

Spotlight 7

Lead the way!

Lesson 3a

MODULE 3



**What does the word “Hobby”
mean?**

What is it?

* activity somebody an enjoys which in
somebody's time free doing

Hobby is

an activity which somebody enjoys doing in
somebody's free time



sewing



**writing
stories**



skateboarding



ice-skating



**collecting
stamps**



knitting



playing chess



boxing



fencing



football



painting



songwriting

Which of these hobbies are not popular with teenagers today?

- * Sewing
- * Writing stories
- * Skateboarding
- * Ice – skating
- * Knitting
- * Collecting stamps
- * Playing chess
- * Boxing
- * Fencing
- * Football
- * Painting
- * songwriting



What qualities do you need to do different hobbies?

artistic —

creative — артистичный

daring — изобретательный

fit — смелый

patient — в хорошей спортивной форме

athletic — терпеливый

sociable — спортивный

curious — общительный

determined — любознательный

imaginative — решительный

обладающий богатым воображением



* What qualities do you need to have to do the activities above?

Answer: You need to be

Discuss:

Sewing is not popular with teenagers nowadays but my granny used to sew when she was my age.



Writing stories
Skateboarding
Ice – skating
Knitting
Collecting stamps
Playing chess
Boxing

Have you got any hobbies?

-Yes, I'm fond of and I'm very keen on.....

-What other interest have you got? Do you collect anything?

-Yes, I collect..... and I've got a big collection of..... It's amusing (interesting, enjoyable)

or

**(No, I collect nothing, but I used to collect.....
It was amusing (interesting, enjoyable)**

Have you got any hobbies?

-Yes, I'm fond of and I'm very keen on..... And what about you?

-Well , I like.....

-What other interest have you got? Do you collect anything?

-Yes, I collect..... and I've got a big collection of..... It's amusing (interesting, enjoyable)

or

**(No, I collect nothing, but I used to collect.....
It was amusing (interesting, enjoyable)**

CIRCLE THE ODD-ONE-OUT

* COINS STAMPS BELLS NOISY

* CREATIVE FIT RAFT CURIOUS

* GOSSIP KNITTING FENCING FISHING

* TO BOX TO SKATE FORTRESS TO PAINT

* HUGE BACKGAMMON CHESS SCRABBLE

Multiple meaning



- * Are words that have several meanings depending on the context



design	Проектировать, конструировать
Try out	Испытывать, опробовать
Set up	Создавать, основывать
Staple	скреплять
In charge of	Быть ответственным за что-либо
Fashion empire	Империя моды
latest	последний
Determined	Полный решимости
Piece together	Собрать из кусочков \ деталей
Be jealous of	Завидовать кому-либо
Be afraid of	Бояться чего-либо
award	награда



Reading and listening



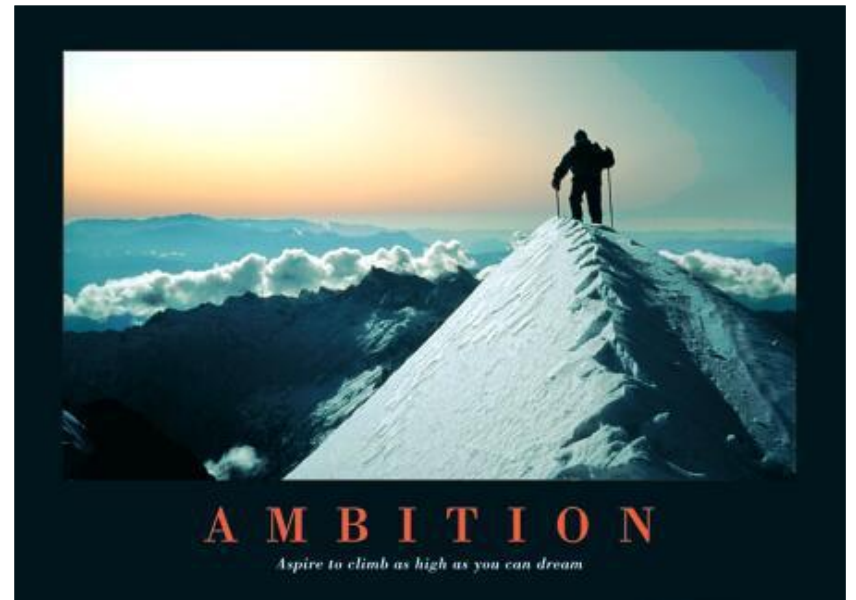
**American teens
with drive!**

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Reading and listening

Read the title of the text

* What does **drive** mean: ambition or trip?



