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MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

MANUAL PENTRU ANUL II DE STUDIU



2

2

MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI

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LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

Manual pentru anul II de studiu



EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ
BUCUREȘTI

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Citiți! (Read)



Conversație! (Speak)



Scrieți! (Write)



Rețineți! (Remember)



Poezii, anecdote, jocuri (Poems, jokes, games)



Cîntec (Song)



Ghicitoare (Riddle)

Redactor: Simona Rosetti
Tehnoredactor: Sanda Dumitrașcu
Coperta: Ion Hacik
Ilustrațiile: Victor Apostoloiu

REVISION A

Part One

1. Let's remember the phonetic alphabet:

(Să ne amintim alfabetul fonetic)

[i] it, live, happy	[tʃ] chair, teacher, much
[i:] read, sleep, these, tea	[dʒ] engine, engineer, large
[e] pen, bench, eleven	[f] five, from, elephant
[æ] fat, family, hammer	[v] village, living-room, festival
[ʌ] under, but, mother	[θ] thin, three, healthy
[ɑ:] armchair, glass, there are	[ð] this, that, there, mother
[ɒ] on, dog, tomorrow	[s] son, state, grapes
[ɔ:] also, door, naughty, football	[z] blouse, is, houses
[u] look, put, classroom	[ʃ] short, shirt, workshop
[u:] school, noon, fruit	[ʒ] revision, television
[ə] a, an, again, farmer	[h] how, house, have
[ɜ:] girl, learn, worker	[m] man, homework, autumn
[eə] where, Mary, pear, parents	[n] name, now, morning
[p] pen, open, map	[ŋ] sing, song, reading
[b] book, bread, blackboard	[l] lamp, wall, people, apple
[t] ten, tree, notice, can't	[r] red, tree, tomorrow
[d] desk, today, bed	[j] yes, you, yard, new
[k] cat, look, park	[w] well, window, woman
[g] good, garden, again	

2. Match (Potrivii):

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) revision [ri'viʒn] | a) fonetic |
| 2) phonetic [fə'netik] | b) recapitulare |
| 3) alphabet ['ælfəbit] | c) alfabet |
| 4) to remember [ri'membə] | d) a alege |
| 5) to match [mætʃ] | e) a-și aminti |
| 6) to choose [tʃu:z] | f) a potrivi |

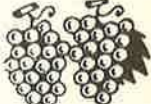
3. a) Which words have [s] and which have [z]?

(Care cuvinte conțin sunetul [s] și care [z])

boxes, pens, books, puts, plays, blouse, house, sorry, horse, trousers, school, blocks.

- b) Which words have [θ] and which have [ð]?
father, three, thin, mother, there, that, Thursday, fifth, their, bathroom, thanks.
- c) Which words have [tʃ] and which have [dʒ]?
picture, engine, chocolate, bench, George, teacher, German, chalk, armchair, engineer.

4. Choose the right word (*Alegeți cuvântul potrivit*):

			
[e] ten pen red	[æ] map cat lamp	[i] big pig dig	[i:] tea three tree
			
[ɒ] clock box dog	[ɔ:] form short horse	[u] look book cook	[u:] noon school fruit
			
[ʌ] but son cup	[ɑ:] scarf yard garden	[ə] doctor farmer dinner	[ə:] girl word shirt

	5		
[eɪ] game table name	[aɪ] five nine white	[iə] near here pioneer	[tʰeə] pear chair there

5. a) Let's remember (*Să ne amintim*):

I have a pencil.	It's my pencil.
You have a pen.	It's your pen.
He has a pencil-box.	It's his pencil-box.
She has a bag.	It's her bag.
It has milk.	It's its milk.
We have a dog.	It's our dog.
You have a cat.	It's your cat.
They have a horse.	It's their horse.

b) Put in the plural (*Treceți la plural*):

Examples:

My book is new.

Our books are new.

- My bag is red.
- Your blouse is white.
- Her scarf is red.
- His shirt is blue.
- Your friend is there.
- His mother is here.
- My teacher is good.

6. Complete the sentences with *my, your, his, her, our, their*:
(Completați propozițiile cu *my, your, his, her, our, their*)



1) ... name is Christine Roman.
I'm a teacher.



2) ... name is Tom.
He is a pupil.



3) We are Dan and Doris.
We are sitting at ... desk.



4) Angela is talking to Dan and Doris.
Dan and Doris are ... friends.



5) You all have English books. ... books are on ... desks.



6) The boys are playing with a ball ball is black and white.

Part Two

1. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (*books shut*)
(*Repetati în cor după profesor, cu cărțile închise*):

'Where 'are you?	'What's the 'date?
'Where 'are they?	'What's the 'time?
'How 'are you?	'Why are you so 'late?
'What 'day is it?	'Where are the 'children?
	'What are they 'doing?

2. Read this text (*Citiți acest text*):

The First School Day

Teacher: Hello, children.

Pupils: Hello, teacher.

Teacher: Nice to see you again. How are you today?

Pupils: Fine, thanks. And how are you?

Teacher: I'm very well, thank you. Now can you answer some questions, children?

Pupils: Of course we can.

Teacher: All right. What day is today?

Pupils: Today is Monday.

Teacher: Isn't it Sunday today?

Dan: No, it isn't. It can't be Sunday today. We don't go to school on Sunday.



Teacher: And what day is tomorrow?

Pupils: Tomorrow is Tuesday.

Teacher: Who can tell me the days of the week?

Dan: I can, teacher. The days of the week are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Teacher: Very good, Dan. What's the weather like today, children?

Pupils: It's fine today. It isn't raining. It's a fine autumn day.

Teacher: Where are we all now?

Pupils: We're in the classroom. We're sitting at our desks.

Teacher: What is Victor doing, children? Is he sitting?

Pupils: No, he isn't. He is standing at the blackboard. He is cleaning it.

3. Complete (*Completați*):

1. Dan: Hello, Victor.

Victor: ...

2. Dan: How are you?

Victor: ...

3. Dan: What day is today?

Victor: ...

4. Dan: And tomorrow?

Victor: ...

5. Dan: What's the weather like today?

Victor: ...

6. Dan: What are you doing today?

Victor: ...

4. Let's remember (Să ne amintim):

The Present Continuous Tense (Prezentul continuu)

I	am	learning	now.
You	are	writing	
He She It	is	reading	
		playing	
We You They	are	eating	
		sleeping	

5. Ask questions and answer them in the negative:
(Formulați întrebări și dați răspunsuri la negativ)

Examples:

He is reading a book.

A: Is he reading a book?

B: No, he isn't. He isn't reading a book.

1. She is looking at the map.
2. Tom is speaking to the teacher.
3. They are writing an exercise.
4. We are learning a poem.
5. Mother is washing her blouse.
6. Mary is repeating the new words.
7. The children are playing tennis.
8. You are working in the garden.
9. We are helping mother.
10. She is cleaning the teacher's desk.

6. Ask questions with *what*, *where*, *when*.
(Formulați întrebări cu *what*, *where*, *when*)

Examples:

You are drinking tea.
They are running in
the park.
He is leaving now.

What are you drinking?
Where are they running?
When is he leaving?

1. They are walking in the park. **Where**.....?
2. He is drawing a nice picture. **What**.....?
3. She is coming now. **When**.....?
4. You are going to hospital. **Where**.....?
5. You are planting trees. **What**.....?
6. The farmers are working in the garden now. **When**.....?
7. Mother is cooking the dinner. **What**.....?
8. Mary is making the bed. **What**.....?
9. The dog is sleeping under the table. **Where**.....?
10. It's raining now. **When**.....?

7. What are they doing now? Talk about these pictures:
(Ce fac ei acum? Vorbiți despre aceste ilustrații.)



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



7)



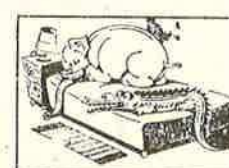
8)



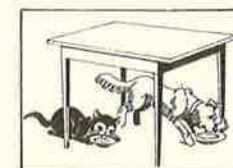
9)



10)



11)



12)

8. Dictation (*Dictare*):

Today is Monday. It is the first school day. The weather is fine. The children are in the classroom. They are sitting at their desks. They are listening to the teacher. They are having their English lesson.



1. In the Park*

Look at the picture and copy the sentences which are true. The pupil who will do this the first will win the game.

- 1) a) It is spring.
b) It is autumn.
- 2) a) The weather is cold and wet.
b) The weather is fine.
- 3) a) This is the picture of a park.
b) This is the picture of a schoolyard.
- 4) a) There are many trees in the park.
b) There are many flowers in the park.
- 5) a) There is a bench under a tree.
b) There is a chair under a tree.
- 6) a) An old woman is sitting on it.
b) Nobody is sitting on it.
- 7) a) There are many people in the park.
b) There is a man in the park.
- 8) a) He is tall and young.
b) He is short and old.
- 9) a) The man is walking.
b) The man is running.
- 10) a) He has a bag in his hand.
b) He has a newspaper in his hand.



true [tru:] = adevărat
to win [win] = a câștiga
nobody ['nəʊbɒdi] = nimeni

* This part of the lesson is optional throughout the book.

REVISION B

Part One

1. *The English Alphabet (*Alfabetul englezesc*):

A, a [ei]	N, n [en]
B, b [bi:]	O, o [əu]
C, c [si:]	P, p [pi:]
D, d [di:]	Q, q [kju:]
E, e [i:]	R, r [ɑ:]
F, f [ef]	S, s [es]
G, g [dʒi:]	T, t [ti:]
H, h [eitʃ]	U, u [ju:]
I, i [ai]	V, v [vi:]
J, j [dʒei]	W, w [ˈdʌblju:]
K, k [kei]	X, x [eks]
L, l [el]	Y, y [wai]
M, m [em]	Z, z [zed]

2. * a) Spell these names (*Pronunțați aceste nume pe litere*):

Example:

Doris				
[di:]	[əu]	[ɑ:]	[ai]	[es]

Tom, Nick, Adrian, Mary, Ann, Helen, George, William.

b) Spell these names and surnames:

(*Pronunțați pe litere aceste nume și prenume*):

Name: [neim]	Surname: [ˈsə:neim]
Dan	Ionescu
Doris	Dolgu
Victor	Brad
Paula	Bucur

*All items marked * are optional.

- c) Spell your Romanian name.
d) Spell your English name.

3. Let's remember (Să ne amintim):

Please give	me	a glass of milk.
	Tom	
	him	
	Marv	
	her	
	the cat	
	it	
	Tom and me	
	us	
	the pupils	
	them	

4. Replace by *him, her, it, us, them*:
(Înlocuiți cu *him, her, it, us, them*)

Example:

Look at the cat!

Look at it!

1. Give Mother a pencil, please.
2. Read the lesson, please.
3. Let's go and see Grandmother.
4. I want to give my parents a present.
5. I'll thank Father tomorrow.
6. Look at Tom and me!
7. I can't see our friends.
8. Give the cat some milk.

5. Complete the sentences with *me, him, her, us, them*:
(Completați propozițiile cu *me, him, her, us, them*)



1) Mrs. Romford is giving Mr. Romford his hat. She is giving ... his hat.



2) Nick is my friend. He gives ... books to read.



3) The reporter is asking Dan questions. He is asking ... questions.



4) Grandmother has a present for Doris. She is giving it to



5) Angela is talking to her friends. She is talking to



6) The cow gives me and all the children good milk to drink. The cow gives ... milk.

6. a) Repeat these words after your teacher:
(Repetati aceste cuvinte după profesor).

[- -]
absent ['æbsənt]
matter ['mætə]
during ['djuəriŋ]
notebook ['nəʊtbuk]
grammar ['græmə]
music ['mju:zɪk]

[- -]
afraid [ə'freɪd]
today [tu'deɪ]
recite [ri'saɪt]
Romania [rəu'meɪniə]
Romanian [rəu'meɪniən]
Geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]

b) Repeat in chorus after your teacher (books shut):
(Repetati în cor după profesor, cu cărțile închise)

'Who is on duty?
'When can she 'come?
'What's the 'matter?
'Where does she 'live?

'What do you like?
'When will they 'leave?
'What will you 'do then?
'What do you 'want?

7. Read this text (*Citiți acest text*):

What We Do At School

Teacher: Good afternoon, children!
Pupils: Good afternoon, teacher.
Teacher: Who is on duty today?
Pupils: Dan is.
Teacher: Who is absent today, Dan?
Dan: Mary is.
Teacher: What's the matter with her? Is she ill?
Dan: Yes, she is. She isn't very well, I'm afraid. She's in bed at home.
Teacher: I'm sorry to hear that, Dan.
Dan: Well, Doris can't come to the English lesson today but she will come to the next English lesson.
Teacher: That's good. Now, children, how many lessons have you today?
Paul: We have four lessons: English, Romanian, Geography and Music.
Teacher: What do we do during the English lesson?
Paul: We learn many new words and write them in our notebooks. We read new texts and ...
Teacher: And what else?



Paul: And we learn to speak English, of course.
Teacher: What do you do during the Romanian lesson, children?
Diana: We learn and recite poems, read texts and do grammar exercises.
Teacher: What about Geography lessons? What do you do then?
Diana: We learn many new things about Romania. We also learn how to read maps.
Teacher: And what about Music? Do you like Music lessons?
Diana: Of course we do. We like the Music lessons very much. We learn many new songs and sing them with our teacher.

8. Complete (*Completați*):

- 1) Teacher: Good afternoon, pupils.
Pupils:
- 2) Teacher: Who is on duty today?
Pupil:
- 3) Teacher: Who is absent today?
Pupil:
- 4) Teacher: What's the matter with her/him?
Pupil:
- 5) Teacher: How many lessons have you today?
Pupil:
- 6) Teacher: What do we do during the English lesson?
Pupil:
- 7) Teacher: What about Geography? What do you learn during your Geography lessons?
Pupil:
- 8) Teacher: What do you learn during your Music lessons?
Pupil:

Part Two

1. Let's remember (*Să ne amintim*):

The Simple Present Tense (*Prezentul simplu*)

I	eat	every day.
You	drink	
We	play	
They	sleep	
He	eats	
She	drinks	
It	plays	
	sleeps	

2. Choose the right word (*Alegeți cuvântul potrivit*):

Examples:

I (*drink, drinks*) milk every day.

I **drink** milk every day.

He (*eat, eats*) breakfast early.

He **eats** breakfast early.

1. They (*play, plays*) football in the park.
2. She (*like, likes*) chocolate.
3. I (*go, goes*) to school in the afternoon.
4. We (*sing, sings*) songs at school.
5. He (*learn, learns*) English at school.
6. We (*do, does*) grammar exercises every day.
7. The teacher (*speak, speaks*) English well.
8. The children (*come, comes*) to school in time.
9. You (*get, gets*) good marks in Romanian.
10. The boy (*get up, gets up*) early every day.

3. Say what Dan does every day. (*Spuneți ce face Dan în fiecare zi.*)

Examples: Dan **gets up** early every day.



get up early



wash



get dressed



have breakfast



do his homework



eat lunch



go to school



write on the blackboard



read the lesson



play in the park



listen to music



watch TV

4. Ask questions and answer them in the negative:
(*Formulați întrebări și dați răspunsuri negative*):

Examples:

They play every day.

A: Do they play every day?

B: No, they don't. They don't play every day.

He runs every morning.

A: Does he run every morning?

B: No, he doesn't. He doesn't run every morning.

1. She comes home late.
2. You get good marks every week.
3. They see a film every day.
4. He likes tea.
5. They meet every morning.
6. Tom wears red shirts at school.
7. Children play in the snow in summer.
8. You go to bed late.
9. Mr. Pop speaks English well.
10. They help her.

5. Ask questions with *what, where, when*:
(*Formulați întrebări cu what, where, when*):

Examples:

He plays tennis.

What does he play?

We learn English
at school.

Where do we learn English?

You watch TV every
night.

When do you watch TV?

1. He eats bread and butter for breakfast.
2. They clean their room every morning.
3. Their grandparents live in the country.

4. They work *on a farm*.
5. She writes *nice poems*.
6. They go to work *every morning*.
7. They like *old songs*.
8. Children ask *many questions*.
9. Farmers plant vegetables *in spring*.
10. You listen to music *in the evening*.
11. We do Grammar exercises *during the Romanian lesson*.
12. You learn many new things *at school*.

6. Look at this (*Priviți*):

I am reading *now*.

I read *every day*.

Now do the same (*Acum faceți la fel*):

1. I am writing *now*.
2. He is listening to the teacher *now*.
3. They are playing *now*.
4. We are eating *now*.
5. It is raining *now*.
6. They are going to school *now*.
7. The teacher is speaking English *now*.
8. We are wearing our uniforms *now*.
9. You are singing a song *now*.
10. Tom is drawing *now*.
11. The boys are running *now*.
12. We are doing our homework *now*.

7. Look at these pictures and make sentences.
(*Priviți aceste ilustrații și faceți propoziții*)

Example: They eat every day.
They are eating now.



1) make the bed



2) eat



3) go to school



4) wear uniforms



5) read



6) work hard



7) walk in the park



8) help their mother



9) play football



1. What Rooms Are These?

Match each sentence to the right picture.



1)



2)



3)

- a) Nick watches TV in the living-room.
- b) Nick helps his mother in the kitchen.
- c) Nick sleeps in the bedroom.
- d) Nick washes in the bathroom.



4)

2. What's the Baby Doing?

John Brown is in the living-room. His wife, Helen, is in the kitchen. She is calling him.

Mrs Brown: Is the baby with you, John? He's not in the kitchen.

Mr Brown: He isn't here, Helen. He's in his room.

Mrs Brown: Please go and see, John. He's very quiet.

Mr Brown: He's not in his room, Helen.

Mrs Brown: Is he in our bedroom?
 Mr Brown: No, he's not. He's in the bathroom.
 Mrs Brown: What's he doing?
 Mr Brown: He's cleaning his shoes with your toothbrush!

3. A Spelling Game

The teacher begins the game by spelling a word, e.g. C — H — A — I — R. The first player must spell a word beginning with the last letter of the word spelt by the teacher. He will spell, e.g. R — E — D.

The second player will spell D — E — S — K. And so on. Any player who begins with the wrong letter or who does not spell his word correctly is out of the game. The game may continue until there is one winner.

wife [waɪf] = soție
 to call [kɔ:l] = a chema, a striga
 quiet ['kwaɪət] = liniștit, tăcut
 shoe [ʃu:] = pantof
 toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] = perie de dinți

to begin [bi'ɡɪn] = a începe
 to spell [spel] = a ortografia
 spelling ['speliŋ] = ortografie
 player ['pleɪə] = jucător
 and so on [ænd'səʊ'ɒn] = și așa mai departe
 any [eni] = orice
 until ['ʌn'tɪl] = până cînd
 winner ['wɪnə] = câștigător

1. Lesson One

The First (1st) Lesson

1. Repeat these words after your teacher (books' shut). Then open the books and read them:

(Repetati aceste cuvinte după profesor (cu cărțile închise). Apoi deschideți cărțile și citiți cuvintele.)

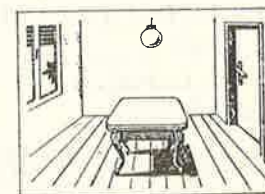
[1 —]	[1 — —]	[1 — —]
mountain ['maʊntɪn]	Europe ['juərəp]	Romania [rəu'meɪniə]
river ['rɪvə]	socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst]	together [tu'geðə]
something ['sʌmθɪŋ]	Bucharest ['bju:kərest]	republic [ri'pʌblɪk]
comrade ['kɒmɹɪd]	secretary ['sekɹətɹi]	important [ɪm'pɔ:tnt]
general ['dʒenrəl]	president ['prezɪdnt]	another [ə'nʌðə]
party ['pɑ:ti]	communist ['kɒmju:-nist]	the Danube [ðə'dænju:b]
find [faɪnd]	capital ['kæpɪtəl]	Carpathians [kɑ:'peɪθiənz]
lie [laɪ]	[i:]	[f]
high [haɪ]	sea [si:]	full [ful]
	field [fi:ld]	flow [fləu]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences

(Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile):



The teacher is pointing to the map of Romania. Romania is a country in Europe. It lies in Europe.



The table is in the middle of the room. The Carpathians are in the middle of Romania.



Bucharest is the capital of Romania. It lies in the middle of large fields. It doesn't lie in the mountains.



The Danube is a very long river. It is **longer** than the Olt river. It is the **longest** river in Romania. It flows into the Black Sea.

3. Complete the sentences with :
(Completați aceste propoziții cu) :

Europe	the Carpathians
country	mountains
capital	fields
river	the Black Sea

- Romania is a
- Romania lies in
- ... are in the middle of Romania.
- Bucharest is the ... of Romania.
- It lies in the middle of large
- Predeal lies in the
- The Olt is a
- The Danube flows into

4. Read (Citiți) :

- The Argeș is a long river.
The Olt is **longer** than the Argeș.
The Danube is **the longest** river in Romania.
- Pitești is a large town.
Brașov is **larger** than Pitești.
Bucharest is **the largest** town of all.
- Bucharest is an old town.
Deva is **older** than Bucharest.
Constanța is **the oldest** of them.

5. Copy and complete (Copiați și completați) :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) young — younger | — the youngest |
| large — larger | — the largest |
| short — ? | — ? |
| 2) hot — hotter | — the hottest |
| thin — thinner | — the thinnest |
| fat — ? | — ? |

- 3) funny — funnier — the funniest
 busy — busier — the busiest
 happy — ? — ?

But: good — better — the best

! Adjectivele scurte alcătuite dintr-una sau două silabe (tall, funny) formează gradele de comparație astfel: la gradul comparativ se adaugă -er, iar la superlativ the și -est:

Gradul Pozitiv: He is short.
 Comparativ: He is shorter than her.
 Superlativ: He is the shortest of all.

6. Answer these questions (Răspundeți la întrebări) :

Examples:

Which is longer: the Danube or the Olt?

The Danube is **longer** than the Olt.

- Who is taller in your family: Father or Grandfather?
- Who is busier: Mother or Grandmother?
- Who is fatter: Father or Mother?
- Who is younger: the Romanian teacher or the Maths teacher?
- Who is bigger: a cow or a pig?
- Who is cleaner: the pig or the cat?
- Which is longer: the Mureș or the Argeș river?
- Which is larger: Bucharest or Timișoara?
- Which is higher: the "Omu" or the "Moldoveanu" mountain?
- Which is older: Bucharest or Constanța?
- Which is smaller: a town or a village?

7. Make sentences about these pictures. Use :

(Formulați propoziții despre aceste ilustrații. Folosiți) :

tall — short	old — young
big — small	long — short
fat — thin	clean — dirty

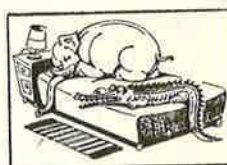
Example: The boy is taller than the girl.



1. The boy is ...
than the girl.
2. The girl is ...
than the boy.



3. The teacher is
... than the pupil.
4. The pupil is ...
than the teacher.



5. The elephant is
... than the croco-
dile.
6. The crocodile is
... than the ele-
phant.

8. Change these sentences according to the pattern
(Schimbați aceste propoziții conform modelului):

Grandfather is very old.

He is the oldest in the family.

1. Father is very tall.
2. Mother is very thin.
3. Grandmother is very busy.
4. My brother is very young.
5. My uncle is very happy.
6. My cousin is very short.
7. My sister is very funny.
8. My aunt is very fat.

9. Make sentences about these pictures. Use:
(Formulați propoziții despre aceste ilustrații. Folosiți):

tall — short	long — short
fat — thin	big — small
old — young	dirty — clean

Examples: Mother is **younger** than Grandmother, but Doris is the youngest of all.



Doris ...



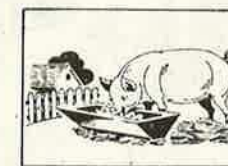
Mother ...



Grandmother ...



The cat ...



The pig ...



The crocodile ...

10. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (Books shut)
(Repetati în cor după profesor, cu cărțile închise):

the Black 'sea

the 'Danube river

the Car'pathian 'mountains

the 'General 'Secretary

the 'Communist 'Party

the 'map of Ro'mania

the 'map of 'Europe

a Ge'ography 'lesson

a 'socialist re'public

the 'capital of Ro'mania

the 'President of Ro'mania

the 'largest 'town in Ro'mania

the 'highest 'mountains in Ro'mania

the 'longest 'river in the 'country

in the 'middle of 'large 'fields



The Socialist Republic of Romania

- Teacher:** Let's have a Geography lesson in English today.
Well, children, this is the map of Europe.
Now point to Romania on this map. Can you find it?
- Dan:** Yes, of course, here it is.
- Teacher:** Where does Romania lie?
- Dan:** Romania lies in Europe.
- Teacher:** What is the country's full name?



Dan: The country's full name is the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Teacher: Who is the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania?

Doris: Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu is the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Teacher: What is the capital of Romania?

Dan: Bucharest is. Bucharest is a very large town. It is the largest town in Romania.

Teacher: Where is Bucharest? Is Bucharest in the mountains?

Doris: No, it isn't. It lies in the middle of large fields.

Teacher: Now look at the map again. Point to the Carpathians. Where are they?

Doris: Here they are. These are the Carpathians. They are very high. They are the highest mountains in Romania.

Teacher: What about the Danube river? Point to the Danube now.

Doris: This is the Danube river. It is a very long river.

Paul: Teacher, teacher, I want to say something.

Teacher: What is it, Paul?

Paul: The Danube is the longest river in Romania.

Teacher: Very good. What else can you tell us about the Danube?

Paul: It flows into the Black Sea.

Teacher: That's right, Paul. The Danube is the longest river in Romania and it flows into the Black Sea. Now, children, there is another important thing about Romania. All over the country there are new towns and villages with factories and farms where people work together for a better life.

Exercises

A. Read what is correct (*Citiți ce este corect*):

- Romania lies in { Europe.
America.
- { Bucharest
Constanța } is the capital of Romania.
- Bucharest lies in the middle of the { mountains.
fields.
- Bucharest is the { largest
smallest } town in Romania.
- The Olt
The Danube } is the longest river in Romania.
- It flows into the { Red
Black } Sea.

B. Answer these questions (*Răspundeți la întrebări*):

- Where does Romania lie?
- What is the country's full name?
- Who is the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania?
- What is the capital of Romania?
- Where does Bucharest lie?
- Which are Romania's highest mountains?
- Which is the longest river in Romania?
- Where does it flow into?
- What other long rivers do you know in Romania?
- Where are they? Where do they flow into?
- Where does your town/village lie?



C. Make questions and answers (*Formați întrebări și răspunsuri*):

Example:

lie / in Europe

A: Where does it lie?

B: It lies in Europe.

1. lie / in the mountains
2. flow / into the Danube
3. lie / in the middle of fields
4. flow / into the Black Sea

D. Complete these sentences and speak about Romania.
(Completați aceste propoziții și vorbiți despre România).

1. Romania is a ...
2. It lies in ...
3. Its full name is ...
4. Bucharest is ...
5. Bucharest lies ...
6. The Carpathians are ...
7. The Danube is ...
8. It flows ...



E. Give true answers (Dați răspunsuri adevărate):

1. Are you taller or shorter than your mother?
2. Are you older or younger than your brother / sister?
3. Is your mother fatter or thinner than your father?
4. Is a town larger or smaller than a village?
5. Is the Olt shorter or longer than the Danube?
6. Who is the tallest pupil in your class?
7. Who is the shortest?
8. Who is the oldest in your family?
9. Who is the youngest?
10. Which is the highest mountain in Romania?
11. Which is the longest river in Europe?



1. Here It Is

Teacher (to Peter): "What a dirty hand! Can you show me a dirtier hand than this in the whole class?"

Peter (showing his other hand): "Here it is, sir."

to show [ʃəʊ] = a arăta
whole [həʊl] = întreg, întreagă

2. I Don't Know!

Peter is a lazy boy. He doesn't like to do his homework. One day at school his Geography teacher asks him, "Peter, where is London on the map?"

"I don't know" answers Peter.

"Well, then, where is the river Thames?"

"I don't know," Peter says again.

"What do you know, then?" asks the teacher. "Tell me, please, three words that lazy pupils like to use very much."

"I don't know", answers Peter.

