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Limba modernă 1 Engleză

clasa a VIII-a

- caiet de lucru -

Houses: type, size, location, special features • The Past Perfect Tense – Simple and Continuous
 • Phrasal verbs (*line up, take up, back up*) • Advertising and renting/ selling/ buying a house
 • Giving and asking for directions • Reading: *The White House* • Writing invitation letters to a friend

1.  **Listen and fill in. Then, match the type of house to the definition.**

1. chalet

2. cottage

3. detached house

4. flat

5. mansion

6. penthouse

7. skyscraper

8. terraced house

It is a luxurious or set of at the top of a tall In architecture, the term means a on the of a building. Tall buildings have such mechanical structures that mechanisms – the equipment, for example.

It is a that is not to any other house. The area this house is called a (in British English) or a (in American English). This of house often has a attached to it, too.

It is a small, house, typically in the It is usually a cosy but it may also imply an or an old-fashioned

It is a small house, especially in a area or a holiday The term originally to the of a herder. Nowadays, this type of is used especially by tourists interested in or

It is one of a of houses, all in a similar that are joined It is an house type that originated in in the 16th

It is a imposing typically associated with wealth or aristocracy, built on a very large of land or estate. It has numerous including a a sometimes a greenhouse and it a maintenance staff.

It is a tall of many originally meant for or commercial Nowadays, it may also host spaces and retail The term was first to steel-framed buildings of at least storeys built in the late 19th America.

It is a set of for living in, typically on one and part of a building. It usually includes a and a

2. PAIR WORK

Use the prompts to make up dialogues and correct false statements.

mansion/ modest/ in the mountains

A: A mansion is a modest dwelling, built in the mountains.

B: No, a mansion is an imposing residence, built on a large estate.

- skyscraper/ one-storey/ countryside
- chalet/ luxurious/ urban
- terraced house/ stand-alone/ wooden
- flat/ traditional/ no bathroom
- cottage/ modern/ several storeys
- detached house/ joined together/ seaside

3. Where do they live? Match the person to the correct picture, then name the type of house.

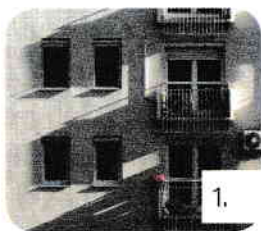


▪ *My family and I, we live in the mountains. Our house is small and there is no central heating, but each year, for a couple of weeks, we host a few students. They love skiing, so they spend their winter break with us.*

▪ *I'm a lawyer. I've just moved to a brand-new place, close to the city centre. I love it! It's quite expensive, but the view is fantastic and everything is top of the line.*

▪ *We've just bought the most wonderful house, with a big garden where the children can play. I especially like the fully equipped kitchen, because I'm the cook in my family. There's even a study in the attic, which my wife loves.*

▪ *I'm a university student, so I don't have a lot of money. I live with two other girls and we share rent. We live on the second floor of the building, so the view isn't much, but my room is nice and the place is close to school.*



Respect pentru oameni și cărți

1. Choose the right verb to complete the sentences; put the verbs in the Past Perfect Simple.

leave have send read lose end

When my brother got home from school, my sister already

When my brother got home from school, my sister had already left.

My father could not use the car because he his keys.

By the time John got to work, the meeting already

I couldn't eat my dessert because I such a big steak.

Last week, I received the parcel my grandma the week before.

Vicky did not buy the book because she already

2. Use the prompts to make sentences with the Past Perfect Simple.

Tom could not bring home the spotted puppy. (pet shop/ someone else adopt)

By the time he got to the pet shop, someone else had already adopted it.

I did not see the magic show. (find out about it/ circus leave town)

.....

Mary did not like the food. (the server bring it/ food get cold)

.....

I don't know why Betty called. (answer the phone/ she hang up)

.....

Lilly missed her friend's violin recital. (she arrive concert/ he finish playing)

.....

I didn't buy any grocery yesterday. (finish work/ supermarket close)

.....

3. Use the prompts and the Past Perfect Simple in the negative to complete the sentences.

The flowers in my garden died because it hadn't rained for months. (not rain/ for months)

I ate a lot at lunch because

(not have breakfast/ that morning)

The little boy did not get any dessert because

(not finish/ his dinner)

I was tired yesterday because

(not sleep/ the night before)

I could not find Alice because

(she/ not leave address)

Harry could not speak to the teacher because

(he/ not arrive yet)

4. Choose the right verb to complete the sentences; put the verbs in the Past Perfect Continuous.

ask wait sleep drive ride

Katie couldn't wait for her birthday; she had been asking for a bike for months.

The children their bikes all day, so they were all tired and sore in the evening.

When Tom came home, his mother for him for over two hours.

We around the airport for twenty minutes when we finally found a parking spot.

When Victor returned, none of his flatmates were up; they for several hours.

5. Read the information provided and write sentences with the same meaning, using the Past Perfect Continuous.

Jenny practised the song for months. Jenny could sing the song very well.

Jenny could sing the song very well because she had been practising for months.

Hugh spent the entire weekend playing video games. Hugh was tired and grumpy on Monday.

.....

Grandma baked bread all afternoon. Grandma's hands were covered in flour.

.....

I studied all month for my English exam. I did very well on the exam.

.....

Tony drank a lot of coffee in the afternoon. Tony could not sleep at all that night.

