



INVESTEȘTE ÎN OAMENI!

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007-2013

Axa prioritară 1 „Educația și formarea profesională în sprijinul creșterii economice și dezvoltării societății bazate pe cunoaștere”

Domeniul major de intervenție 1.1 „Acces la educație și formare profesională inițială de calitate”

Titlul proiectului: „Acces la succes – Program inovator de pregătire suplimentară a elevilor pentru evaluarea națională”

Contract număr: POSDRU/153/1.1/S/137127

Beneficiar: Inspectoratul Școlar Județean Dâmbovița

COMPONENTA OPȚIONALĂ LIMBA ENGLEZĂ "BETTER SKILLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH"

ARGUMENT

Cunoașterea unei limbi străine reprezintă pașaportul tău către lume. Aceasta te va ajuta să comunici eficient cu străinii cu care vii în contact, fie ca ești la locul de muncă ori în vacanță. Limbile străine sunt folosite în toate domeniile, ele aduc oamenii aproape și leagă continente, leagă țări, leagă culturi și civilizații. Fără cunoașterea și folosirea limbilor străine nu ar mai fi existat alianțe politice, mișcări diplomatice sau relații internaționale.

De ce trebuie să știm limba engleză? Pentru că trăim în era internetului unde totul circulă cu o viteză uimitoare, pentru că trăim în era globalizării și pentru că majoritatea informațiilor sunt transmise în limba engleză.

Odată cu integrarea în Uniunea Europeană orizonturile culturale și sociale s-au deschis foarte mult. Acum aveți posibilitatea de a studia peste granițele României și veți putea beneficia de această oportunitate cunoscând cel puțin o limbă străină.

Acest curs vă va sprijini în perfecționarea și dezvoltarea competențelor de înțelegere și utilizare a limbii engleze prin exerciții și activități de comunicare care se bazează pe cunoștințele voastre anterioare.

Materialul de studiu este împărțit în 6 capitole, fiecare tratând un anumit domeniu de interes pentru vârstă voastră. Acesta își propune să stimuleze participarea și implicarea voastră activă în desfășurarea activităților.


Acestea sunt:

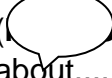
- 1. Universul personal**
- 2. Mijloace de comunicare în societatea modernă**
- 3. Incursiuni în lumea artei**
- 4. Progres și schimbare**
- 5. Mediul înconjurător**
- 6. Cultură și civilizație.**

Fiecare din cele 6 unituri este structurat astfel încât să fie dezvoltate pe parcursul a două întâlniri a câte 1 oră fiecare.

Prima lecție este lecția BONUS, în care veți afla informații interesante despre limba engleză și importanța cunoașterii ei.

Fișele de lucru conțin informații despre ce urmează să învățați (**In this unit you will learn how to/about....**), cuvinte sau expresii noi ( **You should know**), exerciții de consolidare

(**Your turn**) și informații diverse din domeniul abordat în unitul respectiv ( **Do you know that... ?**). Fiecare fișă conține un colț unde voi veți scrie un gând personal referitor la unitul respectiv, de forma: Azi am învățat despre/ să..../ Azi mi-a plăcut...../ Aș vrea să știu mai multe despre...../ Azi am reușit să.....

( **CORNER** : Today, I learned to/about..../Today, I liked...../ I would like to know more about...../ Today, I managed to.....).

La finalul acestui curs, veți reuși să:

- Înțelegeți un text ascultat sau citit;
- Produceți mesaje în situații de comunicare uzuale (oral sau în scris);
- Citiți suficient de cursiv un text scurt cu glas tare;
- Să vă familiarizați cu aspecte ale culturii și civilizației din țări vorbitoare de limba engleză.

SUCCES!



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Vocabulary Building Worksheet

Learning how to use new vocabulary in context is a very important step in improving your communication skills. Each activity introduces key vocabulary along with a definition and a sample sentence. Coming up with more sample sentences will help you use the words in different situations. On this worksheet, write some of the new vocabulary you are learning and then write one or two sample sentences that you think you can use in your daily conversation.

Word	Definition	Sample Sentence(s)
1. <i>commute</i>	travel back and forth from work or home	<i>I have to commute by bus to work every day.</i> <i>Commuting into the city is very tiring.</i>



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Self-Evaluation Sheet

Keep track of your performance on your activities by filling out this sheet. Write the date, the name of the activity you did and sample sentences using any words you learned in context.

Date	Theme	New Vocabulary / Sample Sentences

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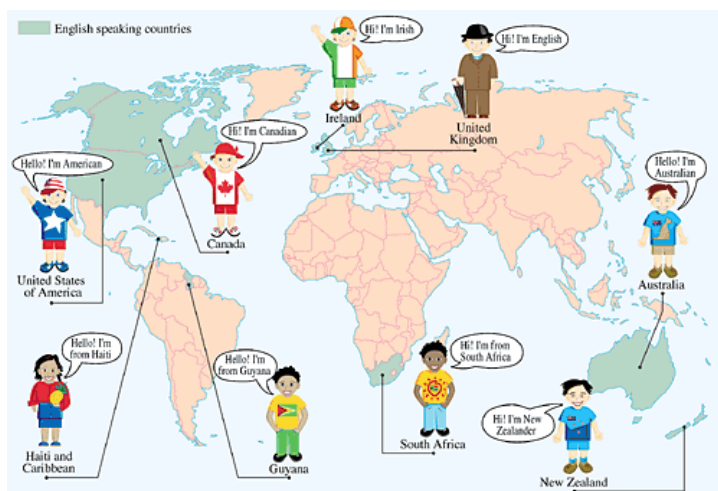
COMPONENTA OPȚIONALĂ LIMBA ENGLEZĂ ”BETTER SKILLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH”

The English – Speaking World

In this lesson you will learn about.....

- the countries where people speak English;
- the variants of English;
- the importance of speaking English.

English is the second most spoken language in the world, the first is Chinese. More than 400 milion people speak English as their first or native language and more than 300 million speak it as a second language. It is the first language of the United Kingdom, Eire, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Jamaica. Itis the second language in South Africa, India, Pakistan, and the Philipines, and it is widely spoken all over the world.



Using the new information complete the grid below:

The most spoken language in the world

The second most spoken language in the world.....

People who speak English as their native language.....

People who speak English as a second language.....

About one third of the world speaks English but there are many differences depending on where it is spoken.

The purest English is **Standard English** or **Queen's English**. This is the form taught in schools all around the world: The English that originated in Britain.

American English is widely used, perhaps even more than British English. It is different from British English in pronunciation, intonation, spelling, and sometimes even grammar, and many words are completely different.

Australian and New Zealand English are similar to British English but there are differences in vocabulary and slang. Many words such as kangaroo, dingo, and boomerang come from Aboriginal language.

Canadian English is different from both American English and British English. When the first pioneers arrived in Canada, they borrowed many words from Canadian French, from the native Indian Languages, and from Eskimo, such as anorak, igloo, and kayak.

In these capital cities the people speak English: match the names with the countries.

Ottawa	Australia
Dublin	India
Valletta	South Africa
Nairobi	United Kingdom
Wellington	Canada
Delhi	Kenya
Canberra	Malta
Pretoria	USA
Washington	New Zealand
London	Eire



You should know....

one third = $\frac{1}{3}$;
widely= greatly;
slang= very informal words and expressions;
Aboriginal= they were people who lived in Australia before the Europeans arrived;
borrowed= took from

Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world speaks English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The purest form of English is called British English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. American English is not different from British English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Kangaroo and boomerang come from the Aboriginal language.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Anorak and kayak were originally Eskimo words.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

English is the language of international business, commerce, science, communication, research, aviation and shipping. Until the middle of the 19th century, French was the international language. But when Britain became very powerful in the world, establishing colonies in North America, Asia, Africa and the South Pacific, the people of this regions had to start using English. Another reason why English is the most widely used language is that its grammar is simpler than that of most other languages.

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HOBBIES

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about things they like/ love or hate

At the end you should be able to talk about your hobbies as well.

