
- 2 It's faster than walking.
- 3 You don't have to worry about traffic.
- 4 You burn calories.
- 5 You feel good afterwards.
- 6 You never have to pay for petrol.
- 7 They are better for the environment.
- 8 The police will never stop you for speeding.

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**b) Match the sentence halves.**

1 Darwin is a great place to live	A but it can be dangerous because of the crocodiles.
2 Todd's family has a farm in the outback,	B where he only spends his weekends.
3 Todd stays with Tara's family during the week	C because it's warm there all year.
4 Their school is near the coast	D because he goes to school in Darwin.
5 Tara and Todd have normal school subjects like English and Maths	E learn at home with School of the Air.
6 At the weekends Tara goes swimming in the waterfalls,	F but they have to protect themselves from the sun.
7 Tara and Todd like going outdoors,	G and they can learn scuba diving too.
8 Kids who live far away from the city	H so they can do a lot of outdoor education.

**c) What things about your life do you think Australian students would find interesting?**

**d) Farms in the outback don't have local doctors, but people can call the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Research on the Internet and find out more about it. Use the headings below and write a text for your PORTFOLIO.**

- What does the service do?
- History of the service
- Facts and figures
- A personal story

**2 LISTENING Mad about sport**

**a) Listen to Rob. Make a list of the sports he talks about. Look at the pictures. Which sports are not on this page?**

**b) Read the sentences below. What sport is it?**

- 1 It's Rob's favourite sport.
- 2 Rob thinks it's a really exciting game.
- 3 It's a mix of football and rugby.
- 4 If you do it, you can see animals.
- 5 Everybody in Australia does it.

**c) Talk about the role of sport in your life.**  
— Are you as mad about sport as Rob? Or do you like other activities better? (Which ones?)  
— Do you do sport for fun / to keep fit / ...?  
— Are you a couch potato?  
I do ... every ... in winter/summer.  
I often go ... / play ...  
I sometimes watch ... on TV.

**d) Write a short text "Sport and me" for your PORTFOLIO.**  
Sport plays an important part in my life. Firstly, ...

**EXTRA**

**MORE HELP P.147**



# Трудовое воспитание

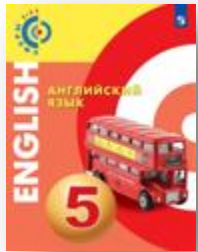
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## Личностные результаты:

- установка на активное участие в решении практических задач (в рамках семьи, Организации, города, края) технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такого рода деятельность
- интерес к практическому изучению профессий и труда различного рода, в том числе на основе применения изучаемого предметного знания; осознание важности обучения на протяжении всей жизни для успешной профессиональной деятельности и развитие необходимых умений для этого;
- готовность адаптироваться в профессиональной среде;
- уважение к труду и результатам трудовой деятельности;
- осознанный выбор и построение индивидуальной траектории образования и жизненных планов с учетом личных и общественных интересов и потребностей



# Трудовое воспитание



## 1 Wednesday is always sport exs. 1, 2

Listen to the text and read it. Do the task below.

On Wednesdays Jack's mum does yoga after work, and his dad plays basketball. Jack has to do his homework. "At least I don't have to do yoga or play basketball," Jack says. "I hate sport!" "Hate sport, hate sport," Polly says. "And now we have to do our English project. It's about free time. And what do most people do in their free time? Sport!" "Hate sport, hate sport." "At least you understand me, Polly. Oh no, it's 5.30: I have to go shopping. Then I have to lay the table. I have to do everything in this house! Because of my mum." "Hate sport, hate sport." "Does Mum does Dad have to play basketball?" "Yes, he does." Polly says. "Go team! Go team!" "Oh, yes, yes."



## More practice

1 READING An article for a teen magazine

a) STUDY SKILLS Skimming

One of the editors of a magazine has just got a new article for the fashion section. She skims the text to find out what it is about. Then she writes down one sentence about the article in her notes. Complete her sentence.

The article "My dream job: fashion designer" is about ...

