

Good evening, dear  
students!

Think  
Before  
You  
Study

Today is the 8th of May, 2020  
(Our 13th distant lesson)



*Magic*  
is believing in  
*yourself*  
IF YOU CAN DO THAT  
*you can make*  
*anything*  
happen.

~Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

*Kris Fairless*

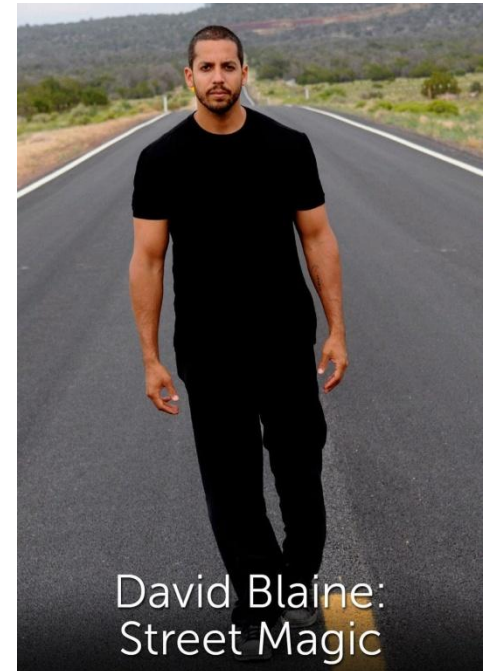
BE FEARLESS / DARE TO DREAM

## David Blaine: Childhood & Early Life

David Blaine White was born on April 4, 1973, in Brooklyn, New York City, U.S.

He **was raised by** a single mother who worked at several jobs to **make ends meet**. As a four year old David saw a magician performing tricks in the subway and **was thoroughly fascinated**. He started practicing magic tricks himself with the tarot cards presented to him by his grandmother.

By the time he was 20, he had decided that he wanted **to devote his life to magic**. He **received considerable support** from his mother but **she tragically passed away due to cancer** when David was 21.



## David Blaine: Career

David Blaine started out as a street performer.

He **was soon invited** for an interview and his first television special, 'David Blaine: Street Magic' was very successful and was followed by 'David Blaine: Magic Man' two years later.

For his shows he travelled across the country and performed tricks in the streets before real, unsuspecting people.

He performed his first endurance stunt in 1999, by **submerging** himself in a 3-ton **water-filled tank** for seven days.

In 2000 he **performed a stunt** called "Frozen in Time" in which **he was frozen** into a block of ice for 63 hours, 42 minutes and 15 seconds.

Over the years his tricks became **increasingly dangerous** and more exciting to watch.



**Watch the video and say what you think about all his tricks!**



H.T:

**You must do everything!!!!**

1.PET-copies



**Extra 2 clubs:**

2.Watch the videos about different magicians,  
speak about 2 magicians you like the most and  
their tricks. Why do you like them?

Videos:

David Copperfield – flying, trick with money.

David Blain – card tricks.

Dinamo – walking on the water.

Darcy Oake – birds, men disappearing.



# Your results and clubs!

Студенты: <u>Singapore</u>	задание на 12й дистанционный урок 06/05/20							домашнее задание на 13й дистанционный урок 08/05/20		
	PV	Speak cards	Photos	Songs	Pet	Letter	Grammar	Speaking		
<b>KET</b>										
Свешников Вова	+	+	-	•	•	•	+	•		
<u>Златина</u> Лиза	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+4\$	+	+
Тарасова <u>Дарина</u>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+4\$	+	+
<u>Дедович</u> Даша	•	+	+	+	+	+	+	+4\$	+	+
Рыбак Саша	+	+	•	+	•	•	+	•		
Максимов Ваня	•	•	(Ctrl) ▾	•	•	•	•	•		
<u>Носкова</u> Катя	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+4\$	+	+

I promise  
I will control  
all your work at home!

Your parents  
will be happy to know  
how hardworking you are

Together  
we can be  
the best team!!!



<b>KET</b>	
Свешников Вова	2\$
<u>Златина</u> Лиза	36\$
Тарасова <u>Дарина</u>	27\$
<u>Дедович</u> Даша	20\$
Рыбак Саша	11\$
Максимов Ваня	5\$
<u>Носкова</u> Катя	21\$



## THE ROCKIES

The Rocky Mountains run almost the length **(0)** ..... North America.

