

Audrey Cowan with Clare Kennedy, Chiara Soldi, Cristina Rusu, Diana Todoran and Ioana Tudose



# Limba modernă 1 Limba engleză Clasa a VI-a



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Acest manual școlar este realizat în conformitate cu Programa școlară aprobată prin Ordinul ministrului educației naționale nr. 3393/28.02.2017.

119 – număr unic de telefon la nivel național pentru cazurile de abuz împotriva copiilor

116.111 – numărul de telefon de asistență pentru copii



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Manualul școlar a fost aprobat de Ministerul Educației Naționale prin ordinul de ministru nr. 4669/12.06.2024.

Manualul este distribuit elevilor în mod gratuit, atât în format tipărit, cât și în format digital, și este transmisibil timp de patru ani școlari, începând din anul școlar 2024-2025.

Inspectoratul Școlar

Şcoala/Colegiul/Liceul

#### ACEST MANUAL A FOST FOLOSIT DE:

			Aspectul manualului*				
Anul	Numele elevului	Clasa	Anul şcolar	format	tipărit	format	digital
				la primire	la predare	la primire	la predare
1							
2							
3							
4							

\* Pentru precizarea aspectului manualului se va folosi unul dintre următorii termeni: *nou*, *bun*, *îngrijit*, *neîngrijit*, *deteriorat*.

\* Cadrele didactice vor verifica dacă informațiile înscrise în tabelul de mai sus sunt corecte.

\* Elevii nu vor face niciun fel de însemnări pe manual.

#### Referenți științifici:

• Adrian Oțoiu, conferențiar universitar doctor, Facultatea de Litere, Universitatea Tehnică, Cluj-Napoca

• Irina Spătaru, profesor doctor, gradul I Colegiul Național "Regina Maria", Ploiești

Coordonator redacție: Cătălin Georgescu Editor-coordonator: Gabriela Pérez Ortíz Redactare: Simon Cuprit, Ioana Tudose Corectură: Alexandra Florescu Design copertă: Faber Studio SRL DTP copertă: Florin Paraschiv Tehnoredactare: Crenguța Rontea Activități digitale interactive și platformă e-learning: Learn Forward Ltd. Website: https://learnfwd.com Înregistrări și procesare sunet: Zenit Arti Audiovisive, ML Sistems Consulting Voci: Helen Lumb, David Richardson Credite video: Dreamstime Filmări și animații: SC Film Experience SRL Ilustratii și fotografii: David Semple, Moreno Chiacchiera, Alessandra Chiarlo, Dreamstime, Profimedia

ISBN 978-606-076-750-3

Publicația este înregistrată la British Library ISBN 978-100-980-560-5

## **CAMBRIDGE** UNIVERSITY PRESS



Manualul este rezultatul colaborării dintre Cambridge University Press și Editura Art Klett.

Prelucrare după: **Make it! Level 2, Student's Book and Workbook Combo with eBook** și **Make it! Level 3, Student's Book and Workbook Combo with eBook/Audrey Cowan with Clare Kennedy and Chiara Soldi** © **Cambridge University Press 2016** Ediție originală © Cambridge University Press 2024 Ediție românească © Cambridge University Press 2024 Distribuit exclusiv de Editura Art Klett

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- creates an inclusive learning environment through learning strategies, games and dynamic activities to ensure all students achieve success;
- inspires passion and sparks the imagination through culture, film, documentaries and authentic videos of the English-speaking world;
- enables students to achieve success in language exams and external certifications.



Instrucțiuni de utilizare a manualului digital The texbook contains three types of multimedia interactive learning activities (MILA). The three types of MILA are marked as follows / Activitățile multimedia interactive de învățare sunt de trei feluri și sunt simbolizate pe parcursul manualului astfel: Static activity – listening / studying a significant image /

Activitate statică, de ascultare și observare a unei imagini semnificative

Animated activity – video / animation / Activitate animată (film/animație)



**Interactive activity** – exercise with immediate feedback after solving / Activitate interactivă, de tip exercițiu, în care elevii rezolvă și primesc un feedback imediat

Other buttons used in the digital version / Alte butoane folosite în varianta digitală:





Vocabulary

Dialogue

### Printed Student's Book

+

**Digital Student's Book** 

activities)

(consistent with the printed

version, it includes over 190 MILA -

multimedia interactive learning

Presentation of the key vocabulary

vocabularului tematic al unității

prin exerciții variate

with multiple exercises / Introducerea

#### A Starte

1

action/films detective Adam Nielson asking the bad guy gar **The Student's Book contains:** A Starter section + 8 Units + Extra resources.

