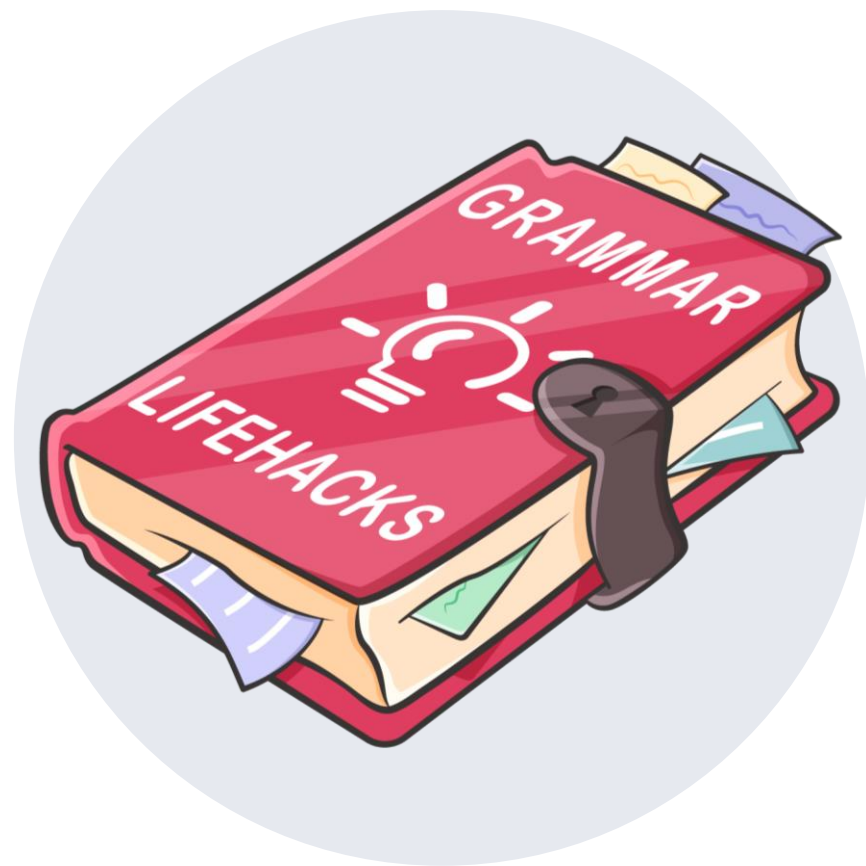




21 августа, 12:00 МСК

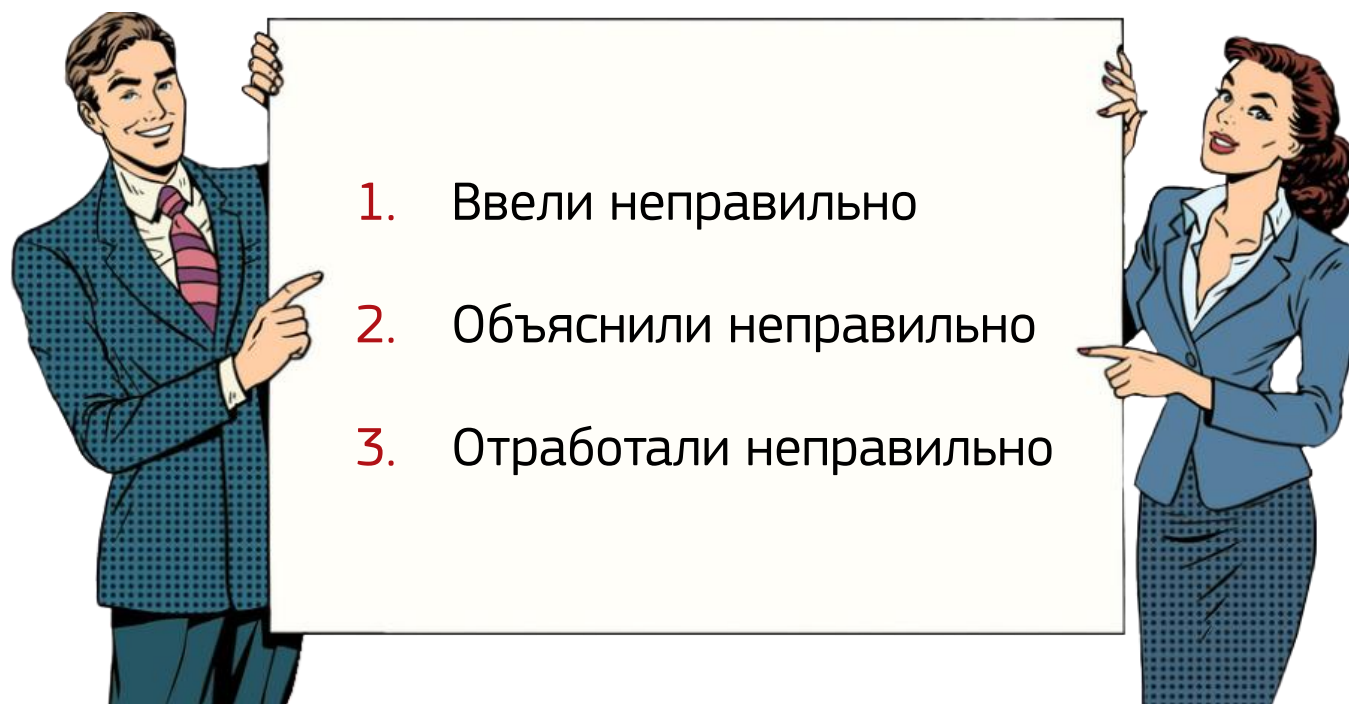
Как помочь студенту
понять грамматику
— 6 советов



Какие эмоции вызывает грамматика у ваших учеников?



Основные ошибки преподавателя



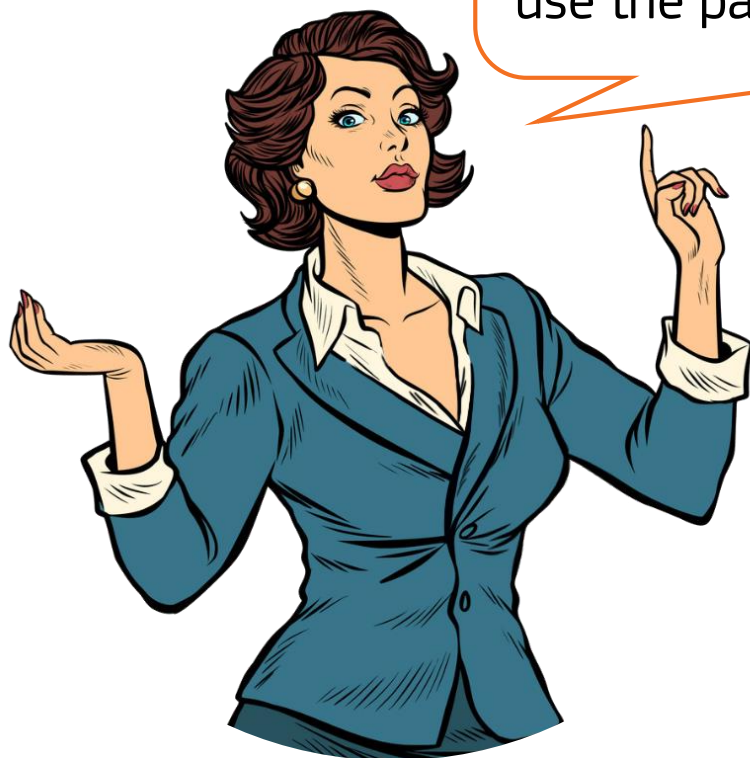
План

1. Как правильно ввести тему
2. Как правильно объяснить тему
3. Как правильно отработать тему

1 Как правильно ввести тему



Учитель Катя



Hello! Today we are going to talk about the past continuous tense. We use the past continuous when we...

Совет 1: Вводим в контексте

I had a wonderful dream last night. I **was sitting** in a park. The sun **was shining**, and the birds **were singing**. Children **were playing** and **laughing**. It was very peaceful. I didn't want to wake up.