Target English Grammar: like/love/hate/enjoy/hate + -ing verbs

Target Vocabulary: hobbies

Alternative Listening activity: *Surprising hobbies of famous people*

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/56733/48-famous-people-surprising-hobbies>

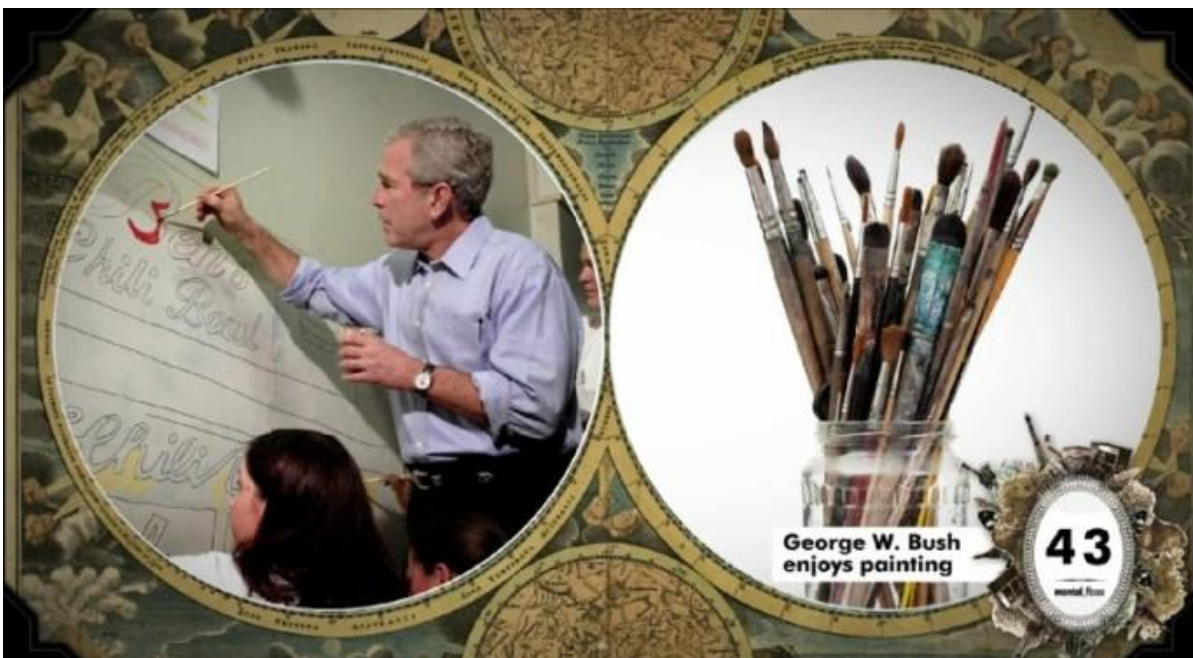
Celebrities with Interesting Hobbies

Most of us have a hobby or two that we enjoy pursuing in our down times. From video games to painting to collecting something cool to athletic pursuits – there are as many possible hobbies as there are people in the world. Celebrities aren't immune to the lure of a hobby and theirs run the gamut from the pedestrian (literally) to the bizarre. Let's take a look at 20 fun, weird, and strange celebrity hobbies.



Beyonce

Beyonce is a worldwide superstar; a singer, dancer, and performer that wows millions of fans with her shows. So what does Bey do in her downtime? She's an avid reader of crime novels and sets aside several hours every week to read. Don't you just love the idea of Beyonce curled up in a chair with a trashy crime novel? I love it!



You should know....

to pursue= to accomplish a goal

lure= something strongly attractive

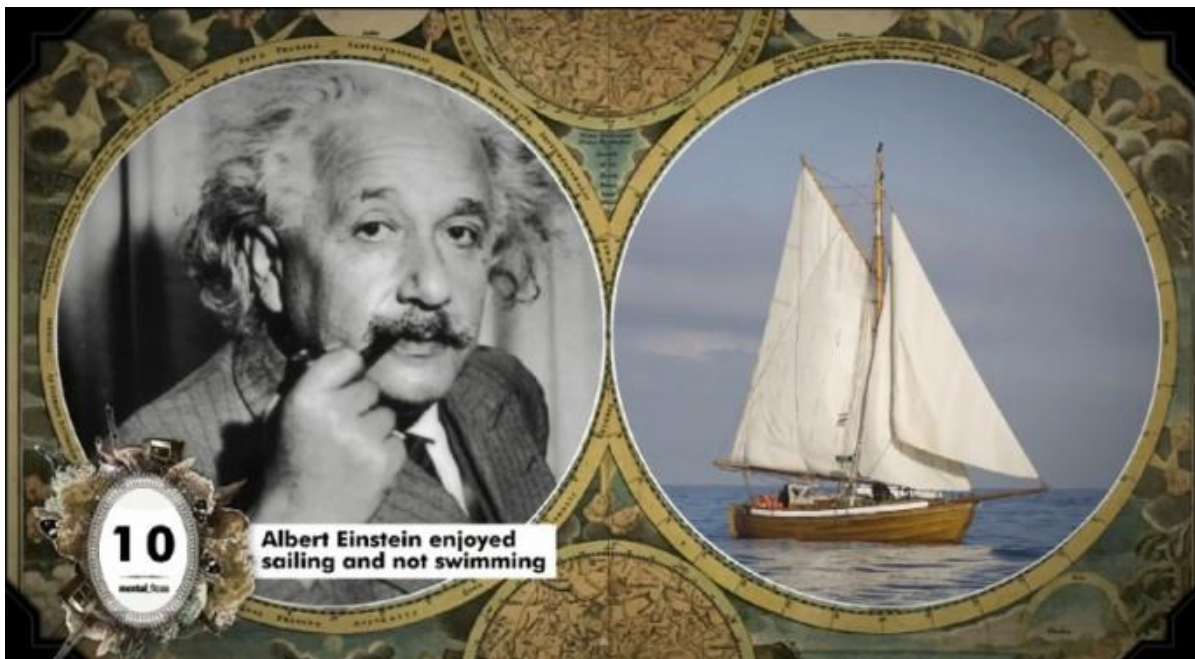
gamut= a complete range or scope of something

set aside= reserve

trashy= cheap, worthless

aging=getting old

a break-through= a major achievement



Odd Celebrity Hobbies



Tom Hanks: Typewriters

Tom Hanks' hobby is actually pretty cool. The actor collects antique manual typewriters. "I have almost 200 old portable manual typewriters," he revealed during an interview with Kelly Ripa. "Most of them are actually working and I keep them rotating." The actor even went as far as to take one around the world with him while he promoted the movie "Larry Crowne." —*XFINITY Entertainment Staff* (Photo by Jason Merritt/Getty Images)

1. Match the verbs with their definitions.(pair work)

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. swim | a) to travel on a horse |
| 2. ride | b) to make pictures with a pencil |
| 3. draw | c) to make music with your mouth |
| 4. drive | d) to move through water |
| 5. dance | e) to move around in a car |

6. sing f) to move your body while listening to music

2. Unscramble the conversations. (pair work)

Beth: I want to go camping or dancing.

Robert: I love singing. Let's go!

Beth: How about karaoke? Do you like singing?

Robert: I don't really. Why?

Beth: Robert, do you like camping?

Robert: I hate dancing.

Peter: Sure, I love going there.

Andrew: Do you want to come with me to the gallery?

Peter: Amazing picture, Andrew!

Andrew: Let's go.

Peter: I also like it, but I like drawing more.

Andrew: Thank you! I love painting.

3. Match the beginning of the sentence from Column A with its ending from Column B. (pair work)

COLUMN A

1. I woke up at 10 a.m. I really
2. Petra has a horse. She
3. My parents are in Brazil. They like
4. John loves driving his car but
5. Frank bakes delicious cakes. He
6. Martha bought some milk. She
7. His brother is an artist. He
8. Do you really like reading

COLUMN B

- a) likes riding it.
- b) love sleeping.
- c) traveling.
- d) loves painting.
- e) books so much?
- f) hates drinking black coffee.
- g) he hates walking.
- h) likes eating.