#### Each unit has the following structure:

Vocabulary + Dialogue + Grammar + Functions + Skills and culture + Vocabulary strategies + Key strategies. There is an Evaluation test after every two units and a Final evaluation test at the end of Unit 8.

**Extra resources:** *CLIL*, *Culture*, *Let's read!*, *Festivals*, *Project time!* 

Vocabulary strategies contains strategic exercises and games for building and memorising vocabulary / cuprinde diferite strategii didactice (organizatori grafici și jocuri), care contribuie la îmbogățirea vocabularului și la memorarea cuvintelor noi



Video Videos featuring characters (students) in realistic and everyday situations / Un miniserial de filme cu protagoniști-elevi, surprinși în situații firești și cotidiene de comunicare, corelate cu tema unității



Grammar Tables, explanations, exercises and contextualised grammar for learning and mastering grammar rules / Tabele, explicatii, exercitii si situatii de exersare pentru învătarea si stăpânirea regulilor gramaticale





Video A video for each grammar point with theory and exemplification / Tabele gramaticale animate, cu teorie și exemple pentru fiecare unitate

#### A Present simple vs present continuous

vs present continuous We use the present simple to talk about habits. We often use adverbs of frequency before verbs in the present simple, such as always, sometimes, usually, often, never. We use the present continuous to talk about actions in progress at the time of speaking. We often use time expressions / adverbs after verbs in the present continuous, such as now, at the moment, etc.

I <u>usually</u> watch cartoons, but <u>now</u> I'm watching an action film. Peter <u>sometimes</u> does his homework in his room. <u>Tonight</u> he's doing his homework in the kitchen.

We can use time experiments such as a present continuous to more often more often when a such as a present often often more often when a such as a



Limba modernă 1. Limba engleză Clasa a VI-a



## Varianta tipărită

+

Varianta digitală

(conformă cu varianta tipărită, având în plus peste 190 de AMII, activități multimedia interactive de învățare)

Activities and exercises helping students learn to express Functions themselves in English and to use the language in real situations / Activități și exerciții care îi învață pe elevi să se exprime în limba engleză și să folosească limba în situații concrete de comunicare



Skills and culture Texts and images to help students discover the English-speaking world, its culture and its traditions, and to practise the four skills: Reading, Listening, Speaking and Writing / Texte și imagini care îi ajută pe elevi să descopere lumea vorbitorilor de limbă engleză, cultura și tradițiile acesteia, exersându-și, totodată, cele patru competențe generale







Manualul cuprinde:

*Recapitulare* + 8 *unități de învățare* + *Anexe*.

Fiecare unitate are următoarea structură:

Anexe: CLIL, Cultură, Lectură, Sărbători, Proiecte

Vocabular + Dialog + Gramatică + Comunicare + Abilități culturale +

Strategii de învățare a vocabularului + Strategii de pregătire a examenelor.

Există un Test la fiecare două unități și o Evaluare finală la sfârșitul unității 8.







Evaluation test Two pages of evaluation after every two units / Două pagini de evaluare la fiecare două unități



Final evaluation test Two pages of final evaluation for units 1–8/ Două pagini de evaluare finală a celor opt unități

	FIN	AL EVALUATI	ON TES
Vocabulary			
<ol> <li>Put the words in the correct</li> </ol>	culumn.		
		worried chat show	
curly hair	musical foggy ex	cted otcom afiaid fectiles	
FILMS/TV PROGRAMMES	APPEARANCE	FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS	WEATHER
documentary			
			/
2 Match the words with the co	erect definitions.		
e bank		bu can park here.	
1 Cir pails		THE IS A CHARGE DIRCH TO STOKE	
2 raiway station	- c)	tou can see a football match here	
2 youth hostel	D	buget moneyhere.	
4 aiport	E)	bu catch a toin here.	
\$ angalery	E1	tou climb these.	
6 brach		tou get on a plane here.	
7 mountains		When you need help you go then	
# police-station		tou can go on a boat here.	
9 mdun		tou see famous paintings here.	
10 laka	K. 1	bu curibathe here.	1
			_/
Grammar			
Complete the sector cas with			
veds in brackets.	and the participation	compret, present concentration of pr	and strapping strategy at a
o in meeting (new) Sama	od the others or \$ out	this evening	
1 /04			
	ivou/ send me that		
3 Myslane	(leave) next Tues		
4 Whit	here I deletemotore	uniona?	
5 We			
4 Choese the correct cetton.			
9 You mutarit to infinite But			
1 Life in the South of Formania		and the later of t	
2 The tain is uneversities and			
2 The bids of iben / Ben's Kids		and the	
4 We have to / must talke at			
\$ Today's not as summe as / so			