"Correct at last", says his teacher.

lazy ['leizi] = leneș

London ['lʌndən] = Londra

the Thames [təmz] = Tamisa

at last [ət 'lɑːst] = în sfârșit



3. Riddles

a) Where can you see countries without people, towns without houses, rivers without water?

(On the map)

without [wi:ðaut] = fără

b) Why is the letter A like twelve o'clock?

(Because it is in the middle of day)

like [laik] = ca

2. Lesson Two

The Second (2nd) Lesson

PART A

1. Repeat after your teacher. (Books shut).
Then open the books and read the new words after your teacher:

[— —]
river ['rɪvə]
orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd]
garden ['gɑ:dən]
often ['ɒfn]
second ['seknd]

[— — —]
together [tu'geðə]
important [im'pɔ:tnt]
in front of [ɪn'frʌnt əv]

[i:]
field [fi:ld]
each [i:tʃ]
people [pi:pəl]
wheat [wi:t]

[— — —]
nursery ['nɜ:səri]
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl]
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]

[r]
road [rəʊd]
on the right ['ɒn ðə 'raɪt]
grow [grəʊ]
crop [krɒp]
raise [reɪz]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



There are large fields near my village.
The farmers grow wheat and maize in the fields.



There is a nursery school in my village.
It is on the left of the road.



There is a general stores in my village.
It is on the right of the road.



There are flowers in front of my house.
There is an orchard behind it.

3. Complete these sentences with:

garden	stores
orchard	nursery school
fields	river

- The horse drinks water from the
- We eat apples and pears in the
- Mother picks flowers in the
- Little children go to the
- Farmers work in the
- People in the village buy things at the general

4. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with:

in front of	— behind
on	— under

- A. 1. The chicken is ... the bench.
2. The pig is ... the bench.
3. The bench is ... the tree.
4. The tree is ... the bench.
5. The horse is ... the tree.



- B. 1. The toy-horse is ... the table.
 2. The notebook is ... the table.
 3. The books are ... the table.
 4. The picture is ... the floor.
 5. The table is ... the bed.
 6. The chair is ... the table.
 7. The uniform and the schoolbag are ... the bed.



5. Look in the classroom and complete these sentences with :

on	at
in	near
under	behind
in front of	

- The pupils are ... the classroom.
- They are sitting ... their desks.
- The pupils' books and notebooks are ... the desks.
- Their schoolbags are ... the desks.
- The teacher is ... the blackboard.
- The blackboard is ... the picture.
- The teacher's desk is ... the blackboard.
- The teacher's chair is ... the teacher's desk.

6. Let's remember :

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Singular	There is a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There isn't a book on the table.
Plural	There are two books on the table.	Are there two books on the table?	There aren't two books on the table.

7. Change these sentences according to the patterns:

There is a large table in the room. (*small*)

There isn't a small one.

b)

There are two black cats in the garden. (*white*)

There aren't two white ones.

- There is a short pencil in the pencil-box. (*long*).
- There are three glasses on the table. (*clean*)
- There are two green books in the bag. (*brown*)
- There is a young man in the room. (*old*)
- There are two large armchairs in the room. (*small*)
- There is an old newspaper on the table. (*new*)
- There is a white dog in the schoolyard. (*black*)
- There are two red blouses on the chair. (*blue*)
- There is a tall man in the garden. (*short*)
- There are two fat cats under the tree. (*thin*)

8. Make questions and answers.

Examples : a)

There is a living-room in the house. (*Yes*)

A: Is there a living-room in the house?
 B: Yes, there is.

b)

There are two bathrooms in the house. (*No*).

A: Are there two bathrooms in the house?
 B: No, there aren't.

- There is a kitchen in the flat. (*Yes*)
- There are two living-rooms in the flat. (*No*)
- There is a dog in the classroom. (*No*)
- There are three cats in the schoolyard. (*Yes*)
- There are two books on the desk. (*No*)
- There is a book on the floor. (*No*)
- There is a dining-room in the house. (*Yes*)
- There are two bedrooms in the house. (*Yes*)
- There are two armchairs in the living-room. (*Yes*)
- There is a bookcase in the bedroom. (*No*)

9. Make questions and answers about your classroom. Use : *there is/there are.*

Examples: a)

a picture on the wall

A: Is there a picture on the wall?
B: Yes, there is.

b)

pictures on the floor

A: Are there pictures on the floor?
B: No, there aren't.

Practise with :

1. a teacher in the classroom
2. two teachers in the classroom
3. many pupils in the classroom
4. a dog in the classroom
5. books and notebooks on the desks
6. books and notebooks on the floor
7. a blackboard on the wall
8. many pictures on the walls
9. a map on the wall
10. many flowers in the classroom

10. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (books shut):

1. There are 'people on the 'road.
2. There are 'farmers in the 'field.
3. There are 'children in the 'yard.
4. There are 'flowers in the 'garden.
5. There are 'fruit-trees in the 'orchard.

My Village

I live in a large and beautiful village. My village is on a river. It is on the river Olt. There is a large road near the river. The school and the nursery school are on the left. The general stores and the new hospital are on the right.

There are a lot of new and beautiful houses in my village. There are flowers in front of each house. There are orchards and vegetable gardens behind the houses.

The people in my village work on the state farm. There they raise a lot of cows and pigs. They also grow wheat and maize. Every year the farmers get very good crops.

I often help my parents on the farm.

I like to work in the field together with my parents and my friends. Work in the field is important and interesting.



Exercises

A. Look at the pictures and choose the right end for each sentence :



1. Victor lives in ...
a) a town.
b) a village.
c) the mountains.



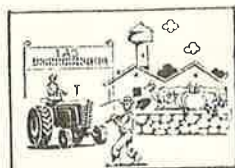
2. The school and the nursery school are ... of the road.
a) on the right
b) on the left
c) in front



3. There are ... behind the houses.
a) flower-gardens
b) parks
c) orchards and vegetable gardens



4. The general stores is ... of the road.
a) on the right
b) on the left
c) in front



5. The people in the village work ...

- a) *in the hospital.*
- b) *on the state farm.*
- c) *in the factory.*



6. The farmers grow ... on the farm.

- a) *flowers*
- b) *vegetables*
- c) *wheat and maize*

B. Answer these questions about the text :

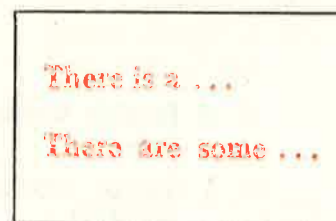
1. Does George live in a large or in a small village?
2. Is his village on the Mureş or on the Olt river?
3. Is the school on the left or on the right of the road?
4. What about the new hospital?
5. Are there many new or old houses in George's village?
6. Are there orchards in front of or behind the houses?
7. Do the people in the village work in the factory or on the state farm?
8. Do they grow wheat and maize or flowers on the farm?
9. Does George help his parents or his teachers on the farm?



C. Answer these questions about your village or about the village where your grandparents / aunts and uncles / cousins / live.

1. Is your village on a river?
2. What river is it on?
3. Where is the river?
4. Where is the school in your village?
5. What about the general stores?
6. Is your village large or small?
7. Is it near a road?
8. What is the name of the road?
9. Are there many flowers in your village?
10. Are there any orchards / vegetable gardens in your village?
11. Where do the people in your village work?
12. What do they grow on the farm?

D. Describe these pictures. Use *there is* / *there are*.



E. Complete these sentences, to write a composition about your village :

1. I live in a ... village.
2. My village is on the ... river.
3. There is a ... road in my village.
4. The school is on the ... of the road.
5. The general stores is on the ... of the road.
6. There are a lot of ... houses in my village.
7. There are ... in front of each house.
8. There are ... behind the houses.
9. The people in my village work on the
10. They grow ... and
11. Every year they get good
12. I help my ... with work on the farm.

F. Where do they work? Match each sentence with the right picture.



1



2



3



4

- a) A worker works in a factory.
b) A teacher works in a school.

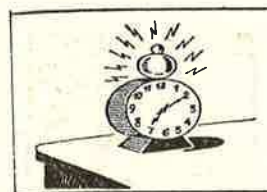
- c) A farmer works on a farm.
d) A doctor works in a hospital.

PART B

1. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (*books shut*).
Then open your books and read after your teacher :

[ɒ]	[i]
knock [nɒk]	ring [rɪŋ]
alarm-clock [ə'la: mklɒk]	hurry ['hʌri]
	begin [bi'ɡɪn]
[ai]	[au]
eye [ai]	out [aʊt]
find [faɪnd]	shout [ʃaʊt]
[s]	[t]
soap [səʊp]	tooth [tu:θ]
second ['sekənd]	teeth [ti:θ]
silly ['sɪli]	towel ['taʊəl]
face [feɪs]	water ['wɔ:tə]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences :



It's ten past seven in the morning. The alarm-clock is ringing.



It's a quarter past seven. Doris is getting out of bed.



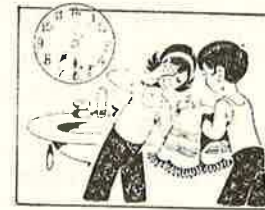
It's twenty past seven. Doris is in the bathroom. She is brushing her teeth.



It's twenty-five past seven. Doris is washing her face with water and soap.



It's twenty-five past seven. Dan is knocking at the bathroom door.



It's half past seven. Dan is giving Doris a towel because she can't find it.

3. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences :



1. The ... is ringing.



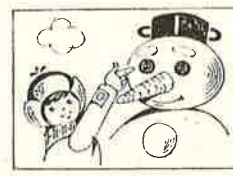
2. Doris is brushing her



3. Doris is washing with ... and



4. Dan has a ... in his hand.



5. The snowman has two big

4. Change these sentences according to the pattern :

I'm washing now.

I wash every day.

1. I'm getting up now.
2. I'm getting dressed now.
3. I'm washing my hands now.
4. I'm brushing my teeth now.
5. I'm telling a story now.
6. I'm copying the new words now.
7. I'm going to school now.
8. I'm knocking at the door now.
9. I'm ringing at the door now.
10. I'm reading a newspaper now.
11. I'm eating now.
12. I'm wearing my uniform now.

5. Put in the verbs :

<i>knocks</i>	<i>go</i>
<i>rings</i>	<i>get</i>
	<i>brush</i>
<i>drink</i>	<i>wash</i>

1. The alarm-clock ... at seven in the morning.
2. Mother ... at the door of my room then.
3. I ... out of bed and go to the bathroom.
4. I ... my face and my hands in the bathroom.
5. I ... my teeth then.
6. At a quarter past seven I ... a glass of milk.
7. I ... to school at half past seven.

6. Read and learn :

One-twelve:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. one | 7. seven |
| 2. two | 8. eight |
| 3. three | 9. nine |
| 4. four | 10. ten |
| 5. five | 11. eleven |
| 6. six | 12. twelve |

thirteen

13. thirteen
14. fourteen
15. fifteen
16. sixteen
17. seventeen
18. eighteen
19. nineteen

20. twenty
30. thirty
40. forty
50. fifty

60. sixty
70. seventy
80. eighty
90. ninety

100. one hundred

7. a) Read these numbers :

3, 7, 5, 11, 14, 20, 12, 18, 4, 16, 19, 17, 6, 15, 9, 10, 13, 2, 8.

b) Read these sums :

Example:

$$15 + 3 = 18$$

Fifteen and three is eighteen.

- 1) $6 + 5 = 11$ 3) $7 + 8 = 15$ 5) $4 + 15 = 19$ 7) $6 + 11 = 17$
- 2) $3 + 9 = 12$ 4) $1 + 13 = 14$ 6) $14 + 2 = 16$ 8) $10 + 3 = 13$

8. Read these sums :

Example:

$$20 + 3 = 23$$

Twenty and three is twenty-three.

- 1) $30 + 4 = 34$ 3) $40 + 5 = 45$ 5) $90 + 1 = 91$ 7) $20 + 9 = 29$
- 2) $50 + 2 = 52$ 4) $70 + 8 = 78$ 6) $60 + 7 = 67$ 8) $80 + 3 = 83$

9. What time is it? / What's the time?

Read:



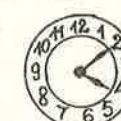
It's four o'clock.



It's five minutes

past four.

It's five past four.



It's ten minutes

past four.

It's ten past four.



It's a quarter past four.



It's twenty minutes past four.

It's twenty past four.



It's half **past** four.



It's twenty-five minutes **to** five.
It's twenty-five **to** five.



It's twenty minutes **to** five.
It's twenty **to** five.



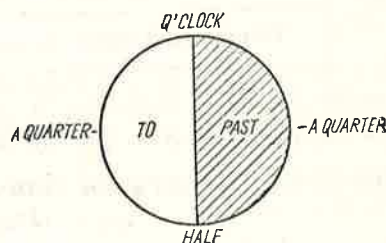
It's a quarter **to** five.



It's ten minutes **to** five.
It's ten **to** five.



It's five minutes **to** five.
It's five **to** five.



10. What's the time ?

- 1) 12.15 3) 9.30 5) 2.50 7) 8.25 9) 4.55 11) 11.05
2) 1.45 4) 7.20 6) 5.10 8) 3.40 10) 6.35 12) 10.00

11. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

Victor: What's the time?

1

Alice: It's twenty **past** three.

2

Victor: Isn't your watch a **little fast** ?

Alice: I don't think so.

Practise with:

1

two
three
four

o'clock

2

a little slow

five
ten
a quarter } **past** three
half

twenty-five
twenty
a quarter } **to** four

12*. Repeat after your teacher (books shut):

She's 'brushing her 'teeth.

She's 'washing her 'face.

He's 'knocking at the 'door.

She's 'running into the 'bathroom.

The a'larm-clock is 'ringing.



Reading, Speaking and Writing Exercises

A. Read this:

It's ten past seven in the morning. Doris is in bed. The alarm-clock is ringing. It's a quarter past seven now. Doris is getting out of bed and is running into the bathroom. She is in a hurry. School begins at eight o'clock and it's a quarter past seven already. It's twenty-five past seven now. Dan wants to go to the bathroom, too. He is knocking at the bathroom door.

"Come out" he shouts.

But Doris cannot hear him. She is brushing her teeth. She brushes her teeth every morning when she gets up and every evening when she goes to bed. "Come out, Doris! I can't wait! I'm in a hurry!" But Doris cannot hear him. She is washing her face with soap and water. "Open the door, Doris! Open the door now!"

"I can't open the door!" says Doris.

"What! You can't open the door! Why not?"

"I can't find the door!"

"Oh, Doris! Why can't you find the door?"

"I've got soap in my eyes. I can't find the towel!"



B. Correct these sentences from the text:

1. It's ten past seven in the evening.
2. Doris is under the bed.
3. Doris is running into the kitchen.
4. Dan is knocking at the bathroom window.
5. Doris is brushing her coat.
6. She is washing her teeth with soap and water.
7. Doris can't find her dress.
8. She's got soap in her glass.

C. Complete these sentences to tell the text:

1. It's ten past seven in the ... and Doris is in ...
2. The ... is ringing and Doris is getting out of ...
3. She is running into the ... now.
4. It's twenty-five past seven. Dan is ... at the bathroom door.
5. Doris can't hear him because she is washing her ... with soap and ...
6. Dan knocks again, but Doris can't open the ... because she's got soap in her ... and she can't find the ...

D. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

1

Alice : What time do you *get up*, Doris?

1

Doris : I get up at seven o'clock.

1

Alice : How about Tom? Does he *get up* at seven, too?

2

Doris : No, he doesn't. He never *gets up* so early.

Practise with:

1	2
wash	washes
have breakfast	has breakfast
leave home	leaves home
go to school	goes to school
have the English lesson	has the English lesson
play tennis	plays tennis

E. Speak about your daily programme. Use:

I get up at ...	I come back home at ...
Then I ...	At home I ...
After I wash, I ...	Then I ...
I leave for school at ...	In the evening, I ...
At school, I ...	I go to bed at ...

F. Give true answers:

- 1) What time do you get up in the morning?
- 2) When do you have breakfast?
- 3) What time do you leave for school?
- 4) What time do you come back home?
- 5) When does your father go to work?
- 6) What time does he come back home?
- 7) What time do you have dinner?
- 8) When do you go to bed?



1. Doing Sums

"Well, Peter, how much is two and one?" asks the teacher.

"I don't know, sir", answers the boy.

"Well, Peter, if I give you two dogs and then one dog more how many dogs have you got now?"

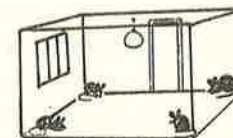
"Four dogs, sir," the boy answers timidly.

"Why, Peter?"

"Because I've got one dog already, sir."

2. How Many Mice?

There are four corners in the room. There is one mouse in each corner. In front of each mouse there are three mice. How many mice are there in the room?



(Four mice! one in each corner).

3. Lesson Three

The Third (3rd) Lesson

1. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut)
Then open your books and read after your teacher:

[e]	[æ]	[ʌ]
next [nekst]	cabbage ['kæbidʒ]	plum [plʌm]
fresh [freʃ]	carrot ['kærət]	nut [nʌt]
everybody ['evribɒdi]		sum [sʌm]
sentence ['sentəns]		other ['ʌðə]
September [sep'tembə]		onion ['ʌniən]
		colour ['kʌlə]
[ai]	[d]	[ɔ]
ripe [raip]	orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd]	plot [plɒt]
time [taim]	holidays ['hɒlədiz]	krop [krɒp]
nice [nais]	the third [θə:d]	from [frɒm]
		[əu]
		tomato [tə'mɑ:təu]
		over ['əuvə]

2. Say one or two:

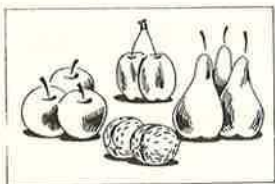
Examples:

cabbage
One

behind
Two

cabbage, tomato, onion, carrot, begin, orchard, behind, holidays, September, other, over, already.

3. Look at the pictures and read:



Apples, pears, plums and nuts are fruit. These fruit are ripe in autumn.



Tomatoes, cabbages, carrots and onions are vegetables. Children grow these vegetables on the school plot.



There are apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees and nut-trees in the orchard. The farmer picks the fruit when they are ripe.

There is a vegetable garden near the school. The children are pulling out carrots in the vegetable garden now.



4. What colour are they when they are ripe? Choose from:

- 1) Tomatoes are ...
- 2) Nuts are ...
- 3) Cabbages are ...
- 4) Carrots are ...
- 5) Apples are ... or ...
- 6) Pears are ...
- 7) Grapes are ... or ...

red [red] = roşu
white [wait] = alb
brown [braun] = cafeniu
green [gri:n] = verde
yellow ['jeləu] = galben

5. What are you going to do? Read:

1. Teacher: The window is shut. What are you going to do?

Dan: I'm going to open it.

2. Teacher: The blackboard is dirty. What are you going to do?

Peter: I'm going to clean it.

3. Teacher: The lessons are over. What are you going to do?

Victor: I'm going to play.



6. Read:

"Going to" Future (Viitorul cu "going to")

I	am		sing a song.
He			learn a new poem.
She			repeat the lesson.
It	is	going to	watch TV.
			listen to the radio.
We			write a letter.
You	are		read a book.
They			work in the garden.
			eat fruit.
			pick vegetables.



"Going to" Future este un alt fel de exprimare a viitorului în limba engleză.

I'm going to play = mă voi juca, am de gând să mă joc, intenționez să mă joc.

"Going to" Future se formează din verbul *to be* la prezent, urmat de *going to* și de infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat:

SUBJECT + BE + GOING TO + VERB

Exemplu: *I am going to eat.*

Interogativul se formează prin inversiune între subiect și verbul *to be*:

Afirmativ: *HE is going to read.*

Interogativ: *Is HE going to read?*

Negativul se formează prin adăugarea negației *not* după verbul *to be*:

Afirmativ: *They are going to play.*

Negativ: *They are not going to play.*
They aren't going to play.

7. Put in *am, are* or *is*:

Examples:

I am going to wash.
She is going to eat.
We are going to leave.

1. He ... going to tell us a funny story.
2. I ... going to do sums.
3. She ... going to find the answer to the problem.
4. The alarm-clock ... going to ring.
5. They ... going to pick apples.

6. We ... going to help them.
7. You ... going to write an exercise.
8. The children ... going to pull out carrots.
9. Their parents ... going to plant trees.
10. The farmer ... going to pick pears.
11. I ... going to wait for her.
12. She ... going to spell her name.

8. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

1

Dan: Is Tom going to listen to the radio this evening?

Alice: No, he isn't.

Dan: What is he going to do?

Alice: He's going to watch TV.

Practise with:

1

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. read the newspaper | 5. talk to his aunt |
| 2. work in the garden | 6. write to his grandparents |
| 3. repeat the new words | 7. meet his friends |
| 4. visit his uncle | 8. see a film |

9. Put in the negative:

Example:

He is going to pick apples. (*pears*)
He isn't going to pick pears.

1. He is going to work in the orchard. (*garden*)
2. She is going to wait for Mary. (*Tom*)
3. It is going to drink milk. (*tea*)
4. I am going to play tennis. (*football*)
5. They are going to plant apple-trees. (*pear-trees*)
6. You are going to learn a new poem today. (*a new song*)
7. We are going to eat plums. (*nuts*)
8. She is going to wash her dress. (*skirt*)
9. I am going to brush my trousers. (*coat*)
10. We are going to meet her. (*him*)

10. What is Tom going to do?



1) Tom is at the door of the classroom. He....



2) The door is open. Tom



3) The window is shut. Tom



4) Tom has a book in his hands. He

11. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (*books shut*)

The 'pupils are 'out in the 'orchard.

The 'fruit and 'vegetables are 'ripe.

The 'children are 'picking to'matoes.

The 'girls are 'going to 'play.



On the School Plot

The pupils in our school like to grow fruit and vegetables. Behind the school there is a big orchard and a small vegetable garden. This is the school plot, where the children work hard to get good crops.

It is September and the holidays are over. The children are back to school again. Now they are all out on their school plot to pick the ripe fruit and vegetables.

There are many people in the orchard. The children and their teachers are picking the nice ripe apples and pears from the apple-trees and pear-trees. Then they are going to pick plums and nuts from the plum-trees and nut-trees.

Other children are working in the vegetable garden. They are picking red tomatoes and green cabbages. They are going to pull out carrots and onions next.

The crop is very good. The children are happy because they will eat fresh fruit and vegetables from their school plot.



Exercises

A. Answer these questions :

- 1) What do the pupils like to grow?
- 2) Where is the orchard?
- 3) When are the fruit and vegetables ripe?
- 4) Where are the pupils now?
- 5) What fruit are they picking?
- 6) What vegetables are there in the vegetable garden?
- 7) Why are the children happy?
- 8) Do you like to work in the garden?
- 9) Is there a school plot near your school?
- 10) What vegetables do you grow there?
- 11) Do you get good crops?
- 12) What fruit /vegetables do you like best?

B. Complete these sentences with the right words from the text:

- 1) In the vegetable garden pupils grow ..., ..., ... and ...
- 2) In the orchard there are a lot of ..., ..., ... and ...
- 3) The children pick a lot of fruit in September: ..., ..., ... and ...
- 4) Fruit are good to eat when they are ...
- 5) The children are happy because the ... is good.
- 6) The holidays are ... and the children are back to school.



C. What are they doing? What are they going to do?

Example:



They are sleeping.



They are going to get up.



1) *make the bed*



2) *get dressed*



3) *eat*



4) *meet their friends*



5) *pick fruit*



6) *pull out vegetables*



D. Change these sentences according to the pattern:

They are in the orchard (*eat plums*)

They're going to eat plums.

1. They're in the vegetable garden. (*pull out carrots*)
2. We're in the garden. (*plant trees*)
3. You're in the orchard. (*pick apples*)
4. He's in the schoolyard. (*play football*)
5. She's at the cinema. (*see a film*)
6. I'm in the workshop. (*make a bookcase*)
7. He's in the bathroom. (*brush his teeth*)
8. She's in the kitchen. (*eat*).



1. A New Coat

1. She is going to buy a coat.
"Show me this one, please!"

to buy [bai] = a cumpăra
to show [ʃəu] = a arăta



2. What Are You Going to Be?

What are you going to be? What are you going to be?
What are you going to be? What are you going to be?
I shall be a farmer, I shall be a teacher,
That's the life for me. That's the life for me.

Continue with other jobs: *worker, doctor, nurse, singer, postman, pilot, etc.*

life [laif] = viață
singer ['sɪŋə] = cântăreț
postman ['pəʊstmən] = poștaş
pilot ['paɪlət] = pilot

3. What Words Can You Make out of These?

bedroom, alarm-clock, toothbrush, workshop, armchair, book-case.

4. Lesson Four

The Fourth (4th) Lesson

1. Repeat the new words after your teacher, then read them:

[æ]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]
tram [træm]	car [kɑ:]	hurry ['hʌri]
travel ['trævl]	fast ['fɑ: t]	nothing ['nʌθɪŋ]
transport ['trænsɜ:t]	arm [ɑ:m]	bus ['bʌs]
		trolley-bus ['trɒlibʌs]
		another ['ʌnəðə]
		comfortable ['kʌmfə- təbl]
[ei]		
place [pleis]		
train [trein]		
plane [plein]		

2. Listen to your teacher. Say *up* or *down*.

Examples:

Are you late?

Up

Where are you running?

Down

- Are you a pupil?
- Where do you live?
- Do you like English?
- Is your town big?
- Do you walk to school?
- Is the school near your house?
- What are you saying?
- Are you busy?
- How do you get to school?
- Where is your teacher?

3. Look at the pictures and read:



We travel by train or by car when we go on trips to the mountains.



We travel by plane when we go to the seaside.



Some people go to work by bus.



In Bucharest many people go to work by tube. The tube is fast and comfortable.



We usually go to school by tram.



Many children go to school by trolley-bus. Other children go to school on foot.

4. Complete these sentences:



1) Mary goes to school by...



2) Mother goes to work by...



3) Father goes to his factory by...



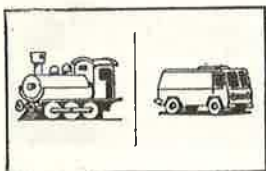
4) We usually travel to the mountains by...

5) They never go to the seaside by...

6) We go on trips by...

7) The children go to the Village Museum by...

5. Read:



These are toys.
The toy-car is beautiful but the electric train is **more beautiful than** the toy-car.
The toy-car is interesting, but the electric train is **more interesting than** the toy-car.

6. Make sentences.

Examples:

armchair — comfortable — chair

The armchair is **more comfortable than** the chair.

- 1) book — interesting — newspaper
- 2) blouse — beautiful — skirt
- 3) tube — comfortable — bus
- 4) the problem — important — the exercise
- 5) the dictionary — useful — the book

7. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (*Books shut*)

It's 'very interesting.	I 'usually 'walk.
It's 'very 'comfortable.	They 'travel by 'bus.
It's 'very im'portant.	The 'bus is 'faster.
It's 'very much 'faster.	We 'are in a 'hurry.
	We 'take the 'tube.



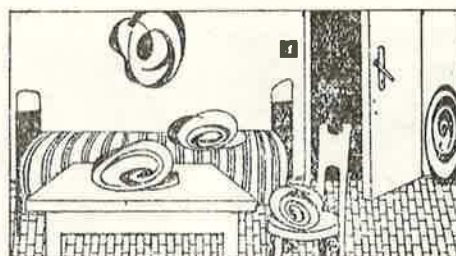
Travelling in Town and in the Country



- Teacher:* Paula, how can we go from one place to another?
Paula: When we go from one town to another we can travel by train, by car or by plane.
We usually go to the mountains by train and to the sea-side by plane. When I go on trips with my family I travel by car.
- Teacher:* Is it faster to travel by train or by plane? Dan, what do you think?
Dan: I'm sure it is faster to travel by plane.
Teacher: Is the plane more comfortable than the train?
Paula: Yes, it is.
Dan: I think it's more interesting to travel by train. It takes a longer time, but you can see more things.
- Teacher:* How can people get to their work?
Dan: They can get there by bus, by tram, by trolley-bus or by car.
Paula: In Bucharest they can use the tube, too.
Teacher: Is the tram faster than the bus?
Paula: No, it isn't. The bus is faster than the tram. It is a little more comfortable, too.
Dan: I think the tube is the fastest and the most comfortable of all.
Paula: That's true. You can see nothing when you travel by tube, but it takes a shorter time to get where you want. That's why many people like to travel by tube.