4. Complete the texts below with words from the box. Do not use all the words. (group work)

A.

article, blog, act (perform), the news, exhibition, thriller, romantic, entertainment, designer, advert, documentary, live (performance), director, video clip, movie, TV series

Last Friday a friend of mine and I went to see a I usually like comedies but this time we chose something completely different. My friend had read in a movie a post about a that was apparently quite interesting. And so it was. The action was divided into three different stories: a

serial killer, who was convicted, managed to escape from prison; an aging movie trying to rediscover himself working on a; and a young journalist trying to write a break-through

B. Listen to Georgina's talk about her experience. Fill in the table with the connecting words. (group work)

I adore fashion, I live for making clothes. Therefore, it surprised no one when I decided to study at a fashion school, and hopefully become a designer one day. Although I studied really hard, and was practicing pattern- making very hard, I did not seem to be making any progress. As a result, I got really discouraged. One day, at the end of my second semester at fashion school, I met Monique, an exchange student from France. We became great friends because she taught me to enjoy life and believe in myself. And then the creativity just started showing up in my work.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|
| • Cause | • Effect | • Contrast |
|---------|----------|------------|

Grammar Box:

USAGE:

Linking words are used to explain relationships between ideas/ sentences. The most common linking words show the following:

• Cause	• Contrast	• Effect
because, due to	but, although, however	as a result, therefore, so

YOUR TURN!

5. Complete the sentences adding the most appropriate linking word.

Darren invited me to his exhibition next week, the fact we had a big argument on Monday.
 She's a talented and hard-working actress. she receives a lot of job offers.
 Jan's performance was incredible, he did not get an award for it.

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| • A | • B |
|-----|-----|

What Women Want is the best romantic	animation technology.
I find reality TV	comedy I have ever seen.
They used the latest 3D	expensive movie soundtrack ever.

That song turned out to be the most

formats uninteresting.

6. *In groups of four, read the riddles in the table and guess as many answers as you can. You can use the vocabulary bank below:*

Playing soccer, writing, reading, running, drawing, sleeping , biking, talking, shopping,
Playing video games, Playing computer games, exercising, Watching TV, Playing
basketball, hiking, cooking, swimming, watching movies, wrestling, Doing Tae-kwon-do

<p>You can do this outside. You need a team to do it. You need a ball. The ball is black and white. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. Sometimes you need a cd player. Sometimes you need an mp3 player. You want to do this with things you like. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone for yourself. You can do this together for others. Maybe your mom does this every day. If you don't do it, you will be very hungry. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this with your friends. You need a lot of computers. Sometimes you go to a PC network to do it. There are many kinds of these. You need an internet connection too! This is _____.</p>
<p>You can do this with your family. You can do this with your friends. You need two rackets. You need to hit a birdie. Don't let it touch the ground. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. For this you need brushes. For this you need many colors. For this you need an idea. You might draw the picture first. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. It is more fun to do this when you have something you like. You have to do this a lot at school. To do it you need a book. This is _____.</p>	<p>This is something you can do alone. This is something you can do with your friend. You can do it at home. You can go out and do it. Some people like to eat popcorn at the same time. This is _____.</p>
<p>You need two teams to do this. You also need a ball. It is usually white. You throw the ball. You hit the ball with a bat. Then you better run really fast or you will be out. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You can do this with your friends. You need to move a lot. You can shake. You can hop. You can even jump. You need good music. The music is fast not slow. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You can do this with your friends help. You can make airplanes, cars, boats, or people. This takes a lot of time. You need to be careful. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You can do this with your friend. You need a good idea. You need characters. You need a story. You do not need to make pictures to do this. This is _____.</p>
<p>You do this with your friends. It can be a lot of fun. Sometimes you just hang out to do this. Maybe you eat pizza and do it. Maybe you play a game and do it. Maybe you just have fun and don't worry about anything. This can be very helpful when you have something to say. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You need to find things you like. You find one. You find two. You keep finding things. Maybe you find 100 things. You keep them for a long time. Some people do it with stamps. Others do it with dolls. This is _____.</p>	<p>You need two teams to do this. You need a ball. It is usually white. You also need a net. The net goes in the middle between the two teams. You will have to jump. You can hit the ball. But only touch it with your hands. Hit it over the net. This is _____.</p>	<p>This is something you can do alone. You can do it with your friends. It can be a good way to relax. You might do this to go to school. Maybe you do it to go to the store. If you do it at night you want a light or a bell. This is _____.</p>
<p>You can do this alone. You can do this very quickly. You can do it very slowly. You can do it in the park, or at school. You only need good shoes and your feet. Watch out for cars. Do this every day and you will be very healthy. This is _____.</p>	<p>You need two people to do this. You need many pieces. They are black and white. They are round like a circle. You need a hard wood board. It takes a long time. You have to think carefully to do it. Good luck and don't lose. This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You can do this with your friends. You need a lot of different titles to do this. You need a PS2 or an Xbox to do this. You need a controller and quick hands. Have fun, but don't die! This is _____.</p>	<p>You can do this alone. You can do this with your friends. You can do this with your family too. You should not do this if you have homework to do. You can see drama, sitcoms, and action when you do this. This is _____.</p>

MY CORNER

Today, _____

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Smaller size, superior performance

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about the advantages of the new technologies
- to use degrees of comparison for the adjective



At first glance, the iPad Air and Mini, iPhone 5S and 5C, and the 5th generation iPod touch may look similar to each other. After all, they use the same operating system, run the same apps, and look like larger and smaller versions of each other. But are they really the same?

A close look at the hardware and software features of each device reveals them to be very different indeed. One is a phone, the others aren't. One offers a big screen, the others are palm-sized.

After years of rumors, **the iPad Mini** is now reality. The **iPad Mini** is a smaller, more affordable iPad tablet computer. The iPad Mini was finally announced on October 23rd, 2012. The iPad Mini is designed to be operated with one hand, and shares the same screen resolution as the original iPad.

Let's make no mistake: The iPad Mini *is an iPad*. This is evident from the first time you hold one in your hand. The one thing that sticks out most about the iPad Mini is how much it *feels* like an iPad. It is so thin and weighs so little you'd almost think you were browsing the web on a piece of paper. Once you pick up the Mini and begin using it, it is easy to forget you aren't holding the full-sized iPad.

It looks beautiful and is extremely responsive. This shouldn't come as a surprise. Most apps are designed to run great on an iPad 2, which uses the same processor as found in the iPad Mini, and only a few apps actually support the latest full-sized iPad's superior graphics.

There are now five different iPads with two different sizes, the choice of mobile data or Wi-Fi only and three different storage choices. This brings the total number of different iPad configurations to sixty. Yes, sixty. But don't worry, as intimidating as that number might sound, it isn't too hard to narrow your choices in buying an iPad down to a more reasonable number .



You should know....

The **operating system (OS)** is a software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs. Examples of popular modern operating systems include Android, BSD, iOS, Linux, OS X, QNX, Microsoft Windows, Windows Phone, and IBM z/OS.

The **hardware** is the collection of physical elements that constitutes a computer system. It refers to the physical parts or monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, hard drive disk (HDD), system unit (graphic cards, sound cards, components of a computer such as the memory, motherboard and chips), etc.

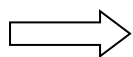
The **software** includes computer programs, libraries and their associated documentation. Software is stored in computer memory and cannot be touched.

To stick out= to attract attention

To narrow down = to grow less, to decrease

Exercise 1. Find in the text the words/expressions for the following explanations:

- a situation that involves losing one quality or aspect of something in return for gaining another quality or aspect
- be highly noticeable
- having the size of a hand
- something that you have the financial means for
- a prominent aspect of something
- depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping



YOUR TURN !

!!! Before solving the following exercises, see the Grammar Box.

Exercise 2: Read the sentences below and then give the comparative form for each of the adjectives listed.

- Tennis is a more difficult sport than Rugby.
- I think John is happier now than a year ago.
- Could you open the window, please? It's getting hotter in this room by the minute.
- reasonable _____
- large _____
- funny _____
- important _____
- careful _____

- big _____
- small _____
- affordable _____
- boring _____
- cheap _____

Exercise 3: Read the sentences below and then give the superlative form for each of the adjectives listed.

