

SEMESTR 1CLO J.ANGIELSKI 04-05.04.2020

KATARZYNA KWINTAL-ŚLIŃSKA

FAMILIES AND HOMES.

STR.18

ZAD.1 Opisz ilustrację i odpowiedz na pytania.

ZAD.2 Podziel podane nazwy członków rodziny na żeńskie, męskie odnoszące się do obydwu płci.

VILLAGE OF TWINS

ZAD.1 Przeczytaj artykuł i odpowiedz na pytania.

ZAD.2. Zaznacz, które zdania są prawdziwe, a które nie zgodnie z przeczytanym tekstem

ZAD.3 I ZAD.4 Podkreśl w tekście VILLAGE OF TWINS zdania z użyciem THERE IS, THERE ARE, THERE ISN'T, THERE AREN'T i uzupełnij za pomocą tej konstrukcji zdania w zad.4.

ZAD.5. Porównaj obrazki i zapisz zdania za pomocą there is/there are, there isn't/ there aren't.

ZAD.6. Polecenie jest w j.polskim.

Families and homes

MODULE

2



Let's get started

1 Describe the photograph and answer the questions.

- Who do you think are the family members in the photo?
- Is your family similar to the family in the photo? Why (not)?
- Is it good to have a big or a small family?

Vocabulary

2 Are these family members male, female or either?

father cousin wife grandfather sister
girlfriend son uncle grandmother
mother-in-law niece nephew husband
mother half-sister daughter boyfriend
brother aunt stepmother granddaughter
grandson stepfather twins
half-brother parents

Remember!

father = dad; mother = mum; grandfather = granddad / grandpa; grandmother = grandma.

3 Barack Obama has got an international family tree. It's African-American, English, Indonesian and Kenyan.

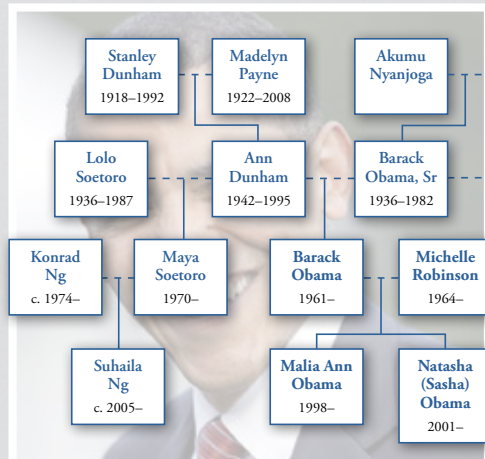
Work in pairs. Explain the family members in the family tree.

Example:

Michelle Obama is his wife. Malia and Natasha are his daughters. Barack Obama Senior is ...

In this module you will learn

- Communication:** describing photos, checking in at a hotel
- Vocabulary:** families and homes, rooms and furniture, appearance
- Reading and Listening:** the village of twins, homes around the world, a Nubian wedding
- Writing:** a blog entry
- Grammar:** *there is / there are*, prepositions of place



2A Village of twins

Reading

1 Read this article and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is the village different?
- 2 What is the problem for teachers at the local school?

Village of Twins

There's a small town in Southern India with a mystery. Kodinhi looks like any other place with schools, shops and businesses. There are 13,500 people including about 2,000 families BUT there are also 200 pairs of twins. There isn't an answer to this mystery*.

In one local school there are 20 pairs of twins. Nearly all of them are identical so it's very difficult for the teachers. For example, Abhi and Anoop Bhaskar are twin brothers at the same school. There aren't any differences in their appearance so Abhi combs his hair to left and Anoop combs his hair to right. This helps everyone.

There is a god in the Hindhu religion – Lord Rama – with twins, so maybe he is the one to thank for the situation. The town has also got one set of identical female triplets* and there are six other sets of triplets in the region!

Prawda/fałsz

2 Przeczytaj tekst ponownie. Powiedz, które zdania są zgodne z jego treścią (True), a które nie (False).

- 1 There are 13,500 families in the Kodinhi.
- 2 No one has got an answer to the mystery.
- 3 Forty pupils at the school are twins.
- 4 Many of the twins look different to each other.
- 5 Abhi and Anoop look the same but their hairstyles are different.
- 6 The triplets in the village are girls.



Kodinhi, India

mystery: something with no explanation
triplet: a baby born at the same time as two other babies

Grammar: *there is / there are*

3 Find examples of *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are*, *there aren't* in the text.

4 Complete the grammar summary.

There is / there are**Affirmative**

There (1) a small village. / There are 13,500 people.

Negative

There isn't an answer. / There (2) any differences.

Questions and short answers

Is there ... ?

• Yes, there is.

• No, there (4) .

Are there ... ?

• Yes, there (3) .

• No, there aren't.

We use **any** in questions and negative sentences with plural nouns:

Are there any differences?

There aren't any differences.

➔ See also *some / any* on page 49 in Module 4.

➔ See Grammar Reference, page 192.

5 Compare the pictures of two families. Use *there is / there are* or *there isn't / there aren't (any)*.

Picture A

1 twins.

2 two grandparents.

3 a daughter.

4 a cat.

5 dogs.

6 three children.

Picture B

7 twins.

8 two grandparents.

9 three daughters.

10 a cat.

11 dogs.

12 three children.

Środki językowe

6 Spośród podanych opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu.

1 In Kodinhi (sa) 200 pairs of twins.

A there is

B there are

C there aren't

2 Abhi and Anoop are identical (bliźniacy).

A brothers

B sisters

C twins

3 In our (wiosce) there are many big families.

A village

B country

C town

Speaking

7 Work in groups. Talk about your family using *there is / there are* or *there isn't / there aren't*.

A**B**