They start in the North-west, but lie only a **(26)** ..... hundred miles from the centre in more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller **(27)** ..... the Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, **(28)** ..... the best way to see them is to **(29)** ..... by train. You start from Vancouver, **(30)** ..... most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains,

- |           |                |                  |                 |                  |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>0</b>  | <b>A</b> of    | <b>B</b> down    | <b>C</b> in     | <b>D</b> through |
| <b>26</b> | <b>A</b> many  | <b>B</b> lot     | <b>C</b> few    | <b>D</b> couple  |
| <b>27</b> | <b>A</b> from  | <b>B</b> to      | <b>C</b> as     | <b>D</b> than    |
| <b>28</b> | <b>A</b> but   | <b>B</b> because | <b>C</b> unless | <b>D</b> since   |
| <b>29</b> | <b>A</b> drive | <b>B</b> travel  | <b>C</b> ride   | <b>D</b> pass    |
| <b>30</b> | <b>A</b> a     | <b>B</b> one     | <b>C</b> the    | <b>D</b> its     |

Part 5

- 26 C      27 D      28 A      29 B      30 C      31 B      32 A  
33 D      34 B      35 A

The Rocky Mountains run almost the length (0) **of**..... North America.

They start in the North-west, but lie only a (26) **few**..... hundred miles from the centre in more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller (27) **than**..... the Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, (28) **but**..... the best way to see them is to (29) **travel**..... by train. You start from Vancouver, (30) **the**..... most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains,

- |    |              |                 |              |               |
|----|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0  | <u>A of</u>  | B down          | C in         | D through     |
| 26 | A many       | B lot           | <u>C few</u> | D couple      |
| 27 | A from       | B to            | C as         | <u>D than</u> |
| 28 | <u>A but</u> | B because       | C unless     | D since       |
| 29 | A drive      | <u>B travel</u> | C ride       | D pass        |
| 30 | A a          | B one           | <u>C the</u> | D its         |

this city **(31)** ..... its residents to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city **(32)** .....

Thirty passenger trains a day used to **(33)** ..... off from Vancouver on the cross-continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ride is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, **(34)** ..... is fun, but travel through some of the best **(35)** ..... at night.

- |           |                  |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>31</b> | <b>A</b> lets    | <b>B</b> allows | <b>C</b> offers | <b>D</b> gives  |
| <b>32</b> | <b>A</b> centre  | <b>B</b> circle | <b>C</b> middle | <b>D</b> heart  |
| <b>33</b> | <b>A</b> leave   | <b>B</b> get    | <b>C</b> take   | <b>D</b> set    |
| <b>34</b> | <b>A</b> when    | <b>B</b> which  | <b>C</b> who    | <b>D</b> where  |
| <b>35</b> | <b>A</b> scenery | <b>B</b> view   | <b>C</b> site   | <b>D</b> beauty |



Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains, this city (31) **allows** its residents to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city (32) **centre**.

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (33) **set** off from Vancouver on the cross-continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ride is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, (34) **which** is fun, but travel through some of the best (35) **scenery** at night.

- |    |           |          |          |          |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 31 | A lets    | B allows | C offers | D gives  |
| 32 | A centre  | B circle | C middle | D heart  |
| 33 | A leave   | B get    | C take   | D set    |
| 34 | A when    | B which  | C who    | D where  |
| 35 | A scenery | B view   | C site   | D beauty |

### Part 5

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 26 C | 27 D | 28 A | 29 B | 30 C | 31 B | 32 A |
| 33 D | 34 B | 35 A |      |      |      |      |

# PET test 3

## WRITING

### PART 1

#### Questions 1–5

- Here are some sentences about going to the cinema.
- For each question complete the second sentence so that it means the same **using no more than three words.**
- **Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.**

1 Nearly every seat was taken in the cinema.

There weren't **many seats** ..... in the cinema.

2 Jane had a worse seat than Dave.

Dave had **a better seat** ..... than Jane.

3 Jane couldn't see the screen very well.

Jane found **it hard** ..... to see the screen.

4 Dave said that he had seen the film before.

Dave said: 'I **have not seen** ..... this film before.'

5 They spent two hours watching the film.

The film **lasted** ..... for two hours.

## Part 1

1 Nearly every seat was taken in the cinema.

<b>There weren't</b>	many seats (left)	<b>in the cinema.</b>
----------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

2 Jane had a worse seat than Dave.

<b>Dave had</b>	a better seat	<b>than Jane.</b>
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3 Jane couldn't see the screen very well.