- New York has got to be the most exciting city in the world.
- His biggest desire is to return home.
- She is probably the angriest person I know.
- reasonable _____
- large _____
- funny _____
- important _____
- careful _____
- big _____
- small _____
- affordable _____
- boring _____
- cheap _____

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the correct comparative or superlative.

- 1) Saturn is _____ than Earth but Jupiter is the biggest.
a) big b) bigger c) biggest
- 2) Mercury is the _____ planet in the Solar System.
a) small b) smaller c) smallest
- 3) Mercury is the _____ planet in the Solar System.
a) hot b) hotter c) hottest
- 4) Mars is _____ to Earth than Uranus.
a) close b) closer c) closest
- 5) The moon is _____ but the sun is _____.
a) bright b) brighter c) brightest
- 6) Venus is _____ from Earth but Neptune is _____.
a) far b) farther c) farthest
- 7) Neptune is _____ but Uranus is _____.
a) cold b) colder c) coldest

Exercise 5. Fill in the following sentences with the adequate superlative form of the given adjectives.

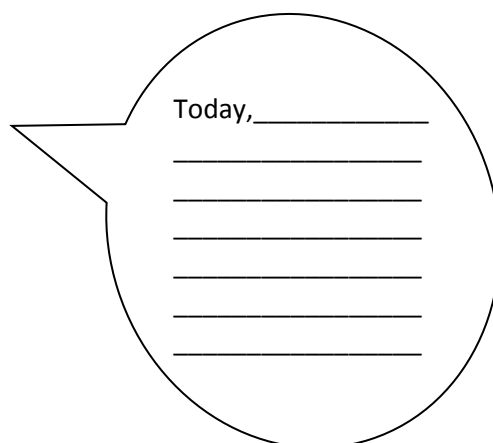
1. Pentium IV is (fast) _____ processor available.
2. WordPad is (easy) _____ program you can use to type documents.
3. Hewlett Packard sells (expensive) _____ laser printers.
4. The mouse is one of (cheap) _____ devices of your computer system.
5. Microsoft is (important) _____ software company in the world.
6. Anthrax is one of (dangerous) _____ computer viruses on the net these days.

Exercise 6: You need an iPad with higher resolution for the apps. Which iPad should you buy? Give arguments for your choice.

Share your answer with another partner.

Be ready to discuss your answer with the rest of the class.

MY CORNER



Today, _____

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COMPONENTA OPȚIONALĂ LIMBA ENGLEZĂ "BETTER SKILLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH"

CLIMATE CHANGE

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about resources, pollution, environmental issues.
- use conditional sentences

I. Read the information below, look at the pictures and write FF (fossil fuel) or RS (renewable source) to show what they are examples of:

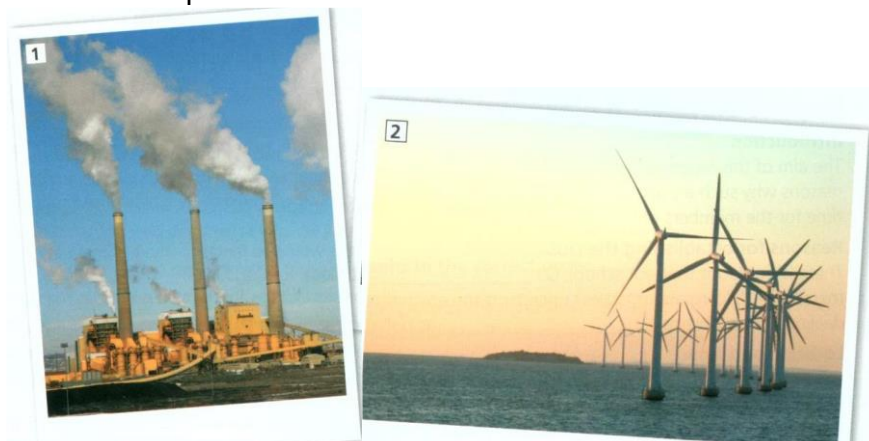
Fossil fuel is a general term for buried combustible geologic deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years.

Renewable source that is generated from natural processes that are continuously replenished. This includes sunlight, geothermal heat, wind, tides, water, and various forms of biomass. This energy cannot be exhausted and is constantly renewed.



II. The pictures below show two ways of making energy. Write 1 next to the phrases we can use to talk about picture 1, 2 next to the phrases we can use to talk about picture 2 and B next to phrases we can use to talk about both pictures.

- a) doesn't contribute to global warming
- b) increases environmental pollution
- c) is bad for people's health
- d) is expensive
- e) creates no emissions
- f) is not efficient enough
- g) pollutes the environment
- h) is ugly
- i) spoils the landscape

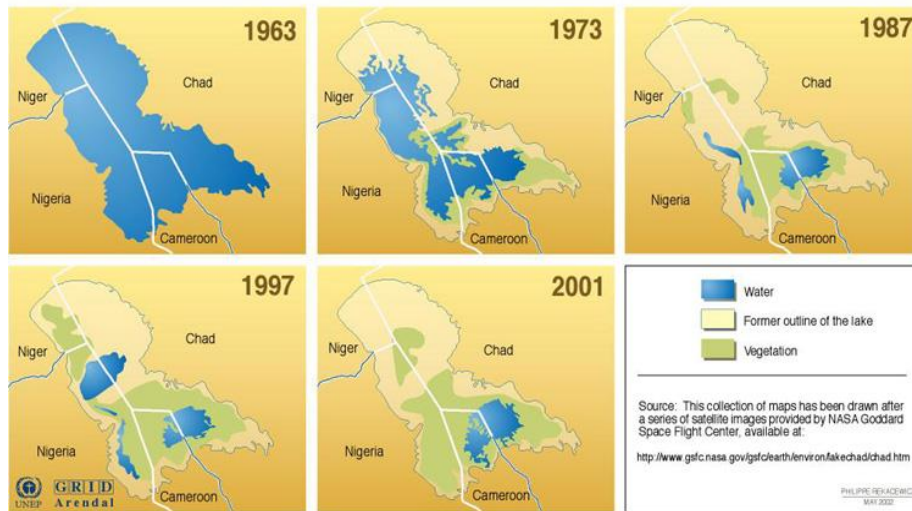


III. Look at this word list. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

puddle	struggle without external help
breeding	the financial means whereby one lives
plentiful	famous extinct African bird
glum	to reduce in size
to shrink	use of water in agriculture
Dodo	sad, depressed
pottery	severe, sharp
acute	reproduction in the animal world
to fend for oneself	a lot of, sufficient
to beset	water left on ground after rain
livelihood	to trouble persistently
irrigation	the art of making pots, vases, etc

This is an article about a fisherman from Central Africa and the difficulties he faces due to an environmental problem. While reading, underline the words from the previous exercise.

The Disappearance of Lake Chad in Africa



You should know....

to put up with = to accept

culprit = the cause of something bad happening

to take up something = to start doing something

to boost = to help something to increase

rudderless = lacking any clear aim, purpose, or direction

to pan out = if a situation pans out in a particular way, it develops in that way

buck-passing = the practice of blaming someone else for something rather than accepting the responsibility yourself

glum-looking = looking sad, as if you expect something bad to happen

The Shrinking Lake

by Margaret Rotham

Rikki Mbaza has a very English name but his part of central Africa is suffering from a problem that few in England would have to put up with: a lack of rain so acute that Rikki's livelihood is literally evaporating away.

"I would love to have the English weather here in Chad. Then the lake would not go away."

Rikki Mbaza lives in the town of Bol near the shores of Lake Chad, a lake that has shrunk by 90% in the last 40 years. A lack of rain is only one of many culprits being blamed for this emerging disaster.

"I am a fisherman. For me, it is like watching my life draining away every day. The fishing is getting worse and worse in the lake. They are getting smaller and I think the fish breeding has been disrupted by the reduction in area and in depth." Lake Chad is only a metre deep in most places.

Rikki struggles now to provide enough food and income for his wife Achta and their four children. Achta has had to take up pottery in her spare time in order to try and boost the amount of money coming into the household every month.