Exercises

A. Look at the picture and complete the sentences with *something* or *nothing*.



Examples:

a)

There's ... on the bed.
There's something on the bed.

b)

There's ... under the bed.
There's nothing under the bed.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) There's ... on the table. | 5) There's ... under the chair. |
| 2) There's ... under the table. | 6) There's ... behind the door. |
| 3) There's ... on the floor. | 7) There's ... on the wall. |
| 4) There's ... on the chair. | 8) There's ... in front of the door. |

B. Answer these questions:

- 1) How do people travel from one town to another?
- 2) Which is faster: a train or a plane?
- 3) Which is more comfortable: the train or the plane?
- 4) Why is it more interesting to travel by train?
- 5) How do you travel in your town?
- 6) How do people travel in Bucharest?
- 7) Which is faster: the tram or the bus?
- 8) Which is the fastest and most comfortable of all?
- 9) How do you get to school?
- 10) How does your father get to work?
- 11) What about your mother?
- 12) How do you travel to the mountains?
- 13) What about the seaside?
- 14) What do you take when you go on trips with your school?



C. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

¹
Man: Excuse me, how can I get to the Village Museum?

²
Dan: You can get there by trolley-bus.

Practise with:

¹	²
the Botanical garden	by bus
the nursery school	by tram
the town library	by tube
the town hospital	by car
the car factory	by plane
the seaside	by train
the mountains	on foot



D. Look at this:

A: My book is interesting.

B: But my book is **more interesting** than yours.

Now do the same:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) My blouse is beautiful. | 4) My town is important. |
| 2) My map is interesting. | 5) My dictionary is useful. |
| 3) My flat is comfortable. | |



1. The Streets in Town

The streets go up,
The streets go down,
And in and out
About the town

And in the streets
The buses run,
Two by two.
Or one by one.

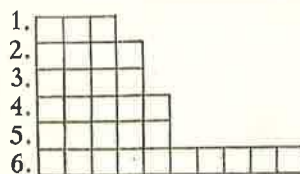
up [ʌp] = în sus
down [daun] = în jos

in [in] = înăuntru

out [aut] = în afară
about [ə'baʊt] = (aici) prin,
în toate direcțiile
by [bai] = (aici) cite



2. What Are They?



1. We usually go to school by it.
2. You can travel by it only in Bucharest.
3. It is slower than the bus.
4. The travel takes a longer time but you can see a lot of things.
5. It is faster than the train.
6. It has two long trolleys.



3. Clementine

Quickly



Light she was and like a fairy,
And her shoes were number nine,
Herring-boxes without topses
Sandals were for Clementine.

5. Lesson Five

The Fifth (5th) Lesson

1. Repeat the words after your teacher. Then read them.

(/ _)	(/ _ (_)
season [ˈsiːzn]	January [ˈdʒænjuəri]
ready [ˈredi]	February [ˈfebruəri]
winter [ˈwɪntə]	somebody [ˈsʌmbədi]
coloured [ˈkɒləd]	anybody [ˈeniːbɒdi]
April [ˈeɪprɪl]	skating-rink [ˈskeɪtɪŋ rɪŋk]
August [ˈɔːɡəst]	difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt]
(_ / _)	[w] [s] -[θ]
September [sepˈtembə]	win [wɪn] start [stɑːt] month [mʌnθ]
October [ɒkˈtəʊbə]	swim [swɪm] skate [skeɪt] the fifth [fɪfθ]
November [nəʊˈvembə]	warm [wɔːm] snow [snəʊ]
December [diˈsembə]	

2. Listen to your teacher. Say one or two.

Examples:

somebody	important
One	Two

January, February, November, December, coloured, begin, April, winter, August, repeat, important, anybody, October, season, skating-rink, behind.

3. Look at the pictures and read :



In spring there are many flowers in the fields and children like to pick them. The spring months are March, April and May. The weather is warm in spring.



Children go to the seaside in summer. There they swim in the Black Sea. They are on holiday in June, July and August.



Autumn is an important season. People pick the ripe fruit and vegetables in September, October and November.



The winter months are **December, January and February**. In winter children play with **snow**, go skiing in the mountains or skate on the skating rink.

4. a) What season is it?

1. The weather is warm and there are many flowers in the fields.
2. It rains very much and the fruit are ripe.
3. The weather is hot and the pupils are on holiday.
4. The weather is very cold and it snows a lot.

b) What month is it?

1. School begins in
2. School is over in
3. New Year's Eve is in
4. The winter holidays are over in
5. Workers' day is in
6. Romania's national holiday is in
- 7 ... is the shortest month of the year.
8. ... is the hottest month of the year.

5. Repeat the dialogue and learn it :

1

Teacher : What do you like to do in winter?

2

Paul : I like to skate on the skating-rink.

Practise with :

1

in spring
in summer
in autumn
in winter

2

play in the fields .
swim in the river
pick fruit in the orchard
go skiing in the mountains

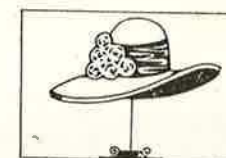
6. Look at the pictures and read :



The first hat ...



The second hat ...



The third hat ...

The first hat is beautiful.

The second hat is **more beautiful** than the first.

The third hat is **the most beautiful** of all.

Remember !

many	— more	— the most
beautiful	— more beautiful	— the most beautiful
interesting	— more interesting	— the most interesting
important	— more important	— the most important



Adjectivele lungi, alcătuite din mai multe silabe, formează gradele de comparație — comparativul și superlativul — prin adăugarea cuvintelor *more* și *the most*.

Gradul Pozitiv: *Exercise One is difficult.*

Comparativ: *Exercise Two is more difficult than Exercise One.*

Superlativ: *Exercise Three is the most difficult of all.*

7. Look at this:

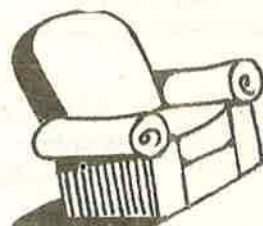
this / important town / in the country.

This is **the most important** town in the country.

1. this / important exercise / of all
2. this / interesting museum / in the town
3. this / comfortable armchair / in the house
4. this / beautiful woman / in the room
5. this / difficult problem / of all
6. this / useful dictionary / in the library

8. Make sentences about these pictures. Use:

comfortable big
beautiful long



9. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut):

We'll 'have a talk.
You must 'answer my
questions.
We are ready to 'start.
It's a 'beautiful 'season.
The 'weather is 'hot.

We 'go to the 'seaside.
We 'can 'swim in the 'sea.
They 'go to the 'mountains.
They can 'ski in the 'mountains.
I 'skate on the 'skating-rink.



The Four Seasons

Teacher: We're going to have a talk about the seasons and the weather today, children. Let's see who will give the best answer. Are you ready to start?

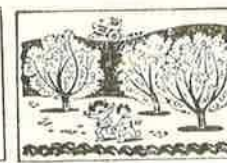
Pupils: Yes, we are.

Teacher: All right. What are the months of the year?

Victor: The months of the year are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

Teacher: What are the four seasons?

Victor: The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter.



Teacher: Which season do you like best and why?

Victor: I like summer best. I think it's the most beautiful season of the year. The weather is hot and we have our summer holidays. Some children go to the mountains where they go on trips every day. Other children go to the seaside. There they swim in the Black Sea.

Dan: I like winter best. The weather is cold but there is a lot of snow and we can ski in the mountains or skate on the skating-rink. We have lots of fun during the winter holidays.

Teacher: What about autumn? Who likes autumn best?

George: I do. I think it's the most important season of the year.

Dan: Of course you do. We all know you like fruit and vegetables. You can eat a lot of fruit and vegetables in autumn. They are all ripe and good to eat, aren't they?

Teacher: Stop it, Dan. George is right. Autumn is beautiful and interesting: it is the season of good crops and of beautifully coloured leaves. What about spring? Does anybody like spring?

George: I know somebody in our class who likes spring, teacher. Paul does.

Paul: That's right. I like spring very much. And do you know why? The weather is warm, the trees and the grass are green and we pick lots of flowers in the fields.

Dan: Which is the best answer, teacher?

Teacher: Well, it's difficult to say. All your answers are very good, children. Now let's read the lesson.

Exercises

A. Read these sentences and correct them:

1. The winter months are March, April and May.
2. The summer months are September, October and November.

3. We skate in summer.
4. We swim in the sea in December.
5. The weather is hot in autumn.
6. The trees are yellow in spring.
7. January is the shortest month of the year.
8. The days are short and the nights are long in summer.

B. Answer these questions :

1. What are the pupils going to do today?
2. What are the months of the year?
3. What are the four seasons?
4. Which season does Victor like best? Why?
5. Which season does Dan like best? Why?
6. Which season does George like best and why?
7. Why does Peter like spring best?
8. What about you? Which season do you like best? Can you say why?

Now can you ask the other children the teacher's questions?



C. Look at the pictures and make sentences about the four seasons. Use the words :



In spring :

The weather — *warm*
The grass, trees — *green*
Flowers — *fields*
Children — *pick flowers*



In autumn :

The weather — *cold*
It — *rains*
The fruit, vegetables — *ripe*
People — *pick fruit, vegetables*
The leaves — *beautifully coloured*
School — *begins*



In summer :

The weather — *hot*
The days — *long*
The nights — *short*
The children — *on holiday*
They — *swim, play*



In winter :

The weather — *very cold*
The days — *short*
The nights — *long*
It — *snows*
The children — *ski, skate, play*



D. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it: Then write it down in your notebooks.

1 2
Dan: My sister is very beautiful.

1 2
Victor: I think my sister is more beautiful than yours.

1 2
Dan: Well, I'm sure my sister is the most beautiful of all.

Practise with:

1 2
book — interesting
lesson — important
exercise — difficult
chair — comfortable
dictionary — useful



1. What Is She Doing?

George: Tom, what is Mary doing now?

Dan: Well, if the ice is thick, she is skating. But if the ice is thin, she is swimming.

2. A Part of Romania

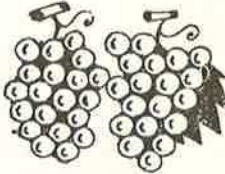
The first letters of the missing words make the English name of an important part of Romania:

1. January is the first ... of the year.
2. Grandfather is not young. He is ...
3. The trees have beautifully coloured ... in autumn.
4. This is a winter month. It is ...
5. This month comes after July. It is ...
6. We can eat many fruit and ... in autumn.
7. We like this book. It is very ...
8. This season comes after summer. It is ...

ice [ais] = gheață
thick [θik] = gros
missing ['misiŋ] = care lipsesc
part [pa:t] = parte

REVISION I

1. Choose the right word:

 1) It is eating a... a) carrot. b) tomato c) potato.	 2) It is ... of the car. a) under b) behind c) in front of	 9) In summer we... a) ski. b) skate. c) swim.
 4) They are in the... a) garden. b) orchard. c) yard.	 5) He goes to school by... a) bus. b) trolley-bus. c) tube.	 6) Grapes are ripe in... a) autumn. b) winter. c) spring.

2. What are these?

a) Things in the house:

1. We sleep in it.
2. We sit on it.
3. We put our school things in it.
4. It rings in the morning and we get up.
5. We eat on it.

b) Things in town and in the country:

6. You can travel by it only in Bucharest.
7. It travels very fast from one place to another.

8. Fruit-trees grow there.
9. We grow vegetables there.
10. Children skate on it.

c) Things about Geography:

11. The Danube flows into it.
12. They are the highest mountains in Romania.
13. Bucharest is in the middle of them.
14. There are four of them: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
15. There are twelve of them in every year.

3. Complete with the right adjective:

1. I can't do this exercise. It is too ...
2. You can swim in the sea, the water is very ...
3. I always wear my coat when the weather is ...
4. The bus is more ... than the tram.
5. The Carpathians are very ... They are the highest mountains in Romania.
6. Grapes are ... in autumn and then we pick them.
7. We are in a hurry when we are ...
8. You can sit there. That armchair is very large and ...
9. There are a lot of books in my bag. It is ... of books.
10. He can't come to school today because he isn't very well. He is ... and must go to hospital.

4. a) Make sentences about these animals. Use:

fat	—	thin
tall	—	short
old	—	young
big	—	small
beautiful interesting		

Example:

Felix is bigger than Pussy, but Tom is the biggest of all.



Tom



Pussy



Felix

b) Make sentences about these armchairs. Use :

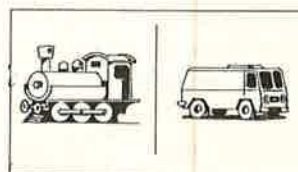
big—small
beautiful
comfortable
interesting

Example: Mother's armchair is **more beautiful than** Father's,
but Nick's armchair is **the most beautiful of all**.



Father's armchair ... Mother's armchair ... Nick's armchair ...

c) What about these toys?



The toy-horse ... The toy-train ... The toy-car ...

5. Look at this:

read	
a) I read <i>EVERY DAY</i> .	
b) I'm reading <i>NOW</i> .	
c) I'll read <i>TOMORROW</i> .	

Now do the same with these verbs:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) play | 6) walk in the park |
| 2) go to school | 7) meet my friends |
| 3) watch TV | 8) do my homework |
| 4) listen to music | 9) talk to my friend |
| 5) help mother | 10) work hard |

6. Complete with:

every	day	now today	tomorrow
	morning afternoon evening		next { week Sunday year

- 1) We have breakfast ...
- 2) We are doing a Grammar exercise ...
- 3) It is (not) raining ...
- 4) The pupil on duty cleans the classroom ...
- 5) We'll go to the cinema ...
- 6) They'll plant trees ...
- 7) Father reads the newspaper ...
- 8) I watch TV ...
- 9) The lesson is beginning ...
- 10) We go to school ...
- 11) I'll see my grandparents ...
- 12) We are listening to the teacher ...

7. Put the verbs in the right form. Use the *Present Simple* or *Continuous* or the *Future*.

Examples:

It (<i>rain</i>) today.	It is raining today.
It (<i>snow</i>) here every winter.	It snows here every winter.
I (<i>learn</i>) to skate next year.	I'll learn to skate next year.

1. Mother (*cook*) now.
2. He (*tell*) a funny story now.
3. I (*walk*) to school every day.
4. You (*skate*) tomorrow.
5. We (*swim*) in the sea next summer.
6. They (*ski*) in the mountains every winter.
7. She (*come*) today.
8. You (*find*) her here tomorrow.
9. The teacher (*point*) to the map now.
10. We (*talk*) about it next week.
11. I (*learn*) a new song today.
12. We (*do*) our homework every day.

8. Let's remember :

Simple Future

Going to Future

I				I am	
You				You are	
He				He is	
We				We	
You				You are	
They				They	
	will	read	=		going to read
	'll	tomorrow.			tomorrow.

Now do this :

I'll see him tomorrow.

I'm going to see him tomorrow.

1. I'll talk to him tomorrow.
2. We'll play tennis on Sunday.
3. The children will work on the school plot next week.
4. Mother will cook tomorrow morning.
5. They'll visit a factory next week.
6. Grandfather will leave next Monday.
7. We'll wash our uniforms on Saturday.
8. He'll come back next month.
9. We'll help them again next week.
10. I'll speak to him tomorrow evening.



Pink is Her Favourite Colour!

- Doris:** You're working hard, Dan. What are you doing?
Dan: I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer, please, Doris.
Doris: Which hammer? This one?
Dan: No, not that one. The big one.
Doris: Here you are.
Dan: Thanks, Doris.
Doris: What are you going to do now, Dan?
Dan: I'm going to paint the bookcase.
Doris: What colour are you going to paint it?
Dan: I'm going to paint it pink.
Doris: Pink! That's a funny colour to paint a bookcase, isn't it?
Dan: This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my aunt Martha. And pink is her favourite colour.

Here you are! = Pofitim!
 to paint [peint] = a vopsi, a picta
 pink [piŋk] = roz
 favourite [feivrit] = preferat

6. Lesson Six

The Sixth (6th) Lesson

1. Repeat after your teacher, then read the new words :

[d]	[w]
yesterday ['jestədi]	I was ['ai wəz]
spend [spend]	we were ['wi 'we]
could [kud]	last week ['laist 'wi:k]
during ['djuəriŋ]	always ['ɔ:lweɪz]
	[s]
	snow [snəʊ]
	snowman ['snəʊmən]
	skate [skeɪt]
	skating rink ['skeɪtɪŋ rɪŋ]
	the sixth [sɪksθ]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences :



It is Monday today. It was Sunday yesterday.

Dan is at school.



Dan was at home yesterday.



It is December this month.

The children are in the mountains.



It was November last month.
 The children were in town last month.

3. Read and learn :

The Verb 'to be'

Past Tense (Timpul trecut)

I	was wasn't	ill	yesterday.
He		well	yesterday morning.
She		absent	yesterday afternoon.
It		tired	
		busy	
We	were weren't	at home	last night.
		at the seaside	last Sunday.
You		in town	last week.
		in the mountains	last month.
They		on holiday	last year.
		on a trip	

4. Look at this :

I am busy today.

I was busy yesterday, too.

Now do the same :

- 1) I am tired today.
- 2) Father is busy today.
- 3) Mary is ill today.
- 4) She is absent today.
- 5) I am happy today.
- 6) Dan is late today.
- 7) The teacher is early today.
- 8) I am well today.

5. Put in the plural.

Example:

He was at the cinema last week.

They were at the cinema, too.

1. She was at home last night.
2. He was at the theatre last Sunday.
3. The teacher was at school yesterday.
4. Victor was at the cinema yesterday morning.
5. Mary was at the museum yesterday afternoon.
6. Tom was in the library yesterday.
7. She was in the country last winter.
8. He was at the seaside last summer.

6. Ask questions and give short answers.

Examples: a)

He was at home last night. (Yes).

A: Was he at home last night?

B: Yes, he was.

b)

They were at the cinema yesterday afternoon. (No)

A: Were they at the cinema yesterday afternoon?

B: No, they weren't.

1. She was at the cinema yesterday. (No)
2. He was in hospital last week. (Yes)
3. They were in town yesterday morning. (Yes)
4. Mother was at home yesterday afternoon. (No)
5. Father was at work yesterday evening. (Yes)
6. They were in the park last Monday. (No)
7. The children were in the street yesterday morning. (Yes)
8. Tom was in the orchard last Sunday. (Yes)
9. Mary was in the garden yesterday afternoon. (No)
10. They were in the fields last spring. (No).

7. Make questions and answers.

Example:

Where was the man yesterday?

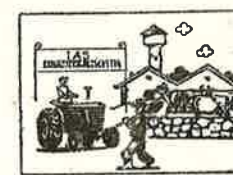
He was in the orchard.



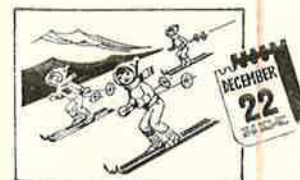
1. the man | in the orchard



2. the children | in the vegetable garden



3. the farmer | on the farm



4. the children | in the mountains



5. they | at the seaside



6. Victor | on a trip



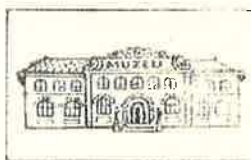
7. Uncle George / in the country

Where was he yesterday?

He was { at...
in...
on... }

Where were they yesterday?

They were { at...
in...
on... }



8. Dan / at the museum



9. Dan and Doris / in the library



10. the pupils / in the workshop



11. Grandmother / at the theatre

8. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (Books shut) :

The 'winter 'holidays are 'over.
They 'want to 'talk 'about them.
She 'usually 'goes to the 'country.
She 'spends her 'holidays 'there.
There 'wasn't much 'snow in 'Bucharest.
There 'was some 'snow in the 'mountains.
I 'couldn't 'skate last 'year.



Back From the Holidays

It is January and the winter holidays are over. The children are at school again. They all want to talk about their holidays.

Alice: Where were you, George? Were you in town?

George: No, I wasn't. I was in the country at my grandparents. I never spend my winter holidays at home. I always go to the country.

Alice: Was the weather fine there?

George: Yes, it was. There was a lot of snow, too. I could make a big snowman on New Year's Eve.



Alice: What about you, Victor? Where were you during the holidays? Were you in the country?

Victor: No, I wasn't. I was on a trip in the mountains. I usually spend my winter holidays in the mountains.

Alice: Could you ski there?

Victor: Yes, I could. There was a lot of snow in the mountains and I could ski every day.

Alice: And you, Doris? Where were you during the holidays?

Doris: I was in Braşov at my uncle's. I always spend my winter holidays there. There wasn't much snow in Braşov but I could skate on the skating-rink.

Alice: Can you skate, Doris?

Doris: Yes, I can, but I couldn't last year.

What about you? Where were you during the winter holidays?

Exercises

A. Look at this :

I can ski this year.

I could ski last year, too.

Now do the same :

1. He can skate this year.
2. She can ski this year.
3. We can swim this year.
4. They can play tennis this year.
5. I can speak English this year.
6. You can play football this year.

B. Ask questions and give true answers. Use *could*.

Example:

ski

A: Could you ski last year?

B: Yes, I could / No, I couldn't.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. skate | 3. play tennis | 5. speak English |
| 2. swim | 4. play football | 6. speak German |

C. Answer these questions:

- Where are the children now?
- What do they want to talk about?
- Where was George?
- What was the weather like in the country?
- What could he make on New Year's Eve?
- Where was Victor?
- What could he do in the mountains?
- Where was Doris during the winter holidays?
- What could she do there?
- Where were you during the winter holidays?



D. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

Teacher: Where do you usually spend your winter holidays?

1

Alice: I usually spend them *in the mountains*.

Teacher: Were you there last year?

Alice: Yes, I was.

Teacher: What could you do there?

2

Alice: I could *skate* there.

Practise with:

1

in the country
at my grandparents'
in Bucharest
at home

2

ski
play with snow
make a snowman

E. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *could* / *couldn't* + verb:



1. The snow was good last year. They ... every day.



2. The water was not very cold last summer. The children ... in the sea.



3. The fruit were ripe in September. The children ... them.



4. School was over in December. We ... on a trip to the mountains.



5. The weather was warm last spring. The children ... flowers in the field every day.



6. Tom was ill last week, so he ... football.

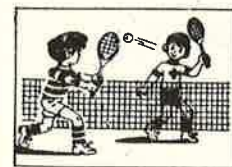


He } could	+ verb +	yesterday
They }		last week
He } couldn't		last month
They }		last year



7. The boy ... because he had a scarf over his eyes.

8. It was Sunday yesterday, so the children ... on the skating-rink.



9. The weather was fine yesterday. They ... tennis.



Dan had a good pen yesterday, so he ... a letter to his Grandmother.



10. The baby was too little last year. He ...



F Complete these sentences with the right words from the text :

- 1) George was in the ... at his grandparents'.
- 2) He usually spends his ... there.
- 3) He could make a big ... on New Year's Eve.
- 4) There was a lot of ... in the country.
- 5) Victor was in the ... with his parents.
- 6) He could ... there.
- 7) Doris could skate on the ...
- 8) She couldn't skate last ...



1. On the Bus

Three old men were on a bus together. There were many people on the bus. The three men couldn't hear each other.

"It's windy, isn't it?" said one of them.

"No, it isn't Wednesday, it's Thursday", said the second.

"Yes, I'm thirsty, too. Let's get off and have a drink," said the third man.

together [tu'geðə] = împreună

each other ['i:tʃ' ʌðə] = unul pe altul

it's windy ['its'windi] = bate vântul

to get off ['get'ɒf] = a coborî (din autobuz)

2. Match These to Make Words:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1) sea | a) bus | 5) some | e) work |
| 2) trolley | b) side | 6) snow | f) rink |
| 3) book | c) case | 7) skating | g) clock |
| 4) home | d) thing | 8) alarm | h) man |

7. Lesson Seven

The Seventh (7th) Lesson

PART A

1. Repeat the new words after your teacher and read them:

madam [ˈmædəm]	lunch [ˈlʌntʃ]
salad [ˈsæləd]	lovely [ˈlʌvli]
after that [ˈɑːftəˈðæt]	
they had lunch [ˈhæd ˈlʌntʃ]	
they sat down [ˈsæt ˈdaʊn]	
meal [mi:l]	steak [steɪk]
piece [pi:s]	waiter [ˈweɪtə]
icecream [ˈaɪskri:m]	potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ]
	laid the table [ˈleɪd ðə ˈteɪbl]
try [traɪ]	some [sʌm]
I'd like [aɪd ˈlaɪk]	soup [su:p]
	sir [sɜː]
	said [sed]
	cook [kʊk]
	cake [keɪk]
	quick [kwɪk]
	asked [ɑːskt]

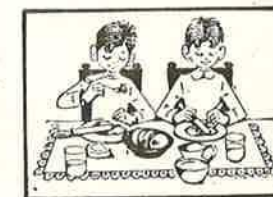
2. Look at the pictures and read:



1. Dan had a quick breakfast yesterday. He had a glass of milk and some bread and butter.



2. At noon yesterday, Dan sat at table and had lunch. He had soup first.



3. The boys had lunch together yesterday. They had steak and potatoes. The food was very nice.



4. The Pop family had lunch together last Sunday.

First they had some **soup** and some **steak**. Then father **had** a big **cake**. Dan and Doris had **icecream** and mother **had** a cup of **tea**.

3. Repeat the dialogue after your teacher and learn it:

Waiter: What would you like, sir?

1

Father: I would like some **chicken**.

Waiter: Would you like anything else?

2

Father: Oh, yes, I'd like some **vegetables**.

Practise with:

1

soup
steak
tea
cake
apples
plums

2

cabbage
tomatoes
potatoes
salad
bread and butter
icecream
pears
grapes

4. Read:

The verb TO HAVE. The Past Tense. (*Timpul trecut*)

I	had some	red flowers	yesterday. last week.
You		ripe plums	
He			
She			
It	hadn't any	fresh tomatoes	two minutes ago. an hour ago. three days ago. four months ago. a year ago.
We		good books	
You		funny pictures	
They		interesting toys	

5. Look at these examples:

a)

I have a funny toy now. (*a month ago*)

I had it a month ago, too.

b)

We have some nice pictures now. (*an hour ago*)

We **had** them an hour ago, too.

Now do the same:

1. They have a red car now. (*a year ago*)
2. She has a little dog. (*two weeks ago*)
3. They have many friends now. (*a year ago*)
4. They have a big school now. (*three years ago*)
5. We have some nice toys now. (*a month ago*)
6. I have a new toy-car now. (*three days ago*)
7. They have a toy-train now. (*four months ago*)
8. You have some ripe apples. (*an hour ago*)

6. What lessons had they last week?

Example: On Monday, they had the Geography lesson.



1) On Monday /
Geography



2) On Tuesday /
Grammar



3) On Wednesday /
Music



4) On Thursday /
Romanian



5) On Friday / En-
glish

7. Look at this:



Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
She had some books.	Had she any books?	No, she hadn't. She hadn't any books.

Now put in the negative :

Examples: They had some carrots. (*onions*)

They **hadn't** any onions.

1. They had some butter. (*bread*).
2. I had some cakes. (*icecreams*).
3. They had some apples. (*pears*).
4. She had some onions. (*cabbages*).
5. I had some nuts. (*plums*).
6. They had some fruit. (*vegetables*).
7. You had some chicken. (*steak*).
8. They had some tomatoes. (*potatoes*).
9. We had some milk. (*tea*).
10. She had some glasses. (*cups*).

8. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (*Books shut*):

'Would you 'like *soup*?
'Do you 'want *chicken*?
'Do you 'like the *steak*?
'Is the 'food, *nice*?
'What do you 'want?
'What would you 'like?
'What are you going to 'have?



Lunch

Yesterday was Sunday. Dan and Doris were busy in the kitchen all morning. Doris was the "cook" and Dan was her help.

At noon lunch was ready. Doris laid the table for lunch and then sat at table. Mother and father sat at table, too. Dan was the "waiter" now. He asked mother:

"May I take your order, madam? Would you like to begin with soup?"

