Today is the 14th 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 <u>sketchy</u> facts and rumours about colour psychology» What can be the meaning of <u>sketchy</u>?

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

7) "Incoming inmates were thought to be especially <u>unruly</u>." 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

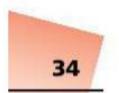
DO IT ON YOUR OWN

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.



Word Building

35

Compound Words with Numerals in Their Structures

1. Количественные числительные также часто используются при образовании сложных прилагательных. При этом большинство таких слов пишутся 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

paccтояние: 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 second-hand car a third-floor flat a nineteenth century novel



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 <u>(buy)</u> a second-hand car, I <u>(take)</u> 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 | |
|--------|--|
| Well | |
| Smart | |
| Narrow | |

Minded Looking Educated 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