2 Как правильно объяснить тему



Учитель Лена

Let's read the rules!

past simple and past continuous

	past simple	past continuous
+	I watched a film yesterday.	I was watching a film yesterday.
—	He didn't play here.	He wasn't playing here.
?	Did you talk to John?	Were you talking to John?

Use the past simple to talk about completed actions.
*I **ate** a salad last night.*

Use the past continuous to talk about actions in progress at a particular time.
*At 8a.m. yesterday I **was travelling** to work.*

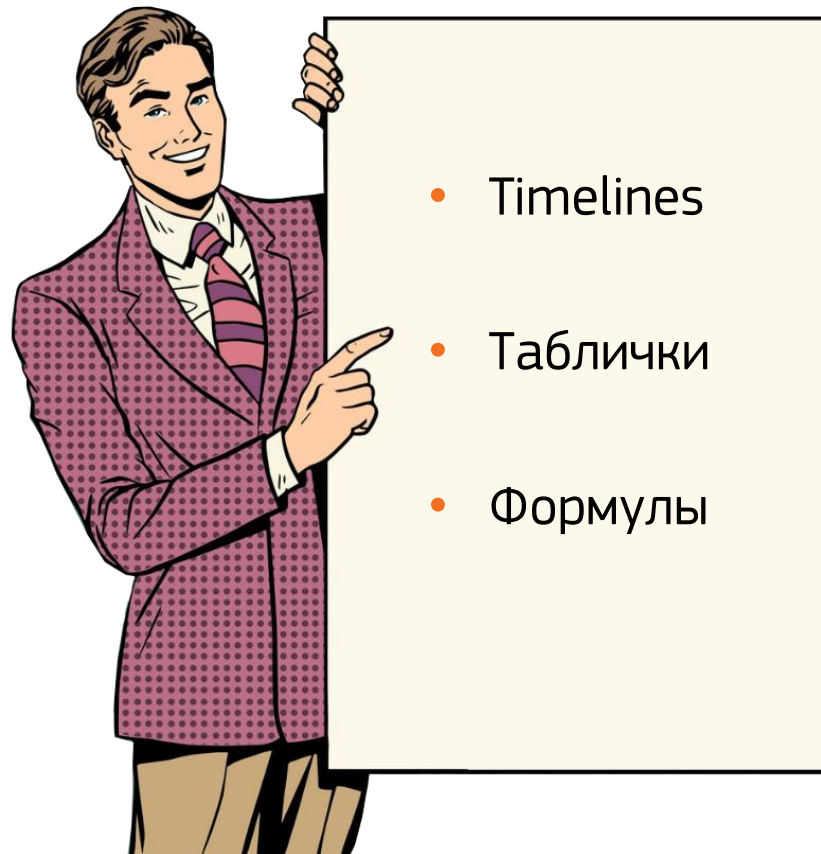
It is common to use the past simple and the past continuous together to tell stories. The past continuous describes an action that starts first, but is interrupted by a second action. Use the past simple for the second (usually short) action.
*What **were you doing** when the bus **crashed**?
I **was sleeping** when the thief **entered** the house.*

It is common to use *when* or *while* to link the two actions. Use *while* before the continuous action.
***While** I was sleeping, it started to rain.*

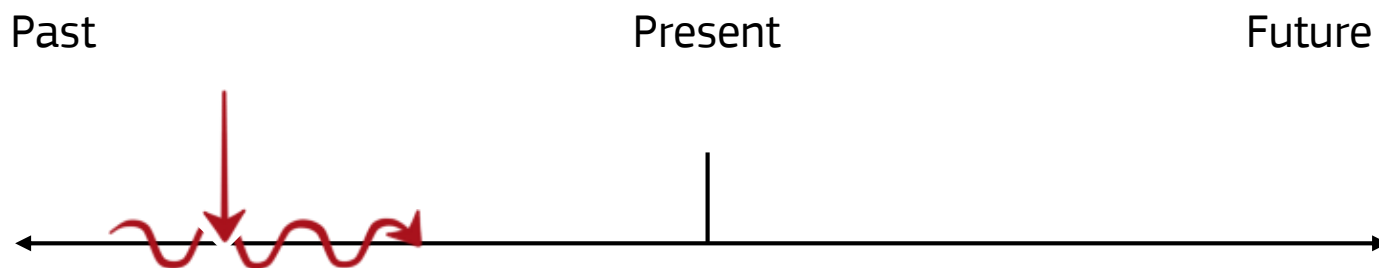
Use *when* before the continuous action or the short action.
***When** we **were talking**, the bus appeared.
We **were talking** when the bus appeared.*