"No, thank you. I don't want any soup. I'd like to try some steak", mother said. "And some potatoes and vegetables to go with it."

"And you, what would *you* like, sir?" the little "waiter" asked father.

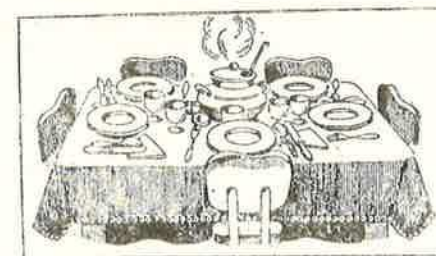
"I'd like some steak, too, please."

"Would you like anything else, sir?"

"Some tomato salad, please."

"What about you, Doris? What are *you* going to have?"

"I'd like some soup first," Doris said. "And then a piece of steak, potatoes and some tomato salad."



So father and mother had some steak. Dan and Doris had soup first, and then steak. After that they all had cakes and icecreams.

"Yum! Yum!" Dan said.

"Was the food nice?" Doris asked.

"Yes, thank you", father said. "It was a lovely meal."

"You are a very good cook, Doris, and you are a very good waiter," Dan. Thank you for your help, children," mother said.

Exercises

A. Read what is correct.

1. Yesterday was ...
a) *Saturday*.
b) *Sunday*.
c) *Monday*.
2. The children were busy in the kitchen ...
a) *in the morning*.
b) *in the afternoon*.
c) *in the evening*.
3. Doris was the ... and Dan was her help.
a) *doctor*
b) *teacher*
c) *cook*
4. Doris laid the table for:
a) *breakfast*.
b) *lunch*.
c) *dinner*.
5. Mother had ...
a) *soup*.
b) *chicken*.
c) *steak*.
6. Father had some ... with the steak.
a) *tomato salad*
b) *potatoes*
c) *cabbage*
7. After that they all had ...
a) *apples and pears*.
b) *cakes and icecreams*.
c) *tea and milk*.
8. Father said: ...
a) *"The food was very nice."*
b) *"The cakes were too big."*
c) *"It was a lovely meal."*

B. Look at the pictures and make sentences :

Example:

1. apples in their hands/pears

They had apples in their hands.
They hadn't any pears.



1. apples in their hands / pears



2. fruit trees in their orchard / vegetables



3. vegetables on their school plot / flowers



4. books in their hands / notebooks

He { had some ... } yesterday
They { hadn't any ... }



5. schoolbags in their hands / toys



6. snowballs in their hands / balls



7. flowers in their hands / vegetables



8. notebooks on their desks / books



C. Complete these sentences to tell the text :

1. Yesterday was
2. The children were busy in the kitchen
3. Doris was the ... and Dan was her
4. At noon Doris laid the table for
5. The family sat down at the
6. They had ... together.
7. Mother had some steak and some ... and ... to go with it.
8. Father had ... and tomato

9. Doris had some ... first.
10. After that, they all had ... and
11. The ... was very nice.
12. It was a lovely ...

D. Act the dialogue in the text.



E. Put in some or any:

1. Mother had ... milk.
She hadn't ... tea.
2. The children hadn't ... cakes.
They had ... icecreams.
3. Mary had ... flowers in her hand.
Had Peter ... flowers in his hand?
No, he hadn't ... flowers.
He had ... books.
4. Father had ... grapes in his hand.
Had mother ... grapes?
Yes, she had ...
5. Mary had ... nuts in her schoolbag.
Had you ... nuts in your schoolbag?
Yes, I had ...
Tom hadn't He had ... plums.
6. Had the teacher ... coloured pencils in her bag?
No, she hadn't ...
She had ... black pencils.

F. Complete the family.* Use:

mother, grandmother, grandparents, daughter, sister, children.

Mr. Pop	Mrs. Pop
Father	?

Mr. and Mrs. Pop
parents

Dan	Doris
Son	?

Dan and Doris
?

Dan	Doris
brother	?

Old Mr. Pop	Old Mrs. Pop
grand- father	?

Old Mr. Pop and Mrs. Pop
?

PART B

1. Repeat after your teacher :

(- - -)	(- - - -)
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ]	arrive [ə'raɪv]
party ['pa:ti]	another [ə'nʌðə]
ruler ['ru:lə]	already [ɔ:l'redi]
quickly ['kwɪkli]	
colour ['kʌlə]	[a:]
yellow ['jeləu]	laugh [lɑ:f]
paper ['peɪpə]	the last [ðə 'la:st]
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb]	party ['pa:ti]
suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs]	
football ['fʊtbɔ:l]	[r]
	round [raʊnd]
	ruler ['ru:lə]
	brown [braʊn]
	dictionary ['dɪkʃənri]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



1. The pupil on duty **cleans** the teacher's desk every day. He **cleaned** the teacher's desk **yesterday**, too.

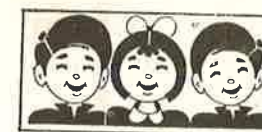


2. The children **play** in the schoolyard every day. They **played** in the schoolyard **yesterday**, too.



3. Dan usually **arrives** at school early, but **yesterday** he **arrived** at school late. The teacher was already in the classroom.

4. Children **laugh** and have fun when they are together. They **laughed** a lot at Dan's **birthday party** last week.



3. Remember !

The Present Tense (*Timpul prezent*) **The Past Tense** (*Timpul trecut*)

I	work	every day.
You		
We		
They		
He	works	
She		
It		

I	worked	yesterday.
You		
We		
They		
He		
She		
It		



Timpul trecut (Past Tense) la verbele regulate se formează adăugînd terminația **-ed** la infinitivul verbului: *It rain + ed yesterday.*

Atenție la ortografia verbelor regulate la Past Tense :

1) -y după vocală:	-y după consoană :
<i>play — played</i>	<i>copy — copied</i>
	<i>hurry — hurried</i>
	<i>try — tried</i>
2) Consoană după vocală lungă	Consoană după vocală scurtă
<i>clean — cleaned</i>	<i>stop — stopped</i>
	<i>travel — travelled</i>

4. Repeat after your teacher :

[t]

ask — asked
brush — brushed
cook — cooked
dress — dressed
help — helped

knock — knocked
laugh — laughed
like — liked
look — looked
pick — picked

stop — stopped
talk — talked
thank — thanked
walk — walked
wash — washed

watch — watched
work — worked

[d]
answer — answered
arrive — arrived
clean — cleaned
copy — copied
hurry — hurried
learn — learned
listen — listened
live — lived

love — loved
open — opened
play — played
rain — rained
remember — remembered
ski — skied
snow — snowed
travel — travelled
try — tried
use — used

[id]
complete — completed
plant — planted
point — pointed
recite — recited
repeat — repeated
shout — shouted
skate — skated
wait — waited
want — wanted

5. Look at this :

I work hard every day.

I worked hard yesterday, too.

Now do the same:

1. I wash every day.
2. I clean my desk every day.
3. I open the window every day.
4. I hurry to school every day.
5. I arrive at school early every day.
6. I learn something new every day.
7. I copy the lesson every day.
8. I repeat the new words every day.
9. I answer the teacher's questions every day.
10. I wait for my friends every day.
11. I play football every day.
12. I walk in the park every day.

6. Look at the pictures and say what was Dan's programme on Sunday.

Example: He washed in the morning.



1) wash



2) brush/his teeth



3) dress/in a hurry



4) help / mother



5) pick / apples



6) talk / to grand-mother



7) play / with his friends



8) listen / to music



9) watch / TV

7. Repeat after your teacher :

He 'had a 'birthday 'party. They 'had some 'presents.
There 'was a 'dictionary 'in it. The 'presents were in 'boxes.
It 'had a 'ruler 'in it. 'Go 'into the 'bedroom.
They 'arrived in the 'evening. 'Look 'in the 'wardrobe.
He 'opened the 'wardrobe. You will 'see 'three 'suitcases.
He 'opened it 'quickly.



Reading, Speaking and Writing Exercises

A. Read this :

Yesterday was Dan's birthday. He had a small birthday party. His friends arrived round six o'clock in the evening. They had some presents for Dan. The presents were in little or in big boxes. One box was very big. There was a dictionary in it. Another one was very long. It had a ruler in it.

Dan's sister had a big red box in her hands. Dan opened it quickly; there was another box in it. This one was blue in colour. He opened the second box and could see another box in it.

Everybody laughed when Dan opened the third box. There were four little yellow boxes in it. In the last one there was a piece of paper which said: "Go into the bedroom. Look in the wardrobe. You will see three suitcases there: a black one, a brown one and a green one. Your birthday present is in one of those."

Dan went into the bedroom. He opened the wardrobe and then the three suitcases. His present was in the last one. Dan was very happy; it was just what he wanted: a beautiful new football!

B. Read what is correct:

1. ... was Dan's birthday.
 - a) *Last week*
 - b) *Yesterday*
 - c) *Last month*
2. His friends arrived round ... in the evening.
 - a) *seven o'clock*
 - b) *six o'clock*
 - c) *five o'clock*
3. They had some ... for Dan.
 - a) *papers*
 - b) *pieces of chalk*
 - c) *presents*
4. The presents were in ...
 - a) *boxes.*
 - b) *bags.*
 - c) *pencil boxes.*
5. A box was very long. It had a ... in it.
 - a) *pencil*
 - b) *ruler*
 - c) *toy-train*
6. Everybody ... when Dan opened the third box.
 - a) *laughed*
 - b) *sat down*
 - c) *said hello*
7. Dan went into the ...
 - a) *bathroom.*
 - b) *kitchen.*
 - c) *bedroom.*
8. He opened the ...
 - a) *window.*
 - b) *wardrobe.*
 - c) *schoolbag.*
9. His sister's present was in a ...
 - a) *suitcase.*
 - b) *box.*
 - c) *bag.*
10. It was a ...
 - a) *tennis ball.*
 - b) *volley-ball.*
 - c) *football.*

C. Talk about these pictures. Use the verbs:

cook, work, answer, walk, wash the dishes, recite, point to, plant, laugh, talk, snow in the Paste Tense:



Mother ...



Father ...



Tom ...



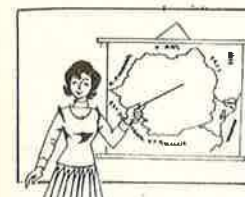
The man ...



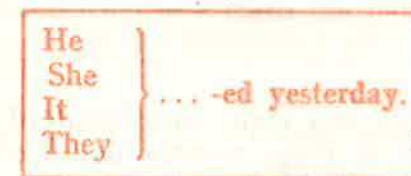
The woman ...



The girl ..



The teacher ...



The farmer ...



The boys ...



The girls ...



It ...

D. Complete the sentences to tell the text:

1. Yesterday was Dan's ...
2. He had a small birthday ...
3. His friends ... in the evening.
4. They had some ... for Dan.
5. The presents were in ...
6. One box was very long. There was a ... in it.
7. Another box was very big. There was a ... in it.
8. Dan's sister had a big red box in her ...
9. Dan ... it quickly.
10. There were other ... in the big red box.
11. In the box there was a piece of ...
12. Dan went into the ...
13. He opened the ...
14. There was his present: a ... !



1. What's the Matter?

Father started to shave.

"OOOh!" he said. "Ow! ow!"

"What's the matter?" mother asked him.

"This brush is not good", answered Father. "I can't shave with it."
 "That's funny," said Peter. "It was good this morning. I washed my bike with it."

to shave [ʃeɪv] = a se bărbieri
 brush [brʌʃ] = perie
 bike [baɪk] = bicicletă

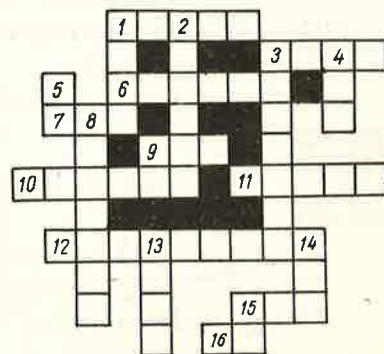
2. Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Mr. Romford is a man. Mrs. Romford is a
3. My brother is three months old. He is my . . . brother.
6. I am his son. He is my
7. This is Mary. . . is a pupil.
9. Go to Mary and give . . . this book.
10. Mary is Tom's
11. Is your . . . a boy or a girl?
12. Mrs. Jones is Ann and Helen's mother. Ann and Helen are her
15. Mrs. Brown is a woman. Mr. Brown is a
16. Tom and I want to go to bed because . . . are tired.

Down

1. Mrs. Romford is Mr. Romford's
2. Mrs. Pop is Tom and Mary's
3. Tom is Mary's
4. Mary is a girl. Peter is a
5. We are hungry. Give . . . some food.
8. Mr. Brown is Mrs. Brown's
9. This is Peter . . . is our friend.
13. Peter is a boy. Mary is a
14. Tom is Mr. Pop's
15. I want to write. Give . . . a pen, please.



New words:

wife [waɪf] = soție
 husband [ˈhʌzbənd] = soț

8. Lesson Eight

The Eighth (8th) Lesson

1. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words :

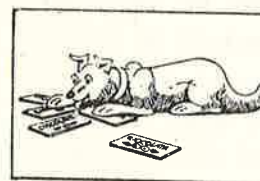
[ɪ -]

bookshop ['bʊkʃɒp]
 outside ['aʊtsaɪd]
 stationer's ['steɪʃnəz]
 coloured ˌkʌləd
 either ['aɪðə]

[n]

need [niːd]
 know [nəʊ]
 anything ['eniθɪŋ]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences :



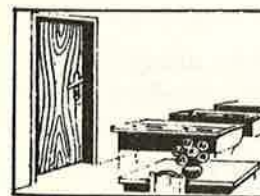
Dan: Did the dog eat chocolate yesterday?
 Doris: Yes, it did.



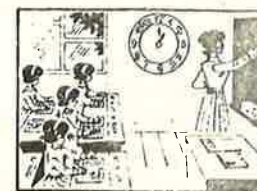
Dan: Did the pig eat chocolate yesterday?
 Doris: No, it didn't.



Dan: Did the pioneers go to the festival hall last Sunday?
 Doris: Yes, they did.



Dan: Did the pioneers go into the classroom last Sunday?
 Doris: No, they didn't.



Victor: Did you have the English lesson an hour ago, Doris?
 Doris: Yes, I did.



Doris: Did you have the Romanian lesson an hour ago, Victor?
 Victor: No, I didn't.

Did	I	work	yesterday?
	you	play	yesterday afternoon?
	he	read	last night?
	she	write	last week?
	we	skate	last year?
	they	ski	
		learn	an hour ago?
		recite	two days ago?
		sing	three weeks ago?

Yes,	I	did.
	you	
	he	
	she	did not.
No,	we	
	they	(didn't)

! Timpul trecut (*Past Tense*) interogativ și negativ se formează cu ajutorul verbului *did* + verbul de conjugat la infinitiv.

Exemplu: Did you skate yesterday?
No, I didn't.
I didn't skate yesterday.

4. Put in the interrogative :

He played.
Did he play?

Example:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. They talked. | 5. It snowed. | 9. You asked. |
| 2. We recited. | 6. He waited. | 10. She worked. |
| 3. They laughed. | 7. She cooked. | 11. He answered. |
| 4. She arrived. | 8. We washed. | 12. They shouted. |

5. Put in the negative :

Example:

They tried.
They didn't try.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. She washed. | 5. It snowed. | 9. She answered. |
| 2. It rained. | 6. He stopped. | 10. He laughed. |
| 3. They helped. | 7. He arrived. | 11. They listened. |
| 4. We skated. | 8. You talked. | 12. It started. |

6. Read and learn the dialogue :

1

Paul: Did you watch TV last night?

Victor: No, I didn't.

Paul: Why not?

2

Victor: Because I was very busy.

Practise with :

1

see a film

play tennis

go to the theatre

go for a walk

listen to music

work in the garden

2

tired

sleepy

7. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (*Books shut*).

'Did he **help** you? (Yes, he **did**)

'Did you **ask** them? (No, I **didn't**)

'Did he **visit** her? Did you **play** tennis?

'Did she **meet** you? Did they **walk** in the park?

'Did they meet them **there**?



At the Bookshop, at the Stationer's

Alice and Victor meet outside the bookshop :

Victor: Hello, Alice.

Alice: Hello, Victor.

Victor: Did you buy anything at the bookshop?

Alice: Yes, I did.

Victor: Did you buy "Song to Romania" by Alecu Russo? You know we need it for our Romanian lesson next week.

Alice: Yes, I did.

Victor: Did you buy anything else?

Alice: No, I didn't.

What about you? What have you got in your hand?

Victor: I've got some notebooks.



- Alice: Did you buy them at the stationer's?
 Victor: Yes, I did.
 Alice: Did you buy coloured pencils, too? We need them for the Maths lesson.
 Victor: No, I didn't.
 Alice: Let's go and buy some. I haven't got any pencils, either.
 Victor: All right. Let's go.

Exercises

A. Answer these questions:

1. Did Alice and Victor meet in the bookshop?
2. Did they meet at the stationer's?
3. Did they meet outside the bookshop?
4. Did Alice buy anything at the bookshop?
5. Did she buy a newspaper?
6. Did he buy a book by Alecu Russo?
7. Did Victor buy anything at the bookshop?
8. Did he buy anything at the stationer's?
9. Did he buy coloured pencils?
10. Did he buy notebooks?
11. What about you? Did you find Alecu Russo's book at the bookshop?
12. Did you buy it?
13. Did your teacher ask you to read this book for the Romanian lesson?
14. Did you like the book?



B. Make questions and give true answers.

Example:

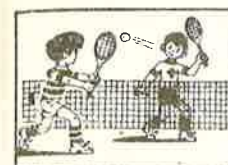
watch TV
A: Did you watch TV yesterday?
B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

1. buy flowers
2. go for a walk
3. play a game
4. swim in the sea
5. make a snowman
6. recite a poem
7. learn a new song
8. arrive at school in time
9. do your homework
10. travel by train

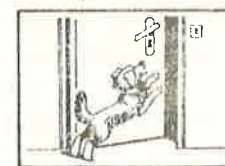
C. Act the dialogue: At the Bookshop, at the Stationer's.

D. Make questions and answers:

Examples: What did they play yesterday?
 They played tennis.



1) play / tennis



2) open / the door



3) clean / the teacher's desk



4) watch / TV



5) plant / trees



6) pick / apples



7) ask / questions



8) cook / the dinner



9) wash / her face



E. Give true answers.

Examples: a)

A: Did you wash your face yesterday morning?
B: Yes, I did. I washed my face yesterday morning.

b)

A: Did you arrive at school late yesterday?

B: No, I didn't. I didn't arrive at school late yesterday.

1. Did you have a big **breakfast** yesterday morning?
2. Did you brush your **teeth** yesterday morning?
3. Did you hurry to school?
4. Did you arrive at school in time?
5. Did you work hard at school?
6. Did you answer the teacher's questions well?
7. Did you play with your friends in the schoolyard?
8. Did you help your mother yesterday afternoon?
9. Did you listen to the radio in the evening?
10. Did you watch TV last night?

F. Write a short dialogue, similar to that on page 97.

9. Lesson Nine

The Ninth (9th) Lesson

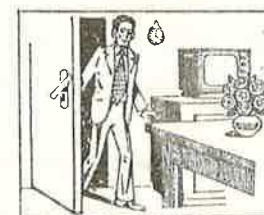
1. Repeat these words after your teacher. Then read them :

[e]	[æ]	[i]
leg [leg]	ran [ræn]	stick [stik]
together [tu'geðə]	began [bi'gæn]	pretty ['priti]
	rang [ræŋ]	
	sang [sæŋ]	
	drank [dræŋk]	
[ei]	[əu]	
face [feis]	nose [nəuz]	
made [meid]	joke [dʒəuk]	
came [keim]	coal [kəul]	
	told [təuld]	
	snow [snəu]	
	snowman ['snəumən]	
	snowball ['snəubɔ:l]	

2. Look at these pictures and read the sentences :



1. The boys **make** their bed every morning. They **made** their bed yesterday morning, too.



2. Father always **comes** home early. Yesterday he **came** home early, too.



3. Dan and Doris **drink** milk every day. They **drank** milk yesterday, too.



4. The English lesson usually **begins** at 2 o'clock. Yesterday it **began** at two o'clock, too.

3. Learn these verbs:



5. The boys **run** in the schoolyard every day. They **ran** in the schoolyard yesterday, too.



6. Our friend Diana **tells** us many jokes. She **told** us funny jokes last week.

Past Tense

have [hæv],	had [hæd],	bad [hæd]
sit [sit],	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
run [rʌn],	ran [ræn],	run [rʌn]
begin [bi'gin],	began [be'gæn],	begun [bi'gʌn]
ring [riŋ],	rang [ræŋ],	rung [rʌŋ]
sing [siŋ],	sang [sæŋ],	sung [sʌŋ]
drink [driŋk],	drank [dræŋk],	drunk [drʌŋk]
make [meik],	made [meid],	made [meid]
come [kʌm],	came [keim],	come [kʌm]
tell [tel],	told [təʊld],	told [təʊld]
say [sei],	said [sed]	said [sed]

4. Complete with the Past Tense form :

run — ran	ring — ?	come — came
begin — ?	have — ?	make — ?
sing — ?	sit — ?	say — ?
drink — ?		tell — ?

5. Remember !

Simple Present
(Prezentul simplu)

Simple Past
(Trecutul simplu)

EVERY DAY		YESTERDAY	
Every	morning afternoon evening	Yesterday	morning afternoon evening
Every	night Monday week month year	Last	night Monday week month year

6. Put in the past :

Examples :

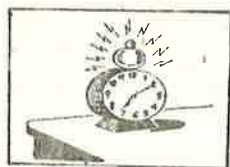
We <i>have</i> English lessons every week.
We had English lessons last week , too.

He <i>comes</i> here every day.
He came here yesterday , too.

- We sing songs every Monday.
- We make a snowman every winter.
- School begins every September.
- The bell rings every morning.
- We have cakes every Sunday.
- They say hello every day.
- They tell stories every evening.
- We run in the park every Sunday.
- We drink tea every morning.
- They come here every summer.
- They sit in the park every afternoon.
- They sell a lot of icecream every summer.

7. What did they do yesterday?

Example: (3) Tom ran to school yesterday.



1) ring / at 7.10



2) make / the bed



3) run / to school



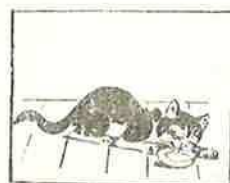
4) sing / songs



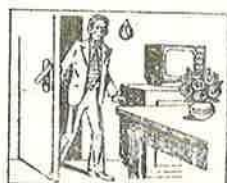
5) have / lunch early



6) sit / on a bench



7) drink / its milk



8) come / home early



9) say / good night



10) pick / flowers



11) tell / a funny joke



12) knock / at the door

8. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut)

'Have you 'got any ,sticks?

'Have you 'got any ,coal?

'Shall I 'answer the ,door?

'Shall I 'open the ,window?

'Did you 'see her on ,Sunday?

'Did you 'talk to them ,yesterday?

'Did you re'member to ,ask them?

'Would you 'like an ,icecream?



The Parts of the Body

It was Tuesday, the ninth of February. It was very cold. The snow was good. Doris and Dan were in the garden.

The two children began to make a snowman together. Then their friends came, too. First they made a big snowball. It was the body and the legs together.

Then they made a small snowball. It was the head.

Then they put the head on the body.

"Have you got any sticks?" Peter asked.

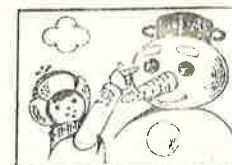
"Yes, I have some," his friend Dan answered.

The two sticks were the snowman's arms.

"Now the face," Alice said. "Have you got any coal to make its eyes?" she asked.

"We haven't got any coal, but Dan has some coloured chalk for its eyes and mouth," Doris answered.

"And I've got a carrot for its nose," Peter said.



The snowman was ready. It was very pretty. The children liked it very much. They ran round and round the snowman and sang songs.

Then it began to snow and they ran into the house where they drank hot tea and told funny jokes.

Exercises

A. Correct what's wrong in these sentences from the text:

- 1) It was January.
- 2) The weather was very hot.
- 3) The children were in the schoolyard.
- 4) They made a small snowball first.
- 5) They put the body on the head.
- 6) The two sticks were the snowman's legs.

- 7) The children used coal for the snowman's eyes, nose and mouth.
- 8) When the snowman was ready, it sat down on a bench.
- 9) When it began to rain, the children ran into the house.
- 10) They drank some cold milk.

B. Answer these questions about the text:

- 1) What season was it?
- 2) What was the weather like?
- 3) Where were the children?
- 4) What did they make together?
- 5) What did they make first?
- 6) What was the small snowball?
- 7) What were the two sticks?
- 8) What did they use for the snowman's eyes, nose and mouth?
- 9) What did the children do when the snowman was ready?
- 10) Where did they run when it began to snow?



C. Give true answers:

- 1) Did you make a snowman last winter?
- 2) Where did you make it?
- 3) Was the snow good?
- 4) Who helped you to make the snowman?
- 5) What did you make first: the head or the body?
- 6) What did you use for the snowman's arms?
- 7) What did you use for its eyes, nose and mouth?
- 8) Was the snowman big or small?
- 9) What did you do when the snowman was ready?
- 10) What was the weather like on that day?

D. Make questions and answers in the Past Tense.

Example: A: Who drank cold water?
B: The boy did.



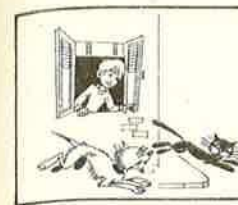
1) *the boy / drink cold water*



2) *Dan and Doris / have breakfast*



3) *the child / make a snowman*



4) *the dog / run after the cat*



5) *the pioneers / sing at the festival*



6) *the girl / ring at the door*



E. Complete the sentences with the right words to tell the story "The Parts of the Body":

- 1) It was winter and the weather was
- 2) The children wanted to make a . . . together.
- 3) First they made a big . . . , which was the body and the legs together.
- 4) The small snowball was the snowman's
- 5) Then the children put the head on the
- 6) The children used two sticks to make the snowman's . . .
- 7) They used some coloured chalk for the snowman's . . . , . . . and
- 8) The children liked the snowman very much because it was very
- 9) They ran round the . . . and sang many
- 10) When it began to snow, they ran into the . . . and drank some hot

F. Look at the pictures on page 105 and tell the story.



1. Crossword Puzzle

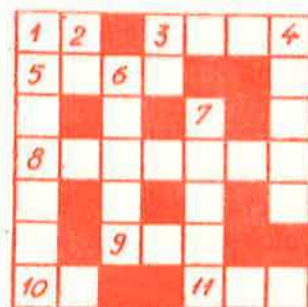
Across

1. He's a pupil and I . . . , too.
3. For lunch we have soup, . . . and potatoes.
5. My . . . is Dan Ionescu.
8. There are 60 . . . in an hour.
9. Yesterday I . . . tea for breakfast.
10. I am 12 years old and . . . is my friend.
11. When you want something, you say, ". . . , please."

1. A horse, a cow, a dog and a cat are
2. A short name for mother is
3. My grandmother is going to tell ... a story.
4. I don't want these books. I want ... over there.
6. September is the name of a
7. I want to be an engineer. I must ... mathematics.

New Words:

- to study ['stadi] = a studia
 — meat [mi:t] = carne



The Tenth (10th) Lesson

1. Repeat the new words after your teacher. Then read and learn them:

[e]	[i:]	
egg [eg]	need [ni:d]	
empty ['empti]	meat [mi:t]	
the tenth [ðə 'tenθ]	cheese [tʃi:z]	
	greengrocer ['gri:ngraʊsə]	
[ə]	[d]	[ʃ]
paper ['peipə]	outside ['aʊtsaɪd]	shop [ʃɒp]
baker ['beɪkə]	dairy ['deəri]	shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ]
butcher ['bʊtʃə]	birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ]	sugar ['ʃʊgə]
grocer ['graʊsə]		

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



This is the **butcher's shop**. You can buy **meat** and **chicken** at the **butcher's**.



This is the **dairy**. You can buy **milk**, **eggs** and **cheese** at the **dairy**.



