

TRAVELLING BACK IN TIME

Ex.1 Let's play the game "Associations". Say as many words as you can or choose the words you need: **THE PAST**

history

modern cities

dinosaurs

mobile phones

archaeology

Vikings

ancient cities

ruins

treasure

historian

mummies

television



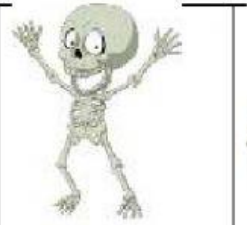
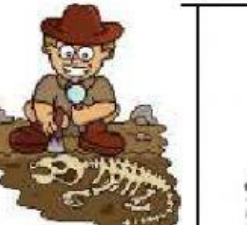

Ex. 2 Answer the questions

1. Have you ever been to interesting places?
2. Have you ever watched or read anything catching about past events?
3. Who studies the past?
4. Is this job interesting? Why?
5. Do you like history?
6. Have you ever heard about Vikings?

Vocabulary

Word	Transcription	Translation
alive	[ə'laɪv]	живой
ancient	['eɪnʃənt]	древний
archaeologist	[,a:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]	археолог
bury	['beri]	погребать, хоронить
deep	[di:p]	глубокий
die	[daɪ]	умирать
die out	[daɪ'aut]	вымирать
feed	[fi:d]	кормить, вскармливать
found	[faʊnd]	основывать
grave	[ɡreɪv]	могила, погребение
huge	[hju:dʒ]	огромный
invent	[ɪn'vent]	изобретать
invention	[ɪn'venʃn]	изобретение
monument	['mɒnjumənt]	памятник, монумент
settle	['setl]	обосноваться, поселиться
skeleton	['skelɪtn]	скелет
treasure	['treʒə]	сокровище
Viking	['vaɪkɪŋ]	викинг


Ex. 3 Match

				
a	b	c	d	e
1. archaeologist	2. monument	3. treasure	4. Viking	5. skeleton

Ex.4 Drag and drop (Match)

alive		изобретение
ancient		вымирать
settle		основывать
die out		глубокий
invention		живой
huge		хоронить
grave		поселиться
feed		огромный
deep		древний
bury		кормить
found		изобретать
invent		могила, погребение

Ex.5 Look at the picture and describe it. (Drag and drop)

	He has got _____ hair. He has got _____ ears. He is wearing _____. He is eating _____. He is drinking _____. He is _____. He is a _____.	Viking a helmet meat little wine happy red
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Ex. 5 Read and answer the questions.

1. What do archaeologists do?
2. What city was the capital of the North of England in the 10th century?
3. Was it large and rich?
4. What did people from all over Britain do in York?
5. Who came from Norway and Denmark and settled in Britain in the years after 800AD?
6. What have archaeologists found deep below the streets of the modern city?
7. What did they find in one of the graves?

Hello, children. My name is Peter Hindsight. I'm an archaeologist. Archaeologists are like detectives. We look for things from the past and then try to see a picture of what happened a long time ago.

So welcome to York which used to be one of the largest, richest and most famous cities in Britain hundreds of years ago. People in the 10th century knew it as the capital of the North of England. It was a famous trading post — people from all over Britain used to come here to buy and sell things. Thousands of men and women used to live here. They were Vikings; the people who came from Norway and Denmark and settled in Britain in the years after 800 AD.

Viking York has now disappeared. Most of the city's buildings were made of wood and archaeologists have found some of them deep below the streets and buildings of the modern city. You can also see the ruins of an ancient castle here. We have found some graves too. When Vikings died, they were buried with the things that were very dear to them. In this grave we found a skeleton of a rich woman who died more than a thousand years ago. Can you see these treasures: coins, silver and gold? This woman was very rich.

NB!!!

□Thousands of men and women

A thousand□ years ago = one thousand□ years ago

GRAMMAR

Числительные могут переходить в существительные, и тогда они изменяются по числам (приобретают окончание **–s**) и сочетаются с предлогом **of**. Наиболее часто такой переход наблюдается с числительными **hundred, thousand, million**.

One, two, five, a few ...	hundred thousand million billion...	--	kilometres people
--	hundreds thousands millions billions...	of	kilometres people

Ex. 6 Open the brackets. Use the correct form of the word.