Grammar:

Relative pronouns & adverbs

Для связи придаточных предложений подлежащих, сказуемых и дополнительных с главным употребляются местоимения **who кто (whom кого), whose чей, what кто, какой, which который, какой, кто, что**. Они являются, таким образом, теми же вопросительными местоимениями, но употребленными не для вопроса, а для связи предложений):



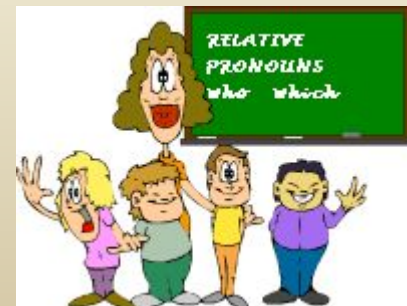
Relative pronouns – относительные местоимения

Who/that относятся к людям.

*Is he the man who stole your bag? –
Это тот, кто украл твою сумку?*

Which/that относятся к предметам и животным.

My car which cost me a fortune was badly damaged in the accident – Моя машина, которая стоила мне состояние, сильно пострадала в ДТП





- * **Whose** - чтобы выразить принадлежность, никогда не опускается.
- * *That's the boy whose bicycle was stolen yesterday – Это мальчик, чей велик вчера угнали*

Who/ which/that можно опустить, если они относятся к дополнению в придаточном определительном, а не к подлежащему.

Relative adverbs - Относительные наречия



- * **Where** относится к месту, особенно после существительных типа *place, house, street, town, country...* Он заменяем на (*which/that*) + предлог.

The hotel where we stayed was very luxurious = The hotel we stayed at was very luxurious – Наша гостиница была очень роскошной

- * **When** относится ко времени, особенно после существительных типа *time, period, moment, day, year, summer...* Он заменяем на (*that*).

That was the year when she graduated – В тот год она выпустилась

- * **Why** описывает причину, особенно после *reason*. Заменяем на (*that*).

The reason why she left her job was that she didn't get on with her boss – Работу она оставила потому что не поладила с начальником

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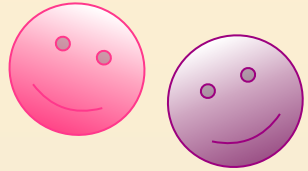
Choose the correct answer.

- 1 This is the skate park **which/where** I skate regularly.
- 2 That's the girl **who/whose** mum works in a bank.
- 3 Arthur Conan Doyle was the author **which/who** created Sherlock Holmes.
- 4 2003 was the year **when/which** they visited the USA.

c) Say a noun. Your partner gives a definition using a relative pronoun/adverb.

▶ A: *doctor*

B: *A doctor is someone who treats sick people.*



Speaking

Imagine you are one of these teenagers. Talk about yourself. Say when and why you chose that hobby and what happened. Answer your classmates' questions.



Writing (an e-mail)



Portfolio: Which of these teenagers do you find interesting? Why? Write a short e-mail to your English penfriend about him/her. In your e-mail write: name of person; country he/she is from; what he/she does; character qualities; why you find him/her interesting.

Akiano`s favourite hobby is knitting. F

Akiano doesn`t pay a lot of attention to details. F

Akiano finished 60 paintings. F

Some younger students tried out Raynece`s project. T

Raynece`s project helped students to learn literature. F

Esteban is in charge of a growing fashion empire. T

Esteban recently showed his latest fashion collection in the UK. F

Chase Austin loves fencing. F

Chase Austin won a lot of awards. T

**Whose hobbies did
you find the most
interesting? Why?**

**.....`s hobby is the most
interesting?**

***Your homework :**

***SB. p.26, ex.7**

