



Limba modernă 1

Limba engleză

Clasa a VI-a



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1							
2							
3							
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- * Cadrele didactice vor verifica dacă informațiile înscrise în tabelul de mai sus sunt corecte.
- * Elevii nu vor face niciun fel de însemnări pe manual.

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This textbook uses cutting-edge language and pedagogy research, and follows the Romanian Curriculum step by step. It also:

- 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:



Butonul CUPRINS



Butonul ECRAN COMPLET



Mod de afișare 2 pagini (tip carte)



Mod de afișare pagină lată



(pagină sub pagină) Mod de afișare digital



responsive



Mod de afisare comutare automată



Butonul NOTIŢE



Secțiunea AJUTOR



Navigare către pagina precedentă



Navigare către pagina următoare

Printed Student's Book



engleză

Digital Student's Book

(consistent with the printed version, it includes over 190 MILA multimedia interactive learning activities)

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

Presentation of the key vocabulary with multiple exercises / Introducerea vocabularului tematic al unității prin exerciții variate



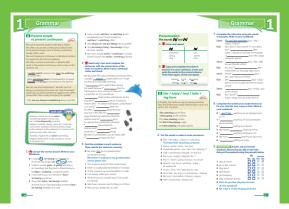
Vocabulary strategies contains strategic exercises and games for building and memorising vocabulary / cuprinde diferite strategii didactice (organizatori grafici și jocuri), care contribuie la îmbogățirea vocabularului și la memorarea cuvintelor noi





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







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

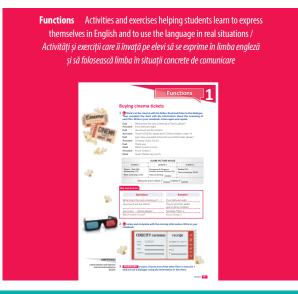




Varianta tipărită

Varianta digitală

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



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



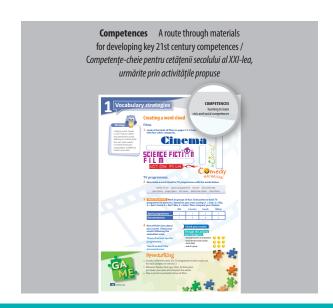
Manualul cuprinde:

Recapitulare + 8 unități de învățare + Anexe.

Fiecare unitate are următoarea structură:

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.

Anexe: CLIL, Cultură, Lectură, Sărbători, Proiecte

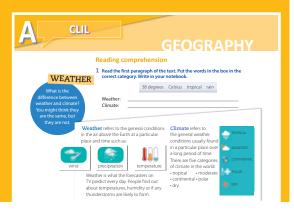


Culture Reading, video, oral and project activities to deepen knowledge of culture and traditions in English-speaking countries / Texte, filme și activități orale sau de proiect, care aprofundează elemente de cultură și tradiție din spațiul anglofon

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







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



Starter p. 8

Countries and nationalities p. 8
The time p. 9
Daily routines p. 9
Food and drink p. 11

