

Clasa: a IX-a

Conținut: Vocabular – Comparing pictures – compararea unor imagini

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Comparing pictures & answering questions

- When you **compare 2 pictures**, you should use **language of speculation**
 - to talk about a **present context**, use modal verbs:
 - **must, could, may, might, can't + short infinitive**
*The girl is running because she **could be late** for her bus.*
*The man **can't be** the girl's father because he looks too young.*
 - OR
 - **must, could, may, might, can't + be + vb-ing** (for an action in progress)
*The man is laughing because he **might be listening** to a funny show.*
*She **must be enjoying** golf because it's a relaxing sport.*
 - to talk about a **past context**, use modal verbs:
 - **must, could, may, might, can't + have + vb 3rd form (= past participle)**
*The grass is wet. It **must have rained**.*
*Alice is late. She **could have missed** her train.*
*Tom is on holiday, so you **can't have seen** him at the party.*
- When you are asked a **'Do you like/enjoy...'** question, you can answer like this:
 - use a **zero conditional**
 - *Do you like fish?*
*Well, it depends, if it is cooked well, then yes, **but** I don't like sushi.*
 - *Do you like English?*
*Well, it depends, if I am watching my favourite series it is fantastic, **but** if I have a test at school, I feel really sad.*
 - use **used to** for past habits & routines
 - *Do you like fish?*
*Well, I **used to** hate it when I was young, **but now** I love it.*
 - *Do you like English?*
*Well, I **didn't use to**, **but now** I have a favourite American TV series and it is my life!*



Student's own answers

Sample answers:

Question 1:

*In the first picture, I think they **might be** in the living room **because** I can see a sofa. They **must be** a family; there's a little boy, his mother and father, eating a pizza.*

*I think they **might have chosen** to eat here because it's convenient. They wanted to relax and spend some quality time together.*

*In the second picture, I think they **must be** in a restaurant **because** I can see the fancy plates and glasses on the table and other people sitting at the tables. They **might be** friends.*

*They **could have chosen** to eat in this place **because** it's a way to go out, to change their routine. They **might not have seen** each other in a while and now they **could be talking** about their lives.*

Question 2:

*Well, it depends, **because if** I am going with someone who isn't much fun, **then** I don't like it at all.*

*But if I'm going with someone I can relate to and has a great sense of humour, **then** I really love it.*

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Conținut: Vocabulary/ Reading

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Oscar Wild's *THE SELFISH GIANT*



(The selfish Giant is a fairy tale written by Oscar Wild, an Irish writer, who lived in the 19th century, he is one of the aestheticism fairy tales representative. He is a late Victorian icon.
fragment

Every afternoon, as they were coming from school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden. It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach-trees that in the spring-time broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them. "How happy we are here! they cried to each other. One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend the Cornish ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years. After the seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his conversation was limited, and he determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden. "What are you doing here? " he cried in a very gruff voice, and the children ran away." My own garden is my own garden," said the Giant;" any one can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself." So he built a high wall all round it, and put up a notice-board.

*TRESPASSERS
WILL BE
PROSECUTED*

He was a very selfish Giant. The poor children had now nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road, but the road was very dusty and full of hard stones, and they did not like it. They used to wander round the high wall when their lessons were over, and talk about the beautiful garden inside. "How happy we were there!" they said to each other. Then the Spring came, and all over the country there were little blossoms and little birds. Only in the garden of the Selfish Giant it was still winter. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children, and the trees forgot to blossom. Once a beautiful flower put its head out from the grass, but when it saw the notice-board it was so sorry for the children that it slipped back into the ground again, and went off to sleep. The only people who were pleased were the Snow and the Frost. " Spring has forgotten this garden," they cried, " so we will live here all the year round." The Snow covered up the grass with her great white cloak, and the

Frost painted all the trees silver. Then they invited the North Wind to stay with them, and he came. He was wrapped in furs, and he roared all day about the garden, and blew the chimney-pots down. "This is a delightful spot," he said, "we must ask the Hail on a visit." So the Hail came.



Follow-up activities

A. Find out the different seasons from the fragment and make sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Pick out one word that describes the character of the Giant. Make a sentence of your own.