Do NOT use *while* before the short action.
*I was sleeping **while** it started to rain.*

Совет 2: Используйте разные способы подачи материала

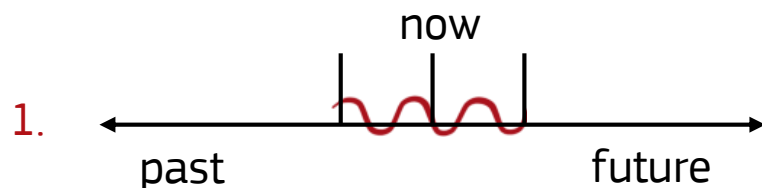


Timelines

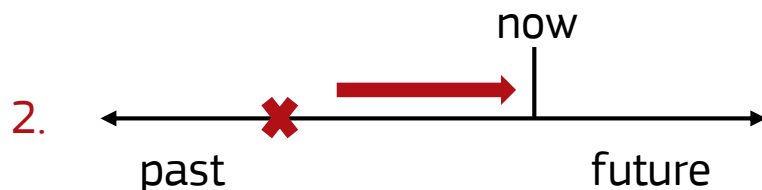


I was watching TV at 8 o'clock.

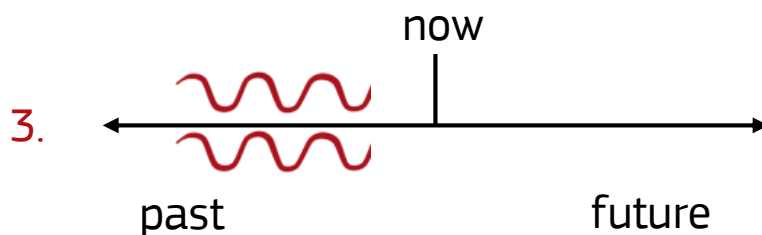
Match the timelines with the correct sentences



a) I have been living here for 20 years.

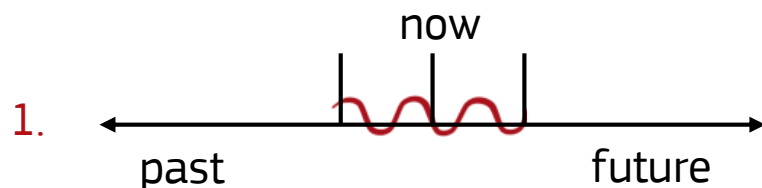


b) It was raining when I was driving home.

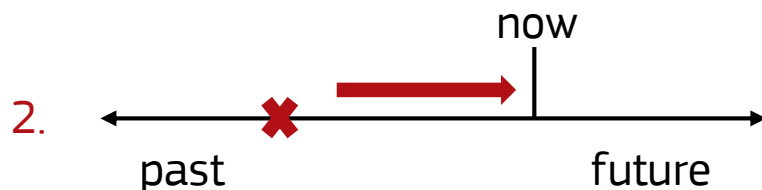


c) I am reading a book.

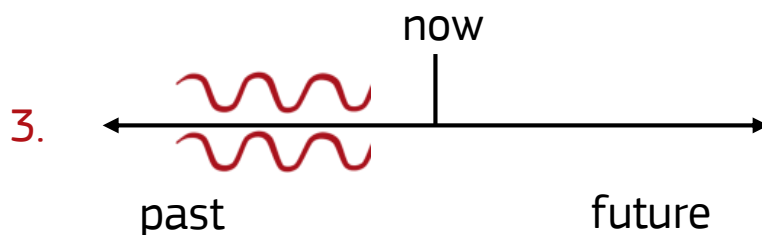
Correct answer



c) I am reading a book.



a) I have been living here for 20 years.



b) It was raining when I was driving home.