### My dream job: fashion designer

Many things can help to get into a fashion school  
by Simon Pey



Fashion designer — sounds like a dream job, eh? Well, it's my dream job, so I tried to get as much information as I could. I read many articles in books and magazines. Last month I was able to talk to a British fashion designer who is a friend of my father's. So I got first-class information, if you know what I mean. And I thought it might be helpful for some of you too, so I want to share my information with you. Here is what I have found out so far. There are quite a number of fashion schools in Great Britain. But the first thing you must know about them is that it's really difficult to get into one of them. You have to work really hard before a good fashion school will accept you as a student. But here is the good news: if you really want to be a fashion designer and go to a fashion school, there are things you can do. Here are some ideas for you:

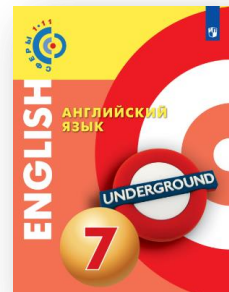
1 Take a class in drawing at your school. It's best if you draw real people — if this is not possible, start drawing from photos of fashion models. Also learn about colours. You should know what colours look good together. Then draw your fashion ideas and keep your drawings in your portfolio — you might need them later!

2 Learn to make clothes. First make clothes for yourself and then for your friends. Maybe your friends will even give you some money for the clothes — if they look good.

3 Find out about the latest fashion. Visit websites about fashion to see what colours are going to be trendy. Think about what will be popular next year.

4 Learn about fashion in earlier centuries. Get to know old fashion styles like those from the Victorian Age. Have a look at clothes from the 1950s, 1960s ... until today. Also find out about the important 20th-century designers like Chanel and Dior.

If you have more information or questions, just write an email to: [simon@pey.cim](mailto:simon@pey.cim). I hope to hear from you soon.



## Window on the world

a) Read the text and do the tasks below.

### Where does the money come from?

Surveys show that British children have more money than children in other European countries. A UK child gets over £15 a week. So where does all the money come from?

Some of the money is pocket money. Children between 14 and 16 get about £7 a week. So where does the rest of the money come from? Some is "extra money". Lots of parents give their children money if they help at home. Some parents give children money for good results at school. And then there are birthdays, Christmas and Easter.

The "richest" children are those with part-time jobs. Children in Britain can work 12 hours a week in the school term if they're 13 or 14. Older children can work longer. And more than 30% of British children have jobs for about ten hours a week. The most popular jobs are paper rounds, working in a shop, babysitting and washing cars.

Now you see where British children's money comes from: pocket money, extra money and jobs outside the home.



b) Choose the correct answer.

1 British children get ...

- a) £45 a month.
- b) more than £15 a week.
- c) the same as children in other countries.

3 Children ...

- a) can work 14 hours a week in the school term.
- b) can work 12 hours a week if they're 13.
- c) can't work for more than ten hours a week.

2 Children can get extra money if they ...

- a) arrive at school early.
- b) read newspapers in the morning.
- c) help their parents.

4 About 30% of children ...

- a) have part-time jobs.
- b) do paper rounds.
- c) work in shops.



# Трудовое воспитание



124

## Part B

### WHAT DO YOUR PARENTS DO AT WORK?

**1** TYCTWD is a day when parents are allowed to take their children to their workplace. The kids can see what their mum or dad does there, and it introduces them to the world of work. It takes place on the fourth Thursday in April.

Not all companies or schools participate in TYCTWD. But every year more than 25 million children visit their mother's or father's place of work on this special day.



**1 "Take Your Child to Work Day"** exs. 1, 2, 3, 4

**a) Every year in April parents in the USA can take their children to work for the day. Scan the online discussion about TYCTWD.**

**Who ...**

- ... has personal memories?
- ... needs advice?
- ... seems to be an expert?