This is the **baker's shop**. You can buy **bread** and **rolls** here. You cannot buy **meat** at the **baker's**.



This is the **greengrocer's shop**. The **greengrocer** sells **fresh fruit** and **vegetables**.



This is the **grocer's shop**. The **grocer** sells **sugar** and **jam**.

3. Match:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) You can buy bread and cakes ... | a) at the butcher's. |
| 2) You can buy sugar and jam ... | b) at the baker's. |
| 3) You can buy eggs and cheese ... | c) at the grocer's. |
| 4) You can buy meat and chicken ... | d) at the dairy. |
| 5) You can buy fruit and vegetables ... | e) at the greengrocer's. |

4. Learn these verbs :

PAST TENSE

meet [mi:t],	met [met],	met [met]
read [ri:d],	read [red],	read [red]
leave [li:v],	left [left],	left [left]
spend [spend],	spent [spent],	spent [spent]
buy [bai],	bought [bɔ:t],	bought [bɔ:t]
think [θɪŋk],	thought [θɔ:t],	thought [θɔ:t]
sell [sel],	sold [səuld],	sold [səuld]
go [gəʊ],	went [went],	gone [gɒn]
take [teɪk],	took [tuk],	taken ['teɪkən]
write [raɪt],	wrote [rəʊt],	written ['rɪtən]
give [gɪv],	gave [geɪv],	given ['gɪvən]

5. Complete with the past form:

meet — met	run — ran	buy — bought
read — ?	drink — ?	think — ?
say — ?	_____	_____
leave — ?	sit — ?	make — made
go — ?	sing — ?	come — ?
spend — ?	tell — told	give — ?
	sell — ?	
	write — ?	

6. Put in the Past Tense:

Examples:

I *buy* bread every morning.

I **bought** bread yesterday morning, too.

He *sells* a lot of icecream every summer.

He **sold** a lot of icecream last summer, too.

- 1) I read a story every week.
- 2) He writes a book every year.
- 3) They spend a lot of money every summer.
- 4) Mother buys cakes every Saturday.
- 5) The baker sells fresh bread every day.
- 6) I meet them every week.
- 7) They leave for the country every summer.
- 8) I write an exercise every afternoon.
- 9) I think of her every day.
- 10) They take the tram every morning.
- 11) We give them presents every year.
- 12) They drink hot tea every morning.

7. Learn this dialogue:

Teacher: What did you do last night?

1

Angela: I wrote an exercise.

Teacher: And how about Tom?

2

Angela: He read a book.

Practise with: 1

made a cake
met my friend
helped mother
did my homework

2

went for a walk
took the dog out
went to the cinema
answered some questions

8. What did he do yesterday?

Example: 1) He left home at half past twelve.



1) leave home at 12.30

2) go to the park

3) meet his friend



4) come to school late



5) give the teacher a piece of chalk



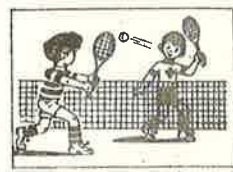
6) write an exercise on the blackboard



7) read the lesson



8) buy something



9) play tennis

9. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut).

She 'took a 'piece of 'paper.

She 'left 'home in a 'hurry.

She 'met her 'friend in the 'street.

She 'bought some 'grapes at the 'greengrocer's.

She 'needed some 'meat.

She 'stopped at the 'butcher's.

She 'went to the 'dairy.

I 'carried them 'home.

She 'needed some 'meat, so she 'stopped at the 'butcher's.

She 'couldn't 'carry them, so she 'gave them to 'me.



Going Shopping

Every Saturday Mother goes shopping. Last Saturday she went shopping, too, as she needed a lot of things for my birthday party.



First she took a piece of paper and wrote down all the things she needed. Then she took two empty shopping bags, some money and left home in a hurry. She took a bus to get to the shops quickly.

The first shop she went to was the baker's where she bought some white bread. She didn't buy any rolls.

Outside the baker's shop mother met her friend Ann and said "Hello" to her. Ann told mother there were fresh fruit and vegetables at the greengrocer's, so mother went there too.

At the greengrocer's she bought some grapes and some tomatoes. She didn't buy any carrots or onions.

Then mother took out her piece of paper and read the other things she wanted to buy. She needed some meat, so she stopped at the butcher's and bought some.

Next, mother went to the dairy as she thought she would like to buy some butter, eggs and cheese.

After that mother went to the grocer's shop. The grocer sold her some sugar, jam and tea.

After all this shopping, the bags were full and mother couldn't carry them, so she gave them to me and I carried them home. We went back home by tram.

Exercises

A. Read what is correct:

- 1) Mother goes shopping every ...
 - a) Sunday.
 - b) Saturday.
 - c) Monday.
- 2) ... Saturday she went shopping, too.
 - a) Last
 - b) Next
 - c) This
- 3) She wrote on a piece of ...
 - a) cake.
 - b) chalk.
 - c) paper.
- 4) She took the ... to get to the shops.
 - a) trolley-bus
 - b) bus
 - c) tram
- 5) At the baker's she bought some ...
 - a) meat.
 - b) butter.
 - c) bread.
- 6) Mother met her ...
 - a) friend.
 - b) son.
 - c) daughter.

- 7) At the greengrocer's she bought some ...
 a) *icecream*.
 b) *tomatoes*.
 c) *sugar*.
- 8) Next, Mother stopped at the butcher's, where she bought some ...
 a) *meat*.
 b) *carrots*.
 c) *cheese*.
- 9) The grocer sold mother some ...
 a) *onions*.
 b) *eggs*.
 c) *sugar*.
- 10) After all the shopping, the bags were ...
 a) *full*.
 b) *empty*.
 c) *dirty*.

B. Answer these questions:

- 1) When does mother go shopping?
- 2) Where did she go last Saturday?
- 3) Why did she go shopping?
- 4) What did she write on a piece of paper?
- 5) What did she take when she went to the shops?
- 6) Where did she go first?
- 7) What did she buy at the baker's?
- 8) Who did she meet outside the baker's shop?
- 9) What did mother buy at the greengrocer's?
- 10) What else did she need?
- 11) Where did she buy some meat?
- 12) Where did mother go next?
- 13) What did the grocer sell her?
- 14) Why couldn't mother carry the bags?
- 15) Who carried the bags home?



C. Answer these questions now:

- 1) Do you often go shopping?
- 2) When do you go shopping?
- 3) Do you walk to the shops or go by bus?
- 4) Are the shops near your house?
- 5) What do you buy
 - at the baker's?
 - at the butcher's?
 - at the grocer's?
 - at the greengrocer's?
 - at the dairy?
- 6) Do you carry your mother's bags when they are full?

D. Make questions and answers:

Example: 1) Where did they go?
 They went to school.



1) go / to school



2) go / to the shops



3) meet / in the street



4) read / at home



5) read / in the class-
room



6) write / on the black-
board



7) come / home



8) walk / in the park



9) sit / on the bench



E. Make questions and answers with these words:

Example:

buy — some meat

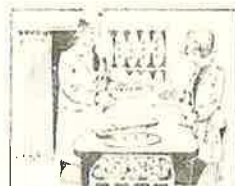
A: What did she buy?

B: She bought some meat.

1. take — some money
2. write — an exercise
3. buy — some jam
4. say — hello
5. tell — some jokes

6. read — a story
7. sell — some vegetables
8. carry — a bag
9. need — a lot of things
10. want — some fruit.

F. Look at these pictures and tell the story "Going shopping":



I Went Shopping

The teacher begins the game. He / She says, "I *went shopping yesterday and bought some apples.*" The pupils must **continue** the game, saying what they bought yesterday. Any pupil who is slow to answer or who repeats the noun is out of the game. The team with the most pupils left in the game wins the game.

to continue [kən'tɪnju:] = a continua

saying ['seɪɪŋ] = spunind

any ['eni] = orice, oricare (în prop. afirmative)

slow [sləʊ] = încet

noun [naʊn] = substantiv

the most [məʊst] = cei mai mulți

11. Lesson Eleven

The Eleventh (11th) Lesson

1. Repeat after your teacher. (*Books shut*)

Then read and learn the new words:

[e]
remember [rɪ'membə]
the eleventh [ði: i'levnθ]

[ɔ:]
hall [hɔ:l]
often ['ɔ:fən]

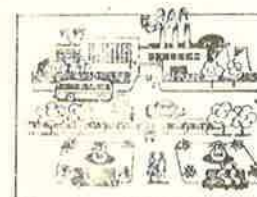
[ə]
tractor ['træktə]
library ['laɪbrəri]
open air theatre ['əʊpnə,θiətə]

[d]
district ['dɪstrɪkt]
modern ['mɒdən]
playground ['pleɪgraʊnd]
industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl]

[t]
most [məʊst]
meeting ['mi:tiŋ]
centre ['sentə]
community [kə'mju:nɪti]

[ʃ]
show [ʃəʊ]
special ['speʃəl]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



There are a lot of factories here. This is the **industrial** district of the town.



There is a new **community centre** in our town. It is big and **modern**.



These children are in the park. They are playing in the **playground**. It is Sunday, March 5th (the fifth), 1984.



It is the 2nd (second) of March, 1984.
The children are in the **library**. They need some books for their Romanian lesson. They have Romanian tomorrow, March 3rd (the third), 1984.

3. Complete these sentences with:

<i>bookshop</i>	<i>district</i>
<i>library</i>	<i>factory</i>
<i>playground</i>	<i>community centre</i>

- Children like to play in the
- There are a lot of books in the school
- There is a large cinema hall in our new
- There are many factories in the industrial . . . of the town.
- They make tractors in this
- You can buy books at the

4a) Read these numbers:

1 one	11 eleven	30 thirty
2	12	31 thirty-one
3 three	13	40
4	14 fourteen	42
5	15	50 fifty
6 six	16	53
7	17 seventeen	60
8	18	64 sixty-four
9 nine	19	70
10	20 twenty	75

4b) Read these years:

Example:

1984
nineteen eighty four

1981	1965	1944	1948	1929
1980	1947	1877	1859	1982
1975	1789	1968	1670	1990

5. Read and write these numbers:

1 one	— the first	— the 1st
2 two	— the second	— the 2nd
3 three	— the third	— the 3rd
4 four	— the fourth	— the 4th
5 five	— the fifth	— the 5th
6 six	— the sixth	— the 6th
7 seven	— the seventh	— the 7th
8 eight	— the eighth	— the 8th
9 nine	— the ninth	— the 9th
10 ten	— the tenth	— the 10th
11 eleven	— the eleventh	— the 11th
12 twelve	— the twelfth	— the 12th
13 thirteen	— the thirteenth	— the 13th
14 fourteen	— the fourteenth	— the 14th
15 fifteen	— the fifteenth	— the 15th
16 sixteen	— the sixteenth	— the 16th
17 seventeen	— the seventeenth	— the 17th
18 eighteen	— the eighteenth	— the 18th
19 nineteen	— the nineteenth	— the 19th
20 twenty	— the twentieth	— the 20th
30 thirty	— the thirtieth	— the 30th
40 forty	— the fortieth	— the 40th
50 fifty	— the fiftieth	— the 50th
60 sixty	— the sixtieth	— the 60th
70 seventy	— the seventieth	— the 70th
80 eighty	— the eightieth	— the 80th
90 ninety	— the ninetieth	— the 90th
100 one hundred	— the one hundredth	— the 100th
21 twenty-one	— the twenty-first	— the 21st
32 thirty-two	— the thirty-second	— the 32nd
43 forty-three	— the forty-third	— the 43rd
54 fifty-four	— the fifty-fourth	— the 54th
65 sixty-five	— the sixty-fifth	— the 65th
76 seventy-six	— the seventy-sixth	— the 76th
87 eighty-seven	— the eighty-seventh	— the 87th
98 ninety-eight	— the ninety-eighth	— the 98th



Numeralul ordinal se formează de la numeralul cardinal + *th*, precedat de articolul *the*:

the + six + th = the sixth

Fac excepție numeralesle 1, 2 și 3:

one — the first
two — the second
three — the third

6. Make sentences about the months of the year.

Example:

January — the first
January is the first month of the year.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. January — the first | 7. July — the seventh |
| 2. February — the second | 8. August — the eighth |
| 3. March — the third | 9. September — the ninth |
| 4. April — the fourth | 10. October — the tenth |
| 5. May — the fifth | 11. November — the eleventh |
| 6. June — the sixth | 12. December — the twelfth |

7. Read these dates.

Example:

3rd March
It's the third of March.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 12th January | 23rd August | 22nd October |
| 30th December | 1st June | 31st July |
| 15th September | 8th March | 5th May |
| 2nd February | 11th April | 3rd November |

8. Answer these questions:

Example:

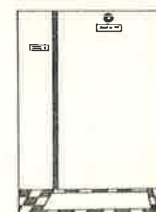
When's the first school-day?
It's on the fifteenth of September.

- When's the first summer day?
- When's the last school-day?
- When is Worker's Day?
- When is Children's Day?
- When is Women's Day?
- When is New Year's Eve?
- When's your birthday?
- When's your mother's birthday?

9. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Who's at the door?
There's **somebody**
at the door.



Who's at the door
now?
There's **nobody** at
the door.
There **isn't anybody**
at the door.



What's on the
desk?
There's **something**
on the desk.

What's on the desk?
There's **nothing** on the desk.
There **isn't anything** on the desk.



Nobody = Not anybody.
Nothing = Not anything.

Folositi:

somebody
something

in propozitii affirmative:

I met somebody an hour ago.

I gave her something.

anybody
anything

in propozitii interrogative:

Did you meet anybody an hour ago?

Did you give her anything?

nobody
not anybody
nothing
not anything

in propozitii negative:

*I met **nobody** an hour ago.
I did not meet **anybody** an hour ago.
I gave her **nothing**.
I did not give her **anything**.*

10. Put in the negative:

Example

There is something on the desk.
There is nothing on the desk.
There isn't anything on the desk.

1. There is something in the shopping-bag.
2. There is somebody in the kitchen.
3. I have something in my hand.
4. I can see something on the desk.
5. I can see somebody in the street.
6. There is somebody outside the butcher's.
7. I can see something in the shop.

11. Put in the interrogative:

Examples:

a)	He bought something an hour ago.
----	---

	Did he buy anything ?
--	------------------------------

b)	They met somebody two days ago.
----	--

	Did they meet anybody ?
--	--------------------------------

1. He wrote something two days ago.
2. She read something last week.
3. They met somebody an hour ago.
4. He told somebody a joke.
5. They drank something a minute ago.
6. He took somebody to the theatre.
7. They bought something two weeks ago.
8. She gave somebody a present.
9. She said something two minutes ago.
10. They played something yesterday afternoon.

12. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut)

Is there **anything** under the table?
No, there isn't **anything** under it.
Is there **anything** **on** the table?
Yes, there's **something** **on** it.



My Town

*It is Sunday, the 7th of April 1987. The children are on holiday.
Dan is visiting his cousin George. He wants to show him some pictures
of his town.*

Dan: Let me show you some pictures of my town.

George: What's this?

Dan: This is the new industrial district. There are a lot of
factories here.

George: Does anyone in your family work in one of these factories?

Dan: Yes, my father does. He works in the tractor factory.
And there is somebody else in my family who works
there. Let me remember. Oh, yes, one of my cousins
does.

George: What about this picture? It shows something very
modern. What is it?

Dan: It's the new community centre. It's big and modern
indeed. It has a beautiful theatre and cinema hall, a
large library and a meeting room.

George: Where do people go shopping?

Dan: This is the shopping
street where most
shops are. I often go
shopping there with
my mother and sister.

George: This picture shows a
large park. Is there
anything special for
children here?

Dan: Yes, there is. There are some playgrounds and an open-
air theatre.

George: These are beautiful pictures indeed. I'd like to come and
visit your town some time.

Dan: Why not come during our next holidays?

George: Fine. I'd love to.



Exercises

A. Correct these sentences from the text:

1. There are a lot of factories in the centre of the town.
2. Dan's father works in the toy-factory.
3. The community centre is old and small.
4. It has a large bookshop.
5. People go shopping in the community centre.
6. There is an open-air cinema in the park.



B. Answer these questions about your town:

1. Do you live in a large or in a small town?
2. Is it old or new?
3. Where is it?
4. Does it lie on a river? On what river?
5. Is it in the mountains? In the middle of fields? Near the Black Sea?
6. Do you live near the centre of the town or near the industrial district?
7. Do you live in a flat or in a house?
8. Where does your father work? What about your mother?
9. Is there a community centre in your town?
10. Is it old or new?
11. What has it in it?
12. Is there a shopping street in your town?
13. What's the name of this street?
14. Where do you play?

C. Remember!

PAST TENSE

speak [spi:k],	spoke [spəuk],	spoken ['spəukn]
write [rait],	wrote [rəut],	written ['ritn]
see [si:],	saw [sə:],	seen [si:n]
do [du:],	did [did],	done [dʌn]
get [get],	got [gɒt],	got [gɒt]
put [put],	put [put],	put [put]

Now put in the past:

see — ?	buy — ?	get — ?
read — ?	drink — ?	write — ?
say — ?	speak — ?	run — ?
give — ?	tell — ?	come — ?
spend — ?	leave — ?	take — ?
make — ?	put — ?	do — ?

D. What did they do yesterday?

Example: 1) The children had their English lesson yesterday.



1) have / their English lesson



2) speak / English



3) read / a Romanian book



4) see / a film



5) get / to school early



6) give / Doris a present



7) buy / a game



8) tell / jokes



9) do / his homework

E. Put in the negative:

Example:

He saw.

He didn't see.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. They bought. | 5. He spoke. | 9. He sang. |
| 2. He came. | 6. They read. | 10. We wrote. |
| 3. It rang. | 7. She went. | 11. They left. |
| 4. She saw. | 8. They met. | 12. He drank. |



F. Look at this:

Somebody = some one
Nobody = no one
Anybody = any one

Now do this exercise:

Example:

There is somebody in the hall.

There is some one in the hall.

- 1) There's nobody here.
- 2) Is there anybody in the room?
- 3) There's somebody in the kitchen.
- 4) They couldn't see anybody in the hall.
- 5) There is somebody in the classroom.
- 6) Is anybody there?

G. Look at the pictures and make sentences:

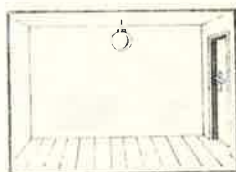
Examples: 1) There is somebody in the park.
There is something in his hand.
There is {nobody / nothing} on the bench.



1)



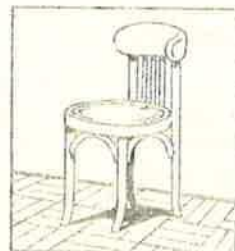
2)



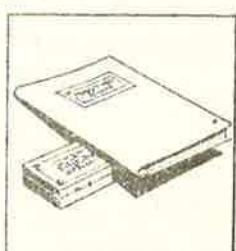
3)



4)



5)



6)



7)



8)



9)



1. The Teacher's Question

One day Victor came home from school and said:

"I was the only pupil able to answer the teacher's question today."

"That's very good. And what was the teacher's question?"

"He asked who broke the classroom window."

able [eibl] = capabil, în stare

2. Find the Sum

The teacher wrote on the blackboard: $23 + 59 =$

"Victor, I want you to find the sum," said the teacher.

"Why me? I didn't lose it," the boy answered.

to lose [lu:z], lost, lost [lost] = a pierde

3. What Did You Do Yesterday?

The pupils are divided into two teams. Each player in a team thinks of a question and then asks a player in the other team, who must answer his question.

e.g., A: Where did you play yesterday afternoon?

B: I played in the park.

C: What did you drink yesterday morning?

D: I drank a cup of tea.

And so on.

Only the correct questions and answers are scored.

divided [di'vaɪdɪd] = împărțiți

player ['pleɪə] = jucător

to score [sko:] = a nota (punctele la joc)

REVISION II

1. Put in :

<i>head</i>	<i>eyes</i>	<i>arm</i>	<i>legs</i>
<i>face</i>	<i>mouth</i>	<i>hand</i>	<i>feet</i>
	<i>teeth</i>		



1. Tom can't see, because he has a scarf over his



2. The woman is carrying a basket on her



3. William has a basket in his



4. He is very tall. He has long



5. The ball is near the boy's



6. Mary is washing her ... now.



7. The girl is brushing her



8. The children are eating. Mary has a piece of bread in her ...



9. The farmer has a hat on his

2. a) Read these antonyms :

<i>green</i>	— <i>ripe</i>	<i>open</i>	— <i>shut</i>
<i>slow</i>	— <i>fast</i>	<i>big, large</i>	— <i>little, small</i>
<i>empty</i>	— <i>full</i>	<i>ill</i>	— <i>well</i>
<i>cold</i>	— <i>warm, hot</i>	<i>black</i>	— <i>white</i>

Now complete with the right word :

- 1) The tube is *fast*. It isn't
- 2) In summer it is *hot*. It isn't
- 3) The elephant is a *big* animal. It isn't
- 4) The windows of the classroom are *open*. They aren't
- 5) *Green* apples are not good to eat. You must eat them when they are
- 6) Blackboards are usually *black*. They are not
- 7) My schoolbag is *full* of books. It is not
- 8) She's in hospital this week, because she is *ill*. She's not

b) Which are the antonyms of these verbs? Find them :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to walk | a) <i>to stand up</i> |
| 2. to sit down | b) <i>to run</i> |
| 3. to open | c) <i>to leave</i> |
| 4. to ask | d) <i>to shut</i> |
| 5. to come | e) <i>to answer</i> |
| 6. to sell | f) <i>to buy</i> |
| 7. to give | g) <i>to take</i> |

3. Complete these sentences :

1. There are twelve ... in a year.
2. Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four ... of the year.
3. In winter we skate on the
4. In summer we can swim in the ... or in
5. The Carpathians are the highest ... in Romania.
6. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are
7. When you buy something, you need
8. He sells fruit and vegetables. He is the
9. You can buy meat at the
10. Romania lies in

4. This is Mrs. Pop's everyday programme. What was her programme yesterday?

7.00 a.m.	— washes
7.15	— has breakfast
7.30	— cleans the house
8.00	— walks to market
10.00	— arrives home
10.15	— cooks lunch
12.00	— the children arrive home
12.30	— Mrs. Pop watches the children eat.
1.00 p.m.	— has lunch
1.30	— washes the dishes
2.00	— helps the children with their homework
4.00	— walks in the park: looks at the children, talks to her friend
6.00	— Mr. Pop arrives at home
7.00	— the family have dinner
8.00	— the family watch TV
9.30	— Mrs. Pop listens to the radio
10.30	— goes to bed.

5. Look at the pictures and make sentences:

Example: 1) They *drink* milk every day.
They *drank* milk yesterday, too.



1) *drink* / *milk*



2) *go* / *to school*



3) *do* / *exercises*



4) *read* / *the lesson*



5) *sing* / *songs*



They do it every day.
They did it yesterday, too.

6) *speak* / *English*



8) *meet* / *their friends* 9) *tell* / *funny jokes*



7) *get* / *good marks*



10) *run* / *in the schoolyard*

6. Put in the negative:

Example:

He *saw* the film, but he ... the play.

He *saw* the film, but he *didn't* see the play.

1. I *met* Mary, but I ... Tom.
2. They *wrote* the answers, but they ... the questions.
3. Doris *ran* to school, but she ... home.
4. Victor *did* the problem, but he ... the exercise.
5. She *gave* me a pen, but she ... me a pencil.
6. They *went* to the cinema, but they ... to the museum.
7. Adrian *got* his books back, but he ... his notebook.
8. She *ate* a cake, but she ... an icecream.
9. The pupils *read* the lesson, but they ... the exercise.
10. Mother *bought* some cabbage, but she ... any potatoes.
11. The grocer *sold* her some sugar, but he ... her any jam.
12. He *said* hello, but he ... good bye.

7. Look at these pictures. Make questions and answer them according to the pattern:

Teacher: Where did George spend his winter holidays?

Dan: He spent his holidays in the mountains.

Teacher: What did he do there?

Dan: He played with snow.

The winter holidays — in the mountains :



George / make a snowman



Victor / go skiing every day

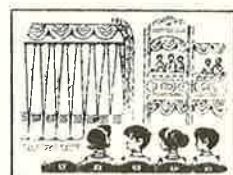


the children / go on trips

In town:



Tom / see a lot of films



the man / go to the theatre



Nick / help his mother

The summer holidays — at the seaside :



Alice / swim in the sea



the boys / play tennis



The boys / play in the playground

8. Ask questions with *where, when, why*.

He ran to school.
She came yesterday.
They ate because they were hungry.

Where did he run?
When did she come?
Why did they eat?

Where?

1. They came *here*.
2. He went to the *Zoo*.
3. The Pop family ate at the *restaurant*.
4. She sat on a *bench*.
5. They walked in the *park*.

When?

6. They worked hard *yesterday*.
7. He bought the house *last year*.
8. They met *two days ago*.
9. Father sold his old car *last month*.
10. She made a cake *last night*.

Why?

11. She drank *because she was thirsty*.
12. He shouted for help *because he was afraid*.
13. They ran *because they were late*.
14. She sang a song *because she was happy*.
15. Mother went to bed early *because she was tired*.



1. Two Patters

Dick's stick is thick.
Nick's stick is not as thick as Dick's stick.
Nick's stick is thin.

The fat black cat ran after the fat black rat, but the fat black rat ran away from the fat black cat.

thick [θɪk] = gros

rat [ræt] = șobolan

to run away ['rʌn ə'wei] = a o lua la fugă

2. Antonyms

Play this game in class:

The class is divided into two teams. A pupil from one team gives a word and a pupil in the other team must give its antonym, e.g. *dirty* — *clean*, *come* — *leave*, etc. If the pupil gives the correct antonym, his team has one point. The team with the highest number of points will win the game.

12. Lesson Twelve

The Twelfth (12th) Lesson

1. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. Then read and learn the new words:

[i]	[ei]
dishes ['dɪʒ]	plate [pleɪt]
dinner ['dɪnə]	lay [leɪ], laid, laid [leɪd]
bring [brɪŋ]	
[t]	[z]
cut, cut, cut [kʌt]	vase [va:z]
bring, brought, brought [brɔ:t]	pleased [pli:zd]
the twelfth [ðə 'twelfθ]	

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



A: It's half past seven in the morning. Dan is getting up.
B: What about yesterday morning?
A: Dan was getting up at half past seven yesterday morning.



A: It's noon. My parents are laying the table now.
B: What about yesterday?
A: They were laying the table at noon yesterday.



A: The family are at home now. They are having lunch.
B: What about yesterday?
A: They were having lunch at this time yesterday.

A: Mother and Nick are in the kitchen now. Mother is washing the dishes and Nick is helping her.

B: What about yesterday?
A: Mother was washing the dishes (at) this time yesterday and Nick was helping her.



3. Make sentences:

The Past Tense Continuous (Timpul trecut, aspectul continuu)

I He She	was	eating playing watching TV reading a book writing letters helping mother washing the dishes working in the garden listening to the radio	at this time yesterday at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. when Father came home.
We You They	were		

! Timpul trecut aspectul continuu (Past Tense Continuous) se formează cu ajutorul verbului *to be* la trecut, urmat de verbul de conjugat, plus terminația *-ing*:

Subject + **WAS**
WERE } + VERB + -ING

Examples: I was reading at this time yesterday.
They were writing at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

4. Put in the Past Tense Continuous:

Examples:

He is walking now.

He was walking at this time yesterday.

They are eating now.

They were eating at this time yesterday.

1. I'm having breakfast now.
2. She's drinking tea now.
3. He is shopping now.
4. They are talking now.
5. I'm skating now.
6. You are singing now.
7. We are writing now.
8. He is travelling now.
9. They are carrying their shopping-bags now.
10. You are making a snowman now.
11. She is buying jam now.
12. It is raining now.

5. Put in *was* or *were*.

Examples:

I **was** travelling at this time yesterday.
They **were** sleeping at 9 o'clock last night.