**Competences** A route through materials

for developing key 21st century competences /

Competențe-cheie pentru cetățenii secolului al XXI-lea,

urmărite prin activitățile propuse

**Culture** Reading, video, oral and project activities to deepen knowledge of culture and traditions in English-speaking countries / Texte, filme și activități orale sau de proiect, care aprofundează elemente de cultură și tradiție din spațiul anglofon

Festivals Presentation of widely-celebrated festivals from English-speaking countries / Prezentarea specificului unor sărbători foarte cunoscute din spațiul anglofon

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KEV strategies

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General and specific competences from the curriculum

#### 1. Understand oral messages in everyday communication situations

- 1.1. Identify essential information from short, recorded fragments which are related to predictable everyday situations, when the utterances are clear and slow-paced
- 1.2. Identify the general meaning of real-time oral messages, when utterances are clear and slow-paced
- 1.3. Identify cultural aspects of the language studied

#### 2. Speak in everyday communication situations 2.1. Make a short, practised exposition on a familiar

- topic 2.2. Participate in short oral interactions with
- support from the other speakers 2.3. Express an opinion on a familiar topic /
- situation
- 2.4. Show willingness to participate in a dialogue
- 3. Understand written messages in everyday communication situations
  - 3.1. Identify necessary information from lists or simple functional texts (leaflets, menus, schedules, advertisements)
- 3.2. Select information from a clearly-structured text (newspaper articles, simple digital media articles, brochures), in which numbers and names play an important role
- 3.3. Identify detailed information in a web document
- 3.4. Show willingness to inform yourself through reading

#### 4. Write messages in everyday communication situations

- 4.1. Fill in a form with identification information (education, interests, skills)
- 4.2. Present an activity in written form, using linkers (and, but, because)
- 4.3. Participate in the exchange of written . messages

#### Competențe generale și specifice din programa școlară

#### 1. Receptarea de mesaje orale în situații de comunicare uzuală

- 1.1. Identificarea informațiilor esențiale din fragmente scurte înrégistrate, réferitoare la aspecte cotidiene previzibile, atunci când se vorbește rar și clar
- 1.2. Identificarea semnificației generale a mesajelor
- orale curente, clar și rar articulate 1.3. Identificarea unor elemente culturale specifice limbii studiate

#### 2. Exprimarea orală în situații de comunicare . uzuală

- 2.1. Realizarea unei expuneri scurte, exersate, asupra unui subiect familiar
- 2.2. Participarea la scurte interacțiuni verbale cu sprijin din partea interlocutorilor
- Exprimarea unei păreri în legătură cu un subiect familiar/o situație cunoscută
- 2.4. Manifestarea interesului pentru participarea la schimbul verbal

#### 3. Receptarea de mesaje scrise în situații

- de comunicare uzuală 3.1. Identificarea informațiilor necesare din liste sau din texte funcționale simple (pliante, meniuri, orare, reclame)
- 3.2. Extragerea informațiilor dintr-un text clar structurat (articole de ziar/digitale, simple, broșuri), în care numerele și numele joacă un rol important
- 3.3. Identificarea unor informații de detaliu dintr-un document web
- 3.4. Manifestarea disponibilității pentru informare prin lectură

## 4. Redactarea de mesaje în situații de comunicare uzuală

4.1. Completarea unui formular cu informații de

- identificare (educație, interese, competențe) 4.2. Prezentarea unei activități în scris, utilizând cuvinte de legătură ("și", "dar", "pentru că")
- 4.3. Participarea la schimbul de mesaje scrise