 Anne	<p>In two weeks it's "Take Your Child to Work Day". My daughter (12 years old) wants to come to my office. Is it a good thing? I'm not sure what I should do.</p>
 Sue	<p>Last year we had about 45 kids aged 6–14 at our company. They toured the building and learned about what we do. I was responsible for organising the kids' activities. So I had a game organised by the company trainers for them to get to know each other. I even had the bosses prepared – with a list of questions to interview them for jobs! I also had extra chairs brought into the offices. And I had photographs taken all day. There were puzzles and lots of activities that kept them moving around the building. On leaving, most of the kids said they wanted to work in our office once they grew up. It was a great success.</p>
 Terry	<p>While growing up, one of the best days I spent was when I went to work with my Dad on TYCTWD. I have never forgotten that day. I felt very grown-up, as if I was already going to work. Of course I had a day off school, so that was another good thing! But by being together with my Dad at his office, I was able to watch him at work and know him better. He took me along to a few meetings, we ate lunch together in the cafeteria, and I had to take messages to the secretary and make photocopies. After being there, I was motivated to work harder at school. I can only say: it's a good thing!</p>
 Leona	<p>The idea of TYCTWD is to show your children what you do at work. This day will also help your child to discover the link between what they learn at school and what they can do as a grown-up. In most companies there are special activities for children and workshops that will show them what the company does. Before taking your daughter to your office you should make sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– she is old enough to understand what your company does,</li> <li>– the company offers special activities for her and other kids,</li> <li>– she doesn't miss too many important lessons at school,</li> <li>– she is interested in what you do.</li> </ul> <p>If you answer these questions with "yes", then let her go to the office with you for the day!</p>

## Window on the world

### Dangerous jobs

**a) Look at the photos. Which job looks the most dangerous?** Some jobs are risky or dangerous. But the people who do them know this and have made a choice.

**Electrical power line worker:** These workers have to climb up giant poles to fix power lines. They wear protective clothes so that they can touch the cables with their hands and not get an electric shock.

**Skyscraper window cleaner:** You need to be brave to do this job. The cleaners hang hundreds of feet above street level for hours while they work. A large skyscraper in New York can take a team of cleaners four months to clean.

**Disease detective:** These are teams of doctors, scientists and vets who are ready to fly around the world to investigate diseases, such as the Ebola virus in Africa.

**Mine worker:** These people work underground for many hours. They breathe in dust, which can lead to serious illnesses. And there is always a risk of a mine collapsing, explosions or fires.

**Alaskan crab fisherman:** They work in winter in the sea between Russia and Alaska. Their shifts last for 20 hours, the waters are icy and storms are frequent. Lifting the heavy cages for catching crab is very hard work. But the pay is high!

**Stuntman or woman:** They are attracted to danger and love the glamour of the film world. But they need to be physically very fit, work long hours and travel to different locations. The more dangerous the stunt is, the more they get paid!

**b) Complete the sentences.**

- 1 Power line workers need protective clothes because ...
- 2 Cleaning skyscrapers is slow work, for example ...
- 3 Disease detectives have to be very careful, or they may ...
- 4 Mines may not only collapse, but there ...
- 5 The crab fishermen work in winter, so ...
- 6 Stuntmen or women are paid more ...

**c) Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the text.**

- 1 Don't go out if there's a risk \_\_\_\_ bad weather.
- 2 The special clothes they wear are \_\_\_\_ protecting themselves.
- 3 If you get good grades, it can lead \_\_\_\_ a good job.
- 4 I can't climb \_\_\_\_ the stairs with all my luggage.
- 5 Firefighters wear masks so they don't breathe \_\_\_\_ smoke.

**d) Which jobs do you think are most dangerous? Work with a partner and rank them from 1 to 6. Tell the class.**

**e) What other dangerous jobs do you know? Why are they dangerous?**

## Russian corner

### Jobs for Russian teenagers

**a) Have you ever had a job? Tell the class. Then read the text.**

Most people know that Russian teenagers can apply for part-time jobs from the age of 14. The variety of jobs for teens is not great, but there are still opportunities to earn extra pocket money.

How can you find a job? One way is to go to a Youth Employment Centre and ask about vacancies. If you are 14, you'll need permission to work from one of your parents and from the Child Protection Service. You can only work after school, and for no more than 24 hours a week. We interviewed some teens from different regions about their part-time jobs.

Work experience is important for your future career. So finding a job will help you to learn responsibility and to be more independent.

**Dima, 14, Ivanovo:**  
I live in Ivanovo and I had nothing to do during the summer holidays, so I applied for a job as a farm worker. Now I get up every day at 5.30. I feed the animals and do other jobs.

**Olga, 13, Perm:**  
I'm going to be 14 this summer, and I'll definitely look for a job. I've spoken to my parents about it. I'm not afraid of work because I need extra pocket money. I hope to help at the post office if they will have me.

**Maksim, 14, Chelkasy:**  
I work part-time as a courier. After school, I carry important documents and packages to and from different offices or factories.