1. It ... snowing at this time yesterday.
2. They ... swimming at this time last year.
3. We ... skating at this time last winter.
4. You ... travelling at this time last week.
5. She ... making a cake at two o'clock yesterday.
6. He ... selling fruit at this time yesterday morning.
7. I ... doing my homework at 9 o'clock last night.
8. They ... waiting for their friends at this time yesterday.
9. You ... answering the teacher's questions at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.
10. He ... going to bed at this time last night.
11. Mother ... cooking at twelve o'clock yesterday.
12. Father ... telling jokes at this time last night.

6. Look at these pictures and say what Dan and Doris were doing at these times yesterday.



At 7 o'clock,
Dan ... Doris ...



At 7.15
Dan ... Doris ...



At 11 o'clock,
Doris ... Dan ...



At 11.45,
Doris ... Dan ...

7. Look at this:

	Affirmative:	Interrogative:	Negative:
Present Continuous	He is swimming.	Is he swimming?	He isn't swimming.
Past Continuous	He was swimming.	Was he swimming?	He wasn't swimming.

8. Now put in the interrogative.

Examples:

He was walking.

Was he walking?

They were playing.

Were they playing?

1. The bell was ringing.
2. They were working.
3. She was carrying a shopping-bag.
4. They were walking in the field.
5. He was travelling to the country.
6. It was raining.
7. The teacher was asking questions.
8. The children were singing.
9. They were shouting.
10. Tom was skating.
11. You were running.
12. Mother was shopping.

9. Put in the negative.

Examples:

He was listening to music.

He wasn't listening to music.

They were talking.

They weren't talking.

1. They were helping the farmer.
2. He was walking back home.

3. They were learning.
4. Tom was drinking fresh milk.
5. The children were planting trees.
6. They were having fun.
7. She was laughing.
8. They were walking in the rain.
9. He was speaking.
10. The horse was running in the field.
11. They were playing in the playground.
12. He was trying to find the book.

10. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (*Books shut*).

'Father 'gave 'mother a 'present.
 'Diana 'came 'home in a 'hurry.
 She 'wanted to 'do 'something 'special.
 She 'started to 'wash the 'dishes.
 He 'brought the 'flowers into the 'house.
 He 'laid the 'table for 'dinner.
 He 'brought the 'plates from the 'kitchen.
 He 'put the 'flowers in a 'vase.
 The 'children were 'talking 'happily.
 'While she was 'washing the 'dishes he 'went into the 'garden.
 'While she was 'making the 'cake, he 'went into the 'room.



The Eighth of March



Yesterday was the 8th of March, the International Women's Day. George and Diana came home in a hurry as they wanted to do something special for their mother.

Diana went into the kitchen where she started to wash the dishes. While Diana was washing

the dishes in the kitchen, George went into the garden. There he cut some flowers and then brought them into the house.

After Diana washed the dishes, she cleaned the table and began to make a special cake for her mother. While Diana was making the cake, George went into the dining-room and laid the table for dinner. He brought the plates and glasses from the kitchen and then put the flowers in a vase.

When everything was ready, George went into the kitchen to help Diana with the cake, but the cake was ready, too. The two children were very happy. They were talking happily when their mother and father arrived home. Mother was very pleased when she saw the flowers and the nice cake. She thanked her children and all the family sat at table. Father gave mother a beautiful blouse as a present for Women's Day. The children sang a song for their mother. They sang it beautifully. Mother was very pleased with them all.

Exercises

A. Choose the right end for each sentence from the text :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Yesterday was the 8th of March, the International ... Day.
a) <i>Workers'</i>
b) <i>Women's</i>
c) <i>Children's</i> | 5. Diana made a special ... for her mother.
a) <i>cake</i>
b) <i>icecream</i>
c) <i>jam</i> |
| 2. The children came ... in a hurry.
a) <i>to the theatre</i>
b) <i>to school</i>
c) <i>home</i> | 6. George laid the table for
a) <i>lunch</i>
b) <i>dinner</i>
c) <i>breakfast</i> |
| 3. Diana started to wash the
a) <i>dishes</i>
b) <i>dresses</i>
c) <i>windows</i> | 7. The children were ... happily when their parents came home.
a) <i>singing</i>
b) <i>washing</i>
c) <i>talking</i> |
| 4. George went into the
a) <i>schoolyard</i>
b) <i>park</i>
c) <i>garden</i> | 8. Father gave mother a beautiful ... for Women's Day.
a) <i>blouse</i>
b) <i>bag</i>
c) <i>skirt</i> |

B. Answer these questions about the text :

1. What day was yesterday?
2. What is the Eighth of March?
3. Why did George and Diana come home in a hurry?
4. Where did Diana go?
5. What did she start to do there?
6. Where did George go while Diana was washing the dishes?
7. What did he cut?

8. Where did he bring the flowers?
9. What did Diana do after she washed the dishes?
10. Where did George go while Diana was making the cake?
11. What did he do in the dining-room?
12. What did he bring from the kitchen?
13. Where did he put the flowers?
14. Who arrived home when everything was ready?
15. Was mother pleased when she saw the flowers and the nice cake?
16. What did father give mother?
17. How did the children sing the song?
18. What special things did you do for your mother on Women's Day?



C. Change these sentences according to the pattern :

She is a *happy* girl. She talks ...

She talks **happily**.

1. She is a *happy* girl. She sings
2. He is a *busy* man. He works
3. She is a *quick* worker. She works
4. She is a *beautiful* woman. She walks
5. She is *slow*. She is drinking

	y → i	
busy — busily		happy — happily

D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with :
slowly, quickly, happily, busily :



1) It was raining hard. Tom and his father were walking ...



2) Mary got a present yesterday. She looked at it



3) The teacher was already in the classroom. The pupil opened the door.
.....

4) The farmers were very busy yesterday. They worked ... all the day.



E. Learn these plurals and copy them in your notebooks :

Singular	Plural
book boy family watch potato	books boys families watches potatoes
shelf scarf leaf	shelves scarves leaves

Singular	Plural
man snowman woman child	men snowmen women children
tooth foot mouse goose	teeth feet mice geese

F. Put in the plural :

Example :

The *child* was in the orchard.

The **children** were in the orchard.

- 1) The *mouse* is under the floor.
- 2) The *scarf* is red.
- 3) The *factory* is near the school.
- 4) The *watch* is on the table.
- 5) The *toy* is new.
- 6) The *man* was at the station.
- 7) The *woman* was in the street.
- 8) The *child* was in the shop.
- 9) The *goose* was swimming in the water.
- 10) His *foot* was big.



1. How Many Geese?

Two geese before a goose,
and two geese behind a goose
and one goose in the middle.
How many geese in all?

(Three : one behind the other in a row)

goose [gu:s], pl. geese [gi:s] = gîscă
 before [bi'fɔ:] = în fața, înaintea
 how many ['hau 'meni] = cîți, cîte?
 in all ['in 'ɔ:l] = cu totul
 row [rəu] = rînd, șir

2. Which Word is Different?

made, take, map, came.
 slow, now, old, road;
 play, May, way, my;
 mother, butter, colour, many;
 son, stop, watch, clock;
 field, meet, read, big;
 little, people, will, live;
 ran, sat, began, laughed;
 Roy, toy, try, boy.

13. Lesson Thirteen

The Thirteenth (13th) Lesson

1. Repeat these words after your teacher. Then read and learn them :

[t]
 just [dʒʌst]
 ticket ['tikit]
 the thirteenth [ðə'θə'ti:nθ]
 A Lost Letter [ə 'lɒst 'letə]

[d]
 to hear, heard, heard
 [hiə], [hə:d], [hə:d]
 comedy ['kɒmɪdi]
 already [ɔ:l'redi]
 I'd love to [aɪd,lʌv tu]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



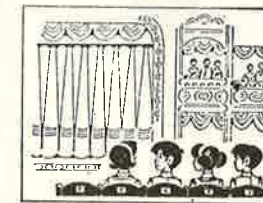
Dan is outside the theatre. He is waiting for Doris.



Doris has just come. The children want to buy tickets to see a comedy.



The children have just bought the tickets. They are going into the theatre now.



The play hasn't started yet. The children are waiting for the play to begin.

3. Make sentences :

Present Perfect

I You We They	have 've	just	arrived home. cleaned the room. helped Mother. cooked dinner.
He She	has 's		written a letter. bought the flowers. made a cake. got a present.

! Timpul *Present Perfect* se formează din prezentul verbului *to have* + verbul de conjugat la forma a treia.

Subject + **HAVE** / **HAS** + **VERB** (forma a treia)

Timpul *Present Perfect* exprimă o acțiune care tocmai a avut loc:

I have just talked to him.

He has just come.

4. Match the sentences with the right pictures:

- Doris has just arrived at the theatre.
- The teacher has just left the classroom.
- The children have just bought tickets.
- Tom has just opened the door.
- The teacher has just written something on the blackboard.
- The two brothers have just gone to bed.



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)

5. Repeat after your teacher:

Regular Verbs:

Present			Past Tense			Present Perfect		
I	wash play learn watch TV	every day.	I	washed played learned watched TV	yesterday.	I	have just washed. have just played. have just learned. have just watched TV.	

Now look at this and do the same:

A: Open the window!

B: I've just opened the window.

- Clean the blackboard!
- Wash the car!
- Learn the lesson!
- Repeat the new words!
- Visit the museum!
- Pick the plums!
- Answer the questions!
- Recite the poem!
- Open the book!
- Talk to her!

6. a) Learn these irregular verbs:

Present		Past Tense		Present Perfect	
meet	—	met	—	have met	
read	—	read	—	have read	
leave	—	left	—	have left	
say	—	said	—	have said	
make	—	made	—	have made	
come	—	came	—	have come	
eat	—	ate	—	have eaten	
give	—	gave	—	have given	
write	—	wrote	—	have written	
see	—	saw	—	have seen	
do	—	did	—	have done	
go	—	went	—	have gone	
sing	—	sang	—	have sung	
ring	—	rang	—	have rung	
drink	—	drank	—	have drunk	
begin	—	began	—	have begun	
get	—	got	—	have got	
buy	—	bought	—	have bought	
sell	—	sold	—	have sold	

b) What are the three forms of these verbs?

Example:

go
go, went, gone

read	?	?	buy	?	?	drink	?	?
say	?	?	hear	?	?	get	?	?
write	?	?	see	?	?	meet	?	?
give	?	?	leave	?	?	eat	?	?
ring	?	?	do	?	?	come	?	?
sing	?	?	make	?	?			

7. Look at this:

A: Write the exercise!

B: I've just written it.

Now do the same:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Read the lesson! | 5) Buy this book! |
| 2) Write the letter! | 6) Sing this song! |
| 3) Eat your breakfast! | 7) See this film! |
| 4) Drink your milk! | 8) Ring the bell! |

8. Put in *have* or *has*.

Examples:

I have just drunk some water.
He has just written a letter.

- I ... just rung the bell.
- They ... just bought a toy-train.
- You ... just written the exercise.
- She ... just given me the ticket.
- I ... just made a cake.
- You ... just said so.
- We ... just seen this film.
- The play ... just begun.
- They ... just left me.
- He ... just said something.
- They ... just opened another window.
- The old woman ... just sung an old song.

9. What have they (just) done?

Example: 1) Dan has (just) opened the window.



1) open the window



2) sell a game

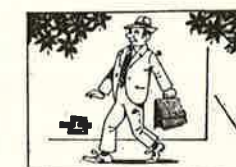


3) get a present



4) see a film

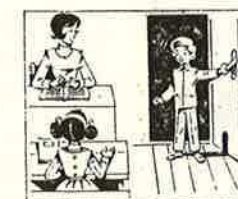
He { has (just) done it.
She {
It {
We { have (just) done it.
You {
They {



5) leave home



6) meet



7) come in



8) write a word on the blackboard



9) have breakfast



10) do her homework



11) make a snowman

10. Repeat in chorus after your teacher (Books shut).

The 'children are 'walking down the 'street.
'standing outside the 'cinema.
'buying 'tickets.
'looking at the 'tickets.
'going to the 'cinema.
'sitting 'down.

It 'rains a 'lot in 'Britain, 'doesn't it? (You are sure of it)
To 'morrow's 'Monday, 'isn't it?
She's 'very 'pretty, 'isn't she?
The 'children are at 'school, 'aren't they?

They are 'all 'present, 'aren't they?
 She 'teaches 'English, 'doesn't she?
 You 'don't 'want 'these, 'do you?



Going to the Theatre

It's Sunday, the 13th of May. Dan and Doris have just done their homework. They are looking at a newspaper now as they want to see a play. They don't want to see a film.



"Have you seen this play?" asks Dan.

"Yes, I have."

"How about this comedy? Have you seen it yet?"

"No, I haven't, but the play has already started."

"What about 'A Lost Letter'? You like funny plays, don't you?"

"Yes, I do, and I haven't seen this play yet."

"Let's go and see it then. I've heard it's good."

Outside the theatre, Dan and Doris meet their friends Diana and Victor. They also want to see the play but they haven't got tickets. Diana asks Dan:

"Has the play started yet?"

"No, it hasn't started yet. Do you want to see it, too?"

"Yes, we'd love to, but we haven't bought tickets yet. What about you?"

"We've just bought two tickets but we'll wait for you".

"All right. Let's go and buy our tickets, Victor."

Exercises

A. Correct these sentences from the text :

- 1) Dan and Doris have just written a letter.
- 2) They are looking at a picture now.
- 3) They want to see a film.
- 4) Mary has seen 'A Lost Letter'.
- 5) She doesn't like funny plays.

- 6) Dan and Doris meet their friends outside the cinema.
- 7) The play has already started.
- 8) Dan and Doris will not wait for their friends.

B. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where are Dan and Doris now?
- 2) Why are they looking at a newspaper?
- 3) Does Mary like comedies?
- 4) Where are the children going?
- 5) Who do they meet outside the theatre?
- 6) Why are Diana and Victor there?
- 7) What are Diana and Victor going to buy?
- 8) Who will wait for them?

C. Read questions and answers from these tables:

Have	you we they	seen him talked to them read this book	(yet)?
Has	he she	cooked the dinner heard him	

Yes,	I we	have.
No,	they	haven't.
Yes,	he	has.
No,	she	hasn't.

Examples: A : Have you seen him?
 B : Yes, I have.
 A : Has she talked to them yet?
 B : No, she hasn't.



D. Complete the dialogue :

- 1) Dan : Have you seen this play?
 Doris :
- 2) Dan : Do you like funny plays?
 Doris :
- 3) Dan : Have you seen this comedy?
 Doris :
- 4) Diana : Has the play started yet?
 Dan :
- 5) Diana : Have you bought the tickets?
 Dan :
- 6) Diana : Will you wait for us?
 Dan :



E. Make questions and answers.

Examples:

I have bought bread.
A: Have you bought bread?
B: Yes, I have.

She has washed the cup.
A: Has she washed the cup?
B: Yes, she has.

1. I have met him.
2. He has read the exercise.
3. She has said hello.
4. I have talked to them.
5. I have eaten.
6. They have seen him.
7. She has drunk her milk.
8. He has heard her.
9. They have visited the museum.
10. He has bought an icecream.
11. I have sung a song.
12. They have written a letter.

PART B

1. Repeat after your teacher:

[' bɜːθdeɪ] birthday	[sɜːpraɪzd] surprised
[' leɪtə] letter	[bɪ'kɔːz] because
['mʌðə] mother	[ɪn'vaɪt] invite
['nevə] never	
['paːti] party	
['preznt] present	

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



A: Has Doris written the letter yet?
B: Yes, she has.
She **has already** written the letter.



A: Has Doris sent the letter yet?
B: No, she hasn't.
She **hasn't** sent the letter **yet**.



A: Has Dan opened the window yet?
B: Yes, he has. He **has already** opened the window.

A: Has Angela opened the window yet?
B: No, she hasn't. She **hasn't** opened the window **yet**.



3. Learn these irregular verbs:

tell	—	told	—	told
sell	—	sold	—	sold
have	—	had	—	had
sit	—	sat	—	sat
run	—	ran	—	run
buy	—	bought	—	bought
think	—	thought	—	thought
speak	—	spoke	—	spoken
take	—	took	—	taken
send	—	sent	—	sent
spend	—	spent	—	spent
put	—	put	—	put

4. What are the three forms of these verbs?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. say | 7. get | 13. take |
| 2. like | 8. leave | 14. think |
| 3. tell | 9. see | 15. speak |
| 4. speak | 10. knock | 16. do |
| 5. brush | 11. run | 17. carry |
| 6. read | 12. hear | 18. write |

5. Put these verbs in the Present Perfect + just.

Examples:

I (meet) her.

I **have just** met her.

He (do) his homework.

He **has just** done his homework.

- a)
1. The bell (ring).
 2. The English lesson (begin).
 3. The English teacher (come in).
 4. The pupils (sit down).
 5. They (open) their notebooks.
 6. The cat (run) out of the classroom.
- b)
1. Mother (buy) something.
 2. She (send) it to my aunt.

- c) 1. My friend ... (give) me a present.
 2. I ... (say) thank you.
- d) 1. I ... (hear) somebody at the door.
 2. Father ... (leave) the room.
 3. Somebody ... (arrive).
- e) 1. I ... (make) a bookcase.
 2. The teacher ... (see) it.
 3. He ... (put) it on the floor.
 4. I ... (get) a good mark.
 5. I ... (tell) this to my friend.

6. Put in Mary's answers. Use *Present Perfect + already*.

Example:

You must clean the room, Mary!

I've already cleaned it, mum!

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. You must clean the room, Mary. | 1. |
| 2. You must make the bed. | 2. |
| 3. Don't forget to buy bread. | 3. |
| 4. And the vegetables; you must wash them. | 4. |
| 5. Put some flowers on the table. | 5. |
| 6. You must also buy some icecream. | 6. |

7. Give true answers.

Examples:

Have you done your homework?

Yes, I've already done it.

or:

No, I haven't done it yet.

Has your sister done her homework?

Yes, she's already done it.

or:

No, she hasn't done it yet.

- Have you read "A Lost Letter"?
- Have you had dinner?
- Has your father arrived home?
- Has your grandmother told you a story?

- Have you made the beds?
- Have you talked to your friend?
- Has the teacher left the classroom?
- Have you spent all the money mother gave you?
- Have you drunk your tea?
- Have you bought "Song to Romania" by Alecu Russo?
- Have your cousins sent you a present for your birthday?
- Have you visited the town museum?

8. Repeat after your teacher:

Where have you *been*?

Where have they *gone*?

What have you *done*?

What has he *written*?



Reading, Speaking and Writing Exercises

A. Read this:

Toma's birthday is on June 29th. Two weeks ago, Toma wrote a letter to his aunt Martha. His mother came into his room while he was writing his letter.

"What are you doing, Toma?" she asked.

"I'm writing a letter to aunt Martha," Toma answered.

Toma's mother was very surprised because Toma never writes letters to anyone.



"Are you inviting her to your birthday party?" his mother asked.

"No, I'm not," Toma answered. "Aunt Martha never comes to my birthday parties."

"What have you written?" his mother asked. "Will you read me the letter?"

"All right", Toma said. "But I've only written two lines. I'll read them to you. Listen:

Dear Aunt Martha,

Thank you very much for your birthday present."

His mother said, "But Toma, Aunt Martha hasn't sent you a birthday present yet."

"I know", Toma answered. "I'm not thanking her for this year's present. I'm thanking her for last year's!"

B. Complete these sentences :

1. Toma's birthday is on
2. Two weeks ago he wrote a letter to
3. While he was writing, came into his room.
4. His mother was very
5. Aunt Martha never comes to Toma's
6. In his letter, Toma thanked his aunt for her last year's

C. Answer these questions:

1. When is Toma's birthday?
2. What was he doing when his mother came into the room?
3. Who was he writing a letter to?
4. Why was he writing the letter?
5. Why was his mother surprised?
6. When is your birthday?
7. What presents did you get on your last birthday?
8. Will you have a birthday party this year?
9. Who will you invite to your birthday party?
10. What presents do you want to get on your birthday?

D. Write a composition about your last birthday party. Use :

My last birthday was on
I had a birthday party
I invited . . . to my house.
They bought
We ate . . . and drank
Then we sang
At . . . o'clock my friends said . . . and left.
We had lots of fun at



1. Nobody Will Believe Me

A bad fisherman never caught any fish. Everybody laughed at him. But one day he caught a big fish. He thought a little and then let the fish go back into the river.

"Why have you done this?" his friend asked him.

"Because nobody will believe that I have caught the fish. They will say I have bought it."

to believe [bi'li:v] = a crede
bad [bæd] = rău, prost
fisherman ['fiʃməŋ] = pescar
to catch, [kætʃ], caught, caught [kɔ:t] = a prinde
fish [fiʃ], pl. fish [fiʃ] = pește
a little [ə'litl] = puțin
to let, let, let [let] = a lăsa

2. Do You Know Who I Am?

The man on the bridge asked the fisherman:

"How many fish have you caught?"

"I have just caught the twenty-fifth fish," was the answer.

"Do you know who I am?" asked the man. "I am the king here. So you must give me all the twenty-five fish you have caught."

"And do you know who I am?" asked the fisherman.

"No, I don't."

"I am the biggest liar here."

bridge [bridʒ] = pod
king [kiŋ] = rege
liar ['laɪə] = mincinos

14. Lesson Fourteen

The Fourteenth (14th) Lesson

1. Repeat the new words after your teacher. Then read and learn them.

[e]	[ɒ:]	[t]
end [end]	report [ri'pɔ:t]	term [tɜ:m]
rest [rest]	form teacher ['fɔ:m'ti:tʃə]	plant [plɑ:nt]
		the last [ðə 'lɑ:st]
		the fourteenth
		[ðə 'fɔ:'ti:nθ]
[b]	[k]	
both [bəuθ]	kind [kaind]	
bird [bɜ:d]	carefully ['keəfʊli]	
	unique [ju:'ni:k]	
	canal [kə'næl]	

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences :



It's June 15th, the last school day. It's the **end of term**. The children are going home.



The children have got **their reports**. The **form teacher** has written their marks in them.



The old woman is tired. She is sitting on the bench. She is having a **rest**.



This is the **Danube Delta**. There are many kinds of **fish, birds and plants** in the Danube Delta.

3. Complete these sentences with :

form	sea	birds
rest		
fish	last	delta

- The 15th of June is the ... school day.
- The ... teacher gives the pupils their reports.
- When you are tired, you need a ...
- When children go to the seaside, they swim in the ...
- In the Danube ... there are many kinds of ... and ...

4. What are the three forms of these verbs:

Examples:

do
do, did, done

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) write ? ? | 8) read ? ? | 15) send ? ? |
| 2) see ? ? | 9) spend ? ? | 16) get ? ? |
| 3) go ? ? | 10) buy ? ? | 17) ring ? ? |
| 4) be ? ? | 11) drink ? ? | 18) eat ? ? |
| 5) have ? ? | 12) give ? ? | 19) sing ? ? |
| 6) sit ? ? | 13) hear ? ? | 20) tell ? ? |
| 7) speak ? ? | 14) put ? ? | 21) leave ? ? |

5. Read :

Present Perfect	Past Tense
<i>Today</i> I've spoken English. I've done my homework. <i>This week</i> I've eaten three icecreams. I've met my friends. <i>This month</i> I've read six books. I've seen four films. <i>This year</i> I've worked hard. I've been very busy.	<i>Yesterday</i> I spoke English. I did my homework. <i>Last week</i> I ate three icecreams. I met my friends. <i>Last month</i> I read six books. I saw four films. <i>Last year</i> I worked hard. I was very busy.



Use Present
Perfect with: { *today*
this week
this month
this term
this year

Use Past
Tense with: { *yesterday*
last week
last month
last term
last year

Examples: I've drunk a cup of tea today.

I drank a glass of milk yesterday.

6. Put in *this* or *last*, according to the patterns:

Example:

I've seen a film... <i>week</i> .	I've seen a film <i>this week</i> .
I saw a film ... <i>week</i> .	I saw a film <i>last week</i> .

- 1) I've visited my friend ... *week*.
- 2) I visited my grandparents ... *week*.
- 3) He wrote two letters ... *month*.
- 4) He hasn't written any letters ... *month*.
- 5) They worked hard ... *year*.
- 6) They've worked hard ... *year*, too.
- 7) They've been very busy ... *week*.
- 8) They weren't so busy ... *week*.
- 9) They made a lot of toys ... *year*.
- 10) They haven't made any ... *year*.

7. Complete these sentences with verbs in the Present Perfect:

Example:

A: I spoke English yesterday ...
B: I spoke English yesterday, and I've spoken English today, too.

- 1) I wrote a letter yesterday ...
- 2) I saw a film last week ...
- 3) We did a lot of work last year ...
- 4) I met my friends last month ...
- 5) You worked hard last year ...
- 6) I had an icecream yesterday ...
- 7) I read four stories last month ...
- 8) They were busy last year ...
- 9) I listened to the radio last week ...
- 10) They bought a book last week ...

8. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut):

'Must you 'go *now*? 'Can you 'come to 'lunch to *day*?
'Must you *go* now? 'Can you 'come to *lunch* today?
'Must *you* go now? 'Can you *come* to lunch today?
'Can *you* come to lunch today?

Is 'Mother 'going to 'wear that *hat*?
Is 'Mother 'going to 'wear *that* hat?
Is 'Mother 'going to *wear* that hat?
Is 'Mother *going* to wear that hat?
Is *Mother* going to wear that hat?



The Danube Delta

It was the end of term. It was the last school day. Dan, Doris and their friends were happy. They were waiting for the bell to ring and for the summer holidays to begin.

The form teacher gave the children their reports and said goodbye.

"Have a good holiday!" the form teacher said. "You have all worked hard this year and you need a good rest. Goodbye, children. See you again next term."

Dan and Doris went home. They took their reports with them.

When the children arrived home, they gave their reports to Father. Father read them carefully.

"Hm," Father said. "Maths, ten, English, ten, Romanian, ten. Nice work, children. You have got very good marks this term. Now you can both have a nice holiday."

"What are we going to do during the holidays?" Dan asked.

"You'll go to the Danube Delta," Father said. "You'll go next week".

"And Dad, are we going along the canal?" Dan asked.

"You mean to the Danube — Black Sea Canal? Of course, you are." Father answered.

"And then by train from Constanta to Tulcea", added Doris.

"Oh, Dad! I'm sure we are going to see a lot of interesting things in the Danube Delta, aren't we?" Dan said.

"Oh, Dad! We're going to see a lot of interesting things there, aren't we?", Dan said.



"Of course you are," said Father. "The Danube Delta is a unique place."

"We've just learnt this at school, father," Dan said. "There are many kinds of fish, birds and plants in the Delta."

"Oh, Father. We'll swim in the Danube, eat fish and learn more about life in the Danube Delta. We're going to have a lovely holiday," Doris said.

Exercises

A. Correct these sentences from the text:

1. It was the first school day.
2. The children were tired.
3. They were waiting for the lesson to begin.
4. The form teacher gave the children their schoolbags.
5. The form teacher said good morning.
6. Dan and Doris went to the cinema.
7. They gave their reports to mother.
8. Father read the reports quickly.
9. The children will go to the mountains during their holidays.
10. They're going to swim in the sea and eat a lot of icecream.

B. Answer these questions:

1. What day was it?
2. Who was happy?
3. What were the children waiting for?
4. What did the form teacher give the children?
5. What did the form teacher say?
6. Why did the children need a good rest?
7. Where did Dan and Doris go?
8. Who did they give their reports to?
9. How did Father read the reports?
10. Were the reports good?
11. Where will the children go during their holidays?
12. When will they go to the Danube Delta?
13. What are they going to do there?
14. Are they going to have a lovely holiday?



C. Answer these questions now:

1. What day will the term end this year?
2. Have you got good marks this term?
3. What marks have you got in Romanian? in English? in Geography? in Maths?

4. Who will give you your reports?
5. Will you show your reports to your mother or to your father?
6. Where are you going to spend your summer holiday?
7. What will you do there?
8. Who will go with you?
9. When will you come back?

D. — Tell the story "The Danube Delta".

- Speak about your last school day in the 5th/6th form.
- Ask the other pupils where they are going to spend these summer holidays and what they are going to do there.

E. Put in the Past Tense or the Present Perfect:

Examples:

	<i>listened / have listened</i>
I — to the radio yesterday .	
I — to the radio today , too.	
I listened to the radio yesterday .	
I have listened to the radio today , too.	