<b>Jane found</b>	it difficult/hard	<b>to see the screen.</b>
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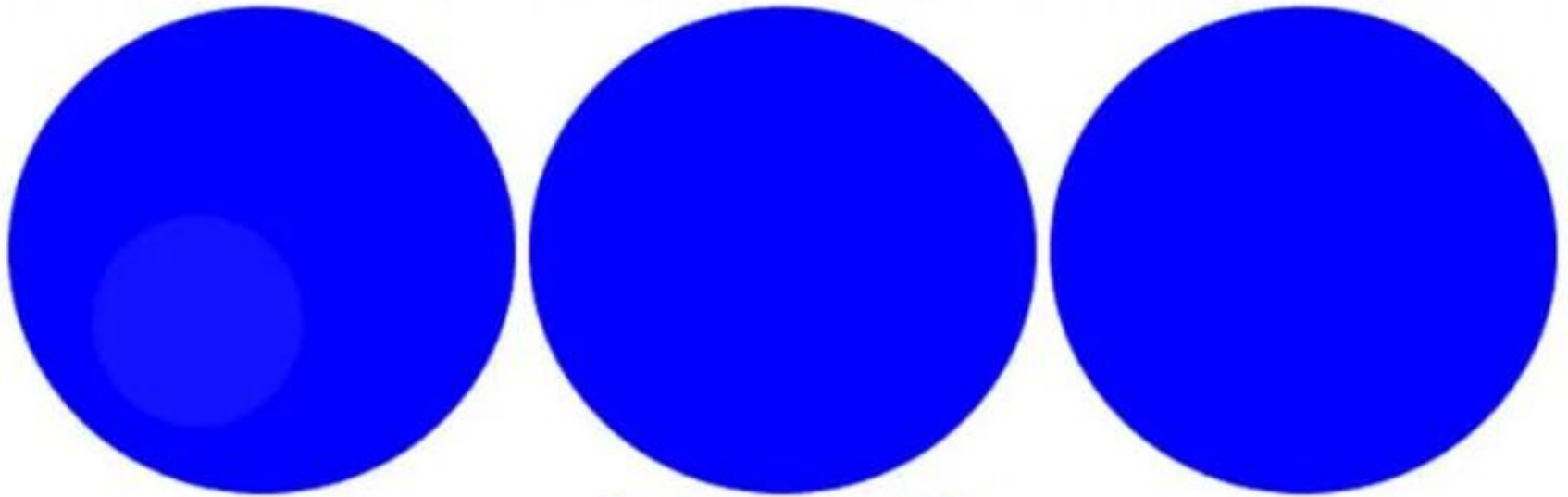
4 Dave said that he had seen the film before.

<b>Dave said: 'I</b>	have/'ve	(already) seen	<b>this film before.'</b>
----------------------	----------	----------------	---------------------------

5 They spent two hours watching the film.

<b>The film</b>	lasted	<b>for two hours.</b>
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# HOW MANY CIRCLES DO YOU SEE?



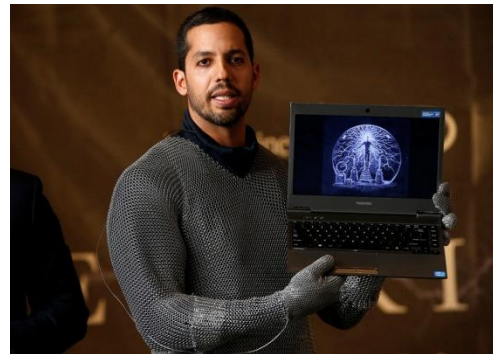
**(NOT 3!)**

The correct answer is: 10

3 obvious ones, 4 O's in the words (how, do, you, and not) plus the 2 small circles in (? !) and yet another one is inside the left most circle in the image itself — look closer, and you'll see it!

# 1

# Pronunciation!!!



# Better pronunciation-Better impression!

sick	thick	sick
boat	both	boat
free	three	free



"Martha Smith's an author and an athlete."

- Listen and repeat these examples of the target sound.

thank think thought  
healthy birthday maths  
earth length fourth

- Listen to the sound /ð/ on its own.

- Listen to the target sound /ð/ in the words below and compare it with the words on each side.

target /ð/

breed	breathe	breed
den	then	den
van	than	van



"My father and mother live together with my other brother."

- Listen and repeat these examples of the target sound.

these though they  
other weather clothes  
breathe with sunbathe

Find a way from Start to Finish. You may pass a square only if the word in it has the sound /θ/. You can move horizontally (↔) or vertically (↕) only.

START	north	northern	either	weather	breathe	those
south	bath	bathe	thought	breath	youth	
southern	third	their	through	though	thumb	
Thailand	cloth	path	fifth	with	worth	
month	clothes	these	brother	that	teeth	
throw	thing	author	other	they	wealth	FINISH

Complete this rhyme using words from the box. Then listen and check.

- earth
- ~~another~~
- Heather
- together
- ~~brother~~
- birth
- neither
- cither
- mothers
- brothers

Arthur had a ..... brother .....  
 And he didn't want ..... another .....  
 And of the brothers, .....  
 Wanted sisters .....  
 The last thing on this .....

They wanted was a .....  
 So Arthur's mother .....  
 Got them both .....  
 And told them all good .....  
 Should learn to share their .....

# Where were you born?

## Tones in asking for information

We pronounce an 'open' question differently from a 'check' question. An 'open' question is where we ask for information we didn't have before, and the voice usually goes down at the end. A 'check' question is where we make sure that the information we have is correct. The voice usually goes up at the end. Listen to the examples in this conversation.