1. _____

C. Match the words with their synonyms:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>giant</i> | a. <i>enormous</i> |
| 2. <i>allow</i> | b. <i>charming</i> |
| 3. <i>wander</i> | c. <i>egoistic</i> |
| 4. <i>selfish</i> | d. <i>move about aimlessly</i> |
| 5. <i>delightful</i> | e. <i>admit</i> |

D. Match the words with their antonyms:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>lovely</i> | a. <i>kind, benevolent</i> |
| 2. <i>beautiful</i> | b. <i>cheerful</i> |
| 3. <i>silver</i> | c. <i>golden</i> |
| 4. <i>gruff</i> | d. <i>ugly</i> |
| 5. <i>selfish</i> | e. <i>horrible</i> |

E. Are these statements true or false?

1. *The Giant had visited a relative.* _____
2. *The Giant was gone for seven years.* _____
3. *The ogres were playing in the Giant's garden.* _____
4. *The Giant built a high house all around his garden.* _____
5. *The children left the Giant's garden.* _____

F. Answer the following questions:

1. What will happen with the people who enter the Giant's garden?

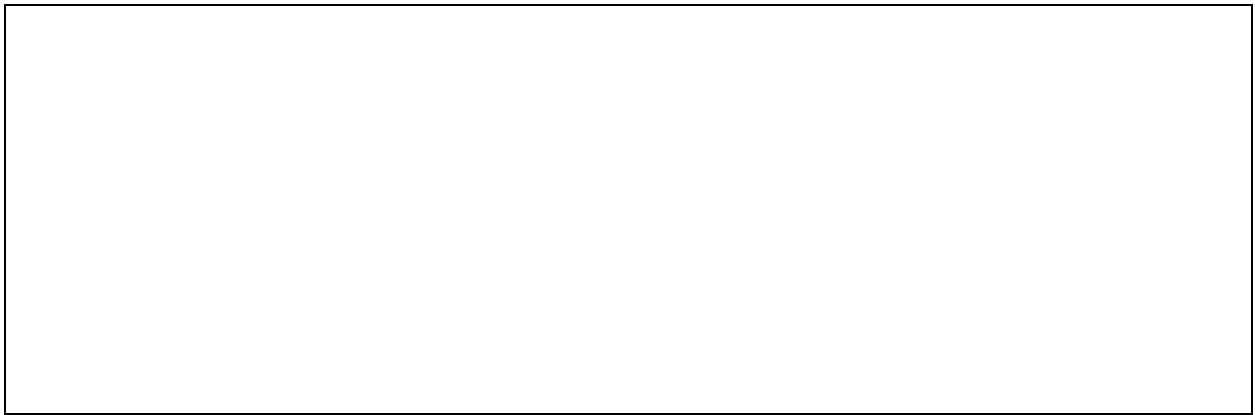
2. Where did the children try to play, when they left the Giant's garden?

3. What happened with the beautiful flower that saw the Giant's notice-board?

4. Who painted all trees silver?

5. Why did the children use to stop their games?

G. Sketch a picture of the garden of the Selfish Giant





Teacher's guide

A short summary of the fairy tale

When children crawl along a hole in the wall, spring comes and the giant realizes his selfishness. He helps one little child into a tree and hopes to see him again the next day. But it is a long time before he returns, with holes in his hands and feet, to take the dying giant to heaven.

Oscar Wilde or Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Willis Wilde is an author famous during the 19th century. He was born in the year 1854 and died in 1900 as Irish poet. His most representative works are: The Happy Prince, The Selfish Giant, The Devoted Friend, The soul of a Man under Socialism.

Key to follow-up activities

- A.** Spring, winter, autumn
- B.** Selfish
- C.** 1.a; 2.e; 3.d; 4.c; 5.b.
- D.** 1.e; 2.d; 3.c; 4.b; 5.a.
- E.** 1. F/ a friend; 2. T; 3. F/the children; 4. F/ a wall; 5. T.
- F.** 1. People would be punished by law.
2. They tried to play on the dusty road.
3. It went to sleep.
4. The Frost.
5. Because they listened to the birds singing.
- G.** An inspired drawing, following the description in the first paragraph.

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Conținut: **Present Perfect Simple**

Autor: Franczia Réka, Colegiul Național „Kölcsey Ferenc”, Satu Mare



How do we form Present Perfect Tense?

Affirmative:

I have + verb 3rd form

You have + verb 3rd form

He, she, it has + verb 3rd form

We have verb 3rd form

You have + verb 3rd form

They have+ verb 3d form

Interrogative:

Have + Subject + verb 3rd form...?

Has + Subject + verb 3rd form....?