Skills and culture	KEY strategies	CLIL	Culture
Doctor Who? pp. 20–21 Reading: Understanding a text about <i>Doctor Who</i> Listening: Understanding a discussion about TV programmes Speaking: Asking / answering questions about TV programmes Writing: Writing a short text about TV programmes Study tip: Linkers and, but, because	Key strategies: Listening p. 23	A CLIL Geography p. 118	
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Project time! pp. 134–135			
My glamping holiday pp. 72–73 Reading: Understanding a text about glamping Listening: Understanding a conversation about a summer camp Speaking: Asking / answering about an unusual holiday Writing: Writing a blog about a holiday Study tip: Writing a blog	Key strategies: Reading and writing <b>p. 75</b>	B CLIL Art p. 120	B Culture: Three great American cities p. 128
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Project time! pp. 142–143			

# Starter





### 1 O Complete the sentences with the correct nationality adjectives. Write in your notebook. Then listen and check.

- **0** Marie is from France. She's <u>French</u>.
- 1 Keiko is from Japan. She's \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **2** Juan is from Spain. He's \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **3** We are from Romania. We're \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I am from Ireland. I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **5** They are from Germany. They're \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **6** You are from Italy. You're \_\_\_\_\_.

# 2 PAIRWORK Listen and repeat. In pairs, act out the dialogue using the prompts in the box.



## **3** ① Listen and choose the words you hear. Write in your notebook.

Dialo	gue 1	Dialogue 2	
Amy	(Hi) Hello <sup>1</sup> I'm / my name's	Headteacher	Just a few questions,
	Amy Brown. What's your <sup>2</sup> name / surname?		George. What's your <sup>1</sup> name / surname?
Ellis	Hey, <b><sup>3</sup>I'm / my name's</b> Ellis	Student	It's Bachinsky.
	and my <b>*name / surname</b> 's	Headteacher	And $^{2}$ what / how old
	Jones.		are you?
Amy	And this is <b>⁵my</b> / <b>your</b> sister,	Student	ľm <sup>3</sup> 12 / 13.
	Bella.	Headteacher	<sup>4</sup> Which / What's your
Bella	Hi, Ellis.		address?
Ellis	Hello, Bella. <b><sup>6</sup>Please</b> / <b>Nice</b>	Student	It's 23 Gordon Street.
	to meet you.	Headteacher	<sup>5</sup> Where / Which class
			are you in?
		Student	l'm in class <b>°5B / 5D</b> .

**4 GROUPWORK** In groups of three, act out Dialogue 1 in exercise 3. Then use this model to introduce yourselves.



		Starter
	The time. Daily rou activities. Talking a 1 OLOOK at the clocks and tell th Write in your notebook. Then lis	bout frequency
	2 lt's 6	5       It's         5       It's         7       It's         8       It's
	2 PAIRWORK Look at the clocks answer questions about the tim A What's the time?	in exercise 1 again. In pairs, ask and e. B It's quarter past ten.
Look out! We can use two ways to tell the time: • saying the hour first and then the minutes; • saying the minutes first and then the hour using <b>past</b> or <b>to</b> .		
It's seven fifteen. / It's quarter past seven. It's three fifty. / It's ten to four.	<ul> <li>4 Choose the correct preposition of My birthday is at / in/ on May.</li> <li>1 Kate's party is at / in / on the evening.</li> <li>2 We play football at / in / on the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>of time. Write in your notebook.</li> <li>4 The film starts at / in / on 8:30.</li> <li>5 Christmas is at / in / on winter.</li> <li>6 I go to dance lessons at / in / on Thursday afternoons.</li> </ul>

- 7 My cat goes out at / in / on night.
- **3** His 20th birthday is **at / in / on** 2025.

weekend.

- 8 The school holidays start at / in / on 25th July.
- **5** Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. Write in your notebook.

onc	e a month	you like	Never	hate them	do you go	How often
Bella	1   go 2 Do 3					
Bella	No, I <sup>4</sup>	ł	low ofte	en <sup>5</sup>	to the cin	ema?
Annie	6	I watc	n films o	n my compu	ter.	

6 PAIRWORK In pairs, act out the dialogue in exercise 5, answering Annie's questions with things that are true for you.

# **Starter**

# Imperative

# 1 ① Match the pictures with the imperatives in the box. Write in your notebook. Then listen and check.

Look! Listen! Read! Sit down! Stand up! Open your books! Close your books! Write!