1. This book consists of _____ of pages. (hundred)
2. Could I have three _____ eggs? (dozen)
3. _____ of tourists visit our city every year. (thousand)
4. There are _____ of stars in the sky. (million)
5. I need a few _____ dollars to buy a car. (thousand)
6. This building costs two _____ dollars. (million)
7. It happened _____ of years ago. (thousand)

Ex.7 Choose

1. My dad bought 2 dozen eggs/ 2 dozens eggs.
2. There are millions people/ millions of people in the world.
3. There were thousands of fans/ thousands fans in the stadium.
4. My grandad drove two hundred kilometres/ two hundreds kilometres that morning.
5. She sold her house for four thousands dollars/ four thousand dollars.
6. The factory produces six million cars/ six millions cars a year.
7. He has been there hundred times/ hundreds of times.

Ex. 8 Choose

1. My mother bought (2 dozen eggs/ 2 dozens eggs).
2. There are (millions of stars/ millions stars) in the sky.
3. He sold his car for (five thousand pounds/ five thousands pounds).
4. My friend drove about (one hundred kilometres/ one hundreds kilometres) that night.
5. (Thousands of men and women/ Thousand men and women) died during the war.
6. I suppose that the population of my city is about (3 million people/ 3 millions people).

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ В СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

am/is/are + V_{3/-ed}

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
The street is decorated every year.	The street is not decorated every year.	Is the street decorated every year? Yes, it is ./ No, it isn't .
The streets are decorated every year.	The streets are not decorated every year.	The streets are decorated every year. Yes, they are ./ No, they aren't

Грамматическое время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present Simple	Tom drinks tea.	Tea is drunk by Tom.

- 1) Страдательный залог в предложении употребляется тогда, когда говорящий либо не знает, кто совершает действие, либо не придает этому значения:
The streets **are decorated** every year. (Мы не знаем, либо не придаем этому значения)
- 2) Если есть необходимость подчеркнуть, кем совершается действие, используется предлог **by**:
Tea is drunk **by** Tom.
- 3) Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлог **by** не используется:
The streets **are decorated** every year.

При преобразовании действительного оборота (предложения со сказуемым в действительном залоге) в страдательный оборот (предложение со сказуемым в страдательном залоге):

- а) **дополнение** (object) действительного оборота становится **подлежащим** (subject) страдательного,
- б) глагол переходит из действительного в страдательный залог,
- в) **подлежащее** действительного оборота становится **"агентом" действия** (agent).

	Подлеж.	Сказуем.	дополнение		Подлеж.	Сказуем.	Агент
ACTIVE	Tom	does	homework	PASSIVE	Homework	is done	by Tom

- ♦ В страдательном залоге употребляются только те глаголы, которые могут иметь прямое дополнение (переходные глаголы). Например: Susan **cleans** the silver. The silver **is cleaned** by Susan.
Но: It **is snowing** today. (Этот оборот не может быть преобразован в страдательный, поскольку глагол snow – непереходный.)
- ♦ Слова **people, one, someones/somebody, they, he** и т.п. в качестве "агента" действия в страдательном обороте обычно не употребляются.
Например: **People** watch TV all over the world. TV **is watched** all over the world (by people).
- ♦ При преобразовании действительного оборота в страдательный личные местоимения в объектном падеже (me, you, him и т.д.) заменяются личными местоимениями в именительном падеже (I, you, he и т.д.). Например: He gave this book to me. I **was given** this book. (Мне дали эту книгу.)
- ♦ Если в действительном обороте после глагола следует предлог, этот предлог употребляется и в страдательном обороте. Например: Burglars **broke into** our house last night. Our house **was broken into** last night.

Ex.9 Translate

1. The post is delivered every morning.
2. Coffee is imported from Brazil.
3. Films are shown at the cinema.
4. What is made at this factory?
5. Our city is often visited by foreign guests.
6. Many new magazines are published in our country.

Ex. 10 Open the brackets. Use Present Simple Passive.

1. He (to pay) a lot of money for his work.
2. Our clothes (to wash) in the washing machine.
3. Newspapers (to sell) at the newsagent's.
4. A lot of houses (to build) in our town every year.
5. The flowers (to water) every day in our classroom.
6. Butter (to make) from milk.

Ex. 11 Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using Present Simple Passive.

1 *Volkswagen cars are made in Germany.*

		
1 Volkswagen cars/ make/Germany	2 a lot of rice/ eat/India	3 snails/eat/ France
		
4 Coca Cola/ produce/the USA	5 coffee/grow/ Brazil	6 beer/produce/ Germany