Negative:

Subject + have not/ haven` t + verb 3rd form

Subject + has not/ hasn` t + verb 3rd form

Time expressions →

already ever never just lately recently since for how long yet



A. Check yourself! Write the missing form of the following irregular verbs:

1. lose		
2. write		
3. eat		
4. go		
5. buy		

B. Make Present Perfect questions.

1. your brother / pay the bill? _____

2. Susan / lose her keys? _____

3. you / hear about Mary? _____

4. everybody / go home? _____

5. what / your mother / cook for dinner? _____

C. Make sentences in Present Perfect using the following verbs:

break swim buy do eat



1. My sister..... a new house.



2. The girls.....the shopping.



3. Samuel.....his arm.



4. The children.....in the pool.



5. Webreakfast.

D. Choose the correct answer:

1. Dad **haven't** / **hasn't** watered the plants.
2. **Have** / **Has** your cousins ever been to the USA?
3. My sister has **wrote** / **written** a beautiful poem.
4. Mother **have** / **has** washed the dishes.
5. Have you **taken** / **took** the dog for a walk?



A.

1. lose-lost-lost
2. write-wrote-written
3. eat-ate-eaten
4. go-went-gone
5. buy-bought-bought

B.

1. Has your brother paid the bills?
2. Has Susan lost her keys?
3. Have you heard about Mary?
4. Has everybody gone home?
5. What has your mother cooked for dinner?

C.

1. has bought
2. Have done
3. has broken
4. have swum
5. have eaten

D.

1. hasn't 2. have 3. written 4. has 5. taken

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Conținut: Vocabulary personality adjectives / talking about yourself – fișă de lucru

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caring = feeling or showing concern for or kindness to others
artistic = having or revealing natural creative skills
adventurous = willing to take risks, daring
ambitious = having or showing a strong desire to succeed
sporty = good at sports
amusing = funny
generous = characterized by a noble or kindly spirit, giving
calm = free from agitation
selfish = self centred
impatient = losing one's patience easily
short tempered = getting angry quickly



1. Do you believe in horoscopes? Try to fill in the chart with adjectives from the table above. You may use other adjectives describing personality if you know more.

Name	Star sign	Personality good points	Personality weak points
1. (you)			
2. (member of your family you feel close to)			
3. (your best friend)			
4. (sibling or cousin)			
5. (neighbour or acquaintance)			
6. (classmate)			

2. Think of at least 3 things to list for the following topics. Write them in the correct cloud:

Your personality:
I am

Something you are good at:
I am really good at

What you like doing in your
free time:
My hobbies are
In my free time I love.....

Someone in your family you
take after or you admire and
why:
I am very much like my.....
..... because

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Conținut: Future Simple, *shall, be going to*, and the future continuous

Autor: Avram Cristina, Colegiul Național „Doamna Stanca”, Satu Mare



FUTURE SIMPLE

- For decisions made at the time of speaking
*They look hungry. I **will give** them something to eat.*
- For predictions with no evidence
*Most of them **will join** our WhatsApp group.*
- After verbs like *think, believe, be sure, expect*, etc and with adverbs like *probably, maybe*, etc.
*I think there **will be** another earthquake in the area soon.*
- To talk about future facts
*The farmers **will plant** their crops in June.*
- For promises, threats, warnings, offers and requests
*I promise I **will love** you forever.*
*Stop knocking at my door, otherwise I **will call** the police.*

SHALL

We use shall with I and we to ask for advice or when we want to make a suggestion or an offer.

*Which car **shall we do** our project on?*

***Shall we go** on holiday next week?*

***Shall I show** you where the fire started?*

BE GOING TO

Future plans and intentions as well as things we expect to happen in the near future because of something in the present

*John says he's **going to become** a policeman.*

*Look at those machines! They **are going to build** something here!*

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future as well as future plans and arrangements.

*We'll **be learning** about man-made disasters this time tomorrow morning.*

*This time next winter, James **will be travelling** around the world.*





Circle the correct words:

Help from above

What (1) *shall we do / will we be doing* about one of the planet's biggest environmental problems? Here's a possible solution: drones. These aircraft that have no pilots are traditionally used in military situations that the government expects (2) *will be / shall be* too dangerous for pilots flying normal planes.