	Vocabulary	Dialogue	Grammar	Functions
Unit 1 I love watching films! p. 12 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2	Films p. 13 Vocabulary strategies: Creating a word cloud p. 22	What are you doing? p. 14	A Present simple vs present continuous p. 16 B Like / enjoy / love / hate + -ing form p. 17 C Adverbs of manner p. 18	Buying cinema tickets p. 19
Pronunciation: The sounds /r	γ and n p. 17			
Unit 2 Tomorrow it'll be cold and windy p. 24 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1	Weather and temperature p. 24 Vocabulary strategies: Using a monolingual dictionary p. 34	Will it be nice on Sunday? p. 26	A Will — Affirmative form p. 28 B Will — Negative form p. 28 C Will — Interrogative form and short answers p. 29 D Question tags (negative tags after affirmative sentences) p. 29 E Question tags (affirmative tags after negative sentences) p. 30	Making offers and promises p. 31
Pronunciation: Intonation in c	questions p. 27 Evaluation test	(Units 1–2) pp. 35–	36	
Unit 3 His hair was black p. 38 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1	Appearance p. 39 Vocabulary strategies: Creating smart flash cards p. 48	Where were you? p. 40	A Past simple of the verb to be — Affirmative form p. 42 B Past simple of the verb to be — Negative form p. 42 C Past simple of the verb to be — Interrogative form and short answers p. 43 D Question words with was / were p. 43 E Past simple of the verb have — Affirmative form p. 44	Describing people p. 45
Pronunciation: Was: weak and	d strong forms p. 43			
Unit 4 He felt relaxed p. 50 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 4.3	Feelings and emotions. Adjectives of personality p. 51 Vocabulary strategies: Using a bilingual dictionary p. 60	l started school here last year p. 52	A Past simple of regular verbs — Affirmative form p. 54 B Time expressions / adverbs used with the past p. 54 C Past simple of regular verbs — Spelling rules p. 54 D Past simple of irregular verbs — Affirmative form p. 55	Apologising and making excuses Giving reasons p. 57
Pronunciation: The sounds /t	/, $/$ d $/$ and $/$ Id $/$ p. 56 Evaluat	ion test (Units 3–4)	pp. 61–62	
Unit 5 Where did you stay? p. 64 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1	Holiday places, activities, things p. 65 Vocabulary strategies: Creating a flow diagram p. 74	Did you go cycling? p. 66	 A Past simple – Negative form p. 68 B Past simple – Interrogative form and short answers p. 69 C Used to – Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms p. 70 	Making arrangements — suggesting, accepting, refusing p. 71
Pronunciation: The silent <i>h</i>	. 68			
Unit 6 I'm going to the museum p. 76 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1.	Places in town, shops, services p. 77 Vocabulary strategies: Using maps p. 86	What are you doing on Saturday? p. 78	A Present continuous with a future meaning p. 80 B Time expressions / adverbs used with the future p. 80 C Present simple with a future meaning — for timetables, schedules, programmes p. 81	Asking for and giving directions p. 83
Pronunciation: The sounds /t	s/ and /s/ p. 77 Evaluation te	st (Units 5–6) pp. 8	87–88	
Unit 7 Did you go by plane? p. 90 1.2,1.3,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.1, 4.1,4.2,4.3	Travel and transport p. 90 Vocabulary strategies: Using word families p. 100	It's better than my bike p. 92	A Comparative adjectives – Regular adjectives p. 94 B Comparative adjectives – Irregular adjectives p. 94 C As as p. 94 D Superlative adjectives – Regular adjectives p. 95 E Superlative adjectives – Irregular adjectives p. 95 F Possessives: noun + 's; of + noun p. 96	Agreeing and disagreeing p. 97
Pronunciation: The sound /i:	/ p. 95	BARATA B		
Unit 8 I never make my bed! p. 102 1.1,12,13,21,22,23, 2.4,3.1,3.2,3.3,3.4,4.1, 4.2,4.3	Housework p. 103 Vocabulary strategies: Verb and noun collocations p. 112	I have to help with the housework p. 104	A Have to / don't have to — Affirmative and negative forms p. 106 B Have to — Interrogative form and short answers p. 106 C Had to p. 107 D Must / mustn't p. 107 E Mustn't / don't have to p. 108	Making a polite request on the phone (will, can, would) p. 109
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Let's read! pp. 124–125

Festivals pp. 130–131 Irregular verbs p. 144

Functions Contents

Prepositions of time p. 9 Imperatives p. 10 Countable and uncountable nouns p. 11 Quantifiers p. 11

Project time! pp. 142-143

Grammar

Making introductions p. 8
Giving personal information p. 8
Talking about time p. 9
Talking about frequency p. 9
Giving instructions p. 10
Ordering food in a café p. 11