**Sveta, 15, Yekaterinburg:**  
I promote the products of a company that makes board games. I show people how the games work, give out leaflets and explain the rules. I only work three hours a day after school, and this doesn't affect my school work at all.

**b) Match the sentence halves.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Although there are not a lot of different jobs for teenagers, | <b>A</b> for no more than 24 hours a week.                        |
| 2 If you are 14,  | <b>B</b> there are still some interesting opportunities.          |
| 3 Without permission from parents,                              | <b>C</b> teenagers can't work.                                    |
| 4 Teenagers can work after school,                              | <b>D</b> you learn things which are useful in your future career. |
| 5 Work experience is important because                          | <b>E</b> you can look for a job.                                  |

**c) Which of the teenagers said these things?**

- 1 I'm sure my parents will give me permission to find a job when I'm old enough.
- 2 I have a lot of responsibility. I mustn't lose anything.
- 3 I really don't enjoy getting up early in the morning.
- 4 I think I'm good at explaining things to people.

**d) Work with a partner. Make a list of jobs that teenagers do. Compare your list with another pair.**





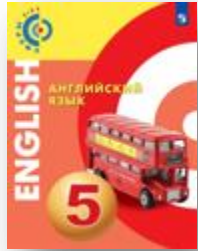
# Экологическое воспитание

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## Личностные результаты:

- ориентация на применение знаний из социальных и естественных наук для решения задач в области окружающей среды, планирования поступков и оценки их возможных последствий для окружающей среды;
- повышение уровня экологической культуры, осознание глобального характера экологических проблем и путей их решения;
- активное неприятие действий, приносящих вред окружающей среде;
- осознание своей роли как гражданина и потребителя в условиях взаимосвязи природной, технологической и социальной сред;
- готовность к участию в практической деятельности экологической направленности.

# Экологическое воспитание



## Cross-curricular studies: biology



### Wild animals and their winter homes

Animals live in different places during the long, cold winter months. They need to eat and stay warm.



- A Many birds fly away. They go to countries where it is warm.
- B A squirrel makes a nest at the top of a tree. It goes there to stay warm.
- C Bears sleep in caves in winter. They have their burrows.
- D Beavers keep their food at the bottom of rivers or streams.
- E Rabbits live in tunnels under the ground. They come out to eat.
- F Deer grow heavy fur coats for the winter. They like to stay warm.

#### 4 A cabin in the woods exs. 3, 4

a) Robert has written an email to Katrina. Read it. Would you like to go with Robert to their cabin in the woods? Why? Why not?

To: ????????????????

Subject: ????????????????

Hi Katrina,  
Did I tell you that we have a cabin in the woods? We have been spending weekends there since I was little – for about ten years. We're going tomorrow. It takes about three hours to drive from the city. There are no neighbours, but there is a village store about three kilometres away. That's where we buy our food. Mom makes some great meals in the evening. Then we all sit around the fire and talk about everything.  
In the daytime I go fishing and canoeing with my Dad. Or I just walk on the trail which goes past the cabin. There's lots of wildlife there – moose, beavers and sometimes bears. We have a great view of the mountains and the lake nearby. It's beautiful there in every season, and no matter what the weather is like. I'm sure you would like it there!  
Bye,  
Robert

- b) Right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.
- 1 Robert has been going to the cabin since he was ten.
  - 2 It's a long drive to the cabin.
  - 3 They buy everything they need before they leave.
  - 4 In the evenings they sit and watch TV.
  - 5 There is not much to do or see there.

#### 5 SPEAKING Where to stay outdoors?

a) Look at the two cabins. Say what they are like.  
Sundog Cabin is 15 minutes from town. It has ...



moose

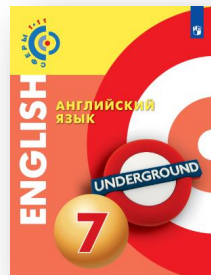


beaver



bear

American/Canadian English	British English
mom	mum
store	shop
trail	path



## UNIT 3 ANIMALS IN THE CITY



Woodpecker



Frog



Deer



Grey squirrel

In this unit you will ...

- learn about caring for wild animals and zoo animals
- talk about the future with *will* and *won't*
- write sentences with linking words

#### Talking about animals

a) Look at the photos. Can you see these animals where you live? What other animals can you see? Talk to a partner.