.....

6. Match the phrasal verbs to their explanation.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| • back up | • to stand in a line |
| • line up | • to pursue an interest or an activity |
| • take up | • to help or support |

7. Fill in the correct form of the phrasal verbs.


line up take up back up

Ron and Hermione Harry no matter what he did.

Alice tennis before going to college.

The students for ten minutes outside the cafeteria when the dinner lady finally let them in.

Respect pentru oameni și cărți

1.  Three people are putting their houses up for sale. You work for an estate agency. Listen to them talk about their houses, then fill in the forms you need for the agency's records. Mention the type of house, size, location, special features and budget details (limited, medium, large).



Fairies' _____

Location: Plockton, _____

Size: _____

Special features: _____

Budget: _____



Oakdale _____

Location: _____

Size: _____

Special features: _____

Budget: _____



_____ **house**

Location: Eaton Square, _____

Size: _____

Special features: _____

Budget: _____

2. Three people are each looking to buy a house. You are an estate agent. Use the information in exercise 1 and your own ideas to make up dialogues. Make sure the type of house, size, location, special features and budget details are mentioned.

a) 'Welcome to our agency! How may I help you?'

'Hello! I'm looking to buy a house. A small, nice one in the countryside. Nothing too fancy.'

'Well, I have the perfect thing to show you...'

Respect pentru oameni și cărți

b) 'Hello, I was wondering if you could help me?'

'Of course. Are you looking for a place to rent?'

'To buy, actually. See, I have just inherited some money, so I'm thinking something luxurious, at least 8 bedrooms...'

c) 'Hello, I'm...! What can I do for you?'

'Hello! My wife and I are looking for a place of our own. Three, possibly four bedrooms, close to shopping areas.'

'You know, I have just the thing for you...'

3. Listen, look at the map, and match the questions to the directions.



- Excuse me! Could you tell me where the closest park is?
- Hello! Could you help me find a bookstore?
- Excuse me! Do you know where the police station is?
- Hello! Could you tell me how to get to the museum?
- Excuse me! Is there a hotel near here?

a) Of course! You're almost there, just go right on South Road. You'll see it on your left.

b) Yes. You're actually looking at it, but the entrance is on Mill Street. So just go left, turn right on Mill Street, and you're there.

c) Yes, of course. Go right on South Road and take the first turning on the left. Go past the bookstore and next to it you'll find the museum, on your right.

d) Certainly. Go right on South Road, then take the second turning on the left. Go past the bookstore and the museum, then turn right on King's Road. It's next to the police station.

e) Sure! Go right on South Road and take the first turning on the left, into Maple Avenue. Go past the hotel and the café, then turn right on King's Road. The police station is on your left, opposite the museum.

The White House

The White House is the home and main workplace of the President of the United States. The house was designed by Irish-born James Hoban. It is at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C. The building was built between 1792 and 1800 and was designed in the Neoclassical style. It has been the home of every U.S. President since John Adams. When Thomas Jefferson moved into the house in 1801, he (with architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe) expanded the building outward. It was originally called the Executive Mansion before being renamed the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt.

The mansion was reconstructed after being set on fire by the British Army in 1814, during the War of 1812 (which lasted until 1815). The South Portico was added in 1824 and the North, in 1829.

President Theodore Roosevelt had all work offices moved to the newly constructed West Wing in 1901. Eight years later, President William Howard Taft expanded the West Wing and created the first Oval Office.

Today, the White House Complex includes the Executive Residence, West Wing, Cabinet Room, Roosevelt Room, East Wing and the Old Executive Office Building, a separate building west of the West Wing, which houses the executive offices of the President and Vice President.

The White House is made up of six storeys – the two-storey basement, the ground floor, the state floor, the second floor and the third floor. The property is owned by the National Park Service and is part of the President's Park. In 2007, it was ranked second on the American Institute of Architects list of 'America's Favourite Architecture!'

adapted from
kids.kiddle.co
(Kiddle
Encyclopedia)



1. Match the words to their definition, then use them each in a sentence.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| • expand | • a place where people work |
| • outward | • a particular position, higher or lower than others |
| • portico | • going out or away from a place |
| • rank | • become or make larger or more extensive |
| • workplace | • a covered entrance to a building, that is supported by columns |

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2. Read the sentences and mark them T (true) or F (false).

- The White House is the home and main workplace of the Vice President of the United States.
- The building has been the home of every U.S. President since John Adams.
- William Howard Taft expanded the West Wing and created the first Oval Office in 1909.
- The White House has got a three-storey basement.
- Thomas Jefferson moved into the house in 1901.

3. Fill in using words from the text.

The White House was by Irish-born James Hoban. Before being renamed the White House, it was called the The mansion was set on fire by in 1814. houses the Vice President. The property is by the National Park Service. In 2007, the White House was second on the 'America's Favourite Architecture' list.

4. Read the text again and match the Presidents to their achievements.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| • John Adams | • renamed the mansion the White House |
| • Thomas Jefferson | • expanded the building outward |
| • Theodore Roosevelt | • was the first President to move into the White House |
| • William Howard Taft | • created the first Oval Office |

5. GROUP WORK

Choose one personality mentioned in the text (either president or architect); use the Internet to find additional information, then present it to the class. You can bring photos, drawings or articles to make your presentation more interesting.