

# Today is the 14<sup>th</sup> of October

We will:

1. Discuss the video about colour psychology
2. Learn something about compound words with numerals
3. Do some exercises
4. Write a little test

**1) What was the topic of the video? What is colour psychology? Describe the 2 experiments the speaker mentioned and their results.**

**2) Do you agree with this statement?**  
Colour can affect the way we act.

**3) What do you think about these statements:**  
Social media sites have **blue** backgrounds because blue makes you feel **calm**.  
Wearing **red** to a job interview will make you more **confident**.

**4) What might colours affect and in what way?**

our job

our health

our creativity

**5) «The internet is full of sketchy facts and rumours about colour psychology» What can be the meaning of sketchy?**

**6) «The colour could do wonders in prison». Can you make a sentence with "do wonders"?**

7) "Incoming inmates were thought to be especially unruly."  
What is the synonym of "unruly"?

reliable

unworthy

uncontrolled

unbelievable

8) **Put the words in order:** that convinced officers the were The  
paint pink worked.

9) **What is the challenge for psychologists today?**

to invent new colours

to compare colors

to figure out how and why colors affect us

to make everything more colorful

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## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** **A.** Make up as many compound adjectives as you can.

bright  
wide  
fair  
long  
pale  
round  
sharp

legged  
faced  
shouldered  
eyed  
haired  
eared

**B.** Use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

## Compound Words with Numerals in Their Structures

1. Количественные числительные также часто используются при образовании сложных прилагательных. При этом большинство таких слов пишется через дефис — *a five-year-old boy, a three-act play*. Подобные прилагательные могут обозначать:

возраст: a twelve-year-old building

длительность: a twenty-minute walk

расстояние: a two-kilometre road

цену: a fifty-dollar dress

вес: a five-kilo bag

2. Порядковые числительные также принимают участие в создании сложных прилагательных.

a first-rate film

a third-floor flat

a second-hand car

a nineteenth century novel

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**3** Write the same differently.

**Example:** Jo was fifteen years old.  
Jo was a fifteen-year-old girl.

- 1) My little sister is eight years old.
- 2) Mr Jackson was a proud-looking gentleman who was sixty years old.
- 3) Our teacher is a woman of forty-six, tall and good-looking.
- 4) Among the tourists there were two children who were ten years old.
- 5) It's not easy to explain such difficult things to a child who is five years old.
- 6) Ours was an old dog who was thirteen years old.
- 7) When we met, Samuel was a young man who was twenty-one years old then.

1. Use the verbs in brackets in future simple or present simple to complete the sentences.

1. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (**buy**) a second-hand car, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) driving lessons.
2. I'm not sure Mr Juters \_\_\_\_\_ (**walk**) all that five-kilometre distance.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**not finish**) at six, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
4. When the inspector solves the mystery, we \_\_\_\_\_ (**know**) the truth.

2. **Form** compound adjectives and **make up a sentence** with 1 of them.

Heart	Minded
Well	Looking
Smart	Educated
Narrow	Breaking

1. Use the verbs in brackets in future simple or present simple to complete the sentences.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (**walk**) all that distance, you \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) very tired
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**help**) you, dear. I see you can hardly raise yourself from the sofa.
3. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (**give up**) driving.
4. Have you done your bedroom yet? — No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**do**) it a bit later.

2. **Form** compound adjectives and **make up a sentence** with 1 of them.

Low	Aged
Home	Eyed
Middle	Paid
Blue	Made



## Homework

1. p. 35 – word building
2. Ex. 9, 10, p. 38