A: There are hedgehogs in the park near our flat. You don't often see them.  
B: I saw a deer in the park last month. It ...

b) Make notes or a mind map about an animal. It can be an animal from the photos or a different one. Use the headings below.

Where does it live? • What does it eat? • When does it sleep?

c) Use your notes and tell the class about your animal.

Frogs live in or near water. They make lots of noise at night, so I think they sleep in the day. I don't know what they eat. They can jump very far.

d) Listen to the radio interview with the presenter of "Animals in the City". What animals does he name? What's their order in the series?



# Экологическое воспитание



## UNIT 1 THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

In this unit you will ...

- talk about life in the future
- prepare a one-minute talk on space exploration
- practise reported speech
- write an email

Today's problems



Tomorrow's answers



1 Choose a title for each of the photos. There are two extra titles. (New words are in the dictionary at the end of the book.)

Solar-powered car • Acid rain kills trees • Coal power station • Polluted rivers • Air pollution • Solar energy house • Recycling • Wind energy

2 What ideas do you have about the future? Can you think of other problems and possible solutions?

*There will be too many/much ...  
We may not have enough ...  
The population of the world ...  
The only solution to the problem of ...*

## Window on the world

### The Great Barrier Reef

a) Read the text and do the tasks below.



The box jellyfish is responsible for more deaths in Australia than sharks. Its tentacles are up to three metres long and it has 24 eyes. Stings can paralyze you in minutes.



The blue-ringed octopus changes colour to a spectacular blue when it feels it is in danger. It has two poisons — one for hunting its food and the other for fighting attackers. For the second one there is no known cure.

The Great Barrier Reef, near the coast of Queensland, Australia, is the largest coral reef in the world and the only living thing on earth that can be seen from space with the naked eye. Many people believe it to be one of the Great Wonders of the World. More than 2,000 km long, the reef is home to about 1,500 species of fish, 200 species of birds and 400 species of coral. The smallest fish is only a few millimetres long and the biggest, the whale shark, can grow up to 12 metres long! Here you can find some of the most poisonous animals in the ocean, such as the box jellyfish or the beautiful but deadly blue-ringed octopus.

Sadly, the reef is in danger. The oceans around Australia are getting warmer, and the corals will die if the water temperature rises by more than a few degrees. Other dangers to the reef include oil spills and pollution from rivers, farms and cities on the coast, and overfishing. The thousands of tourist boats visiting it every year are another source of damage. In fact, sections of the reef are already dead, and other sections are dying. If this continues, almost all the corals will be dead by the year 2050.

b) Make sentences about the information on this page using these notes.

- 1 Great Barrier Reef / living thing / from space
- 2 2,000 km / 1,500 species
- 3 a few millimetres / up to 12 metres
- 4 such as box jellyfish / blue-ringed octopus
- 5 oceans getting warmer / corals die
- 6 oil spills / pollution / tourist boats / damage
- 7 the reef / by the year 2050
- 8 box jellyfish / more than sharks
- 9 octopus / poisons / hunting and fighting attackers

c) How can the damage to the reef be stopped? Work in small groups and come up with a list of ideas. Then compare your list with the other groups.

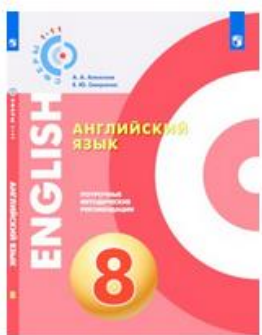




Английский язык.  
Методические  
рекомендации. 5 класс



Английский язык. Поурочные  
методические  
рекомендации. 6 класс



Английский язык. Поурочные  
методические  
рекомендации. 8 класс



Английский язык. Поурочные  
методические  
рекомендации. 7 класс



Английский язык. Поурочные  
методические  
рекомендации. 9 класс

**Воспитательные (направленные на достижение личностных результатов):**

— формировать ответственное отношение к учению, готовность и способность учащихся к саморазвитию и самообразованию на основе мотивации к обучению и познанию;

— формировать осознанное, уважительное и доброжелательное отношение к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению, культуре, языку; готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми и достигать в нём взаимопонимания;