A: What's your **name**? ▽

B: Sonia.

A: And where were you **born**? ▽

B: Surinam.

A: Is that in **South America**? ▽

B: Yes, that's right.

A: And how long have you lived **here**? ▽

B: Five years.

A: I see. Are you **married**? ▽

B: No, I'm not.

A: And what do you **do**? ▽

B: I'm a boxer.

A: You're a **boxer**? ▽





NEW

OLD

My name's Schwartz ... Pedro Schwartz.

NEW

There is a similar pattern in each of the other examples above.

Above, the same speaker gives information and then adds new details. But in a conversation, speaker can give information and *the other* can add new details. In both cases, the speaker 'underlines' the added detail. Listen to this example.

A: I hear you've got a boat.

B: A small boat, yes.

A: And a big house.

B: Well, it's quite big, I suppose.

A: And you live in Hollywood.

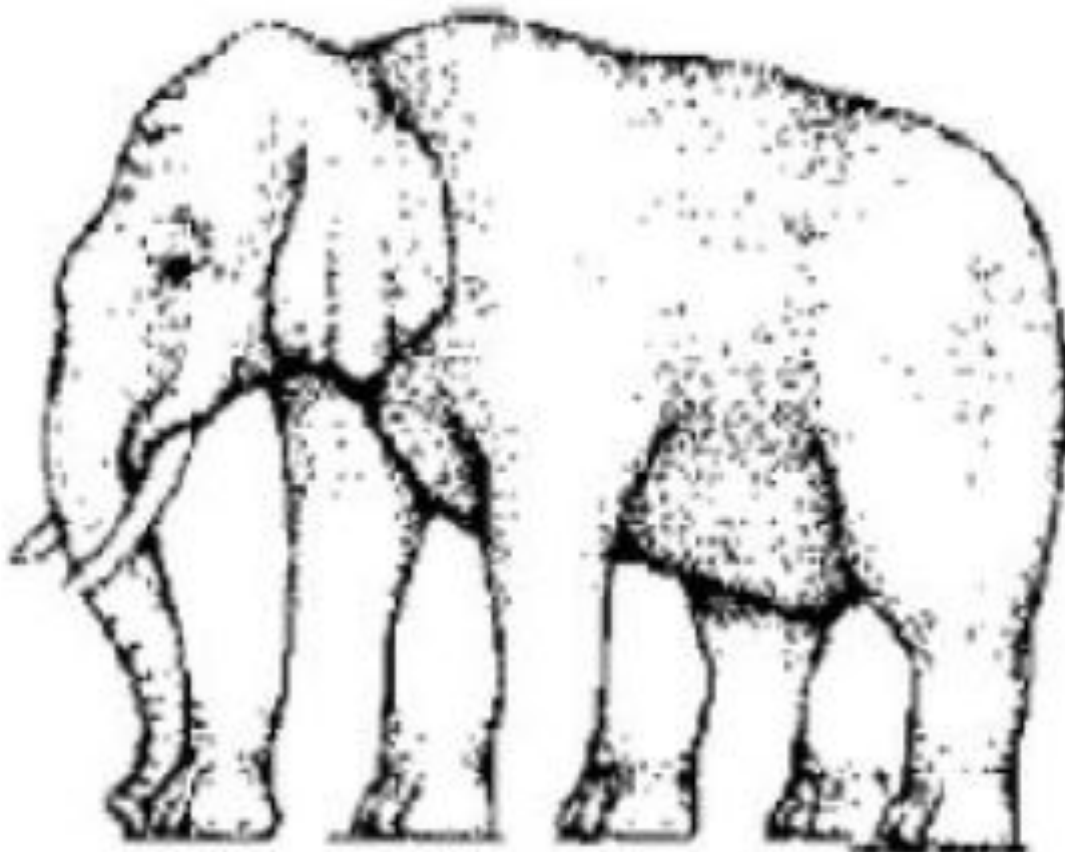
B: Well, near Hollywood, yes.

A: So you must be rich then?

B: Well, quite rich I guess.



**How many legs does this  
Elephant have?**





A: I nearly got arrested, you know, the other day.

B: You what ... arrested? What do you mean?

A: Well, I'm doing this project on graffiti, you know, at college, and ehm ... so I have to take lots of photos of graffiti and ...

B: Uh huh.

A: So anyway, I saw this train with some amazing graffiti on the side, so I went there to ehm ... take a photo of it. The thing is, it was a bit far from the platform ...

B: So what happened?

B: So what happened?

A: Well, I walked along next to the lines, and then these two ehm ... station police came along and said I shouldn't be there, so ehm ... they took me to the office, and then they asked for my ID card, you know, my identity card ...

B: Mmm?

A: Well, I didn't have it. I left it at home that day.

B: Oh no!

