

1. Задание № 7, стр. 22 – поставить к словам приставку *in*, записать слова в тетрадь, перевести; № 8, стр. 22 – поставить приставку *dis*, записать слова в тетрадь. перевести, №9, стр.22- поставить суффикс *y* к словам, записать в тетрадь, перевести; №10 , стр. 22- поставить суффикс *ly*, записать в тетрадь, перевести, № 11, стр. 22- добавьте суффикс *ty(ity)* записать в тетрадь, перевести слова; № 12, стр. 22 – добавьте суффикс *ness*; № 13, стр. 22 – добавьте суффикс *ful*, запишите в тетрадь, переведите.

7. When do we use the prefix *un-*? Form adjectives and participles using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: expected — unexpected

Even, comfortable, suitable, usual, practiced, tidy, covered, wanted, cleaned, cut, married, checked, conventional, aware, manageable, common, heard, guarded, like.

8. When do we use the prefix *dis-*? Form new words using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: like — dislike

Coloured, comfort, traction, advantage, proportion, satisfied, union.

9. When do we use the suffix *-y*? Form adjectives using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: grease — greasy

Slop, curl, health, oil, dirt, ease, frizz, simple, bush, shine, silk.

10. When do we use the suffix *-ly*? Form adverbs using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: clean — cleanly

Especial, usual, sufficient, particular, careful, necessary, extreme, low, ornate, great, eager, general, relative, informal, gradual, traditional, considerable, regular, constant, principal, infrequent, permanent, slight, effective, even, quick, professional, over, gentle, fresh, typical, rare, approximate, previous, personal, friend, simple, complete, day, week, month.

11. When do we use the suffix *-ty(-ity)*? Form nouns using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: real — reality

Absurd, able, safe, conform, antique, necessary, informal, regular, circular, principal, formal, commune, functional, vary, popular, intense, elastic, individual, sensible.

12. When do we use the suffix *-ness*? Form nouns using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: full — fullness

Hairless, cool, evil, cleanly, dry, brittle, greasy, spongy, close, sharp, careless, random, springy, thick, smooth, bald, ugly, effective, tidy, simple, gentle, uneven, ready, polite, impolite.

13. When do we use the suffix *-ful*? Form adjectives using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: joy — joyful

Care, wonder, harm, beauty, dread, colour.

Домашнее задание: упражнение 14, 15 стр. 23 добавьте суффиксы able, less, переводить выражения, записать в тетрадь и выучить.

14. When do we use the suffix *-able*? Form adjectives using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: count — countable

Suit, detect, replace, work, marriage, value, note, manage, identify, adjust, attach, negotiate, agree, admire, avail, consider, remark, accept, rely, conceive, avoid, justify, replace, imagine.

15. When do we use the suffix *-less*? Form adjectives using it according to the model, translate the words:

Example: care — careless

Hair, stain, care, count, regard, spirit, shame, sense, colour.

16. Form antonyms using suitable negative prefixes or suffixes:

Hair, frequent, care, count, elastic, suitable, practiced, covered, experienced, even, comfortable, sufficient, substantial, temperate, adequate, colour, usual, regard, cut, married, spirit, tidy, shame, aware, manageable, common, heard, guarded, sense, stain, adherent, harmonious, appropriate, checked, conventional, wanted, cleaned.

17. Study the glossary. Translate the definitions. Find Russian equivalents for the terms.

18. Find the transcription of the terms. Practise pronouncing the words properly.

19. Group the word — write out men's haircuts, women's haircuts, hairstylists' special terms, hair products, devices, hairstylists' operations, biology of hair terms.

20. Compare different hair styles according to the models. When comparing the hairstyles use the following adjectives:

Short, long, smart, beautiful, exotic, good for a person with long face, appropriate with a triangular face, looking smart with a round face, difficult to create, fashionable, fashionable in the 1970s, common nowadays, common ten years ago, popular today, popular in the middle of the 20th century.

Examples: Crewcut is not as long as teddy-boy cut.

Crewcut cut is shorter than teddy-boy cut.

Crewcut cut is much shorter than teddy-boy cut.

21. Practise asking another student "What do you call a device consisting of bristles ... (mesh for holding the hair in place, etc.)?" and "What is a wig (shampoo, etc.)?" "What do you use dryer (creams, etc.) for?" Answer the questions of your partner.

22. Use the terms in sentences of your own.

23. What can we compare different hairstyles with? What epithets can be used to speak about one's style? Read the examples taken from