**2 PAIRWORK** Student A gives a series of instructions to Student B. Student B performs these instructions. Use the expressions in exercise 1.

# **3** Complete the sentences with the imperative form of the verbs in brackets. Write in your notebook.

- **0** We're bored. <u>Let's go</u> (go) to the park.
- 1 It's urgent! \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) your parents now!
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) in my diary! It's secret!
- 3 This is an exam. \_\_\_\_\_ (not copy)!
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) and wait here.
- 5 No! \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) that cake! It's for me.

# **4** Read the classroom rules on the class blog below. Write imperative sentences with *please*.



Now create your own class blog. Brainstorm and write your own classroom rules.

# Food and drink. Countable and uncountable nouns. Quantifiers

## 1 Are the words in the box countable or uncountable? Copy and complete the table in your notebook.

- <del>milk</del> honey eggs butter	Countable	Uncountable
coffee biscuits croissants		milk,
cupcakes sausages orange juice		

## **2** Choose the correct option. Write in your notebook.

- **0** I haven't got **some** / (iny) money with me.
- 1 There are **some** / **any** biscuits on the table.
- 2 Are there **some** / **any** apples in this recipe?
- 3 Do you want some / any juice?

Starter

- **4** May I have **some** / **any** yoghurt?
- 5 There isn't some / any sugar here.
- 6 There's **some / any** jam in the fridge.
- 7 I've got some / any if you want.
- 8 Have you got some / any butter?

# **3** Complete the sentences with *How much* or *How many*. Write in your notebook.

0 <u>How many</u> students are there in your class?

1

the fridge?

\_\_\_\_\_ oranges are there in

- 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_ yoghurt is there?
  4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ days are there in June?
  5 \_\_\_\_\_\_ tea have we got?
  6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ friends have you got?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_ time do you need?
  6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ friends have you go
  4 David is at a café. Listen to the dialogue. What does he order from
- the menu? How much is the bill? Write in your notebook.
- **5 PAIRWORK** In pairs, act out the dialogue in exercise 4. Use the other food and drink in the menu.

## **6** Choose the correct option. Write in your notebook.

I'm a movie fan and I 'love / like to watching new films at the cinema. I haven't got <sup>2</sup>some / much free time but when I have, I love to <sup>3</sup>eat / eating out after a good film. I often eat <sup>4</sup>pasta / a pasta in local Italian restaurants... they cook it very <sup>5</sup>well / good in some places. I don't know how to cook, but I can make <sup>6</sup>any / some sandwiches. For breakfast I usually have <sup>7</sup>a / some cereal. Today <sup>8</sup>I eat / I'm eating fruit because I'm on a diet and I want to lose <sup>9</sup>a little / a few kilos.

## **7** Find the mistakes in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence correctly.

- 0 He hasn't got <u>some</u> homework to do.
  He hasn't got any homework
  - to do.
- 1 I no watch TV during the week.
- 2 There are many eggs in the fridge.
- **3** I've got a few time to talk before I go home.
- **4** Would you like a honey on your toast?
- 5 What's the problem why do you cry?

## BURGER MENU

Burgers	
Hamburger	<mark>. £5.0</mark> 0
Cheeseburger	. £5.50
Veggie Burger	. £6.25

## Sandwiches

Cheese	. £2.95
Ham	.£3.75
Fish	. £3.75
Drinks	
Mineral Water	. £1.20
Lemonade	. £1.50
Теа	. £2.00
Coffee	. £2.25

# I love watching films!









///



12 twelve









# **Films**

- 1 ① Match the film types in the box with the pictures. Write in your notebook. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.
  - musical science fiction film <del>comedy</del> action film cartoon horror film romantic film fantasy film
- 2 Disten to two friends talking about their favourite types of films. Copy the table in your notebook and complete it with the missing information.

Name	likes 🌢 🜢	doesn't like  🕈
Naomi	comedies,	
Ben		

- **3 PAIRWORK** In pairs, ask and answer questions following the model in exercise 2.
  - A What types of films does Naomi like?
  - **B** She likes comedies and ... but she doesn't like ...
- **4** What are your favourite films? Complete the *mind map* with the titles of two films for each category. Write in your notebook.