A: Yeah, so anyway, then they didn't know what to do with me, so ehm ... I said, 'Look, I'll leave my camera here and I go home to get my ID card.' In the end, they agreed, so I did that, and they ehm ... wrote my ID number, and then just let me go ...



# 2

# Speaking!



# 18 Ways to Help You Express Your Opinion in English

In my opinion...

If you ask me...

I think...

As far as I understand  
it...

I'd suggest...

As I see it...

To my mind...

It seems to me that...



Personally, I think...

I believe that...

As far as I can see...

# 18 Ways to Help You Express Your Opinion in English

In my opinion...

If you ask me...

## SCHOOL

I think...

As far as I understand  
it...

Student 'B'

I'd suggest...

● *Discuss the questions below with your partner.*

As I see it...

TO my mind...

1. At what age should children start to go to school?
2. Why do teachers give tests to students?
3. Are you / were you a good student?
4. Is it okay to cheat on tests? Why? / Why not?
5. How many students should be in one classroom? Why?

It seems to me that...

Personally, I think...

I believe that...

As far as I can see...

# How to describe a picture

Answer: where? Who? When? What/What is happening? How many? How big, small, long, short etc Whose? Why? Consider the five senses: what can you **SEE, HEAR, SMELL, TOUCH, TASTE.**



**Where?** Choose the right word:

The girls are on a (plane/ship). You can see the (sea/park). It is not clear which (nation/nationality) the people are. Maybe American?

**When?** Choose the right word:

The weather is (fine/bad). It looks like the scene is taking place in (winter/summer).

**Who?** Put the missing words back in:

There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the foreground. They are quite \_\_\_\_\_. Their black \_\_\_\_\_ is tied back. They are \_\_\_\_\_ blue t-shirts and \_\_\_\_\_. There is a police officer near them. Everybody is \_\_\_\_\_ them and \_\_\_\_\_ photos

girls watching hair shorts taking young wearing

**What?** Rearrange the sentence:

off two are a the side of ship jumping girls

**Why?** There may be many reasons for the girls' action.

Any ideas???



This photo was \_\_\_ at sea on quite a big ship. The blue sea is very \_\_\_ and the weather is fine. In the foreground, there are two \_\_\_ women or girls. They look about eighteen or nineteen. They are \_\_\_ on the edge of the deck and they are \_\_\_ their noses. They have no special swimming or diving equipment! They are \_\_\_ off the side of the ship into the sea. The photo is taken just as they are jumping. The man who is the closest to them is in \_\_\_. He is holding a \_\_\_ and he is keeping other men back. He is stopping anyone from getting too \_\_\_ to the girls.

In the background, there are more people. They have \_\_\_ and they are taking photos of the girls. Some are quite close and others are up on a higher deck. From what we can see, it looks like quite a modern, well-equipped \_\_\_.

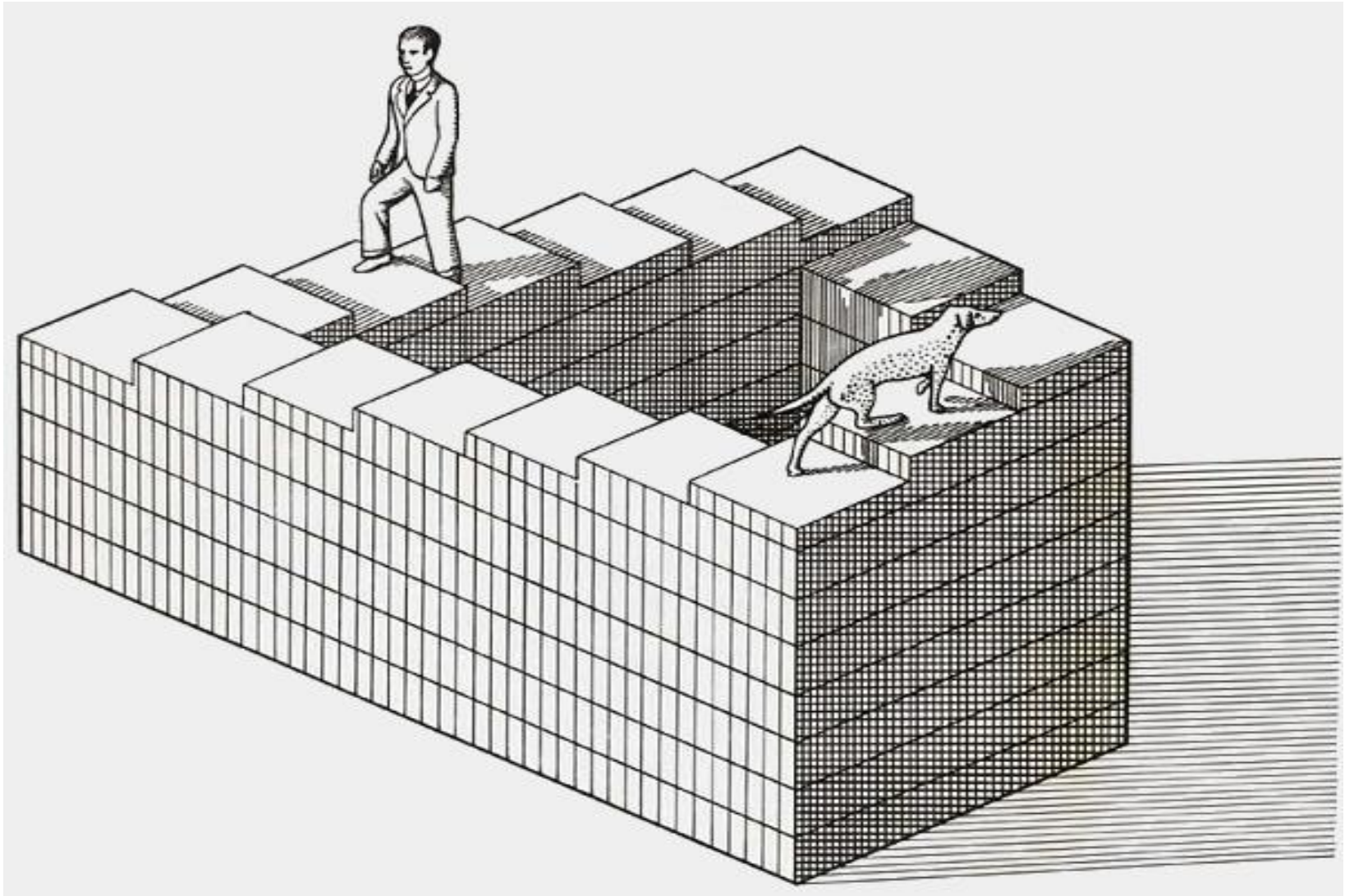
The girls must feel \_\_\_! They can smell the brine and \_\_\_ the cool sea breeze against their faces.