"Our rent doesn't go down with the level of the lake unfortunately," Mbaza complains. "We still have

six mouths to feed but I need assistance from the government. They have left me to fend for myself in a desperate situation." While one can understand Rikki Mbaza's frustration with his government, his accusatory tone is perhaps a little unfair. The Chad government has often seemed like a powerless, rudderless boat caught in the storm of international politics.

Angela Muscovite at the Center For African Politics at UCLA sees little reason for optimism in the case of the shrinking lake in the African heartland. "The story of Chad Lake is a modern day environmental tragedy. This is a body of water that, in 1960 was over 25,000 km² in size - now it's less than 10% of that."

"It has been so over-exploited and it is an issue the whole international community, obviously more so those governments in Africa, need to co-operate on to find a resolution. And that isn't going to happen any time soon. By the time it does, they'll be arguing over a puddle in the middle of the desert. It's sad but that's how I see things panning out."

The guilty parties, as so often in these cases, blame each other for the problems that now beset the lake. Charlie Vaughan, who teaches Environmental Science at Cambridge University in Britain, explains why the lake is going the way of the Dodo. "The main culprit is geography funnily enough. Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon all lay claim to the waters of this lake and you only need a five metre shoreline to be able to extract water from it. The whole area has been a target for massive irrigation schemes over the last couple of decades with each country's agricultural ministry blaming the other three for the problems. In an area with plentiful rainfall, it wouldn't be so much of a problem. This is a dry area."

None of this gesturing and buck-passing will help Rikki, Achta and their four children in the near future. "I am learning how to fix cars. I don't think cars will be disappearing soon and will certainly last longer than this lake will," muses the glum-looking fisherman. "There won't be any more fishermen in this area in ten years." And with that, he says he has to go and study how to remove and repair brake pads.

Now look at these questions. For each, answer true or false or don't know based on what you have read in the article.

1. Rikki has spent some time travelling in England.
2. The lack of rain is not the only cause of the lake's reduction in size.
3. Rikki's town, Bol, is further from the lake than it used to be.
4. Lake Chad's disappearance is causing financial pressures for Rikki's family.
5. Rikki feels the government should help him more.
6. Angela Muscovite wants the Chad government to save the lake.
7. She thinks action will come too late to save the lake.
8. Charlie Vaughan says permission to extract water is given too easily.
9. The demands of agriculture have been largely responsible for the lake's problems.
10. Rikki will work in a garage when the fishing becomes too bad.

TASK: *Make a poster about an environmental problem .*

1. Choose the environmental problem to write about.
2. Do some research to find information and illustrations.
3. Write your text.
4. Give advice on what to do to help.
5. Put your text and pictures together to make the poster.

What can you use in order to make your poster?

A3 paper, color pencils, colored paper, watercolours, photos, drawings, printings.

What else does the poster have to contain?

You have to write an 100 words essay to explain the ideas illustrated by the poster.

GRAMMAR BOX

Conditional sentences

Conditional sentences have got two clauses, an *if-clause* and a result clause. It doesn't matter which clause comes first, but if the *if-clause* comes first, we use a comma.

If you run a lot, your legs will become strong.

Your legs will become strong if you run a lot.

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about facts and general truth. We use the Present Simple in both clauses.

If you rent skis, they cost 2 euros a day.

First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about something which will probably happen in the present or in the future.

The *if clause* uses *if* followed by the **Present Simple** and the result clause uses the **Future Simple**.

If I go skiing, I'll wear a waterproof jacket.

We can use **unless** in first conditional sentences. It means **if not**.

You won't get wet unless you go rafting. = You won't get wet if you don't go rafting.

Second Conditional

We use second conditional:

- To talk about something that won't happen or is unlikely to happen in the present or future.

If he didn't have so much work, he would go skiing.

- To give advice

If I were you, I would wear a helmet.

The *if-clauses* uses *if* followed by the **Past Simple** and the result clause uses **would** followed by a bare infinitive.

He would go rafting if he were older.

Third Conditional

We use third conditional to talk about something in the past which was a possibility, but it didn't happen. The *if-clause* uses *if* followed by the **Past Perfect Simple** and the result clause uses **would/wouldn't have** followed by a past participle.

If you told me about the race, I would have gone to see it.

I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.

When we are predicting we use expressions like these:

If people continue/carry on + -ing....., there'll.....

Unless people stop + -ing, there'll.....

If we don't take action, it'll.....

.....might/may/will result in + -ing/noun

.....might/may/will lead to + bare infinitive/noun



YOUR TURN !

A. Complete these sentences in your own words:

1. Unless we stop using fossil fuels, there'll.....
2. Using renewable sources like wind power might.....
3. If we carry on using power station, there'll
4. Unless we take action.....

5. Power stations emit.....
6. Global warming is caused by.....
7. Wind power isn't a good idea because.....

B. Put the verbs into the correct form: will / won't or the present simple.

- 1- If we (keep on)using more and more cars, we (run out)
..... of oil. If we (run out) of oil, we (need)
..... other kinds of energy.
- 2- Pollution (increase) if we (use)more oil and
coal. If pollution (increase) , more and more trees (die)
..... The climate (change) if more trees (die)
.....
- 3- If we (try) to control pollution, it (be) very
expensive. If we (not control)pollution soon, it (be)
..... too late.

C. Use what you have learned about the if-clauses to complete the sentences.

- a) If global emissions aren't reduced, huge areas of land (to be)flooded
and the world economy (to collapse)By 2050 up to one million
species (to become)extinct due to the loss of natural habitats.
- b) I (to listen) to the president's speech, if I had
stayed in last night, but I went to the cinema and watched "The day after tomorrow".
- c) If you (to hear) Tom and Judie's conversation
here last night , you (find out) what they think about living in
the country. "If I lived in a city", he said, "I (to have) all the
amenities at hand. Besides I like that feeling of not being isolated from the rest of the world. If I lived in the
country, I (to miss) the hustle and bustle of the general day-to-
day routine of a city."
- d) If people (not / be) careless, they (not / pollute)
.....
- e-1)Lots of animals (perish) if we (destroy)
..... rainforests. (It's possible.)
- e-2)Lots of animals (perish) if we (destroy)
..... rainforests. (It's an imaginary situation.)

e-3) Lots of animals (not perish) if we (not destroy)
..... some rainforests. (It's too late now.)

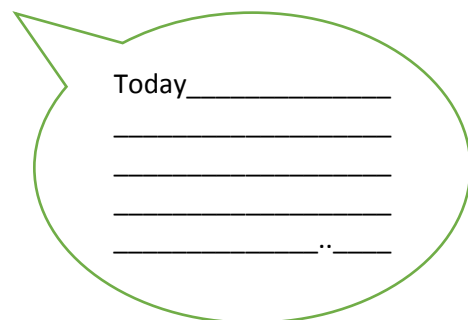
f) If we use other forms of energy,

g) If industrialised countries use most of the world's energy,
.....

h) If rich countries continue to squander(= spend) their money on fuel,
.....

j) If we (want) to protect the remaining rainforests,
we (give) our support to organisations like WWF(
World Wild Fund For Nature).

MY CORNER



Today _____

_____.

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FROM SANDAL TO SPACE BOOT

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about the way humanity has progressed.
- how to write an e-mail.

Before you read.



I. Read the sentences and match the pictures with the description of each type of shoe.

- People often wear sneakers to play sports. In British English they are called „trainers”.
- Some people think that high heels are hard to wear.
- Sandals are very common in hot countries.
- Boots are strong, heavy shoes that cover your foot and the lower part of your leg.

Stylish, futuristic, different –these are some words used to describe Manolo Blahnik’s and Dave Graziosi’s shoes. What make their shoes so special?

Born to a Spanish mother and a Czech father, Manolo Blahnik grew up in the Canary Islands near North Africa. In his twenties, he moved to New York City and began to design shoes for women. Today, his high heels (often called “Manolos”) are known around the world. “Women love my shoes”, says Blahnik. “Some never take them off”.



Why are his shoes so popular? Yes, they are beautiful. On the other hand, his high heels aren’t always particularly comfortable. They are also costly; prices range from hundreds to thousands of dollars. Maybe the best answer is this: each pair pf Manalos is a work of art- like a painting by Picasso.