— осваивать социальные нормы, правила поведения, роли и формы социальной жизни в группах и сообществах;

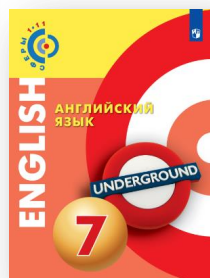
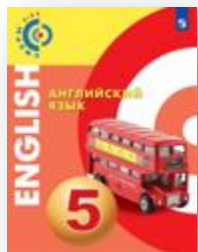
— формировать коммуникативную компетентность в общении и сотрудничестве со сверстниками, детьми старшего и младшего возраста, взрослыми в процессе образовательной, учебно-исследовательской, творческой и других видов деятельности;

— осознавать значение семьи в жизни человека и общества, принимать ценности семейной жизни, воспитывать уважительное и заботливое отношение к членам своей семьи.



## УМК серии «Сферы» и воспитание

- Соответствие учебного материала тематике, заложенной в Рабочих Программах
- Наличие воспитательного аспекта в большей части учебного материала
- Соответствие текстов и упражнений интересам обучающихся определённой возрастной группы
- Наличие большого количества разнообразных и разноуровневых заданий воспитательной направленности
- Наличие большого количества заданий для выполнения в парах и группах
- Наличие в каждом цикле упражнений для укрепления семейных взаимоотношений (Ask your family members...)
- Помощь учителю в определении воспитательного потенциала каждого цикла в методических рекомендациях



## Ценность воспитания



На первом месте должно быть воспитание, а потом образование. Иначе... Однажды один профессор физико-математического факультета, с намерением преподать студентам запоминающийся на всю жизнь урок, написал на доске большую цифру 1 и, посмотрев на студентов, объяснил: "Это ваша человечность. Самое необходимое в жизни качество." Затем, рядом с цифрой 1 написал 0, и сказал: "А это ваши достижения, которые с человечностью увеличили вас в 10 раз." Ещё один 0 – опыт, с которым человек стал "100." И так, добавлял 0 за 0 – осторожность, любовь, успех... Каждый добавленный 0 в 10 раз облагораживает человека, сказал профессор. Вдруг он стёр цифру 1, стоящую в начале ряда цифр. На доске остались никчёмные, ничего не значащие нули...

Профессор сказал: "Если у вас не будет человечности, остальное – ничего не стоит"



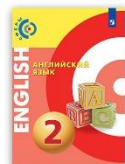
# Учебники «Сферы» в федеральном перечне

## НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

2-4 классы

1.1.1.2.1.1.1.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
2 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Э. Хайн  
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.2.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
3 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Э. Хайн  
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.3.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
4 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Э. Хайн  
и другие



## ОСНОВНОЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

5-9 классы

1.1.2.2.1.1.1.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
5 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.  
и др.



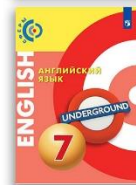
1.1.2.2.1.1.2.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
6 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.  
и др.



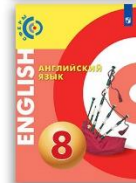
1.1.2.2.1.1.3.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
7 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.  
и др.



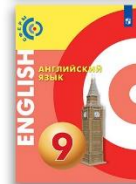
1.1.2.2.1.1.4.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
8 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.  
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.5.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
9 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.  
и др.



## СРЕДНЕЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

10-11 классы

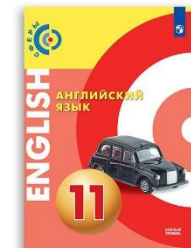
1.1.3.2.1.1.1.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
10 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Абби С. и др.



1.1.3.2.1.1.2.  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
11 класс

Алексеев А.А.,  
Смирнова Е.Ю.,  
Абби С. и др.



## Наши контакты

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**[spheresteam@yandex.ru](mailto:spheresteam@yandex.ru)**



# Сервисы для педагогов на сайте Группы компаний «Просвещение» prosv.ru

Каталог



[catalog.prosv.ru](http://catalog.prosv.ru)

Горячая линия



[vopros@prosv.ru](mailto:vopros@prosv.ru)

Основной сайт



[prosv.ru](http://prosv.ru)

Онлайн-журнал  
«Просвещение. Иностранные  
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[iyazyki.prosv.ru](http://iyazyki.prosv.ru)



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