They may be jumping for a dare, or perhaps they are new recruits into the Navy and that they are able swimmers. There might be a dinghy beneath them on the sea that or maybe there are already divers in the sea who will \_\_\_ them. There are two bu Maybe they have to reach them and bring them on board as part of \_\_\_ training.

young vessel holding jumping taken chain close cameras scared feel uniform help lifeguard



# Impossible stairs – can you go up or go down?



3

# Punctuation!



## Writing skills: **Comma rules:**

### **1** To Separate a Series of Words

- See, listen, and be silent, and you will live in peace.
- Do you want some cakes, candies or ice cream?

### **2** To Connect Two Independent Clauses

- It's an old car, but it's very reliable.
- I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

### **3** To Set off Introductory Words/ Phrases or Clauses

- Yes, I'll be there. Thanks for reminding me.
- Having finally arrived in town, we went shopping.

### **4** To Separate the Parenthetical Elements

- Football, which is a popular sport, is very good for health.
- My grandmother, old and sick, never goes out of the house.

### **5** To Separate Coordinate Adjectives

- Followers feel energetic, confident and happy.
- He is a competent, efficient worker.

### **6** To Separate a Series of Phrases

- I like reading books, listening to music, watching TV, and studying English.

## Writing skills:

### 7 To Set off Phrases to Express Contrast

- Money is a good servant, but a bad master.
- The golden age is before us, not behind us.

### 8 To Avoid Confusion

- For most, the year is already finished.
- I saw that she was busy, and prepared to leave.

### 9 To Separate the Quoted Parts

- "I don't think you should do that," he said.
- He asked, "Do you want to go with me?"

## Comma rules:

### 10 To Set off Expressions that Interrupt the Sentence Flow

- This, after all, is a company which is awash with cash.
- On the other hand, many women choose to go out to work.

### 11 To Separate Dates, Years, Addresses ...

- I was born in August 26, 2001.
- The White House is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC 20500.

### 12 To Separate a Statement from a Tag Question

- Let's take the next bus, shall we?
- We have never seen that, have we?

# The Golden rule of a great handwriting: the same height of the letters!

Friday 11<sup>th</sup> May 2018

Platinum

LO: To investigate different ways of opening a story.

"The streets of Rome were lined with bustling crowds." I like this one, because it starts off with what's happening.

"Suddenly an old man ran out into the road." This is mysterious and strange.  
I WANT TO READ MORE!!!

"The day got off to a bad start." I think this book is boring and Annoying.

"I ran as fast as I could towards the victim." This is creepy and interesting.

"There's a totally fake human tongue." This is weird and funny.

"His words were spattered with blood." This is creepy, I like it though!