- **5 PAIRWORK** In pairs, ask and answer questions about your favourite films.
  - A What are your favourite types of films, Luca?
  - B I like action films and fantasy films, but I don't like romantic films.
  - A What's your favourite action film?
  - B lt's ...

thirteen 13

# What are you doing?

Dialogue

## **1 O READING** Read the text and watch the video. What type of film is Chloe watching?

Adam Chloe Adam Chloe	<ul><li>Hi Chloe. You're sitting here very quietly.</li><li>What are you doing?</li><li>I'm watching this new action film on my tablet. It's called <i>Justice</i>.</li><li>An action film? But you don't usually watch action films!</li><li>I know, but I'm enjoying this. It's really exciting!</li></ul>
Adam Chloe	Why? What's it about? It's about a gangster and a detective. Justin Dobson is the detective. He's so cool!
Adam	Justin Dobson usually plays the bad guy in films.
Chloe	Yes, but in <i>Justice</i> he's playing the good guy and Jack Nelson is the bad guy.
Adam Chloe	So what's happening in the film now? Justin Dobson is following Jack Nelson in his car – look!

to. What type of him is enloc watering.		
Adam	Wow! They're driving really fast! I love watching action films. This is brilliant!	
Chloe	Yes, it is, but it's also my tablet and I'm watching this now.	
Adam	Oh, come on, Chloe!	
Chloe	But you never share your tablet with me Oh, OK. You can watch it later if you behave nicely.	
Adam	I always behave nicely!	
Chloe	Yeah, right!	
	ulisten and venest	

JIDEO

## **O** Now listen and repeat.

# **2 COMPREHENSION** Read the dialogue again. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Write in your notebook.

action films detective Adam Jack Nelson <del>tablet</del> the bad guy gangster

- 0 Chloe is watching an action film on her <u>tablet</u>.
- 1 Adam thinks Chloe doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The film is about a \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
- **3** Justin Dobson usually plays \_\_\_\_\_\_ in films.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is playing the bad guy in this film.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ loves watching action films.

### **3** Choose the correct answer. Write in your notebook.

- **0** I (m watching) / watch a film called *Justice*.
- 1 You don't usually watch / watching action films.
- 2 | 'm enjoying / enjoy this film.
- **3** He usually **is playing** / **plays** the bad guy in films.
- 4 What happens / is happening in the film now?
- **5** You never **share** / **are sharing** your tablet with me.

# 4 **()** Fill in the gaps with information from the dialogue on page 14. Write in your notebook. Listen, check and repeat.

Adam	Hi Chloe. You're sitting here ve • <u>What are you doing</u> ?	ry quietly.
Chloe		this new <b>action film</b>
	on my tablet. It's called <i>Justice</i> .	
Adam	An action film? But you <sup>2</sup>	
	action films!	
Chloe	l know, but l <sup>3</sup>	this.
	It's really <b>exciting</b> !	

- **5 PAIRWORK** Think about films you like. Remake the dialogue in exercise 4, changing the words in bold. Use the film types on pages 12 and 13.
  - A Hi Sebi. You're sitting here very quietly. What are you doing?
  - B I'm watching this new comedy on my tablet. It's called ...

Now act out the dialogue with a partner.



# Grammar

## A Present simple vs present continuous



We use the *present simple* to talk about habits.

We often use adverbs of frequency before verbs in the *present simple*, such as *always*, *sometimes*, *usually*, *often*, *never*.

We use the *present continuous* to talk about actions in progress at the time of speaking.

We often use time expressions / adverbs after verbs in the *present continuous*, such as *now*, *at the moment*, etc.

I **usually watch** cartoons, but <u>now</u> I'm watching an action film.

Peter <u>sometimes</u> does his homework in his room. <u>Tonight</u> he's doing his homework in the kitchen.

We can use time expressions / adverbs such as always, constantly, all the time, etc. with the present continuous to show something happens very often (more often than usual), annoying the speaker.

Why are you always complaining about your life?



Adverbs of time can show when something happens (*now*, *soon*, etc.) or how frequently an action

happens (usually, always, never, etc.). Here are some other examples of time adverbs: today, at the moment, at the weekend, in a minute, in the evening, early, often, then, etc.