Skills and culture	KEY strategies	CLIL	Culture
Doctor Who? pp. 20–21 Reading: Understanding a text about Doctor Who 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	
The power of nature pp. 32–33 Reading: Understanding a text about natural disasters Study tip: Reading for specific information Listening: Understanding weather forecast Speaking: Asking / answering about climate Writing: Writing an email	Key strategies: Reading and writing p. 37		
Our favourite stars, then and now! p. 46–47 Reading: Understanding a text about stars' appearance Listening: Understanding a description of favourite stars Study tip: Matching specific information to photos Speaking: Describing favourite stars Writing: Writing a description of favourite stars	Key strategies: Listening for specific information p. 49		A Culture: The USA and the UK: Multicultural nations p. 126
Project time! pp. 132–133			
Ask Annie for advice about the problems in your life. pp. 58–59 Reading: Understanding a text about teenagers' problems Listening: Understanding a description of a problem Study tip: Listening for specific information Speaking: Asking / answering questions about a personal problem Writing: Writing a post about a personal problem	Key strategies: Reading and writing p. 63	**	
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 p. 75	B CLIL Art p. 120	B Culture: Three great American cities p. 128
Project time! pp. 136–137			7
Going geocaching pp. 84–85 Reading: Understanding a description of geocaching Listening: Understanding an interview on planning a geocaching day Speaking: Planning a day out Writing: Writing a description of a geocaching day Study tip: Using linkers	Key strategies: Speaking p. 89		
Project time! pp. 138–139			
Greener transport for London pp. 98–99 Reading: Understanding a text about green transport in London Listening: Understanding an interview about transport Speaking: Asking / answering questions about city transport Study tip: Understanding the aim of the task Writing: Writing a text about transport in a city	Key strategies: Reading and writing p. 101	C CLIL Technology p. 122	
Project time! pp. 140–141			
The island pp. 110–111 Reading: Understanding an article about an English TV programme Listening: Understanding an interview about a TV programme Speaking: Asking / answering questions about an interview Study tip: Taking time to answer Writing: Writing five golden rules to survive on a desert island	Key strategies: Listening for specific information p. 115		

General and specific competences from the curriculum

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
- 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

Receptarea de mesaje orale în situații de comunicare uzuală

- 1.1. Identificarea informațiilor esențiale din fragmente scurte înregistrate, referitoare la aspecte cotidiene previzibile, atunci când se vorbește rar și clar
- **1.2.** Identificarea semnificației generale a mesajelor orale curente, clar și rar articulate
- 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

 2.3. 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 informaţiilor necesare din liste sau din texte funcţionale simple (pliante, meniuri, orare, reclame)
- 3.2. Extragerea informaţiilor dintr-un text clar structurat (articole de ziar/digitale, simple, broşuri), în care numerele şi 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 ("şi", "dar", "pentru că")
- **4.3.** Participarea la schimbul de mesaje scrise

Starter



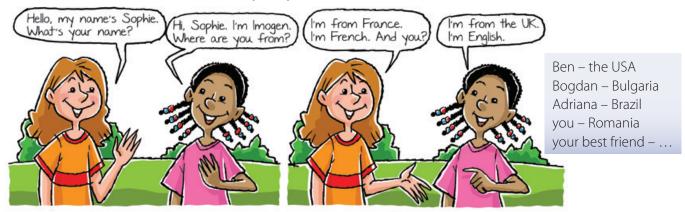
Countries and nationalities. Making introductions. Giving personal information



1 Ocomplete 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 DListen and choose the words you hear. Write in your notebook.

Dialo	gue 1	Dialogue 2	
Amy	Hello ¹I'm / my name's	Headteacher	Just a few questions,
	Amy Brown. What's your		George. What's your
	² name / surname?		¹ name / surname?
Ellis	Hey, ³ I'm / my name's Ellis	Student	It's Bachinsky.
	and my 4name / surname 's	Headteacher	And ² what / how old
	Jones.		are you?
Amy	And this is 5my / your sister,	Student	ľm ³ 12 / 13.
	Bella.	Headteacher	⁴ Which / What's your
Bella	Hi, Ellis.		address?
Ellis	Hello, Bella. ⁶ Please / Nice	Student	It's 23 Gordon Street.
	to meet you.	Headteacher	⁵ Where / Which class
			are you in?
		Student	I'm in class 65B / 5D.