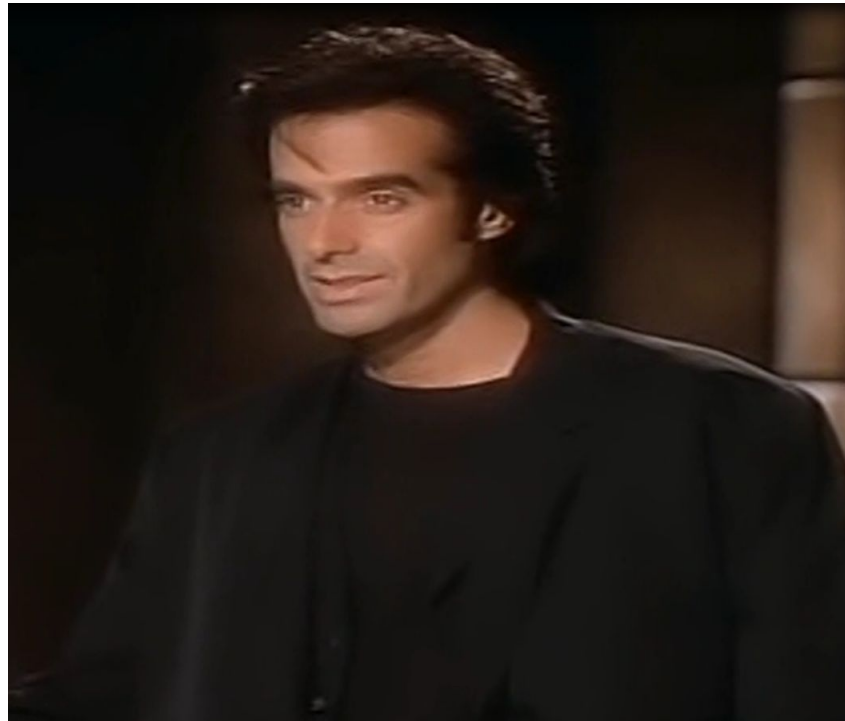
✓ Excellent investigation. WRW!

Use a Comma before a conjunction (and, but, or, nor, so, yet, for) when writing a compound sentence. Do not use a comma before the word "because".

- ❖ Sue wanted to ride her bike, but it had a flat tire.
- ❖ Elmira bought a dog, and then she bought a cat.
- ❖ He grew his hair longer because he was too lazy to get it cut.
- ❖ Beatrice didn't get the job she wanted, yet she continued to search with an upbeat attitude.
- ❖ He didn't want to go to the zoo, nor did he want to go to the library.

4

# Grammar!





# Positive Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation

a negative statement + a positive question tag

## Negative Statement

You aren't  
He isn't  
He wasn't  
They weren't

a teacher,  
crazy,  
relaxed,  
late,

You don't speak  
You didn't study

French,  
for the test,

You haven't been  
You hadn't done  
You won't fail  
You can't drive  
You couldn't do  
We mustn't say  
You shouldn't be  
You wouldn't stop me,

here all week,  
it before then,  
the exam,  
a car,  
it for me,  
anything,  
so busy,

## Positive Tag

are you?  
is he?  
was he?  
were they?

do you?  
did you?

have you?  
had you?  
will you?  
can you?  
could you?  
must we?  
should you?  
would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody went  
Nothing is

to the meeting,  
ready,

did they?  
is it?

# Negative Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation

a positive statement + a negative question tag

## Positive Statement

## Negative Tag

You	are	a student,	aren't you?
He	is	very busy,	isn't he?
He	was	happy,	wasn't he?
They	were	surprised,	weren't they?

You	speak	English,	don't you?
He	studies	Spanish,	doesn't he?
You	studied	for the test,	didn't you?

You	have studied	all week,	haven't you?
You	had arrived	before he left,	hadn't you?
You	will pass	the exam,	won't you?
You	can speak	two languages,	can't you?
You	could do	it for me,	couldn't you?
We	must be	patient,	mustn't we?
You	should go	now,	shouldn't you?
You	would like	a new job,	wouldn't you?

## Exceptions

I	am	late,	aren't I?
	Let's go	home,	shall we?

Negative question tags use auxiliary verbs in the contracted form.

BE CAREFUL

## EXERCISE 15. Tag questions. (Chart B-5)

*Directions:* Add tag questions.