Adverbs of place tell us **where** something happens (*here*, *there*, *inside*, *outside*, *at school*, *in my room*, etc.).

# 1 Choose the correct answer. Write in your notebook.

- 0 I usually do/ am doing my homework at school, but today I do /('m doing) it here.
- 1 Graham usually goes / is going swimming on Saturdays, but the pool is closed today so he plays / 's playing a computer game.
- 2 I can't talk to you now because I have / 'm having my dinner.
- 3 They often have / are having breakfast at home, but it's Saturday today and they have / are having breakfast in a café.

- 4 Harry usually watches / is watching sports programmes on TV, but tonight he watches / 's watching a film.
- 5 Why do you sit / are you sitting here so quietly?
- 6 You are always losing / lose always things. Be more careful!
- 7 My mum usually **works** / 's working in London, but this month she **works** / 's working in Bristol.

# 2 Read Judy's text and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write in your notebook. Listen and check.

My favourite films are comedies and fantasy films. I usually <sup>o</sup> watch (watch) films on TV with my friends on Saturday evenings. I<sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not / watch) films during the week because I<sup>2</sup> (do) my homework in the evenings. If there isn't a good film on TV, I sometimes <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (chat) online with friends. At the moment I<sup>4</sup> (watch) a Sherlock Holmes film – it's brilliant! Benedict Cumberbatch is in it and I<sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (like) him. He often <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (play) the bad guy, but in this film he <sup>7</sup> (play) the famous detective Sherlock Holmes and he <sup>8</sup> (try) to capture the evil Moriarty. Moriarty <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (hate) Sherlock Holmes and <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_(want) to kill him. I<sup>11</sup> (think) Benedict Cumberbatch can act really well! l<sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_(enjoy) this film!

**3** Find the mistakes in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence correctly.

- My sister <u>talks</u> to my grandmother on the phone now.
  My sister is talking to my grandmother on the phone now.
- 1 The students study for their exam today.
- 2 Oliver is usually playing football on Sundays.
- 3 At the moment we have breakfast in a café.
- 4 I am always walking to school.
- **5** What do you do outside, boys? Get inside! It's raining!
- 6 Sally loves cartoons, but I'm liking sci-fi films.
- 7 Why are you always be so rude?

# Grammar

## **Pronunciation** The sounds /n/ and /n/

4

•	Listen and repeat.			
	/η/	/n/		
	watching doing sing	win dinner chin		

### 5 Opy and complete the table in exercise 4 in your notebook. Listen and write the words in the correct column. Then listen again, check and repeat.

cartoo <u>n</u>	u <u>n</u> cle	ka <u>ng</u> aroo
lemo <u>n</u>	bu <u>n</u> ch	earr <u>ing</u>

## B Like / enjoy / love / hate + -ing form

In English, the verbs we use to express personal likes and dislikes are usually followed by a noun or a verb in the *-ing* form.

I **like watching** action films. I **enjoy going** to the cinema. They **love reading** comics.

We **don't like playing** rugby.

He hates playing computer games.

## 6 Put the words in order to write sentences.

- 0 likes / the baby / cartoons / watching The baby likes watching cartoons.
- 1 eating / pizza / loves / our dog
- 2 computer games / you / like / do / playing / ?
- 3 hate / swimming / the girls / in the sea
- **4** like / you / rugby / playing / do / ?
- 5 like / I / don't / going / by bus / to school
- 6 doesn't / my mum / working / enjoy / at weekends!
- 7 music / love / we / listening to / rap
- 8 don't like / our dogs / in the kitchen / staying
- 9 fast cars / my brother / driving / enjoys
- **10** hate / homework / doing / we

# 7 Complete the interview using the words in brackets. Write in your notebook.

Steve	<sup>o</sup> Do you like watching (you / like / watch) TV Rick?
Rick	No, I don't. I don't watch TV very often, but I 1(like /
	watch / videos) on YouTube on my tablet.
	l <sup>2</sup> (not / like / play) computer games.
Steve	<sup>3</sup> (you / like / talk)
	to your friends online?
Rick	Yes, and I <sup>4</sup> (like /
	meet) them on Saturday afternoons.
Steve	Where <sup>s</sup> (you /
	like / go) with your friends?
Rick	We <sup>6</sup> (love / play /
	sports) so we usually meet at the sports
	centre.
Steve	<sup>7</sup> (you / enjoy / go)
	to the shops?
Rick	No,   don't!   <sup>8</sup>
	(hate / shop), but my sisters love it!

