

Limba modernă 1

ENGLEZĂ

- caiet de lucru -

clasa a VII-a

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- Types and means of communication
- Feelings
- Phrasal Verbs
- Nouns: countable and uncountable; irregular plurals; the definite and indefinite article

1. Listen and identify the means of communication the audio refers to.



- w r i t i n g
- e _____
- p _____ c _____
- s _____ l _____
- b _____ l _____
- t _____ m _____

2. Write examples for each form of communication.



verbal	face to face dialogue
non-verbal	
written	
visual	

3. Read the word series and cross the odd one out, like in the example.

E.g. face to face dialogue, public speech, ~~text message~~, speaking on the phone

- facial expression, gestures, phone call, smile
- email, eye contact, text message, letter
- physical appearance, writing, frowning, hugging

4. Use the following phrases to fill in the blanks:

- nod your head
- physical appearance
- eye contact
- facial expression
- body language

- A person's facial expression while looking at you can say a lot about what they think of you.
- _____ is a non-verbal way of communicating with our whole body.
- It's impolite not to have _____ when you talk to someone face to face.
- If you agree with my suggestion, just _____!
- _____ refers to what someone looks like.

1. Write C for countable and U for uncountable next to the following nouns, like in the example. Explain where you can use both options.

U meat

apple juice

chocolate

time

watch

rice

love

salt

flower

water

butter

child

sugar

banana

onion

milk

cake

sausage

star

ketchup

cheese

2. Underline the suitable word option marked in blue, like in the example.

- Only a few / lots of / a little of my friends came to my birthday party.
- Our beach house has a lot / little / a few windows on the west side, so we often watch beautiful sunsets.
- Janice has got lots / little / a few time to practise ballet as she spends most of her time playing the piano.
- I have little / a lot of / a few work to do in the garden in spring, so I need your help.
- There are a little / little / lots of colourful leaves under the oak tree and the kids are playing with them.
- I bought little / a little / a few books in English from a bookshop next to our school.

3. Fill in the blank spaces with:

(how) much

(how) many

(a) few

(a) little

- '_____ pets are there in your house?'
'Not _____, only _____: a cat and a puppy.'
- '_____ fruit do you eat on a daily basis?'
'Sometimes I only eat _____, but I usually have _____ in the fridge.'
- 'John doesn't spend _____ time reading.'
'He used to read _____ books, but now he is so busy that he has _____ time for it.'
- 'There are too _____ people on this bus. Let's wait for the next one!'
'All right, I hope there will be only _____ in the next one and we can take a seat.'
- 'Can I have _____ ice cream instead of this cake, please?'
'Sure, I bought a tub yesterday, but there isn't _____ left.'
- My Thai friend doesn't know _____ English words, but we both know _____ French, so we get on very well.

4. Turn the following sentences into the plural, like in the example.

1. A woman is sitting on a bench in the nearby park.

E.g. Some women are sitting on some benches in the nearby parks.

2. Look! There is a goose flying above our garden.

3. Put your foot on the ground carefully when you climb down the apple tree.

4. The person who has just got on the bus is speaking on his phone too loudly.

5. The farmer's cart is pulled by a strong ox along the river bank.

6. This man's wife is our new neighbour.

5. Fill in the definite or indefinite article only where needed, like in the example.

E.g. The Atlantic Ocean lies in the west of Europe.

1. _____ Atlantic Ocean lies in the west of _____ Europe.

2. _____ unexpected article appeared in _____ morning paper today.

3. _____ wild animals are always difficult to tame, but _____ tigers at this zoo seem so friendly.

4. _____ policeman keeps walking down _____ street from _____ morning till _____ night.

5. _____ book you recommended is so interesting that I can't wait to find out _____ end.

6. _____ sandcastle my father made was amazingly decorated with _____ seashells.