Таблички

Вопросительное предложение	Вспом. гл. to be	Подлежащее	Основной глагол
	Was Were	I/he/she/it you/we/they	основная форма глагола + окончание -ing

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Формулы

I/He/She/It + was + Ving

He was uploading new videos to his YouTube channel at midnight.

You/We/They + were + Ving

We were talking to a policeman at noon.

Учитель Алина

The past continuous tense is used to refer to actions that were in progress at or around a specific point in time in the past...



Совет 3: Объясняйте правила простыми словами



Совет 3: Объясняйте правила простыми словами

- Существительные → люди, животные, предметы
- Глагол → действие
- Числительные → цифры
- Исчисляемые существительные → предметы, которые можно посчитать

Учитель Оля



We use the past continuous when:

1. ...

...

15. ...

Совет 4: Вводите новый материал по чуть-чуть



Elementary. Countable and uncountable nouns: a/an, some/any

1. Countable vs Uncountable

— Can you count ... ?

— What food can you count in your fridge?

Elementary. Countable and uncountable nouns: a/an, some/any

2. A/an

— Use a/an with these words.



Elementary. Countable and uncountable nouns: a/an, some/any

3. Some/any

— Is there any ... in your fridge?

— Yes, there is. There is some ...
in my fridge.

No, there isn't. There isn't any ...
in my fridge.

Answer the question



Из скольких частей будет состоять объяснение *the past simple* на уровне *Pre-intermediate*?

Suggested answer



1. Regular/irregular verbs.
2. Positive sentences.
— Tell me 4 things you did yesterday.
3. Negative sentences.
— Tell me 4 things you didn't do yesterday.
4. Questions and short answers.
— Did you ... yesterday?
— Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Учитель Настя



Did you understand the rules?
Is it clear?

Совет 5: Используйте Concept Check Questions (CCQs) для проверки понимания

I *was watching* TV at 8 o'clock.

- Did I start watching TV before 8 o'clock?
- Did I continue watching TV after 8 o'clock?
- Was this action in progress at 8 o'clock?

Как правильно составлять CCQs

1. Выберите предложение с использованием изучаемой конструкции.

— *I was watching TV at 8 o'clock.*

Как правильно составлять CCQs

2. Составьте 2-3 утверждения, описывающих данную ситуацию, **без** использования изучаемой конструкции.

*I **was watching** TV at 8 o'clock.*

- *I started watching TV before 8 o'clock.*
- *I continued watching TV after 8 o'clock.*
- *This action was in progress at 8 o'clock.*

Как правильно составлять CCQs

3. Составьте вопрос к каждому утверждению.

- *Did I start watching TV before 8 o'clock? (Yes)*
- *Did I continue watching TV after 8 o'clock? (Yes)*
- *Was this action in progress at 8 o'clock? (Yes)*

Составьте CCQs к предложению



He **used to** play football.

Ответ



He **used to** play football.

- Does he play football now? (No)
- Did he play football in the past? (Yes)
- Did he play once or many times? (many times)

3 Как правильно отработать тему



Учитель Марина

Итак, это основные правила использования времени *past continuous*. Надеюсь, всё было понятно.

Переходим к следующей теме...



Совет 6: Practice makes perfect



Substitution drills

Be going to

Teacher: He is going to sleep.

Student: He is going to sleep.

Teacher: She

Student: She is going to sleep.

Teacher: drink

Student: She is going to drink.

Teacher: some coffee

Student: She is going to drink some coffee.

Teacher: tea (etc.)

Transformation drills

Present perfect continuous

Teacher: She has red eyes.

Student: She has been crying all morning.

Teacher: He is tired.

Student: He has been driving all day.

Teacher: They are ready for the exam.

Student: They have been studying all night. (etc.)