# 8 Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Use *like, love, enjoy* or *hate*. Write in your notebook.

- 0 I <u>don't like</u> watching music programmes on TV.
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV documentaries about animals.
- **2** I \_\_\_\_\_\_ surfing the internet.
- **3** My friends \_\_\_\_\_ chatting online.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ watching football on TV.
- 5 My mum \_\_\_\_\_ listening to rap music.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ getting up early.

# **9 PAIRWORK** In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you like or don't like doing at the weekend using the prompts below.

		ME			
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	stay at home				$\checkmark$
2	go to the cinema				
3	play sport				
4	read books				
5	go shopping				
6	play computer games				

- A Paul, do you like staying at home at the weekend?
- **B** No, I don't. I hate staying at home.

# Grammar

# **Round-up**

## C Adverbs of manner



We use adverbs of manner to show how somebody does something or how something happens. We usually put the adverb after the verb.

You're sitting very *quietly*. They're driving really *fast*.

We usually form the adverbs from the adjectives related to them, making the following changes:

### Regular adjectives + -ly

nice – nice**ly** 

Adjectives of more than one syllable ending in  $-y \rightarrow -y + -ily$ 

easy - easily noisy - noisily

### **Irregular adverbs**

good - well fast - fast

## **10** Choose the correct answer. Write in your notebook.

- 0 My sister sings very bad / badly).
- 1 This actor is speaking very quick / quickly.
- 2 Julie can act well / good.
- **3** This music is too **noisy** / **noisily**.
- 4 The children are sitting very quiet / quietly.
- 5 This exercise isn't easy / easily.
- 6 I can do this exercise easy / easily.

### **11** Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs using the adjectives in brackets. Write in your notebook.

- **0** My dad usually walks **slowly** but he's walking **quickly** today because he's late! (slow / quick)
- 1 David usually plays the piano but today he's playing \_\_\_\_\_\_. It's awful! (good / bad)
- 2 She usually speaks very \_\_\_\_\_ but now she's talking to a Spanish boy so she's speaking \_\_\_\_\_ . (quick / slow)
- **3** Mum usually drives \_\_\_\_\_ but she's driving today because of the traffic. (fast / slow)
- **4** My sister usually speaks \_\_\_\_\_ but she's speaking \_\_\_\_\_ this evening because the baby's asleep. (loud / quiet)
- **5** The students usually behave \_\_\_\_\_, but today they're behaving \_\_\_\_\_ and they aren't listening to the teacher. (nice / bad)

1 **C** Read the dialogue and choose the correct answer. Write in your notebook.



Helen Mark		
Helen Mark	What <sup>2</sup> about? About my little brother, Tom. He usually	
IVIAIK	<sup>3</sup> really well at school, but this week he's behaving really <sup>4</sup>	
Helen	Is he happy at school?	
Mark	I don't know. He usually ⁵ about	
	school a lot, but this week he <sup>6</sup>	
	about school at all.	
Helen	<sup>7</sup> a lot of homework?	
Mark		
	homework <sup>8</sup> He always <sup>9</sup>	
	it really <sup>10</sup>	
Helen		
Mark	Yes, but his best friend <sup>11</sup> his	
	family in Brazil at the moment.	
Helen	l <sup>12</sup> that's why he isn't happy.	
Mark	Oh yes, you're right, Helen. Thanks.	

**B** quietly

B well

**B** talks

**B** finish

**B** quick

- **0 A** do you do
- **B** are you doing
- **C** you are doing
- **1 A** quiet
- 2 A are you thinking
- **B** do you think
- **C** you're thinking
- **3 A** is behaving **B** behave
- 4 A bad
- **5 A** is talking
- **6 A** doesn't talk
  - **B** don't talk
  - **C** isn't talking
- **7 A** Does he get **B** Is he getting **C** He gets
- **8 A** easily
- **9 A** is finishing
- 10 A quickly
- **11 A** visits
- 12 A think

- **C** behaves **C** badly
- **C** talk

C well

- C bad **B** easy
  - **C** finishes
  - C slow
- **B** is visiting
  - **C** visit
- **B** is thinking **C** thinks