Now, however, drones have got a new use... they are helping in the fight to save that planet's endangered species! Some African conservation parks are already using these aircraft and before too long conservationists (3) *shall be using / will be using* them too. This is because drones can go anywhere and film anything or anybody, even poachers, people who hunt illegally. In addition, drones are getting cheaper to make and to buy. This seems to indicate that their price (4) *is going to continue / will be continuing* to decrease as time goes on. Drones have proved to be very efficient in the war against poachers in Africa, so there is little doubt that their role in conservation (5) *will be growing / is going to grow*. It's likely that they (6) *will become / are becoming* even more important in the near future. In the past, park rangers dealt poachers, and they did what they could, but in a few years' time drones, those `all-seeing-eyes-in-the-sky` (7) *will probably replace / will probably be replacing* at least some of these people.



- (1) *shall we do*
- (2) *will be*
- (3) *will be using*
- (4) *is going to continue*
- (5) *is going to grow*
- (6) *will become*
- (7) *will probably replace*

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Conținut: Symbols of Great Britain. Scotland

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Great Britain: England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales

Scottish Symbols – A Fascinating World





For a little country, Scotland has packed a LOT of color, tradition, superstition and magic into its history. Many of the most well-known symbols of Scotland date back centuries, and are surrounded by legends, superstitions, folklore and pageantry. They've often been immortalized in poetry, songs and music, and are tightly woven into the colorful history of this fascinating country. They include music, plants, historical buildings, ancient Celtic designs, mythical creatures, famous Scots and many more. One of Scotland's most well-known symbols, the Thistle grows wild and free in the Scottish highlands, and it's both beautiful and dangerous. 'Scotland The Brave' is our 'unofficial' National Anthem and the combination of traditional Scottish music and soul-stirring lyrics gets the Scottish blood pumping!

It's one of Scotland's most modern symbols as it was written just over 60 years ago, but that doesn't mean it's loved any less :) The Saltire is the official Scottish flag and has been in use for over 500 years. But the symbolism of its design is much older, dating back to the 9th Century AD and the visions of clan warriors. There are over 3000 Scottish castles, including some of the oldest and most famous castles in the world. They stand as silent reminders of Scotland's ancient, violent and colorful history. Each one a unique, magnificent and 'touchable' piece of history.

Scottish heather is another beautiful and natural symbol which is famous around the world. With lots of practical uses, plus a whole host of legends and myths surrounding it, this humble plant may well be one of Scotland's most intriguing emblems! The stunning and mythical Unicorn has been associated with Scotland and Scottish heraldry for hundreds of years. He is wild, fierce, bold and resilient - so the perfect choice for a national Scottish symbol! Traditional Scottish Kilts are their national costume and a Scotsman wears his tartan outfit with pride. The simple practical garment first worn by Highlanders, has become not just a striking piece of clothing, but a world-famous symbol of our country. A country as old and history-packed as Scotland is overflowing with symbolism, the emblems featured above are just the tip of the iceberg!



A. Match the pictures to the corresponding headings:

<p>A</p> 	<p>1. One of Scotland's most well-known symbols, the Thistle grows wild and free in the Scottish highlands, and it's both beautiful and dangerous.</p>
<p>B</p> 	<p>2. There are over 3000 Scottish castles, including some of the oldest and most famous castles in the world. They stand as silent reminders of Scotland's ancient, violent and colorful history. Each one a unique, magnificent and 'touchable' piece of history.</p>
<p>C</p> 	<p>3. The stunning and mythical Unicorn has been associated with Scotland and Scottish heraldry for hundreds of years. He is wild, fierce, bold and resilient - so the perfect choice for a national Scottish symbol.</p>
<p>D</p> 	<p>4. Traditional Scottish Kilts are their national costume and a Scotsman wears his tartan outfit with pride. The simple practical garment first worn by Highlanders, has become not just a striking piece of clothing, but a world-famous symbol of our country.</p>

B. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Scotland's floral emblem is:

a) The tudor rose	b) the daffodil	c) the thistle
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- 2) Scotland's history is:

a) relatively recent and eventful	b) old, colourful and violent	c) glorious
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- 3) Scotland is a tourist attraction due to its:

a) castles	b) unicorns	c) kilts
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- 4) A national symbol of the Scotts, which perfectly shows their fierce nature is:

a) the unicorn	b) the lion	c) the wolf
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- 5) The Traditional Scottish costume is made of:

a) tartan	b) kilt	c) wool
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- 6) Another word used for Scotts is:

a) Scotch	b) Highlanders	c) Lowlanders
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C. Choose the correct answer:

savage, famous, quiet, old, wonderful, astonishing, clothing



A. 1 – D; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B.

B. 1) c; 2) b; 3) a; 4) a; 5) a; 6) b

C. wild / fierce, well known, silent, ancient, magnificent, stunning, garment / outfit