6. Fill in the sentences with a / an / some / any.

1. This is _____ interesting magazine, if you don't mind _____ gossip.

2. Do you want _____ chocolate bar or do you prefer _____ dried fruit instead?

3. I don't have _____ time today for the walk in the park, but tomorrow I'll find _____.

4. We listened to _____ amazing speech on pollution last night and _____ of our colleagues recorded it.

5. Does _____ of your neighbours tend the garden or do you have _____ gardener?

6. The sky is so clear that I can't believe _____ piece of news about _____ possible storm today.

7. Look up the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and use them to fill in the gaps. Make the necessary changes.

get through

catch on

come out

Our school magazine _____ last month and it was a big success. I believe we _____ to most of our schoolmates on some important environmental issues and I do hope our future articles _____ just the same.

1. Listen to a psychologist speaking about facial expressions. Look at the pictures below (A-E) and write down in the table:



- a. the letter associated to each feeling
- b. the facial features associated to each emotion



	sadness	shock	anger	anxiety	fear
a.					
b.					

2. In pairs, act out short dialogues with each person in photos A-E, trying to figure out what made them feel this way. You can use some ideas mentioned below or your own.

E.g. 'What's the matter, Jamie?'

'Nothing special... I'm ok...'

'Really? You look troubled.'

'As a matter of fact, I don't know who broke the vase, but it wasn't me!'

- I didn't break the vase.
- Sarah, my desk mate, decided to share her lunchbox with someone else today.
- I saw my puppy chasing a bird and diving into the lake after it.
- I promised to study for the history test, but I watched a film instead and I took a bad grade.
- I built a tree house with my best friends, but it seems quite unstable.

3. Look at the picture below and read the description. Which one makes the most powerful impression on you – the picture or the text? Explain why.



Last night I watched the most beautiful sunset. The sun spread its shades of red on the clouds and the surface of the sea, making the scenery seem from another planet.

4. Listen to a conversation on the power of *images* versus *texts*. Note down the advantages and disadvantages mentioned about both types of communication.



	IMAGE	TEXT
advantages:		
disadvantages:		

5. Use the given notes to discuss about visual communication.

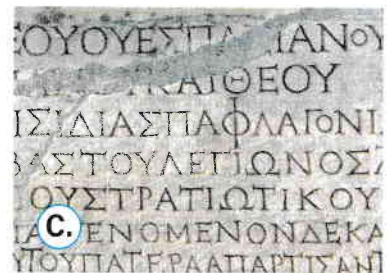
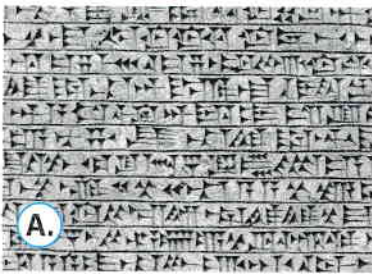
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ images convey information faster ■ everybody understands a picture, no matter the language they speak ■ images can capture or enrich the meaning of a text ■ images can be understood and recognised easier from a distance (traffic signs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ blind people can't access visual information, while some people can't distinguish all colours ■ people will interpret the same image in different ways ■ images can be misunderstood or they can manipulate people

1. Read the text, identify the types of writing in pictures A-C and the civilisation they belong to, then fill in the blanks below.

Humans invented writing more than 5,000 years ago. The ancient Sumerian people developed the first known writing system, called **cuneiform**. Then, the Egyptians developed the picture-based **hieroglyphics**; but the first ones to have had a true **alphabet** were the Phoenicians and the Greeks, who used characters that represented either consonants or vowels.

In ancient times and even in the modern era, trained pigeons carried written messages. Before trains and cars, messengers on foot or on horseback carried letters.

The invention of the printing press by Gutenberg around the 1440s was a major advance in written communication. It let printers quickly make copies of a text.



Writing system: A. _____ B. _____ C. _____
 Civilisation: A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

2. Read again and complete the sentences with information from the text.

1. Cuneiform writing was the _____.
2. The Egyptians developed _____.
3. The first true alphabets, belonged to the _____.
4. The printing press was invented _____.
5. Pigeons carried _____.
6. In the past, letters were delivered by _____.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you feel comfortable giving a public speech? Why?

2. Which do you consider a more reliable source of feedback in communication – the body language or the spoken message? Why?