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

Starter





5	lt's	
6	lt's	
7	lt's	





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 **past** or **to**.

It's seven fifteen. / It's quarter past seven.

It's three fifty. / It's ten to four.

2 PAIRWORK Look at the clocks in exercise 1 again. In pairs, ask and answer questions about the time.

8 It's

- A What's the time?
- B It's quarter past ten.
- 3 PAIRWORK Tell a partner what time you usually do the activities below.
 - **0** wake up **I usually wake up at six thirty-five.**
 - 1 have a snack

shower

2 have a

- 3 get home4 play
 - computer
- **5** go to bed
- 7 start school8 watch TV
- **6** do my homework
- 4 Choose the correct preposition of time. Write in your notebook.
 - **0** My birthday is **at** /(in)/ on May.
 - 1 Kate's party is at / in / on the evening.
 - 2 We play football at / in / on the weekend.
 - **3** His 20th birthday is **at / in / on** 2025.
- 4 The film starts at / in / on 8:30.
- **5** Christmas is **at / in / on** winter.
- **6** I go to dance lessons **at / in / on** Thursday afternoons.
- **7** My cat goes out at / in / on night.
- **8** The school holidays start at / in / on 25th July.
- 5 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. Write in your notebook.

once a month you like Never hate them do you go How often

Annie 1 _____ do you go to the cinema?

Bella I go 2 _____ .

Annie Do 3 _____ horror films?

Bella No, I 4 _____ . How often 5 _____ to the cinema?

Annie 6 _____ . I watch films on my computer.

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

Imperative

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! 0 Look 2 3 6 5

- 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.



-milk-	honey	eggs	butter	
coffee	biscuit	s cro	oissants	
cupcakes	sausag	es o	range juic	e

Countable	Uncountable
	milk,

- 2 Choose the correct option. Write in your notebook.
 - **0** I haven't got **some** / **any** 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?
- **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	How many	<u>/</u> students are there
	in your class	s?
1		oranges are there in
	the fridge?	
2		time do you need?

3	_ yoghurt is there?
4	_ days are there
in June?	
5	_ tea have we got?
6	_ friends have you got?

- 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 2some / much free time but when I have, I love to 3eat / eating out after a good film. I often eat ⁴pasta / a pasta in local Italian restaurants... they cook it very **well / good** in some places. I don't know how to cook, but I can make **any** / some sandwiches. For breakfast I usually have ⁷a / some cereal. Today ⁸I eat / I'm eating fruit because I'm on a diet and I want to lose ⁹a little / a few kilos.

- 7 Find the mistakes in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence correctly.
 - **0** He hasn't got some homework to do.

He hasn't got any homework

- 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 £5.00 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 Tea.....£2.00 Coffee£2.25

I love watching films!



1 comedy













Vocabulary

Films

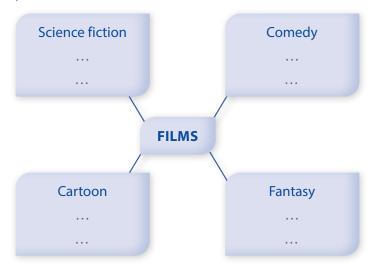
Write in your notebook. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

musical science fiction film comedy action film cartoon horror film romantic film fantasy film

2 Listen 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 ۴ 🖣
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 ...
- What are your favourite films? Complete the mind map with the titles of two films for each category. Write in your notebook.

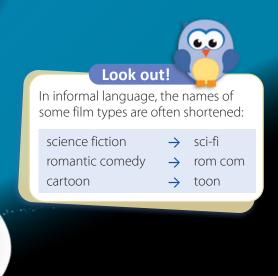


- 5 PAIRWORK In pairs, ask and answer questions about your favourite films.
 - A What are your favourite types of films, Luca?
 - B I like action films and fantasy films, but I don't like romantic films.
 - A What's your favourite action film?
 - B It's ...











