

Дата: 17.03.2025 Клас: 6-А

Предмет: Англійська мова

Тема: Улюблена музика

Мета: опрацювати лексичні одиниці з теми “Музика” та повторити лексику з тем “Здорова та шкідлива їжа”; розвивати навички монологічного та діалогічного мовлення учнів, вміння розуміти співрозмовника, культуру праці та спілкування учнів на уроці; формувати ціннісне ставлення учнів до праці, людей, виховувати у дітей наполегливість, прищеплювати інтерес до вивчення англійської мови.

Вчитель: Глуговська Л.Г.

Хід уроку

1. Greeting

Good afternoon, dear children! I'm glad to see you. Are you ready to start our lesson? Let's start.

2. Warming up / Listening

Watch the video about “ At A Concert | Musical”.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4E8depfaRG4>

3. Reading

Ex.1 page 84

Прочитайте текст про спілкування у соціальній мережах:

1 Read

A. Read the dialogue below.
Can you understand any of it?

B. Listen and read. Does the text help you understand the dialogue above better?

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K-girl > How was the film last night?
YOYO > :-{
K-girl > Y ?
YOYO > {-...}zzz
K-girl > LOL. R-U coming 2 Jay's L8R?
YOYO > No :-{
K-girl > PLS!
YOYO > OK :-}
K-girl > TXX
YOYO > C U @ 8?
K-girl > O.K. Don't B L8!

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Chatspeak A beginner's guide

Chatspeak is also called Internet slang or netspeak because Internet users have used it in chat rooms or in e-mails for years. Another name for it is SMS language because lots of people use it when they write text messages on mobile phones.

People have wanted a short and easier way to write messages since 1993, when the first SMS messages appeared. That's because on mobiles the keyboard is small and this makes writing difficult, and also, text messages used to be expensive. It may be faster to write in chatspeak, but sometimes, it can be slower to read than normal writing. In chatspeak, you can type one letter and it can mean a whole word. For example B means 'be' or Y means 'why'. You can also shorten words and use symbols and numbers. For example PLS means 'please' and L8R means 'later'. Another thing you can do is shorten phrases to letters, like BRB, which means 'be right back'. Or when something is funny, you can type LOL, 'laugh out loud'. There are no set rules to chatspeak. You can shorten any word. Just make sure the receiver of the message understands it.

You can also add smileys to your chatspeak, just to make it more interesting. Smileys show people how you're feeling, without using words. So, when you're happy, you can type :-} but when you're sad, you can type :-(. You can even type {-...}zzz to show you are bored or feeling sleepy. So, can you understand chatspeak now?

Chatspeak and smiley dictionary on page 118.

C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What are three names for chatspeak?
2. Where can you use chatspeak?
3. Why did people start using chatspeak?
4. Why can chatspeak be a problem for readers?
5. What is important to remember when writing chatspeak?
6. What do smileys show?

4. Speaking

Обговоримо питання:

C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What are three names for chatspeak?
2. Where can you use chatspeak?
3. Why did people start using chatspeak?
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5. Grammar

Ex.3 page 83

Опрацюємо вживання *Present Perfect* and *Past Simple*:

3 Grammar

Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

TENSE	EXAMPLE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
Present Perfect Simple	<i>I've seen this film before.</i>	ever, never, before, once, twice, so far, yet, already, etc.
Past Simple	<i>I saw this film last night.</i>	yesterday, in 1999, last night/week/year, two days/months ago, etc.

NOTE *have been* or *have gone*?

- Steve *has been* to the new café. (He *has visited* it but now he's back.)
- Steve *has gone* to the new café. (He's still there.)

Circle the correct words.

- A: Have you gone / Did you go to the gig last night?
B: Yes, but I **left** / **have left** early.
- A: Your brother's in a band, right?
B: Yes, but they aren't in town. They **have been** / **have gone** on a tour around the country. They **haven't been** / **haven't gone** on many tours, so my brother's really excited.
- A: Did Lucy book / Has Lucy booked tickets for the concert yet?
B: Yes. She **booked** / **has booked** them yesterday.
- A: Did Sam ever eat / Has Sam ever eaten Mexican food?
B: Yes, last Saturday he **went** / **has been** to a Mexican restaurant and he **has liked** / **liked** it a lot.



Часові позначки:

слова / вирази, що вказують на *Past Simple*: *yesterday / last night / last Saturday / five days ago / last February* і так далі;

або на *Present Perfect*: *since October / for 2 years / today / this month / this weekend* і подібні.

6. Writing

Monday, the seventeenth of March

Classwork

Зapiшіть речення, звертайте увагу на слова маркери, обираючи Present Perfect або Past Simple:

PAST SIMPLE

Form: we add "ed" to all regular verbs.
Irregular verbs must be learned by heart!

We use the Past Simple for something in the past which is finished.

- He **played** tennis **yesterday**.
- The children **went** to the park **this morning**.

We use "did" to make questions and "didn't" for negatives. The verb stays in the base form.

- Did** you **see** Bob **yesterday**?
- They **didn't come** to the party **on Sunday**.

PRESENT PERFECT

Form: has/have + past participle

We use the present perfect for an action in the past with a result now or when we talk about a time from the past until now.

- He **has lost** my glasses. (I can't find them now)
- She **hasn't been** to Spain. (but I know she **was** in Portugal)

We use "hasn't/haven't" + past participle for negatives.

- John **hasn't seen** the film.

We use has/have + subject + past participle for questions.

- Have** you **ever done** this?

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs

- I _____ (see) the twins in town last week.
- _____ (you/ever/meet) her brother?
- Where _____ (you/be) last weekend?
- _____ (you/see) Kathleen?
- We _____ (not/go) on holiday last year.
- I love clothes. I _____ (buy) a lot this year.
- What _____ (you/do) last weekend?
- Dad _____ (repair) the car, you can use it now.
- Agatha Christie _____ (live) from 1890 to 1976.
- Granny still _____ (not/find) her glasses.
- Where _____ (you/buy) your laptop?
- Oh! You _____ (paint) the kitchen, I like the colour.
- What time _____ (you/get) home last night?
- Emma! Your letter _____ (arrive) at last!
- The weather _____ (be) good all week.
- I _____ (finish) work early yesterday.
- Sue's not here, she _____ (go) out.
- The weather _____ (not/be) very good last week.
- We _____ (be) to the cinema twice this month.
- Brian _____ (live) in England until the age of 14.

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7. Homework

Домашнє завдання:

1. Опрацювати конспект, повторити вивчені слова та правила;
2. Виконайте завдання з розділу Writing з 11 по 20 (письмово).

**Надіслати виконані завдання на освітню платформу Human або
на Viber (0964124047)– Людмила Григорівна.**

Бажаю успіху!