True sentences

Past continuous

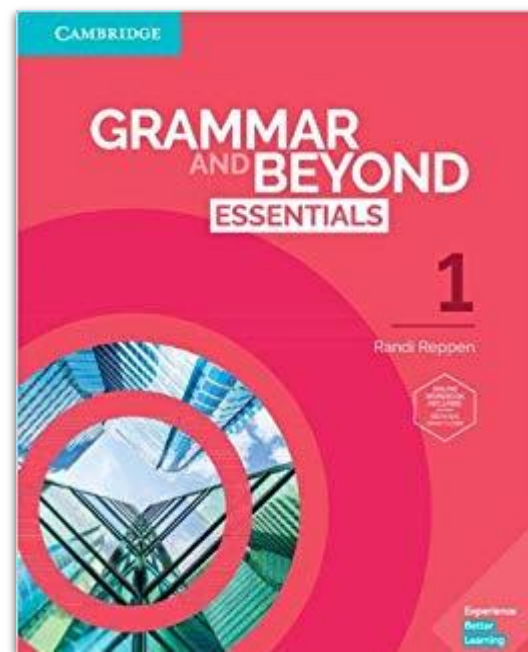
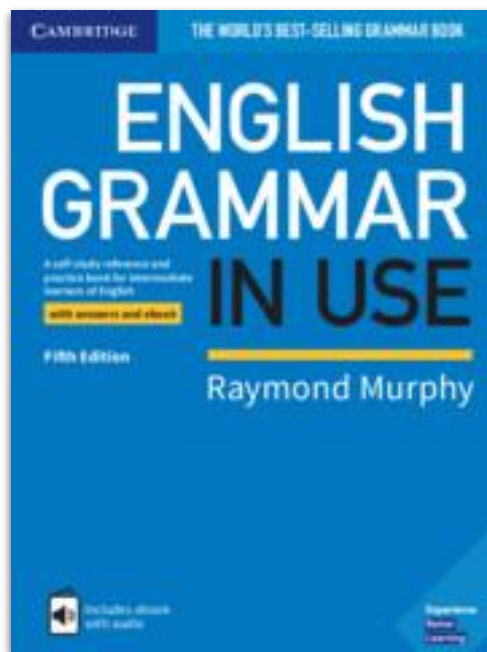
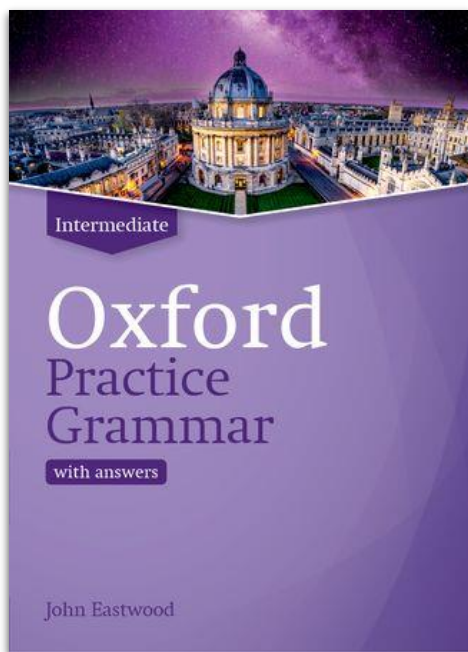
Teacher: What were you doing yesterday at 2:00 p.m?

Student: I was having lunch at 2:00 p.m.

Teacher: at 9:00 a.m?

Student: I was driving to work at 9:00 a.m. (etc.)

Grammar books



English Grammar in Use. Passive Voice

42.2 Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Ask about glass. (how / make?) | How is glass made? |
| 2 | Ask about television. (when / invent?) | When |
| 3 | Ask about mountains. (how / form?) | |
| 4 | Ask about DNA. (when / discover?) | |
| 5 | Ask about silver. (what / use for?) | |

1. Answer the questions.

2. Ask additional questions:

- How is wool / almond milk made?
- When was the Internet invented?
- When was America discovered?
- What is gold used for?