But aren’t they just shoes? “Yes , only shoes”, says Blahnik. “But, if they bring a bit of happiness to someone, then, perhaps, they are something more than shoes.”

At \$ 30,000 a pair, moon boots aren’t cheap. But to walk in space, you need high-tech shoes- like those designed by Dave Graziosi. He and his team are making space boots for NASA. “We’re planning for the moon and beyond”, he says.



The latest space boots is M2 Trekker. These boots are smaller and weigh less than the ones Neil Amstrong wore to the moon. In them, astronauts can walk comfortably on the moon’s rocky suface. M2 Trekkers also protect astronauts’ feet from extreme cold and heat. They can be worn in temperatures ranging from - 212°C to + 177°C. They are trully more than just a shoe!



You should know....

stylish = fashionable, chic, elegant

futuristic = innovative, modern

to take off= to undress, to remove items of clothing

high-tech= related to modern technology

beyond= above, farther

to weigh= to measure, to scale

rocky= stonelike, firm

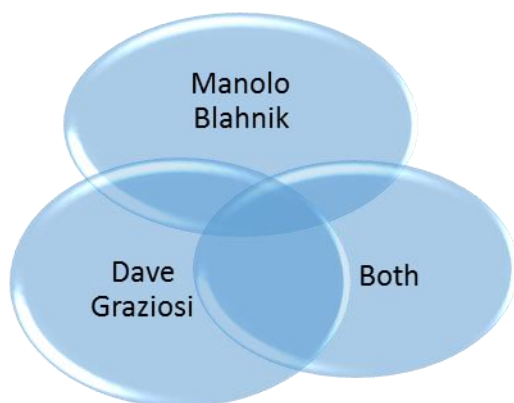
II. Choose the best answer for each question:

1. Another title for this reading could be:
 - a) Shoes from Around the World
 - b) A History of the High Heel
 - c) Two Important Shoemakers
 - d) Shoes of the Future

2. People often call Manolo Blahnik's shoes:
 - a) Canaries
 - b) Manolos
 - c) Picassos
 - d) Blahniks
3. Which sentence about the M2 Trekkers is not true?
 - a) They can be worn in very hot or cold temperatures.
 - b) Neil Amstrong wore them on the moon.
 - c) They cost a lot of money.
 - d) Astonauts wear them.
4. In lines 7-8, we can change On the Other Hand to _____.
 - a) And
 - b) But
 - c) So
 - d) For
5. In line 16, *the ones* means _____.
 - a) The space suits
 - b) The temperatures
 - c) The M2 Trekkers
 - d) The boots.

III. Match each answer (a-e) with the person it describes.

- a) is designing a special boot
- b) needs his shoes to be comfortable
- c) says his shoes are like art
- d) makes shoes that cost a lot of money
- e) says shoes can make people happy.



IV. Match each word in red with a definition. One word is extra.

40,000 years ago: People in the Middle East and Europe start to wear sandals made of leather or plants. These shoes protect their feet from **rocky** ground, and cold and **heat**.

The 1700s: In Europe, shoes called chopines are popular with women. These shoes are **stylish** and beautiful, but they are not easy or **comfortable** to walk in. Some are extremely high: they **range** from 25-50 cm or more! Chopines are also **costly**. Only people with a lot of money can buy them.

1. Very expensive=
2. Warmth, or a hot temperature=
3. Making one feel relaxed=
4. Well dressed and fashionable=
5. To vary from one point to another=

V. Complete the information using the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

beyond	futuristic	heat	pair	weigh
--------	------------	------	------	-------

The 20th century and 1. _____ : In the 1960s, University of Oregon coach Bill bowerman helps to start a new sports-shoe company. Later, it becomes known as Nike, Inc. Within a few years, sneakers are more popular around the world. Today, designers are trying to create 2. _____ of sneakers that are very light. Soon, we may see more 3. _____ sport shoes that 4. _____ almost nothing !

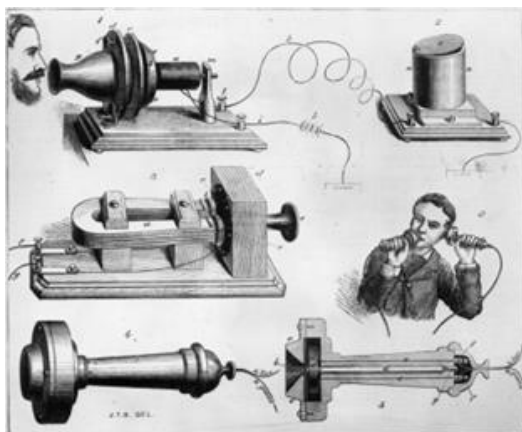
Science and Technology: how much do you know?

When we think of science and technology, we usually think of amazing things or modern gadgets that use batteries or electricity. The things we know about and have made life today much easier than it used to be. Science and thechnology have existed for a long time, however. Even thousands of years ago, people were looking for ways to make their lives better and doing basic scientific experiments to find things out. The methods have changed over the years, but the ideas are the same. Inventions and discoveries have helped people in their everyday lives everywhere.

Now do the quiz to see how much you know about science and technolgy!

1. The Wright brothers built the first successful plane . When was its first flight?
a) 1850 b) 1903
2. Which of these things did a woman invent in 1886?
a) the iron b) the dishwasher
3. In which year did someone send an e-mail for the first time ?
a) 1971 b) 1980
4. What has taken the name of the famous astronomer Edwin Hubble?
a) A rocket b) a telescope
5. What do the letters www mean?
a) world wide web b) wide web world
6. in 1876, alexander Graham Bell spoke for the first time to his assistant, Thomas Watson, on is invention, the telephone. What did he say?

- a) Can you hear me, Mr. Watson?
b) Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you.



GRAMMAR BOX

Emphasising with *so* and *such*

- a) *So* + adjective/adverb
He's *so funny*!
He drove here *so quickly* !
- b) *Such a /an* + adjective+ singular noun
That' s *such a nice phone*!
- c) *Such* + adjective+ uncountable noun/ plural noun
That's *such good news*!
They're *such naughty children*!



YOUR TURN !

1. Read the dialogue below about a new gadget. Then work with your partner to make a dialogue about another gadget. Change the words in red and use *so/ such* and words from the box.

amazing	clever	easily	fascinating	fast	fun	great
small	usefull	well				

Fiona: Have you seen my **new laptop**? It **works so quickly**!

Greg: Wow! And **it's got such a small screen too**!

Fiona: I know. **It's so useful** because **I can take it with me everywhere**.

Greg: And I can see that **it's got such fun games on it** !

2. Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences

Q1 - It was a lovely day
☐such ☐so

Q2 - There was a lot of trouble that the police were called
☐so ☐such

Q3 - I've never seen many people at a concert
☐so ☐such

Q4 - I've never seen a dirty kitchen
☐such ☐so

Q5 - It's expensive
☐such ☐so

Q6 - It took much time to do
☐so ☐such

Q7 - She works quickly
☐such ☐so

Q8 - It looks nice
☐such ☐so

Q9 - The film was dull that we left halfway through
☐so ☐such

Q10 - The car is uneconomical
☐so ☐such

Q11 - She's a kind person
☐such ☐so

Q12 - I told him not to be stubborn
☐so ☐such

Q13 - They tried hard, but still didn't succeed
☐so ☐such

Q14 - Don't be silly
☐such ☐so

Q15 - I didn't know that it was a long way from my house
☐so ☐such

Q16 - She's cool
☐such ☐so

Q17 - Nobody thought that he would be a good president
☐such ☐so

Q18 - I wasn't expecting many people to be there
☐so ☐such

Q19 - They did it well
☐such ☐so

Q20 - far so good
☐such ☐so

WRITING

- a) Complete the email with words and phrases from the box. They are used to put ideas in order or to make a point.

firstly	first of all	to start with	secondly	in addition	finally
also	too				

Hi Jason,

How are you? I'm ok, but I've got lots of homework tonight.

I want to tell you about my new heelies. They're trainers with a difference! Have you heard of them? I used to watch other kids with theirs, but now I've got my own! They're really cool and I love them!