1. They want to come, don't they ?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. They won't be there, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. You'll be there, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. There aren't any problems, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. That's your umbrella, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. George is a student, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**EXERCISE 15, p. ~ 15 .**

**ANSWERS:**

**2. isn't she**

**3. will they**

**4. won't you**

**5. are there**

**6. isn't it**

**7. isn't he**

**8. hasn't he**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 9. Larry has* a bicycle, _____?                           |  |
| 10. Monkeys can't swim, _____?                            | 9. doesn't he [also possible: hasn't <i>he</i> ] |
| 11. Tina will help us later, _____?                       | 10. <i>can they</i>                              |
| 12. Peggy would like to come with us to the party, _____? | 11. won't she                                    |
| 13. Those aren't Tony's books, _____?                     | 12. wouldn't she _____?                          |
| 14. You've never been to Paris, _____?                    | 13. are they "                                   |
| 15. There is something wrong with Jane today, _____?      | 14. have you                                     |
| 16. Everyone can learn how to swim, _____?                | 15. isn't There                                  |
| 17. Nobody cheated on the exam, _____?                    | 16. can't they                                   |
| 18. Nothing went wrong while I was gone, _____?           | 17. did they                                     |
| 19. I am invited, _____?                                  | 18. did it _____?                                |
| 20. This grammar is easy, _____?                          | 19. aren't I                                     |
|   | 20. isn't it                                     |

# 5

# Writing!



# Useful phrases – (Writing stories for dramatic effect:

## Time phrases:

- *It all began* Это всё началось
- *Shortly afterwards* Вскоре после
- *Meanwhile* этого тем временем
- *Not long afterwards* вскоре после
- *Some time later* Некот. время спустя
- *Later that day* позже в тот день
- *A little later* немного позже
- *Finally* наконец
- *In the end* в конце
- *Eventually* в конце концов



*Suddenly* вдруг

*All of a sudden* вдруг

*Without warning* без предупреждения

*Out of the blue* вдруг

*Just at that moment*

*Quite unexpectedly* достаточно

*As if from nowhere* неожиданно из ни откуда

## The plan of the story:

-Beginning (завязка)  
(Past Simple+Past Continuous)

-Actions(развитие)

-Culmination (опасный момент)

-Ending (развязка)

## Direct speech:

- ".....", *said Fred* сказал
- ".....", *shouted Fred* закричал
- ".....", *screamed Fred* завизжал
- ".....", *whispered Fred* прошептал
- ".....", *announced Fred.* огласил
- ".....", *thought Fred* подумал
- ".....", *cried Fred* закричал
- ".....", *promised Fred* пообещал

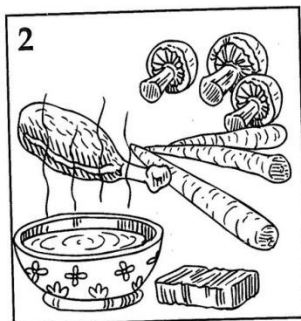
# Useful phrases – (Writing stories)



## Tell the story(Or write)

### Time phrases:

- It all began Это всё началось
- Shortly afterwards Вскоре после
- Meanwhile этого тем временем
- Not long afterwards вскоре после
- Some time later Некот.время спустя
- Later that day позже в тот день
- A little later немного позже
- Finally наконец
- In the end в конце
- Eventually в конце концов



".....", said Fred **сказал**

".....", shouted Fred **закричал**

".....", screamed Fred **завизжал**

".....", whispered Fred **прошептал**

".....", announced Fred. **огласил**

".....", thought Fred **подумал**

".....", cried Fred **закричал**

".....", promised Fred **пообещал**

es for dramatic effect:

Suddenly **вдруг**

All of a sudden **вдруг**

Without warning **без**

Out of the blue **предупреждения**

Just at that moment

Quite unexpectedly **достаточно**

As if from nowhere **неожиданно**  
из ни откуда

# WRITING

## PART 1

### Questions 1–5

- Here are some sentences about visiting a hospital.
- For each question complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, **using no more than three words.**
- **Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.**

**Example:** The nurses' home is behind the hospital.

The hospital is *in front of* the nurses' home.

1 My appointment with Dr Gibson is at ten o'clock.

**At ten o'clock I am** ..... **an appointment with Dr Gibson.**

2 The office is Dr Gibson's.

**This office** ..... **to Dr Gibson.**

3 Dr Gibson told me to take off my shoes and socks.

**Dr Gibson said: 'Please take** ..... **and socks off.'**

4 'It would be a good idea to take more exercise.'

**'You really** ..... **to take more exercise.'**

5 I was given some information about a local gym.

**The hospital** ..... **some information about a local gym.**



## WRITING

### Part 1

1 My appointment with Dr Gibson is at ten o'clock.

<b>At ten o'clock I am</b>	going to have	<b>an appointment with Dr Gibson.</b>
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2 This office is Dr Gibson's.

<b>This office</b>	belongs	<b>to Dr Gibson.</b>
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3 Dr Gibson told me to take off my shoes and socks.

<b>Dr Gibson said: 'Please take</b>	your shoes	<b>and socks off.'</b>
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4 'It would be a good idea to take more exercise.'

<b>'You really</b>	ought/need	<b>to take more exercise.'</b>
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5 I was given some information about a local gym.

<b>The hospital</b>	gave me	<b>some information about a local gym.</b>
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H.T:

**You must do everything!!!!**

1.Challenges-2-55,60

2. Tag questions

**Extra 2 clubs:**

3.Tell the story(audio)