1. spoke / has spoken

- a) Peter ... English **yesterday morning**.
- b) He ... English **this morning**, too.
- c) He ... **just** ... English to his teacher.

2. did / have done

- a) The children ... a lot of work at school **this week**.
- b) They ... a lot of work **last week**, too.
- c) I ... my homework **today**.

3. wrote / has written

- a) Mother ... no letters **this month**.
- b) She ... two letters **last month**.
- c) Father ... a lot of letters **last week**.

4. read / have read

- a) The children ... an interesting story **today**.
- b) They ... an interesting story **yesterday**, too.
- c) I ... a good book **last week**.

5. *bought* / *has bought*

- a) Mother ... a red scarf **today**.
- b) Father ... a white shirt **this morning**.
- c) Mary ... a blue dress **yesterday afternoon**.

6. *came* / *have come*

- a) They ... **last week**.
- b) You ... **just** ...
- c) We ... **last night**.



1. Where Have You Been?

"Where have you just been?"
 "I've been to the river."
 "What happened to you there?"
 "My coat fell into the water."
 "But you are wet, too."
 "Well, I was in the coat!"



to happen ['hæpən] = a se întâmpla
 to fall, fell, fallen [fɔ:l, fel, 'fɔ:lən] = a cădea

2. What Is It?

Match

Examples: A bedroom is a room.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A bedroom is a ... | a) vegetable. |
| 2. A tomato is a ... | b) fruit. |
| 3. A plum is a ... | c) room. |
| 4. A horse is an ... | d) thing. |
| 5. A table is a ... | e) animal. |
| 6. Breakfast is a ... | f) meal. |
| 7. October is a ... | g) month. |
| 8. Friday is a ... | h) year. |
| 9. 1984 is a ... | i) season. |
| 10. Summer is a ... | j) day. |
| 11. Tennis is a ... | k) holiday. |
| 12. The 23rd of August is a ... | l) game. |

15. Lesson Fifteen

The Fifteenth (15th) Lesson

1. Repeat the new words after your teacher. Then read and learn them:

outing ['autɪŋ]	machine [mə'ʃi:n]
visit ['vɪzɪt]	invite [ɪn'vaɪt]
summer ['sʌmə]	before [bɪ'fɔ:]
factory ['fæktəri]	assemble [ə'sembəl]
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	assembly [ə'sembli]
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl]	alone [ə'ləʊn]

2. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



This is a factory for farm machines. They make a lot of farm machines in this factory.



This is an assembly line. The workers assemble the car parts on the assembly line.



These boys have been to a car factory. Now they know all about cars and car parts.



These girls have never been to a factory before. Now they are visiting one and they like it so much.

3. Make sentences using Present Perfect:

Example:

Mother washed her blouse and it's clean now.
 Mother **has** washed her blouse.

1. Mary cleaned her room and it's clean now.
2. Tom opened the window and it's open now.
3. Father washed the car and it's clean now.
4. Peter did his homework and he can play now.
5. Mother wrote a letter. It's on the table.
6. Victor went to the cinema and is there now.
7. Dan read the book and he can give it to you now.
8. Grandfather left for the country and is there now.
9. Uncle George came back to Bucharest and is here now.
10. The boy made a snowman and it's ready now.

4. Look at this:

see a film	SAY WHEN:	DON'T SAY WHEN:
	I saw a film yesterday.	I have seen a film.

Now do the same with:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. meet my friends | 7. play in the schoolyard |
| 2. read a play | 8. run in the park |
| 3. hear a good joke | 9. buy some flowers |
| 4. make a cake | 10. eat an icecream |
| 5. write a letter | 11. drink milk |
| 6. visit the museum | 12. do my homework |

5. Change these sentences according to the pattern:

We are visiting a factory now.
We have never visited a factory <i>before</i> .

1. They are visiting a farm now.
2. I'm reading an English book now.
3. You are writing a poem now.
4. I'm eating a banana now.
5. I'm giving her a present now.
6. We are drinking pepsi-cola now.
7. You are buying a long skirt now.
8. I'm sending her a letter now.
9. You are making a cake now.
10. We are meeting Ioana now.
11. We are listening to him now.
12. They are speaking English now.
13. You are telling us a joke now.
14. You are singing a song now.



Use the Present Perfect with:

just
already
never (before)
not yet

today
this week
this month
this year

Examples: I have spoken to him. I know why he is angry.
I have **just** / **already** done my homework.
He **hasn't** done his homework **yet**.
They have **never** been here **(before)**.
We have been very busy **today**.

6. Put in just, already, never, yet.

Example:

I've had breakfast. (<i>just</i>)

I've just had breakfast.

He hasn't drunk his milk. (<i>yet</i>)
--

He hasn't drunk his milk yet .

1. I haven't seen this film. (*yet*)
2. The lesson has begun. (*just*)
3. We've visited the new museum. (*already*)
4. I've met him before. (*never*)
5. He has sung this song. (*never*)
6. He has arrived. (*already*).
7. The children have left. (*just*)
8. We've bought a present for mother. (*just*)
9. I've heard this song before. (*never*)
10. Father hasn't read the newspaper. (*yet*)
11. They haven't done their homework. (*yet*)
12. They've told me about it. (*already*)

7. Repeat in chorus after your teacher. (Books shut):

'Have you learnt the lesson? (Yes, I 'have.)
'Have you done your homework? (No, I 'haven't.)
'Have you written the exercise?
'Have you heard the song?

8. Say *up* or *down*.

Examples:

Have you seen him?

Up.

Where have you been?

Down.

1. Have you seen your friends?
2. Have you talked to them?
3. What did they say?
4. Where did you meet them?
5. What have you done?
6. Have you sent that letter?
7. How can I get to the museum?
8. Is there a bus to the museum?
9. Do you like the sea?
10. When did you last go there?



A Visit to a Factory

Toma: Dan, I've got a letter. Let me show it to you.

Dan: What is it about?

Toma: My uncle has invited us to his town.

Dan: Have you been there before?

Toma: Of course I have.

Dan: Have you been there this year?

Toma: No, I went there last year.

Dan: When did you go?

Toma: I went there last summer. Look, my uncle also says there is a new factory for farm machines in his town and we can go and visit it. You have never been to a factory before, have you?

Dan: Yes, I have. I went to a factory last year on a school outing.

Toma: What factory was it?

Dan: We visited the "Colibași" car factory near Pitești and we saw lots of interesting things there.

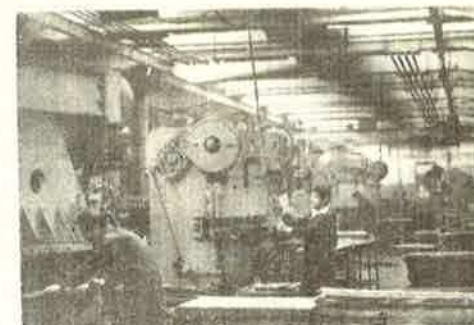
Toma: What did you like best?

Dan: I liked the way they were assembling the car parts on the long assembly lines. And the workers who were working hard to make good and comfortable cars for us.

Toma: You haven't been to a factory for farm machines yet, have you?

Dan: No, I haven't and I'd love to visit one. I think work there is very interesting, too.

Toma: Let's go to my uncle's town next week, then, shall we?



Exercises

A. Choose the right word:

- 1) Toma has got a ...
 - a) newspaper.
 - b) letter.
 - c) present.
- 2) Toma's uncle lives ...
 - a) in a village.
 - b) in a town.
 - c) at the seaside.
- 3) Toma went to his uncle's town ...
 - a) last week.
 - b) last month.
 - c) last year.
- 4) There is a factory ... near his uncle's town.
 - a) for toys
 - b) for farm machines
 - c) for buses
- 5) In the car factory near Pitești, the workers ... the car parts.
 - a) were assembling
 - b) were cleaning
 - c) were washing

B. Answer these questions:

1. What has Toma got?
2. Who has invited the children to the country?
3. Has Toma been there before?
4. When did Toma go to his uncle's town?
5. What factory is there near the town?
6. Has Dan been to a factory before?
7. What factory did Dan visit?
8. What did he see there?
9. What did he like best?

C. Complete these questions.

Examples:

1. A: Have you been to a farm yet?
B: Yes, I have.
2. A: When did you go?
B: I went to a farm last summer.

3. A: Have ... to a factory yet?
B: Yes, I have.

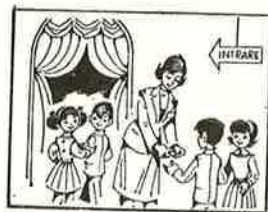
4. A: When ?
B: I went to a factory last year, on a school outing.
5. A: What factory ?
B: We visited the "Colibași" car factory near Pitești.
6. A: What there?
B: We saw lots of interesting things there.
7. A: What best?
B: I liked the way they were assembling the car parts.
8. A: Have to a factory for farm machines yet?
B: No, I haven't.

D. Act the story "A Visit to a Factory".

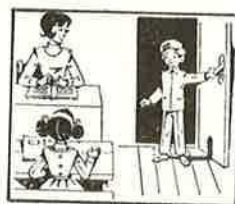
Ask the other pupils in the class questions about their visits to farms / factories. Use the verbs : *visit, see, like, make, work etc.*



E. Look at these pictures and put the verbs in the Present Perfect Tense:



1. They (*buy*) tickets. They are going into the theatre now.



2. He (*open*) the door. It's open now.



3. Doris (*do*) her homework. She can go and play now.



4. The children (*eat*) their breakfast. They are going to leave now.



5. The teacher (*write*) on the blackboard. He will ask questions now.



6. Doris (*write*) the letter. She can send it now.



7. They (*visit*) a car factory. They know a lot of things about cars now.



8. The children (*leave*) home. They are going to school now.



9. My aunt (*get*) a present. She is looking at it now.



1. A Very Short Story

"Mummy, do you like stories?"
"Yes, my dear."
"Do you want me to tell you one?"
"Certainly."
"It is very short."
"It doesn't matter."
"Will you like it?"
"Of course, my dear."
"There was once a flower-vase . . ."
"Well?"
"Well, I have broken it. That's all!"

certainly ['sə:tnli] = desigur

it doesn't matter = nu face nimic

vase [vɑ:z] = vază

to break [breik], broke [brəuk], broken ['brəukn] = a sparge

2. Match:

1. vegetable
2. birthday
3. school
4. summer

- a) outing
- b) garden
- c) factory
- d) party

5. car
6. assembly
7. form

- e) holidays
- f) teacher
- g) line

REVISION III

Exercises

1. How many words can you make out of these?

1. wood, home, work, house;
2. grand, parents, mother, father;
3. book, case, shelf, shop;
4. room, bed, living, bath, class;
5. any, no, some, thing;
6. apple, tree, pear, plum;
7. school, yard, plot, boy, girl.

2. How many words do you know? Name:

1. things in your schoolbag;
2. things in the classroom;
3. things in the schoolyard;
4. things in your wardrobe;
5. things in your room;
6. things in the street;
7. shops in the street;
8. fruit-trees in the orchard;
9. vegetables in the vegetable garden;
10. animals on the farm;
11. places in Romania;
12. factories.

3. What are these?

1. A place where the workers assemble the car parts.
2. A short trip.
3. Something you need to get into the cinema or theatre.
4. You put your things in it when you go on a trip.
5. You put all the things you buy in it.
6. You put your coats in it.

7. They live in rivers or in the sea.
8. They sing in trees in summer.
9. You wash them after meals.

4. What are the three forms of these verbs?

meet	?	?	be	?	?	sit	?	?
read	?	?	see	?	?	have	?	?
say	?	?	go	?	?	buy	?	?
leave	?	?	do	?	?	think	?	?
send	?	?	eat	?	?	tell	?	?
spend	?	?	give	?	?	sell	?	?
			take	?	?	hear	?	?
ring	?	?	write	?	?	come	?	?
sing	?	?	speak	?	?	make	?	?
drink	?	?						
run	?	?						
begin	?	?				put	?	?

Present Perfect and Past Tense

5. Make sentences with these words. Use the *Present Perfect Tense*:

Example:

I — *wash* — the dishes.

I **have washed** the dishes.

He — *tell* — a joke.

He **has told** a joke.

1. I — *do* — my homework.
2. Mother — *make* — a good cake.
3. She — *go* — home.
4. He — *say* — yes.
5. They — *buy* — train tickets.
6. The alarm-clock — *ring*.
7. He — *write* — a long letter.
8. He — *sell* — me a nice toy.
9. I — *meet* — them.
10. They — *give* — the answer.
11. I — *read* — this story.
12. You — *eat* — the icecream.

6. Read this dialogue:

Dan: Peter has seen this film.

Victor: Has he? When was that?

Dan: He saw it on Wednesday.

Practise with:

1. read / this book
2. write / this letter
3. copy / this story
4. tell / this joke
5. buy / this electric train
6. meet / this man

7. visit / this museum
8. wash / this window
9. buy / this toy
10. make / this bookcase.

7. Read this dialogue in the *Present Perfect* (+ *just*):

Mother: What have you just done, Maria?

Maria: I have just made the bed.

Practise with :

1. brush my teeth
2. clean my room
3. drink my tea
4. eat an egg
5. buy a cake
6. give Tom a book
7. read the lesson
8. write an exercise
9. sing a song
10. see my friend
11. tell her a joke
12. watch a film on TV

8. Answer these questions according to the pattern :

A : When did the train leave?

B : It left *three minutes ago*.

A : Oh, it *has just left*.

1. A: When did the film start?
B:
A:
2. A: When did the bell ring?
B:
A:
3. A: When did the teacher come in?
B:
A:
4. A: When did the boy buy the cake?
B:
A:
5. A: When did Mary eat the soup?
B:
A:
6. A: When did mother make the tea?
B:
A:
7. A: When did Grandmother read the story?
B:
A:
8. A: When did she sell the blouse?
B:
A:
9. A: When did Tom write this letter?
B:
A:
10. A: When did father arrive home?
B:
A:

9. Complete these sentences with verbs in the *Present Perfect* (+ *today, this week, this month, etc.*)

Example:

My sister *likes to write* letters.

She two letters today.

She **has written** two letters today.

1. Mary *makes* lovely cakes. She a big cake this week.
2. My friend *likes to see* films. He three films this month.
3. Tom *likes to buy* books. He a lot of books this month.
4. My sister *sings* beautifully. She a beautiful old song today.
5. Father *writes* a lot of letters. He twenty letters this week.
6. Mother *cooks* very well. She a lovely meal today.
7. Grandmother *loves to tell* stories. She us a funny story this morning.
8. Mr. Brown *writes* plays. He three plays this year.
9. Grandfather always *drinks* tea for breakfast. He two cups of tea this morning.
10. My brother *likes to swim* in the sea. He in the Black Sea this year.

10. Read this dialogue in the *Past Tense*.

Teacher: What did you do yesterday, Dan?

Dan: I played football.

Practise with :

1. meet my friends
2. talk to them
3. run in the park
4. write a letter
5. buy a new ball
6. play tennis
7. have a big lunch
8. watch TV
9. see a good film
10. do my homework
11. listen to the radio
12. help mother

Now practise the dialogue again, like this :

Teacher: What did you do yesterday, Dan?

Dan: I played football.

Teacher: And today?

Dan: Today I've played football again.



1. I Have Forgotten

In a train there was a well-known writer. When the inspector came for the tickets, the writer could not find his ticket.

"O.K.," said the inspector, "I shall come in an hour." But when he came, the writer could not find his ticket again.

"All right", said the inspector, "I know you, because I've read your books. They are the most interesting books I have read in my life. I am sure you have the ticket you are looking for."

"But I *must* find the ticket," answered the writer. "I have forgotten where I am going."

to forget [fə'get], forgot [fə'gɒt], forgotten [fə'gɒtn] = a uita

well-known ['wel'nəʊn] = vestit

life [laɪf] = viață

2. Which Definition Is Correct?

A classroom is :

1. A place where children sleep.
2. A place where children run.
3. A place where children learn.

A butcher is :

1. a person who sells newspapers.
2. a person who sells meat.
3. a person who buys milk.

A uniform is :

1. something you wear at school.
2. something you wear at the seaside.
3. something you wear in the mountains.

A holiday is :

1. a day when people go to work.
2. a day when children go to school.
3. a day when people can do what they want to.

The dairy is :

1. a shop where you can buy milk and cheese.
2. a shop where you can buy sugar and jam.
3. a shop where you can buy cabbages and onions.

A hospital is :

1. A place where people go when they are well.
2. A place where people go when they are ill.
3. A place where people go when they are cold.

FINAL REVISION A

At Home, in Town, in the Country

1. Answer these questions :

1. What time do you get up in the morning?
2. What do you do then?
3. How do you get to school?
4. How do you travel when you go to the mountains? And to the seaside?
5. What are the months of the year?
6. What are the four seasons?
7. Which season do you like best? Why?
8. What are the meals of the day?

9. What do you usually have for

{	breakfast? lunch? dinner?
---	---------------------------------

10. Which

{	fruit vegetables
---	---------------------

 do you like best?

11. What do you buy at the

{	grocer's? greengrocer's? baker's? butcher's? dairy?
---	---

12. Do you like to write letters?
13. Who do you usually write letters to?
14. When is your birthday?
15. What presents would you like to get on your birthday?
16. What presents did you get on your last birthday?

2. Talk about these :

1. My room.
2. My flat / house.
3. My family.
4. My daily programme.
5. My town.
6. My village.
7. The map of Romania.
8. Travelling in town.
9. Travelling in the country.

10. The four seasons.
11. Going shopping.
12. My birthday party.

3. Ask questions and answer them using these tables :

Is there	any milk anything	in the cup?
----------	-----------------------------	-------------

Yes, there is	some milk something	in the cup.
---------------	-------------------------------	-------------

No, there is	no milk nothing	in the cup.
--------------	---------------------------	-------------

No, there isn't	any milk anything	in the cup.
-----------------	-----------------------------	-------------

4. Complete with :

<i>somebody</i>	<i>something</i>
<i>anybody</i>	<i>anything</i>
<i>nobody</i>	<i>nothing</i>

Example:

A woman knocked at the door.
Somebody knocked at the door.

1. A man came in.
2. No pupil wanted a bad mark.
3. There was some tea in the cup. There was.
4. Have you got any books to read? Have you got.
5. He could see no bread on the table. He could see.
6. Did you see any children in the garden? Did you see.

5. Ask questions and answer them in the negative.

Example:

I think he heard <i>something</i> .
A : Did he hear anything ?
B : No, he didn't. He heard nothing .

1. I think he saw somebody.
2. I think he ate something.
3. I think they met someone there.
4. I think she heard something.
5. I think they said something.
6. I think she rang somebody.

6. Answer these questions using the *Past Tense*.

Did Tom write an exercise or a problem yesterday?
He didn't write an exercise, he wrote a problem.

1. Did the children sing a new song or an old song?
2. Did the teacher tell a funny joke or a funny story?
3. Did the children see a film or a play?
4. Did the pupils speak Romanian or English during the English lesson?
5. Did Tom do a problem or an exercise yesterday?
6. Did they go on the trip by train or by bus?
7. Did mother buy sugar or jam?
8. Did father leave for work late or early?
9. Did she say goodbye or hello?
10. Did Mary drink tea or milk for breakfast?
11. Did the boys run in the street or in the park?
12. Did the girls swim in the river or in the sea?

7. Answer these questions according to the pattern:

A : Have you done your homework? (<i>last night</i>)
B : Yes, I have. I did it last night .

1. Have you visited the car factory near Pitești? (*last year*)
2. Have you seen the new Romanian play? (*two weeks ago*)
3. Have you had breakfast? (*at 8 o'clock*)
4. Have you sent her a letter? (*yesterday*)
5. Have you read this poem? (*on Tuesday*)
6. Have you heard the story? (*last week*)
7. Have you drunk your milk? (*an hour ago*)

8. Have you done that exercise? (*yesterday afternoon*)
9. Have you washed the dishes? (*yesterday*)
10. Have you bought that toy? (*three days ago*)

8. Change these sentences according to the pattern :

His mother came in. He was writing a letter.
--

His mother came in while he was writing a letter.
--

1. We arrived. They were sleeping.
2. The policeman stopped him. He was running down the street.
3. I met them. I was going to the theatre.
4. They arrived. We were leaving the house.
5. The bell rang. He was walking to the door.
6. I saw him. I was walking down the road.
7. Mother came in. The children were doing their homework.
8. It started to snow. We were skating on the skating-rink.
9. Somebody knocked at the door. Tom was washing in the bathroom.
10. They heard the bell. They were having dinner.

9. Put in the verbs :

Examples :

home / my friend

I was walking home when my friend was me.

1. dinner / the bell
 2. in the park / the rain
 3. at my desk / the teacher
 4. TV / Father
 5. homework / Mother
 6. down the street / the bus
 7. tickets / the film.
10. Read this dialogue :

Example:

A : Are you learning the poem now?

B : No, I'm going to learn it later. I'll learn it tonight.
--

Practise with :

1. read the story
2. repeat the lesson
3. write a letter
4. eat the steak
5. make a cake
6. wash the blouse.



1. I Can't Find My Watch

Father : I can't find my watch anywhere.
 Mother : Where have you looked for it?
 Father : Everywhere. I think someone's been in my room.
 Mother : I haven't seen anyone in there.
 Father : Everything has been moved.
 Mother : Don't be silly! Nothing's been moved.
 Father : Well, somebody has taken my watch.
 Mother : Nobody's taken it.
 Father : I can't find anything anymore.
 Mother : I can see something on your wrist.
 Father : Oh yes ... hum



anywhere [eniweə] = nicăieri (în prop. neg.)
 to look for ['lʊk 'fɔ:] = a căuta
 everywhere ['evriweə] = peste tot, pretutindeni
 to move [mu:v] = a mișca
 wrist [rist] = încheietura mîinii

2. Fruit and Vegetable Salad

Play this game in class :

Each pupil in the game gets a new name. His or her name will be one of the vegetables or fruits pupils know, for example: cabbage, tomato, apple, nut, etc.

Now you begin to make the salad. One pupil calls out his new name which is for example *Cabbage*, saying:

"There are some cabbages but there aren't any apples."

The pupil who has the name *Apple* must quickly call out:

"There are some apples, but there aren't any tomatoes."

Then each pupil must call out quickly when he hears his name. The pupil who does not answer quickly or can't remember the names of the other pupils is out of the game. No one must call out the name of a pupil who is out of the game.

You can play the same game using names of things in the class, clothes, animals etc.

to call out ['kɔ:l 'aʊt] = a striga

FINAL REVISION B

School and Extra-School Activities

Revise lessons: 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15

1. Answer these questions:

1. Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
2. How many lessons do you have every day?
3. How many pupils are there in your class?
4. Have you got women teachers or men teachers?
5. When do you work better, in the morning or in the afternoon?
6. When do you do your homework?
7. Is there a school-plot near your school?
8. What do you grow there?
9. When do the

{	winter spring summer
---	----------------------------

 holidays begin?
10. Where do you usually spend your holidays?
11. What do you like to do in

{	winter? summer?
---	--------------------
12. Do you like to make snowmen?
13. When and where can you make a snowman?
14. What do you do when you don't have too many lessons?
15. Do you like to go to the

{	cinema? theatre?
---	---------------------
16. What did you do on the 8th of March?
17. Where are you going to spend your next summer holidays?
18. Have you visited a factory this year?
19. What did you

{	see like
---	-------------

 there?

2. Tell these texts:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. On the School Plot. | 4. At the Theatre. |
| 2. The Parts of the Body. | 5. The Danube Delta. |
| 3. The 8th of March. | 6. A Visit to a Factory. |

3. Put in the plural:

Example:

A mouse is a little animal.

Mice are little animals.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A <i>mouse</i> is a little animal. | 7. A <i>tomato</i> is red. |
| 2. A <i>goose</i> is a bird. | 8. An <i>apple</i> is good to eat. |
| 3. A <i>factory</i> is important for us. | 9. A <i>bookshelf</i> is full of books. |
| 4. A <i>man</i> can work. | 10. A <i>watch</i> tells the time. |
| 5. A <i>child</i> is little. | 11. A <i>pioneer scarf</i> is red. |
| 6. A <i>toy</i> is nice. | 12. A <i>tooth</i> is white. |

4. Say the right adjective.

Example:

very pretty

beautiful

not empty

full

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| — very quick | — not green |
| — very warm | — very interesting |
| — very great | — not late |
| — not fresh | — not tall |

5. Put in adjectives:

1. I can't do this exercise; it's too
2. Fruit are good to eat when they are
3. Bucharest is the largest and the most . . . town in Romania.
4. You must read this book. It is very
5. All the books and notebooks are in the schoolbag. The schoolbag is
6. There is no water in the glass. It is
7. Mary is never late for school. She always arrives at school
8. I like this picture very much. It is very
9. A bus is fast: a tram is not so fast; it is
10. The children laughed and laughed when they heard the joke. The joke was very
11. When the weather is fine, you say it's a . . . day.
12. I've got these vegetables from the vegetable garden. They're

13. She has never been here before. I'm very ... to see her here now.
14. He is not old. He is ...
6. Complete with the right word.

Example:

His answers are quick. He answers ...

He answers quickly.

- The man was happy. He spoke to us ...
- The children are careful. They do their homework ...
- He's intelligent. He answers ...
- She writes beautiful letters. She writes ...
- They were busy. They worked ...
- She is a nice girl and she talks ...

7. Look at this:

TENSE:	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	I write a letter every day.	I am writing a letter now.
PAST	I wrote a letter yesterday.	I was writing a letter when he arrived at this time yesterday.
PRESENT PERFECT	I have (already) written a letter.	
FUTURE	I'll write I'm going to write	a letter tomorrow.

8. Now complete with:

every day yesterday just tomorrow	now at this time yesterday
--	-------------------------------

- a) 1. My sister is having breakfast ...
2. She was having breakfast ...
3. I have breakfast ...
4. I had breakfast ... too.
5. I'll have breakfast early ...
6. I have ... had breakfast.

- b) 1. Mary brushes her teeth ...
2. I brush my teeth ..., too.
3. We both brushed our teeth ...
4. We are brushing our teeth ...
5. We'll brush our teeth quickly ...
6. We were brushing our teeth ...
- c) 1. Father is listening to the radio ...
2. He will listen to the radio ..., too.
3. Mother was watching TV ...
4. We watch TV ...
5. We watched TV ..., too.
6. I have ... watched TV.
7. Mary listened to some music ...

9. Put these verbs in the right form.

Example:

I read.	
now	I'm reading now.
every day	I read every day.
just	I have just read.
yesterday	I read yesterday.
at this time yesterday	I was reading at this time yesterday.
tomorrow	I'll read tomorrow.

- a) I write
- every day
 - now
 - at this time yesterday
 - just
 - yesterday
 - tomorrow
- b) I play
- just
 - tomorrow afternoon
 - yesterday afternoon
 - every afternoon
 - right now
 - when mother came home
- c) I drink milk
- just
 - tomorrow afternoon
 - yesterday afternoon
 - every afternoon
 - right now
 - when mother came home
- d) I sing
- now
 - tomorrow
 - when father called me
 - just
 - every day
 - yesterday

10. Put these verbs in the right form :

- a) 1. I (*visit*) a toy factory yesterday.
2. My friends (*visit*) a car factory now.
3. We (*visit*) a factory every year.
4. We (*visit*) the factory when it started to rain.
5. Next year we (*visit*) another factory.
6. They (*just, visit*) a fridge factory.
- b) 1. Tom (*write*) a letter to his aunt now.
2. His aunt (*send*) him a present last year.
3. She (*send*) him a present every year.
4. Tom (*get*) a present from his aunt tomorrow.
5. He (*be*) very happy tomorrow.
- c) 1. The children (*see*) a comedy last week.
2. They (*buy*) tickets to see a film now.
3. They (*buy*) tickets at this time last week.
4. They (*go*) to the cinema every week.
5. Next week they (*see*) a film with supermen.
- d) 1. Tom and Mary (*walk*) home at this time yesterday.
2. They (*walk*) home every day.
3. They (*walk*) home now.
4. We (*just, meet*) them.
5. They (*walk*) home tomorrow, too.
6. They (*walk*) home yesterday.