English Grammar in Use. Passive Voice

42.1 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs in the correct form, present or past:

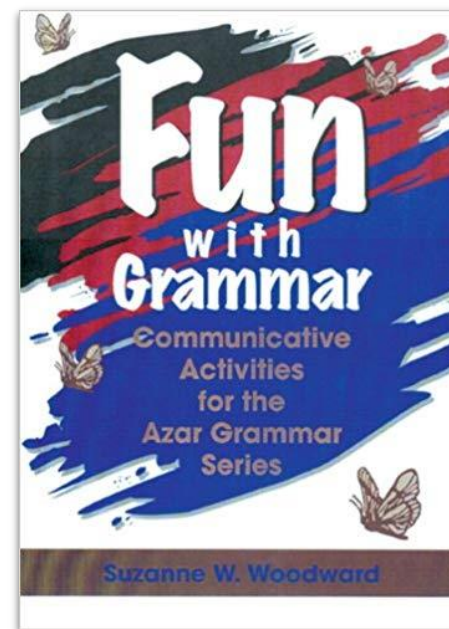
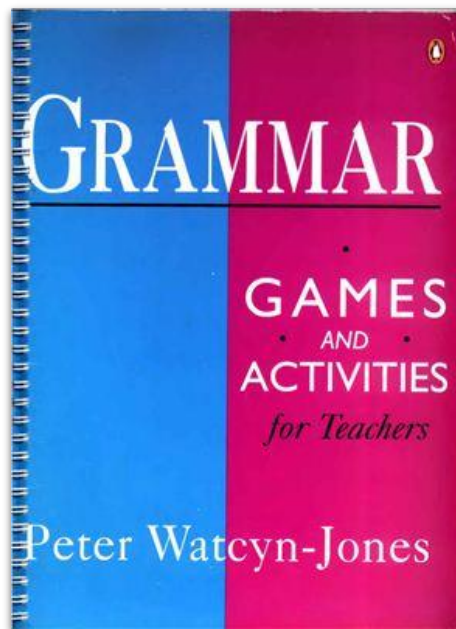
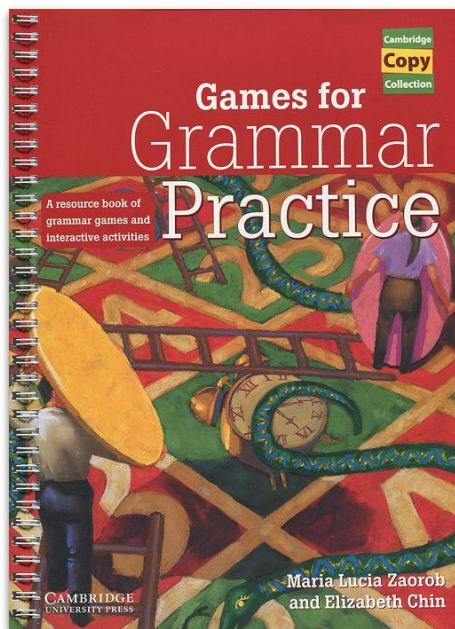
cause	damage	find	hold	injure	invite
make	overtake	own	send	show	surround

- 1 Many accidents *are caused* by careless driving.
- 2 Cheese from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 A cinema is a place where films
- 5 You to the party. Why didn't you go?
- 6 This plant is very rare. It in very few places.

Additional questions:

- What else is made from milk?
- How often are you invited to the parties?
- What plants are found in your area?

Grammar Games





Адаптируем игры

1. Each student writes a one-sentence description of a classmate on a piece of paper, without giving the name of the person being described.

Example: She is wearing sandals.
 He has a mustache.
 She is wearing a dress and has short hair.

2. Take turns reading the descriptions aloud. The other students try to guess who is being described.

NOTE: *Caution students not to be too general if the description applies to most of the class (“She is wearing jeans”).*

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Pronouns	Quantifiers	Questions with Be
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Will, May, Might		

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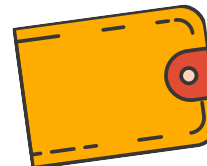
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