What are you doing?

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

Adam Hi Chloe. You're sitting here very quietly.

What are you doing?

Chloe I'm watching this new action film on my tablet. It's called *Justice*.

Adam An action film? But you don't usually watch action films!

Chloe I know, but I'm enjoying this. It's really exciting!

Adam Why? What's it about?

Chloe 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

n films

Chloe Yes, but in Justice he's playing the good

guy and Jack Nelson is the bad guy.

Adam So what's happening in the film now?

Chloe Justin Dobson is following Jack Nelson

in his car – look!

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!

Now listen and repeat.



What's it about? the bad / good guy Oh, come on!

Dialogue

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 tablet the bad guy gangster

0	Chloe is watching an action film on hertablet
1	Adam thinks Chloe doesn't like
2	The film is about a
	and 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** Im 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.



Adam	Hi Chloe. You're sitting here very quietly. ^o What are you doing ?
Chloe	this new action film
	on my tablet. It's called <i>Justice</i> .
Adam	An action film? But you ²
	action films!
Chloe	I know, but I ³ this.
	It's really exciting !

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

Peter **sometimes** 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?

Look out!



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** Lusually (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 | can't talk to you now because | 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.

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

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

0 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?

Pronunciation

The sounds $/\eta$ and /n

4 Listen and repeat.

/η/	/n/
watching doing sing	win dinner chin
• • •	

5 Copy 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.

> cartoon uncle kangaroo lemon bunch earring

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.

		•
St	eve	°Do you like watching (you / like / watch) TV Rick?
Ri	ck	No, I don't. I don't watch TV very often,
		but I 1 (like / watch / videos) on YouTube on my tablet.
		1 ² (not / like / play)
		computer games.
St	eve	³ (you / like / talk)
		to your friends online?
Ri	ck	Yes, and I ⁴ (like /
		meet) them on Saturday afternoons.
St	eve	Where 5 (you /
ъ.		like / go) with your friends?
Kı	CK	We 6 (love / play /
		sports) so we usually meet at the sports centre.
C+	01/0	⁷ (you/enjoy/go)
J	CVC	to the shops?
Ri	ck	No, I don't! I ⁸
		(hate / shop), but my sisters love it!
		, ,
		ete the sentences to make them true
		. Use <i>like, love, enjoy</i> or <i>hate</i> . Write in
yc	our no	otebook.
0		<u>n't like</u> watching music programmes
1		watching TV documentaries
•		t animals.
2		surfing the internet.
		iends chatting online.
	•	watching football on TV.
		num listening to rap music.
		getting up early.
U	'	getting up early.
ī) A I D \	VORK In pairs, ask and answer
		ns about what you like or don't like
		t the weekend using the prompts below.
		ME
		Yes No Yes No
1	stay a	it home
2	go to	the cinema
3	play:	sport \square
4	read	books
5	go sh	lopping
	_	computer games \Box
		do you like staying at home
		ne weekend?
	Ri St Ri St Ri Cofo y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6	for your your not your not on TV 1 abou 2 3 My fri 4 5 My m 6 PAIRV question doing a

B No, I don't. I hate staying at home.

Grammar

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 - nicely

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 <u>slowly</u> 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! (goo	d / 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)

Round-up

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



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

	do you do
(B)	are you doing
C	you are doing

B quietly **1 A** quiet

2 A are you thinking

B do you think

C you're thinking

3	Α	is behaving	В	behave	C	behaves
4	Α	bad	В	well	C	badly
5	Α	is talking	В	talks	C	talk
6	Δ	doesn't talk				

		9				
6	Α	doesn't talk				
	В	don't talk				
	C	isn't talking				
7	Α	Does he get	В	Is he getting	C	He gets
8	Α	easily	В	easy	C	bad
9	Α	is finishing	В	finish	C	finishes
0	Α	quickly	В	guick	C	slow

11 A visits **B** is visiting 12 A think

B is thinking **C** thinks

C visit

C well