Which Words Are Similar?

Examples: big, little, large, beautiful

Big — large

- 1) small, little, busy, sorry;
- 2) beautiful, happy, pretty, funny;
- 3) late, tired, tall, sleepy;
- 4) cold, rainy, warm, hot;
- 5) come, arrive, leave, live;
- 6) work, go, snow, walk;
- 7) read, speak, talk, write;
- 8) listen to, hear, wait for, hurry.

List of Irregular Verbs

be, was, been = a fi
begin, began, begun = a începe
break, broke, broken = a sparge
bring, brought, brought = a aduce
buy, bought, bought = a cumpăra
catch, caught, caught = a prinde
come, came, come = a veni, a sosi
do, did, done = a face
draw, drew, drawn = a desena
drink, drank, drunk = a bea
eat, ate, eaten = a mânca
find, found, found = a găsi
get, got, got = a primi, a obține
give, gave, given = a da
go, went, gone = a merge
grow, grew, grown = a crește
have, had, had = a avea
hear, heard, heard = a auzi
know, knew, known = a ști, a cunoaște
lay, laid, laid = a pune, a așeza
learn, learnt, learnt = a învăța
leave, left, left = a pleca
let, let, let = a lăsa, a da voie
lie, lay, lain = a sta întins, a se afla, a fi situat
make, made, made = a face

meet, met, met = a (se) întâlni
put, put, put = a pune
read, read, read = a citi
ring, rang, rung = a suna
run, ran, run = a alerga
say, said, said = a spune
see, saw, seen = a vedea
sell, sold, sold = a vinde
send, sent, sent = a trimite
show, showed, shown = a arăta
shut, shut, shut = a închide
sing, sang, sung = a cânta
sit, sat, sat = a șede
sleep, slept, slept = a dormi
speak, spoke, spoken = a vorbi
spend, spent, spent = a petrece (timpul), a cheltui (bani)
stand, stood, stood = a sta (în picioare)
swim, swam, swum = a înota
take, took, taken = a lua
teach, taught, taught = a predă (o lecție)
tell, told, told = a povesti
think, thought, thought = a gândi, a crede
write, wrote, written = a scrie

Lesson Vocabulary

1. THE FIRST LESSON — LECȚIA ÎNȚI

to point to ['pɔɪnt tu] = a indica, a arăta
 to find [faɪnd] = a găsi
 to lie [laɪ] = a se afla, a fi situat
 full [fʊl] = întreg, plin
 president [ˈprezɪdənt] = președinte
 comrade [ˈkɒmɪd] = tovarăș (ă)
 mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] = munte
 in the middle of [ɪn ðəˈmɪdl əv] = în mijlocul
 field [fi:ld] = cîmp(ie)
 high [haɪ] = înalt(ă)
 the Danube [ˈdænjʊ:b] = Dunărea
 river [ˈrɪvə] = riu, fluviu
 something [ˈsʌmθɪŋ] = ceva
 what else [ˈwɒt ˈels] = ce altceva
 to tell [tel] = a spune, a povesti
 about [əˈbaʊt] = despre
 to flow [fləʊ] = a curge
 sea [si:] = mare
 another [əˈnʌðə] = (un) alt(ul)
 all over the country [ɔ:l əʊvə ðə kʌntri] = în toată țara
 people [pi:pl] = oameni
 together [tu:geðə] = împreună

2. THE SECOND LESSON — LECȚIA A DOUA

PART A

road [rəʊd] = drum
 nursery school [ˈnʌ:səri ˈsku:l] = grădiniță (de copii)
 on the left [ɒn ðə ˈleft] = pe stînga
 store [stɔ:] = magazin (mare)
 on the right [ɒn ðə ˈraɪt] = pe dreapta
 in front of [ɪn ˈfrʌnt əv] = în fața
 each [i:tʃ] = fiecare
 orchard [ˈɔ:tʃəd] = livadă
 to raise [reɪz] = a ridica (mina); a crește (animale)

vegetables [ˈvedʒɪˈtəblz] = legume
 vegetable garden [ˈvedʒɪtəbl ˈgɑ:dn] = grădină de legume
 behind [biˈhaɪnd] = în spatele, înapoia
 to grow [grəʊ] = a crește, a cultiva
 wheat [wi:t] = grîu
 maize [meɪz] = porumb
 to get [get] = a obține
 crop [krɒp] = recoltă
 often [ˈɔ:fən] = adesea
 interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] = interesant

PART B

alarm-clock [əˈlɑ:m klɒk] = ceas deșteptător
 to ring [rɪŋ] = a suna
 to get out of bed [ˈget aʊt əv ˈbed] = a se da jos din pat
 to knock [nɒk] = a bate, a ciocăni (la ușă)
 out [aʊt] = afară
 to shout [ʃaʊt] = a striga
 to hear [hɪə] = a auzi
 to brush [brʌʃ] = a (se) peria, a se spăla (pe dinți)
 tooth [tu:θ] = dinte; pl. teeth [ti:θ] = dinți
 face [feɪs] = față
 to wait for [ˈweɪt ˈfɔ:] = a aștepta pe
 soap [səʊp] = săpun
 water [ˈwɔ:tə] = apă
 silly [ˈsɪli] = prost(ut)
 eye [aɪ] = ochi
 towel [ˈtauəl] = prosop

3. THE THIRD LESSON — LECȚIA A TREIA

plot [plɒt] = lot (de pămînt)
 ripe [raɪp] = copt
 plum [plʌm] = prună
 nut [nʌt] = nucă
 tomato [təˈmɑ:təʊ] = pătlăgea roșie

cabbage ['kæbidʒ] = varză
to pull put ['pul 'aut] = a smulge
carrot ['kærət] = morcov
onion ['ʌniən] = ceapă
next [nekst] = (imediat) după aceea
holidays ['hələdiz] = vacanță
to be over ['bi 'əuvə] = a se termina
fresh [fref] = proaspăt

4. THE FOURTH LESSON — LECȚIA A PATRA

tram [træm] = tramvai; by tram =
cu tramvaiul
bus [bas] = autobuz; by bus = cu
autobuzul
trolley-bus ['trɒli bas] = troleibuz
tube [tju:b] = metro
place [pleis] = loc
to travel ['trævl] = a călători
train [trein] = tren
car [kɑ:] = mașină, automobil
plane [plein] = avion
seaside ['si:said] = litoral
trip [trip] = excursie
to think [θiŋk] = a crede
sure ['ʃuə] = sigur
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] = nimic
usually ['ju:ʒuəli] = de obicei
comfortable ['kəmfətəbl] = confortabil
that's why ['ðæts'wai] = de aceea

5. THE FIFTH LESSON — LECȚIA A CINCEA

season ['si:zn] = anotimp
ready ['redi] = gata, pregătit
to start [stɑ:t] = a începe
month [mʌnθ] = lună
year [jiə] = an
winter ['wintə] = iarnă
hot [hɒt] = foarte cald, fierbinte
to swim [swim] = a înota
during ['dʒuəriŋ] = în timpul
snow [snəu] = zăpadă
to ski [ski] = a schia
to skate [skeit] = a patina
skating-rink ['skeitiŋ riŋk] = patinoar
coloured ['kɒləd] = colorat
anybody ['eni'bɒdi] = cineva (în prop. interog.)

somebody ['sʌmbədi] = cineva (în prop. afirm.)
to know [nəu] = a ști, a cunoaște
warm [wɔ:m] = cald
difficult ['difikəlt] = dificil, greu

6. THE SIXTH LESSON — LECȚIA A ȘASEA

never ['nevə] = niciodată
to spend [spend] = a petrece (timpul, vacanța, etc.)
snowman ['snəumən] = om de zăpadă
yesterday ['jestədi] = ieri
last week ['lɑ:st'wi:k] = săptămîna trecută
last year ['lɑ:st 'jɜ:] = anul trecut
I was [wəz] = (eu) am fost
they were [wə] = (ei) au fost
I could [kud] = (eu) am putut

7. THE SEVENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A ȘAPTEA

PART A

lunch [lʌntʃ] = masa de prînz
quick [kwik] = rapid, iute
at noon [nu:n] = la ora 12 (ziua), la prînz
cook [kuk] = bucătar
help [help] = ajutor
waiter ['waitə] = cheimer
— (he/she) laid [leid] the table =
= (el/ea) a pus masa
— (he/she) asked [ɑ:skt] = (el/ea) a întrebat
to take [teik] = a lua
order ['ɔ:də] = comandă
soup [su:p] = supă
I would like ['wud 'laik] = aș dori, mi-ar plăcea
to try [traɪ] = a încerca
steak [steik] = friptură
— (he/she) said [sed] = (el/ea) a spus
potato [pə'teɪtəu] = cartof
anything else [eniθiŋ 'els] = altceva (în prop. interog./neg.)
salad ['sæləd] = salată
piece [pi:s] = bucată
after that ['ɑ:ftə'dæt] = după aceea
cake [keik] = prăjitură
icecream ['aɪskri:m] = înghețată

food [fud] = mâncare
nice [nais] = gustos (despre mâncare)
lovely ['lʌvli] = foarte plăcut
meal [mi:l] = masă (a zilei)

PART B

already [ɔ:l'redi] = deja
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] = zi de naștere
party ['pɑ:ti] = petrecere
to arrive [ə'raɪv] = a sosi
round [raund] = în jurul, aproximativ, pe la
box [bɒks] = cutie
dictionary ['dɪkʃənri] = dicționar
ruler ['ru:lə] = linie, riglă
hand [hænd] = mînă
quickly ['kwɪkli] = repede
to laugh [lɑ:f] = a rîde
yellow ['jeləu] = galben
the last [ðə lɑ:st] = ultimul
paper ['peɪpə] = hîrtie
which [wɪtʃ] = care
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəub] = șifonier, dulap de haine
suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] = valiză
brown [braun] = cafeniu, maro
just [dʒʌst] = tocmai, exact
new [nju:] = nou
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] = minge de fotbal

8. THE EIGHTH LESSON — LECȚIA A OPTA

bookshop ['bʊkʃɒp] = librărie
outside ['aʊtsaɪd] = în fața; afară
anything ['eniθiŋ] = ceva (în prop. interogative)
to need [ni:d] = a avea nevoie
What about you? = dar tu?
the stationer's [ðə 'steɪʃnəz] = papetărie
either ['aɪðə] = nici (în prop. negativă)

9. THE NINTH LESSON — LECȚIA A NOUA

part [pɑ:t] = parte
first [fɜ:st] = (mai) întîi
snowball ['snəubɔ:l] = bulgăre de zăpadă
body ['bɒdi] = corp
leg [leg] = picior
to put, put, put [put] = a pune

stick [stɪk] = băț
arm [ɑ:m] = braț
coal [kəʊl] = cărbune
eye [ai] = ochi
nose [nəʊz] = nas
mouth [maʊθ] = gură
pretty ['prɪti] = drăguț
round [raʊnd] = în jurul
joke [dʒəʊk] = glumă

10. THE TENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A ZECEA

to go shopping ['gəʊ 'ʃɒpiŋ] = a merge după cumpărături
empty ['empti] = gol
shopping bag ['ʃɒpiŋ bæɡ] = sacoșă pentru cumpărături
shop [ʃɒp] = magazin
baker ['beɪkə] = brutar
the baker's (shop) = magazin de pâine, brutărie
roll [rəʊl] = chiflă
greengrocer ['ɡri:ŋɡrəʊsə] = zarzavagiu
the greengrocer's (shop) = (magazin de) legume și fructe
to take out ['teɪk'aʊt] = a scoate
meat [mi:t] = carne
butcher ['bʊtʃə] = măcelar
the butcher's (shop) = măcelărie, (magazin de) carne
dairy ['deəri] = (magazin de produse) lactate
egg [eg] = ou
cheese [tʃi:z] = brînză
grocer ['ɡrəʊsə] = băcan
the grocer's (shop) = băcănie, Alimentara
sugar ['ʃʊɡə] = zahăr
jam [dʒæm] = gem

11. THE ELEVENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A UNSPREZECEA

to show [ʃəʊ] = a arăta
district ['dɪstrɪkt] = cartier
to remember [ri'membə] = a-și aminti
community centre [kə'mju:nɪti 'sentə] = casă de cultură

indeed [in'di:d] = într-adevăr
 hall [hɔ:l] = sală, hol
 meeting ['mi:tiŋ] = ședință
 most [məʊst] = majoritatea
 playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] = teren de
 joc
 open-air theatre ['əʊpneə θiətə] =
 = teatru în aer liber

12. THE TWELFTH LESSON — LECȚIA A DOUĂSPREZECEA

dishes ['dɪʃɪz] = vase de bucătărie,
 veselă
 while [waɪl] = în timp ce
 to cut, cut, cut [kʌt] = a tăia
 to bring [brɪŋ], brought, brought
 [brɔ:t] = a aduce
 to lay [leɪ], laid, laid [leɪd] = a pune,
 a așeza
 dinner ['dɪnə] = masa cea mai mare
 a zilei (de prînz sau de seară)
 plate [pleɪt] = farfurie
 vase [vɑ:z] = vază
 pleased [pli:zd] = mulțumit(ă)

13. THE THIRTEENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A TREISPREZECEA

just [dʒʌst] = tocmai
 as [æz] = deoarece
 play [pleɪ] = piesă (de teatru)
 yet [jet] = deja (în prop. interoga-
 tive); încă (în prop. negative)
 "A Lost Letter" [ə'lɒst'letə] = „O
 scrisoare pierdută”
 to hear, heard, heard [hiə], [hɜ:d],
 [hɜ:d] = a auzi
 ticket ['tɪkɪt] = bilet
 I'd love to [aɪd'lʌv tu] = aș vrea,
 aș dori, mi-ar place foarte mult

to invite [ɪn'vaɪt] = a invita
 line [laɪn] = rînd, linie, șir
 to send [send], sent, sent [sent] =
 = a trimite

14. THE FOURTEENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A PAISPREZECEA

end [end] = sfîrșit
 term [tɜ:m] = trimestru
 the last [lɑ:st] = ultim
 form teacher ['fɔ:m ,ti:tʃə] = diri-
 ginte
 report [rɪ'pɔ:t] = situația școlară
 rest [rest] = odihnă
 carefully ['keəfʊli] = atent, cu
 atenție
 both [bəʊθ] = amîndoi
 to learn [lə:n], learnt, learnt [lə:nt] =
 = a învăța
 kind [kaɪnd] = fel
 fish [fɪʃ], pl. fish = pește
 bird [bɜ:d] = pasăre
 plant [plɑ:nt] = plantă

15. THE FIFTEENTH LESSON — LECȚIA A CINCISPREZECEA

to invite [ɪn'vaɪt] = a invita
 before [bɪ'fɔ:] = înainte
 farm machine ['fɑ:m mə'ʃi:n] = ma-
 șină agricolă
 outing ['aʊtɪŋ] = excursie scurtă (de
 o zi)
 way [weɪ] = fel, mod
 to assemble [ə'sembl] = a asambla
 part [pɑ:t] = parte, piesă
 assembly line [ə'sembli ,laɪn] = linie
 de asamblare
 alone [ə'ləʊn] = singur

ENGLISH-ROMANIAN VOCABULARY

A

about [ə'baut] = despre
 according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ tu] = după, în
 funcție de
 to act [ækt] = a juca, a interpreta
 after [ɑ:ftə] = după
 after that ['ɑ:ftə 'ðæt] = după aceea
 alarm-clock [ə'lɑ:m klɒk] = ceas deș-
 teptător
 alone [ə'ləʊn] = singur
 already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] = deja
 another [ə'nʌðə] = alt/ul
 anybody ['eni'bɒdi] = cineva (în pro-
 poziții interog./nimeni (în prop.
 neg.)
 anything ['eniθɪŋ] = ceva (în prop.
 interrogative); nimic (în prop. ne-
 gative)
 anything else ['eniθɪŋ'els] = altceva
 (în prop. interog.)
 arm [ɑ:m] = braț
 to arrive [ə'raɪv] = a sosi
 as [æz] = deoarece
 to ask [ɑ:sk] = a întreba
 to assemble [ə'sembl] = a asambla
 assembly line [ə'sembli ,laɪn] = linie
 de asamblare

B

baker ['beɪkə] = brutar; the baker's
 (shop) = magazinul de pâine, bru-
 tărie
 to be over ['bi'əʊvə] = a se termina
 before [bɪ'fɔ:] = înainte
 behind [bi'haind] = în spatele, îna-
 poia
 bird [bɜ:d] = pasăre
 birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] = zi de naștere
 body ['bɒdi] = corp
 bookshop ['bʊkʃɒp] = librărie

both [bəʊθ] = amîndoi
 box [bɒks] = cutie
 to bring [brɪŋ], brought, brought
 [brɔ:t] = a aduce
 brown [braʊn] = cafeniu, maro
 to brush [brʌʃ] = a (se) peria, a se
 spăla (pe dinți)
 bus [bʌs] = autobuz; by bus = cu
 autobuzul
 butcher ['bʊtʃə] = măcelar; the but-
 cher's (shop) = (magazin de) carne,
 măcelărie

C

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] = varză
 cake [keɪk] = prăjitură
 can [kæn] = pot; could [kʊd] =
 am putut
 car [kɑ:] = mașină, automobil; by
 car = cu mașina
 careful ['keəfʊl] = atent (adj.)
 carefully ['keəfʊli] = cu atenție
 (adv.)
 carrot ['kærət] = morcov
 cheese [tʃi:z] = brînză
 to choose [tʃu:z], chose [tʃəʊz],
 chosen [tʃəʊzn] = a alege
 coal [kəʊl] = cărbune
 colour ['kʌlə] = culoare
 coloured ['kʌləd] = colorat
 comfortable [kəm'fətbəl] = comfor-
 tabil
 community centre [kə'mju:nɪ
 'sentə] = casă de cultură
 composition [kɒmpə'zɪʃn] = compu-
 nere
 comrade [kəm'ɹɪd] = tovarăș(ă)
 cook [kʊk] = bucătar
 crop [krɒp] = recoltă
 to cut, cut, cut [kʌt] = a tăia

dairy ['deəri] = magazin de produse lactate
 the Danube ['dænju:b] = Dunărea
 dictionary ['dikʃənri] = dicționar
 difficult ['difɪkəlt] = dificil, greu
 dinner ['dɪnə] = masa (principală); prînz; cină
 dishes ['dɪʃɪz] = vase de bucătărie, veselă
 district ['dɪstrɪkt] = cartier
 during ['djuəriŋ] = în timpul

each ['i:tʃ] = fiecare
 egg [eg] = ou
 either ['aɪðə] = nici (în prop. nega-tive)
 empty ['empti] = gol
 end [end] = sfîrșit
 eye [ai] = ochi

face [feɪs] = față
 field [fi:ld] = cîmp(ie)
 to find [faɪnd], found, found [faʊnd] = a găsi
 first [fɜ:st] = (mai) întîi; the first = primul, prima
 fish [fɪʃ], pl. fish = pește
 to flow [fləʊ] = a curge
 food [fu:d] = mîncare
 foot [fu:t], pl. feet [fi:t] = picior (laba piciorului)
 football ['fʊtbɔ:l] = minge de fot-bal
 form [fɔ:m] = clasă; form teacher = diriginte
 fresh [freʃ] = proaspăt
 full [ful] = întreg, plin

to get [get], got [gɒt], got [gɒt] = a obține, a primi, a cumpăra
 to get out of bed = a se da jos din pat
 to go [gəʊ], went [went], gone [gɒn] = a merge
 to go shopping ['gəʊʃɒpɪŋ] = a merge la cumpărături
 goose [gu:s]; pl. geese [gi:s] = gîscă

greengrocer ['gri:ngrouəs] = zarzav. giu
 the greengrocer's (shop) = (magazin de) legume și fructe
 grocer ['grəʊsə] = băcan
 grocer's (shop) = băcănie, alimen-tară
 to grow [grəʊ], grew [gru:], grown [grəʊn] = a crește, a cultiva

hall [hɔ:l] = sală, hol
 hand [hænd] = mînă
 to hear [hiə], heard [hɜ:d], heard [hɜ:d] = a auzi
 help [help] = ajutor
 high [hai] = înalt
 holidays ['hɒlədiz] = vacanță
 hot [hɒt] = foarte cald, fierbinte

icecream ['aɪskri:m] = înghețată
 indeed [ɪn'di:d] = într-adevăr
 in front of [ɪn'frʌnt əv] = în fața
 interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] = interesant
 in the middle of [ɪn ðə'mɪdl əv] = în mijlocul
 to invite [ɪn'vaɪt] = a invita
 I would like ['wʊd'laɪk] = aș dori, mi-ar place

jam [dʒæm] = gem
 joke [dʒəʊk] = glumă
 just [dʒʌst] = tocmai

kind [kaɪnd] = fel
 a ciocăni (la ușa)
 to knock [nɒk] = a bate, a ciocăni (la ușa)
 to know [nəʊ], knew [nju:], known [nəʊn] = a ști, a cunoaște

last [lɑ:st] = trecut (ă); last week ['lɑ:st'wi:k] = săptămîna trecută
 the last ['lɑ:st] = ultimul, ultima
 to laugh [lɑ:f] = a rîde
 to lay [lei], laid [leid], laid [leid] = a pune (masă)
 leaf [li:f], pl. leaves [li:vz] = frunză
 left [left] = stînga; on the left = pe stînga

leg [leg] = picior
 to lie [lai], lay [lei], lain [lein] = a se afla, a fi situat
 line [lain] = rînd, linie, șir
 lovely ['lʌvli] = foarte plăcut
 lunch [lʌntʃ] = masă de prînz

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] = mașină
 maize [meɪz] = porumb
 to match [mætʃ] = a împerechea; a potrivi
 meal [mi:l] = masă (a zilei)
 meat [mi:t] = carne
 meeting ['mi:tiŋ] = ședință
 month [mʌnθ] = lună
 most [məʊst] = majoritatea
 mountain ['maʊntɪn] = munte
 mouse [maʊs], pl. mice [maɪs] = șoa-rece
 mouth [maʊθ] = gură

N

to need [ni:d] = a avea nevoie
 never ['nevə] = niciodată
 new [nju:] = nou
 next [nekst] = (imediat) după aceea
 nice [naɪs] = gustos (despre mîncare)
 nose [nəʊz] = nas
 nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] = nimic
 nursery school ['nɜ:səri, sku:l] = = grădiniță de copii
 nut [nʌt] = nucă

O

often ['ɔ:fn] = adesea
 all over the country [ɔ:l'əʊvə ðə 'kʌntri] = în toată țara
 onion ['ʌniən] = ceapă
 open-air theatre ['əʊpnə'θiətə] = = teatru în aer liber
 orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd] = livadă
 order ['ɔ:də] = comandă
 out [aʊt] = afară
 outing ['aʊtiŋ] = excursie scurtă (de o zi)
 outside ['aʊtsaɪd] = în fața, afară

P

paper ['peɪpə] = hîrtie
 part [pɑ:t] = parte; piesă
 party ['pɑ:ti] = petrecere
 pattern ['pætn] = model
 people ['pi:pl] = oameni
 piece [pi:s] = bucată
 place [pleɪs] = loc
 plane [pleɪn] = avion; by plane = = cu avionul
 plant [plɑ:nt] = plantă; to plant = = a planta
 plate [pleɪt] = farfurie
 play [pleɪ] = piesă
 playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] = teren de joc
 pleased ['pli:zd] = mulțumit(ă)
 plot [plɒt] = lot (de pămînt)
 plum [plʌm] = prună
 to point to [tə'pɔɪnt tu] = a indica, a arăta
 potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] = cartof
 president ['prezɪdnt] = președinte
 to pull out ['pul'aʊt] = a smulge
 to put [put], put [put], put [put] = = a pune

Q

quick [kwɪk] = rapid, iute (adj).
 quickly ['kwɪkli] = repede (adv).

R

to raise [reɪz] = a ridica (mîna); a a crește (animale)
 ready [redi] = gata, pregătit
 to remember [ri'membə] = a-și a-minti
 to replace [ri'pleɪs] = a înlocui
 report [ri'pɔ:t] = situația școlară
 rest [rest] = odihnă
 right [raɪt] = drept, corect
 on the right = pe dreapta
 to ring [rɪŋ], rang [ræŋ], rung [rʌŋ] = = a suna
 ripe [raɪp] = copt
 river ['rɪvə] = rîu, fluviu
 road [rəʊd] = drum
 roll [rəʊl] = chiflă
 round [raʊnd] = în jurul, aproxima-tiv, pe la
 ruler ['ru:lə] = linie, riglă

S

salad ['sæləd] = salată
 to say [sei], said [sed], said [sed] =
 = a spune
 sea [si:] = mare
 seaside ['si:said] = litoral
 season ['si:zn] = anotimp
 to send [send], sent [sent], sent
 [sent] = a trimite
 sentence ['sentəns] = propoziție
 shop [ʃɒp] = magazin
 shopping ['ʃɒpiŋ] = cumpărături
 shopping bag ['ʃɒpiŋ, bæɡ] = sacoșă
 pentru cumpărături
 to shout [ʃaʊt] = a striga
 to show [ʃəʊ], showed
 [ʃəʊd], shown [ʃəʊn] = a arăta
 silly ['sili] = prostuț(ă)
 to skate [skeit] = a patina
 skating-rink ['skeitiŋriŋk] = pati-
 noar
 to ski [ski] = a schia
 snow [snəʊ] = zăpadă; a ninge
 snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] = bulgăre de
 zăpadă
 snowman ['snəʊmən] = om de ză-
 padă
 soap [səʊp] = săpun
 somebody ['səmbədi] = cineva (în
 prop. afirm.)
 something ['səmtiŋ] = ceva
 soup [su:p] = supă
 to spend [spend], spent [spent],
 spent [spent] = a petrece (tim-
 pul); a cheltui (bani)
 to start [stɑ:t] = a începe
 the stationer's ['steɪʃnəz] = papetă-
 rie
 steak [steɪk] = friptură
 stick [stɪk] = băț
 store [stɔ:] = magazin (mare)
 sugar ['ʃʊɡə] = zahăr
 suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] = valiză
 sure ['ʃʊə] = sigur
 to swim [swɪm], swam [swæm], swum
 [swʌm] = a înota

T

to take [teɪk], took [tuk], taken
 [teɪkn] = a lua
 to take out ['teɪk 'aʊt] = a scoate
 to tell [tel] = a spune, a povesti

term [tɜ:m] = trimestru
 to think [θɪŋk], thought [θɔ:t],
 thought [θɔ:t] = a crede
 ticket ['tɪkɪt] = bilet
 together [tu'geðə] = împreună
 tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] = pătlăgea roșie
 tooth [tu:θ] = pl. teeth [ti:θ] = din-
 te
 towel ['taʊəl] = prosop
 tram [træm] = tramvai; by tram =
 cu tramvaiul
 train [treɪn] = tren; by train = cu
 trenul
 to travel ['trævl] = a călători
 travel(ing) ['trævl(ɪŋ)] = călătorie,
 transport
 trip [trɪp] = excursie
 trolley-bus ['trɒlibʌs] = troleibuz;
 by trolley-bus = cu troleibuzul
 to try [traɪ] = a încerca
 tube [tju:b] = metro; by tube = cu
 metroul

U

usually ['ju:ʒuəli] = de obicei

V

vase [vɑ:z] = vază
 vegetable garden ['vedʒɪtəbl ɡɑ:dn] =
 =grădină de legume
 vegetables ['vedʒɪtəblz] = legume

W

to wait for ['weɪt 'fɔ:] = a aștepta pe
 waiter ['weɪtə] = chelner
 wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] = șifonier,
 dulap de haine
 warm [wɔ:m] = cald
 water ['wɔ:tə] = apă
 way [wei] = 1. fel, mod; 2. cale,
 drum
 what else ['wɒt 'els] = ce altceva
 wheat [wi:t] = grâu
 which [wɪtʃ] = care
 while [wail] = în timp ce
 winter ['wɪntə] = iarnă

Y

year [jiə] = an
 yellow ['jeləʊ] = galben
 yesterday ['jestədi] = ieri
 yet [jet] = deja (în prop. interog.);
 încă (în prop. neg.).

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