Let me describe them to you.

1. _____, they're red and white, which are my favourite colours. They're really comfortable 2. _____.

3. _____, they've got wheels so you can skate on them. You can

4. _____ walk, but I prefer skating! It's more fun!

5. _____, they weren't very expensive. My dad bought them for me. We found them on a great website. I can give you the address of the website if you want.

Write soon with your news! Bye for now!

Ollie

- b) **Write an e-mail to a friend about a new gadget that you've got. Use this plan to help you.**

Paragraph 1

Say hello and ask your friend how he/she is. Tell your friend how you are.

Paragraph 2

Tell your friend about your new gadget and what you think about it and explain why you want it.

Paragraph 3

Describe your gadget and give some details about it.

Paragraph 4

Say how much it cost and where you got it.

Closing

Ask your friend about his/her news. Tell him/her to write back with news and say goodbye.

MY CORNER

Today _____



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COMPONENTA OPȚIONALĂ LIMBA ENGLEZĂ "BETTER SKILLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH"

UK CULTURE

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about British culture and civilisation .

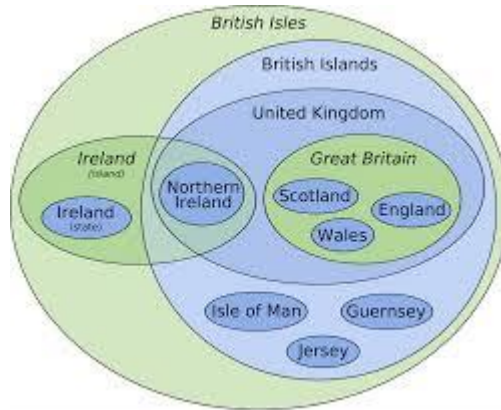
-how to write a description

Before you read.

I. Match the words and phrases in the table to their definitions:

1.distinct	2. boasting	3. sparsely	4. lies	5. adjacent to
6.hilly	7. rugged	8. consists of	9. spells	10.prevaling
a. <i>to be made or formed of</i> b. <i>be in a particular place or position</i> c. <i>next to</i> d. <i>clearly separate and different</i> e. <i>wild, not even, difficult to travel over</i> f. <i>small in number and over a large area</i> g. <i>having lots of parts higher than the surrounding land</i> h. <i>having something to be proud of</i> i. <i>which blows in a particular place</i> j. <i>short periods of a particular type of weather</i>				

So, what is the United Kingdom?



To give it its full title it's 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'. You might hear it referred to as Britain, Great Britain or more often, simply as 'The UK'. Four countries make up the UK – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It consists of a group of islands - 2 large ones and several hundred smaller ones. By far the largest island is that which is divided into three countries - England, Wales and Scotland. This island is about 700 miles long and is 300 miles at its widest point. At its nearest point only the 22 miles of the English Channel separate it from the coast of France.

England's capital London is also the capital city of the UK. Most of England consists of lowland with some mountainous terrain northwest of a line drawn between the Humber estuary in the East and the river Exe in the Southwest. Wales, with its capital Cardiff, lies to the West having a coastline adjacent to the Irish Sea. It is more mountainous than England, particularly in North and Mid Wales.

To the North is Scotland which consists of two very distinct regions known as the Highlands and the Lowlands. The Highlands region is to the North and West of the country and is much more mountainous than its lowland sister. The rugged terrain of the highlands ensures the region is sparsely populated. The Lowlands region is home to most of Scotland's population. It's here where Scotland's capital, Edinburgh and the larger city of Glasgow will be found.

Crossing the Irish Sea takes us to Ireland of which only the north eastern corner (Northern Ireland) is part of the UK. The rest of this island is a separate country, the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland, with its capital, Belfast, is a hilly region boasting the largest inland body of water in the UK, Lough Neagh, at 150 square miles. The prevailing winds tend to come from the southwest, bringing with them frequent spells of mild but wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Overall though the climate is fairly temperate and similar to much of northern Europe.

II. Read the questions and choose the right answers.

1. The United Kingdom contains
 - a. a hundred of small island.
 - b. hundreds of small islands.
 - c. thousands of small islands.
2. England consists mainly of
 - a. low land with a few mountains.
 - b. highlands and lowlands.
 - c. mountains and lowlands.
3. The highlands of Scotland have
 - a. few people and many mountains.
 - b. many people and few mountains.
 - c. many people and many mountains.

4. Most people in Scotland live
 - a. in the Highlands. b. in the mountains. c. in the Lowlands.
5. The Atlantic Ocean brings lots of
 - a. cold windy weather. b. wet but not too cold weather. c. cold and wet weather.

III. Match the numbers in the box to make facts about the UK.

22	300	4	700	2	150
----	-----	---	-----	---	-----

1. The number of miles that separate the largest island from France =
2. The length in miles of the largest of the UK islands =
3. The number of distinct regions in Scotland =
4. The size in square miles of the largest inland body of water =
5. The maximum width in miles of the largest island in the UK =
6. The number of countries which make up the United Kingdom =

IV. Match the questions 1-5 with their answers a – e below.

- 1) What is 'The UK' short for?
 - 2) Which countries make up Great Britain?
 - 3) Which country is part of the UK but not part of Great Britain?
 - 4) What are the capital cities of the countries that make up the UK?
 - 5) Which countries make up the British Isles?
- a) Wales, Scotland and England.
 - b) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
 - c) Cardiff, Edinburgh, London and Belfast.
 - d) The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.
 - e) Northern Ireland



You should know....

Local lingo ! Every region in the UK has their own special phrases

To give some examples, as I am Cornish I would choose some local phrases like, 'alright my bird?' 'What's on?' or 'I'll do it drekly' (directly).

V. Have a look at some of these words and phrases that are specific to Northern Ireland. Then imagine you meet an Irish friend on the street. Write a short dialogue including some of the local language. Read your dialogue to the class.

Q: *How was the craic?* A: *The craic was mighty!*
Did you have a good time? Yes!

Greeting: *How are yours?*

Even the dogs on the street know it – relating to something that is common and apparently is a Belfast only expression.

I'll do it now in a minute

'bout ye? – How are you?

founded – cold

scundered – embarrassed

yer man – that man

grand – good, OK

wee – little (also used in Scotland)

aye – yes (again, also used in Scotland)

boggin' – dirty

'mon – come on

'mere – come here

stickin' out – really good

The Ulster Fry

The national dish of Northern Ireland is the Ulster Fry. It's similar to a traditional breakfast fry-up, with a few differences. It is often described as a 'heart attack on a plate'!

You can eat it for lunch, supper or breakfast. Have a look at the ingredients and match the words with the images:

Bacon Eggs Sausage Black pudding White pudding Tomatoes Mushrooms Soda bread Potato bread



You should know....

Potato bread is a form of bread in which potato replaces a portion of the regular wheat flour.

Soda bread is a variety of quick bread traditionally made in a variety of cuisines in which sodium bicarbonate (otherwise known as baking soda) is used instead of the more common yeast(drojdie).

Black pudding is a type of blood sausage(sângerete) commonly eaten in Britain, Ireland and Sweden. It is generally made from pork blood and a relatively high proportion of oatmeal(fulgi de ovaz).

White pudding does not include blood; it consists of pork meat and fat, suet(seu), bread and oatmeal formed into a large sausage.



All of the ingredients are fried, including the bread, and it is usually accompanied by cups of tea.

Would you like to try the Ulster fry? Why / why not?

- What did you have for breakfast / lunch this morning?
- What are the typical dishes from your country?

WRITING - DESCRIBING AN EVENT (such as a celebration)

When you describe an event, you divide your description into four paragraphs. You start by saying what the event is (name), when and where it happens and what people celebrate(reason). Then you talk about what happens before and during the event. Remember to include adjectives. You finish your description by saying how people feel.

1. The following sentences describe how people usually celebrate birthday parties. Read the list of activities and say which take place before(B) and which during (D) the party.