3. Can you give an example of an unusual way of communication? Describe it.

1. Look closely at images D and E.

- a. Write one sentence for each picture to describe the people's feelings.
- b. Imagine a short story about what was happening when the picture was taken.



a. _____

b. _____



a. _____

b. _____

2. Are there any emotions you don't feel comfortable sharing with other people? Try to explain why.

3. How often do you share your personal experiences with your family and friends? Give examples.

4. Read the entry from Encyclopaedia Britannica Kids. Then fill in the blanks to write about your favourite type of communication.

Communication

People learn and share information through communication. Communication is not only a human activity. Animals communicate through sounds, scents, and movement. Computers communicate with other computers through electronic networks. People communicate through language, both spoken and written. Spoken language includes conversations and speeches. Written language includes books, newspapers, and email. People also communicate without words. Body and face movements show feelings. Deaf people use hand movements called sign language. The arts are also a form of communication. Photographs, paintings, music, and movies can communicate feelings as well as facts.

To me, communication is _____.

My favourite type of communication is _____ because _____

Civilisation could not exist without communication because _____

■ News; natural disasters; climate change ■ life experiences ■ Present Perfect Simple

1. Match the images to the right description (a-f).



- a. something that's been harmed or spoiled
- b. an accident in which a vehicle hits something
- c. a cloud of volcanic dust that rises in the air
- d. a place to live or stay, that offers protection from bad weather or danger
- e. an extremely large wave in the sea, usually caused by earthquakes or storms
- f. a volcano suddenly throwing out lava and smoke

2. Use the given words to fill in the blanks.

earthquake

eruption

threw themselves

victims

storm

forest

1. The _____ of the natural disaster can go to a shelter.
2. The ocean _____ might cause a tsunami.
3. People _____ to the ground when they heard the explosion.
4. Because of the volcano _____, a plume of ash covered the area.
5. Cutting down trees has diminished the number of animals in the _____.
6. Many buildings were damaged by the _____.

3. Unjumble the words / phrase related to types of news; then use them to fill in the blanks.

- ORTSPS EWNS: _____
- MENTENTRETAIN: _____
- SIENBUSS: _____
- LITOPCSI: _____

1. I watch the _____ daily; I'm a big rugby and football fan.
2. Jim likes to watch shorts and _____ shows on the internet.
3. Our manager is always up-to-date with the _____ news.
4. If you want to stay in touch with _____, you must watch this ex-politician's TV show!

1. Use the given prompts within brackets and fill in the Present Perfect form of the verbs.

1. _____ (my colleagues / study) French in school and have a very good accent.
2. _____ (the birds / fly) to warmer countries and now their nests are empty.
3. Jane has got tears in her eyes; she _____ (finish) the novel I recommended.
4. Where _____ (the Adams / spend) their holiday? They all have such a nice tan.
5. I am so worried... I guess _____ (I / lose) my car keys. They are nowhere to be found!
6. Look how beautiful the scenery is in autumn! _____ (the leaves / turn) yellow and red.

2. Jacob and Margaret are preparing for a house-warming party. They aren't ready yet. Ask questions and give answers according to the prompts and the example below.

E.g.: 'Have they decided on the decoration of the garden yet?'

'Yes, they have.'

'Have they found chairs and tables for the guests?'

'No, they haven't, but they have discussed the matter in a furniture rental shop.'

decide on the decoration of the garden	v
find chairs and tables for the guests / discuss the matter in a furniture rental shop	x
send invitations around the neighbourhood	v
buy food and drinks to prepare the snacks / place an order to a supermarket	x
order cakes and pastry at the confectioner's nearby	v
clean the house and the garden properly / hire a gardener to prepare the garden	x
select what clothes to wear	v
tell their kids they can invite their best friends / ask their kids to behave	x

3. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verbs within brackets and place the time words and the subject in the correct order.

- My friends _____ (already / make) their holiday plans, so they are not coming to the seaside with us.
- Victor _____ (just / take) his graduation exam and he is eagerly waiting for the results.
- The baby _____ (not fall asleep / yet), so keep your voices down, please.
- It _____ (already / rain) this week as much as it usually rains in a month!
- The chef is preparing a special meal for our event, but he _____ (not bake / yet) the cakes.
- How many novels _____ (write / already / this writer)? He's fantastic!