


Lesson 3. It's hard to decide

1.  Talk about the questions below. Give a summary of your answers to the class. Listen to each other and answer: Are computer games popular? How many people have PlayStations?

1. Do you like playing computer games? 2. What do you use to play them – a computer or a PlayStation? 3. Do you buy games or borrow them from your friends?

2a.  Listen to the comics. Follow in the book. Stop to choose the best decisions for the two dilemmas.



1. **John:** Thanks for a great evening last night. I loved playing on the PlayStation.
Kate: Yeah. You're really good at it.



2. **Kevin:** Hey, Kate. Have you got the Dragon Age game?
Kate: Yes, you can borrow it.
John: I'd like to have a PlayStation too.



3. **John:** Mum. All my friends have got PlayStations. It's not **fair**!
Mum: I can buy you one for your next birthday.



4. **John:** But, Mum. That's ages away.
Mum: I'm sorry but PlayStations are very **expensive**. You can save up your pocket money.



5. **John:** But Mum... I need more pocket money. All my friends get more than me.
Mum: I don't want to **argue** with you. I have to go to the hairdresser's.

6. **Mum:** Can you go to the bank and get me some cash? Here's my card and my number. Just get £20.



7. **John:** I can get the money to buy a PlayStation with this card.

Dilemma: What does John do? (What is the best decision?) a) Use the bank card to get lots of money; b) Wait until his next birthday and go play on his friends' PlayStations; c) Find a way to earn some money.



8. (*John gets a morning paper round.*)

John: It isn't going to take me long to earn a lot of money with this paper round (работа по разноске газет).



9. (*After a few weeks – at school.*)

Kate: Where's John today?

Kevin: I don't know.

Lucy: He's never late.



10. **John:** I'm sorry I'm late. I... I... overslept.

Teacher: Don't do that again.





11. (*The next day in history.*)

Lucy: I really hate history. I'm not interested in hundreds of years ago. It's a **waste** of time.

Kevin: I like it. I'm going to choose it for GCSE. What about you, Kate?

Kate: I don't know what I want to do. It's really hard **to decide**.



12. *The teacher's voice:* John!



13. **John:** Where am I? Oh, no... I'm so tired from my paper round.



14. **Teacher:** John! Come for detention (оставление в школе до или после уроков в качестве наказания) tomorrow before school!



15. **John:** Oh, no. I was asleep and now Miss Bailey is really angry with me. My paper round is at the same time as detention tomorrow. What am I going to do?

Dilemma: What does John do? (What is the best decision?)

a) Miss the paper round and maybe lose his job; b) Say sorry to Miss Bailey and tell her the truth; c) Do the paper round and miss the detention.

Fact 1: When you are 13 years old you can get a paper round in the mornings, evenings or at the weekend to earn some **extra** money. When you are 15 you can get a Saturday job in a shop or work in a restaurant.

Fact 2: GCSEs are very important exams that English students take when they are 16.

2b. John didn't get lots of money out of the cash machine. He decided to find a way to earn money. He also said sorry to Miss Bailey and told her about the paper round. What would you do if you were John?

Begin like this: If I were John, I'd... (На месте Джона я бы ...)

3a. Match the words and phrases in bold and their definitions.

1. fair	A. more (money)
2. a waste	B. right
3. to argue	C. to show disagreement in talking or discussing
4. to decide	D. costing a lot of money
5. extra	E. an unnecessary or wrong use of money, time, energy, abilities, etc.
6. expensive	F. to choose after careful thought about a few options

3b. Complete the statements with the new words and phrases.

1. If Belarusian schoolchildren need ... money, they take it out of a cash machine. 2. Our schoolchildren never ... with their teachers or parents. 3. Schoolchildren can easily earn money for a PlayStation in our country, because PlayStations are not very 4. It's easy to ... what job to choose. 5. It's ... that most Belarusian teenagers don't earn money. 6. Buying English books and films is a ... of money.

3c.  Are the statements above true or false? Discuss.


4.  In writing, correct the wrong statements from ex. 3b.

Lesson 4. Budget!

1a. How much of your money (in per cent) do you spend on:

food	beauty products
savings	public transport
clothes	cinema, DVDs, concerts
books & magazines	birthday & holiday presents
school things	sport and fitness
mobile phones	other needs or wants

1b. What would you like to spend more / less on? What's the most expensive thing you have bought recently? Have you wasted too much money on something recently? How have your spending habits changed over the last few years? (*I used to spend ... Now I spend ...*)

2a.  Listen to the radio programme on how to budget. Who is this programme for: children, teenagers or adults?



2b. Fill in the missing words.

cut down	responsible	expenses	budget
rich	making ends meet	poor	

So, our young listeners keep asking us how to budget. If you budget, you don't just spend or save, you plan how to spend, you plan your ... (1).

A family ... (2) shows all the money that comes into the family and all the ways that money will be spent, usually on things like housing, school, clothes, food, cars and other things.

The government's budget shows how much money it plans to get and where it will spend that money – on such things as education, roads, energy, etc. Sometimes governments too