

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 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

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 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*

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 second-hand car

a third-floor flat

a nineteenth century novel

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