- ✓ Wear paper hats
- ✓ Hire a magician
- ✓ Play games
- ✓ Decorate the house
- ✓ Give bags with little presents to guests
- ✓ Make a birthday party cake
- ✓ Write invitations
- ✓ Dance
- ✓ Buy crisps and popcorn
- ✓ Open presents
- ✓ Blow out candles on the cake

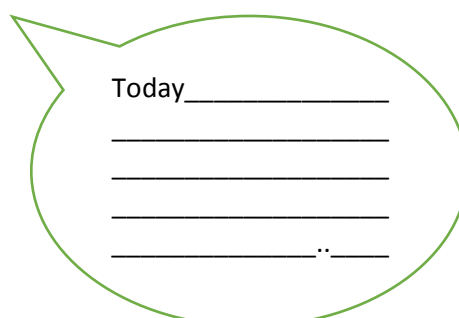
2. Use the information in exercise 1 and the plan below to write an article about how people usually celebrate birthdays in your country. You can use your own ideas as well.

You may start like this: ***Birthdays celebrate the day we were born. In my country we usually celebrate birthdays at home with friends.***

Plan

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | name, time, place, reason for the celebration |
| Paragraph 2 | activities before a birthday party |
| Paragraph 3 | activities during a birthday party |
| Paragraph 4 | people's feelings about a birthday party |

MY CORNER



Today_____

INVESTEȘTE ÎN OAMENI!

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007-2013

Axa prioritară 1 „Educația și formarea profesională în sprijinul creșterii economice și dezvoltării societății bazate pe cunoaștere”

Domeniul major de intervenție 1.1 „Acces la educație și formare profesională inițială de calitate”

Titlul proiectului: „Acces la succes – Program inovator de pregătire suplimentară a elevilor pentru evaluarea națională”

Contract număr: POSDRU/153/1.1/S/137127

Beneficiar: Inspectoratul Școlar Județean Dâmbovița

COMPONENTA OPȚIONALĂ LIMBA ENGLEZĂ "BETTER SKILLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH"

SEASONS OF CREATION

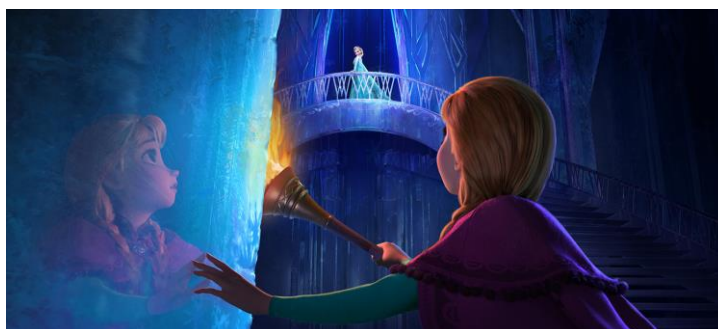
Student's worksheet

In this lesson you will learn.....

- how to talk about works of art.
- how to use passive voice in different verb tenses.

Insight

"**Let It Go**" is the soundtrack of the animated film "**Frozen**", a 2013 American [3D computer-animated musical fantasy-comedy film](#). Fearless optimist Anna sets off on an epic journey—teaming up with the mountain man Kristoff and his loyal reindeer Sven—to find her sister Elsa, whose icy powers have trapped the kingdom of Arendelle in eternal winter.



- I. The lyrics of the song 'Let it go' are gaped. Complete the blank spaces with the appropriate words, according to the images. You can find some of the words in the box:

white, queen, wind, tried, know, door, storm, time, limits,

Let It Go"

The snow glows on the mountain tonight
Not a footprint to be seen
A kingdom of isolation,
And it looks like I'm the



The is howling like this swirling storm inside
Couldn't keep it in, heaven knows I tried!



Don't let them in, don't let them see
Be the good girl you always have to be
Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know
Well, now they!

Let it go, let it go
Can't hold it back anymore
Let it go, let it go
Turn away and slam the!



I don't care
What they're going to say
Let the rage on,



The cold never bothered me anyway!

It's funny how some distance
Makes everything seem small
And the fears that once controlled me
Can't get to me at all!

It's to see what I can do



To test the and break through
No right, no wrong, no rules for me I'm free!



Let it go, let it go
I am one with the wind and
Let it, let it go
You'll never see me cry!



Here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let the storm rage on!
The cold never bothered me anyway!

II. Match the words and phrases in the table to their definitions:

a. to keep from revealing or parting with	1. howl
b. to make a long loud sound	2. glow
c. to keep something secret	3. slam
d. to shine with low light	4. break through
e. a noisy violent closing	5. hold back
f. to surpass an obstacle	6. conceal
g. a track or mark left by a foot or shoe	7. rage
h. a country whose ruler is a king or queen	8. fear
i. to shout loudly and angrily	9. footprint
j. reason for alarm : DANGER	10. kingdom

GRAMMAR BOX

How to make the Passive in English

'to be' (into whatever tense we need) + **past participle**. For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive. So **play** becomes **played**.

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me).
present continuous	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
past simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me).
present perfect	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
past perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
future simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by me).



YOUR TURN !

III. Put the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Many people read this writer's articles.
2. Jackie milks the cows every morning.
3. Andrew never understands the new teacher.
4. Everybody loves chocolate.
5. Kids always eat candies.
6. The American people elect the members of Congress.

IV. Put the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Will he pick up the kids tomorrow?
2. The birds will eat those cookies.

3. My friends will visit him tomorrow.
4. The coach will throw a party on the weekend.
5. The next earthquake will destroy the city.

FAMOUS ARTISTS

Probably Picasso's most famous work, ***Guernica*** is certainly the his most powerful political statement, showing the tragedies of war and the suffering it inflicts upon individuals, particularly innocent civilians.

Mona Lisa, oil painting by the Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer [Leonardo da Vinci](#), probably the world's most-famous painting. It was painted sometime between 1503 and 1506, when Leonardo was living in [Florence](#), and it now hangs in the [Louvre](#), in Paris.

The Endless Column (often it is called the ***Column of Infinite***) symbolizes the "Infinite Sacrifice" of the Romanian soldiers. The incomplete top unit is thought to be the element that expresses the concept of the infinite. It consists of a single symmetrical element, a pair of truncated pyramids stuck together at their base, then repeated to produce a continuous rhythmic line.

The Sunflowers is one of the most popular paintings by Van Gogh. It is the painting that is most often reproduced on cards, posters, mugs, tea-towels and stationery. It was also the picture that Van Gogh was most proud of. Van Gogh was enchanted by the local landscape and light, and his works from this period are richly draped in yellow, ultramarine, and mauve.



You should know....

Statement = an opinion, attitude

Inflict = to cause pain


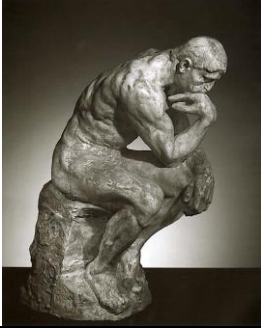






Truncated = cut short

Draped = covered

Stationery = materials (as paper, pens, and ink) for writing or typing

Individual = a single person

V. Use this dialogue to talk about famous works of art:

Who painted/sculpted ____?		It was painted/sculpted by ____?	
When was it painted/sculpted?		It was painted/sculpted in ____?	
What was it painted with/sculpted from?		It was painted with/sculpted from ____?	
Let me get this straight: It was painted/sculpted by ____ in ____ with/from ____.		That's right/correct.	
			
Name: Sunflowers Artist: Van Gogh Date: 1888 Materials: Oil Painting		Name: The Thinker Artist: Rodin Date: 1882 Materials: Bronze	
			
Name: Water-Lily Pond Artist: Claude Monet Date: 1899 Materials: Oil Painting			
			
Name: The Scream Artist: Munch Date: 1893 Materials: Oil Paints		Name: Infinite Column Artist: Brâncuși Date: 1935-1938 Materials: Iron Alloy	
			
Name: Mona Lisa Artist: Da Vinci Date: 1503-1506 Materials: Oil			
			
Name: Guernica Artist: Picasso Date: 1937 Materials: Oil Paints		Name: The Forrester's Daughter Artist: Nicolae Tonitza Date: 1924 Materials: Oil Paints	

MY CORNER

Today _____

