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w Częstochowie

ATRAKCYJNA LEKCJA

JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO PO WAKACJACH

Każda lekcja powinna być w jakiś sposób atrakcyjna. Ta atrakcyjność sprawia, że uczniowie są skupieni i zciekawieni. Jest ona też gwarantem porządku na lekcji i spełnienia celu. Szczególnie trudno o to na początku roku szkolnego, po wakacjach. Typowe, „nudne” pytania zadawane prawie co roku typu *Where did you spend your last holidays? Where were you? What interesting have you seen?* itp. nie są dla uczniów czynnikiem motywującym do rozpoczęcia kolejnego roku szkolnego z językiem obcym. A może spróbować inaczej? Pomoc może odpowiedni tekst, który zmusi uczniów do refleksji. Oto propozycje tekstów, z którymi możemy zrobić tyle, ile mamy pomysłów w zależności od poziomu znajomości języka (np. opisywanie obrazków, testy wyboru, prawda, fałsz, pytania do tekstu, opowiadanie, uzupełnianie luk itp.)

HOW DOES A SILKWORM MAKE ITS SILK?

The silkworm is really the caterpillar of the silk moth. It spins a cocoon of silk just as other moth caterpillars do, but its silk is especially fine. The silkworm makes its silk by oozing a long thread of gluey liquid out of its mouth. As soon as the liquid touches the air, it hardens into a silk thread. Then the silkworm spins the silk thread around and around its body to form a cocoon.

To get the silk, people give the cocoon a steam bath to loosen the gum that holds the thread in place. Then they can unwind the cocoon. From the thread it's possible to weave fine silk cloth.



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silkworm – jedwabnik (gąsiennica)
silk – jedwab/ny
caterpillar – gąsiennica
silk moth – jedwabnik morwowy (motyl)
spin – prząść, snuć
by oozing – wydzielając
thread – nić
gluey – lepki
steam – parowy, para
weave – tkać
pupa – poczwarka
hatch out – wykluwać
mulberry – morwa

THE MOON

The earth's gravity pulls everything, all the time. It pulls tiny grains of sand; it pulls you; it pulls huge, heavy buildings. And it pulls something much bigger and heavier, the moon.

The moon is huge, heavy ball of rock. On the moon there are mountains and valleys and wide, rocky deserts. There is no water or air on the moon and there are no living things.

The earth's gravity pulls the heavy moon. It helps to keep the moon circling around the earth. The moon takes about four weeks to travel all the way around the earth. As the moon travels, sunlight shines upon it. That is why we can see the moon. Sunlight on the earth makes daylight. Sunlight on the moon makes moonlight.



moon – księżyc
earth – ziemia
gravity – przyciąganie
pull – przyciągać
tiny – drobny
grain – ziarnko
ball – kula
rock – skała, kamień
valley – dolina
desert – pustynia
sunlight – promienie słoneczne, słońce
daylight – światło dzienne

THE POLICE IN LONDON

In 1829 Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister at the time, created the London Police Force. Because the abbreviation of his name „Robert” is „Bobby”, the police are often referred to as „bobbies”.

In earlier times the police wore short jackets over white trousers in summer and a heavy coat over dark trousers in winter – the jackets they wore had high collars designed to protect their necks from stranglers. They wore top hats all the time, carried truncheons for protection and also a large wooden rattle to call for help if they were in trouble.

Today the police still carry truncheons but they now wear helmets and carry whistles and walkie – talkies instead of rattles. The police here are not usually armed.

The British bobbies are considered by tourists to be some of the friendliest in the world so if you want to know the time or where the station is... ask a policeman.

Prime Minister – premier
refer – odnosić się (to – do)
collar – kołnierzyk
strangler – dusiciel
top hat – cylinder
truncheon – pałka
rattle – grzechotka
whistle – gwizdek



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WHAT IS A UFO?

The letters U.F.O. are an abbreviation for the words Unidentified Flying Object. People often call them flying saucers because an American, Kenneth Arnold, first gave this name to nine objects which he saw from his airplane while he was flying over North America.

Most people who say that they've seen them describe a bright light in the sky. Of course, not all bright objects in the sky are UFOs. Sometimes they may be airplanes, satellites, meteorities or even clouds. A certain kind of clouds, a wave cloud, looks very much like a flying saucer.

abbreviation – skrót

unidentified – nieznan, niezidentyfikowany

flying – latający

object – przedmiot

saucer – spodek, talerz

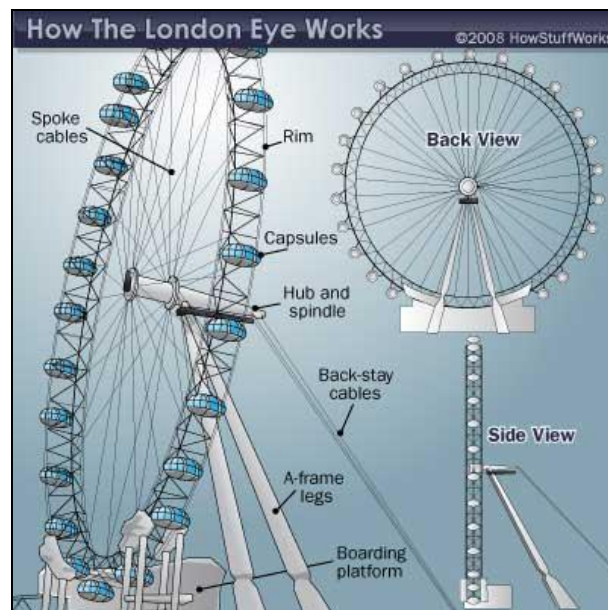
look like – wyglądać jak, być podobnym do



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THE LONDON EYE

The world's largest observation Wheel is 135 metres high. It provides a 30-minute, slow-moving „flight” over London. Designed to reflect the elements of air, water, earth and time – the central theme is a circle of white light from within the rim which sweeps the skyline at 135 metres. The passenger capsules signifying „time”, is lit internally at the point of embarkation. Each high – tech capsule accommodating up to 25 people. The attraction has the capacity to handle 1,500 visitors every hour. The British Airways London Eye is privately funded venture between British Airways, The Tussauds Group and London architects David Marks and Julia Barfield.



london-eye-4.jpg

rim – brzeg; skraj; obrzeże; obwódka; otoczka; robić otoczkę; robić obwódkę; otaczać;

embarkation – załadunek

handle – uporać się, radzić sobie

venture – przedsięwzięcie; rozpocząć przedsięwzięcie; prowadzić przedsięwzięcie

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