

*L*imba engleză

L2

Front Runner 3

Manual pentru clasa a XI-a

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INTRODUCTORY TEST 6

UNIT 1 EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES 8

Lesson 1: It's never too late to learn 8

Lesson 2: It happens in Asia 10

Lesson 3: It isn't fair 12

Lesson 4: Is it all in the past? 14

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 16

VOCABULARY
related to education and school
GRAMMAR
narrative tenses
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
saying you do not approve
LISTENING
for specific information
WRITING
a news report
CULTURAL AWARENESS
past and current issues in education

UNIT 2 NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS 18

Lesson 1: Which way to go? 18

Lesson 2: A step in the right direction 20

Lesson 3: Closer to success 22

Lesson 4: A taste for adventure 24

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 26

VOCABULARY
related to jobs, homophones
GRAMMAR
articles, compound nouns
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
discussing advantages and disadvantages
LISTENING
for general comprehension and details
WRITING
letter of application
CULTURAL AWARENESS
point of view in
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,
by Mark Twain

REVISION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT 28

UNIT 3 HUMAN RIGHTS 30

Lesson 1: Airline security vs civil rights ... 30

Lesson 2: Cloning and bioethics 32

Lesson 3: The quest for dignity 34

Lesson 4: Telephone conversation 36

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 38

VOCABULARY
related to human rights and bioethics
GRAMMAR
Modal Verbs
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
expressing opinion
LISTENING
for general and specific information
WRITING
opinion essay
CULTURAL AWARENESS
Telephone Conversation by Wole Soyinka
discrimination

UNIT 4 TODAY'S WORLD 40

Lesson 1: A matter of genetics 40

Lesson 2: Let there be light 42

VOCABULARY
related to technology, science, phrasal verbs
GRAMMAR
inversion, mixed conditionals, compound adjectives

Lesson 3: To the sun and back 44

Lesson 4: It's a family business 46

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 48

LISTENING

for specific information

WRITING

competition entry

CULTURAL AWARENESS

A short history of nearly everything, by Bill Bryson

REVISION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT 50

UNIT 5 IN THE NEWS 52

Lesson 1: Too much, too many 52

Lesson 2: Take action 54

Lesson 3: Is it real? 56

Lesson 4: A comics' world 58

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 60

VOCABULARY
related to the media, dependent prepositions,
phrasal verbs
GRAMMAR
Reported Speech
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
agreeing and disagreeing
LISTENING
for general and specific information
WRITING
letter to the editor
CULTURAL AWARENESS
comic books

UNIT 6 TIME TO TAKE THE FLOOR 62

Lesson 1: Watch your step 62

Lesson 2: Make waves! 64

Lesson 3: Take a stand 66

Lesson 4: Let's paint the town red! 68

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 70

VOCABULARY
related to free time activities
GRAMMAR
adverbs, word order
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
comparing and contrasting
LISTENING
for specific information
WRITING
report
CULTURAL AWARENESS
graffiti

REVISION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT 72

UNIT 7 EUROPEAN HERITAGE 74

Lesson 1: Kilts: tightly woven

into Scots culture 74

Lesson 2: Morris dance and Călușarii 76

Lesson 3: Life and death in Săpânța 78

Lesson 4: Bridges across Europe 80

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation 82

VOCABULARY
related to traditions
GRAMMAR
Infinitive and -ing
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
describing places and events
LISTENING
listening for general and specific information
WRITING
guidebook contribution
CULTURAL AWARENESS
symbolism of "the bridge"

UNIT 8 GOING GLOBAL84

Lesson 1: Globalisation84

Lesson 2: European vs American
education86

Lesson 3: It takes a global village
to save a rainforest88

Lesson 4: Stranger to Bucharest90

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation92

VOCABULARY
related to globalisation
GRAMMAR
That-clauses

COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
comparing and contrasting

LISTENING
for general and specific information

WRITING
for and against essay

CULTURAL AWARENESS
facts and opinions about Bucharest

REVISION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT94

UNIT 9 SERVICE INDUSTRIES96

Lesson 1: Growing fast96

Lesson 2: Solutions can be found98

Lesson 3: Variety is the spice of life100

Lesson 4: The luncheon102

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation104

VOCABULARY
related to service industries
GRAMMAR

numerals, Passive Voice, Causative Forms
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
describing food and service

LISTENING
for general and specific information

WRITING
a letter of complaint, a story

CULTURAL AWARENESS
The Luncheon, by W.S. Maugham

UNIT 10 CULTURAL DIMENSIONS106

Lesson 1: Historical perspectives106

Lesson 2: Famous musicals108

Lesson 3: Movie facts110

Lesson 4: "What drawing, what style!"112

Lesson 5: Review and consolidation114

VOCABULARY
related to arts

GRAMMAR
emphasis

COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
talking about a movie

LISTENING
for general and specific information

CULTURAL AWARENESS
an impressionist painter: Mary Cassatt

REVISION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT116

Test 1118

Test 2119

Final test120

Tapescripts121

1. Use these verbs to make suitable compound adjectives. Complete the sentences.

make build establish employ break

1. Have you ever considered leaving your job and going self-.....?
2. I have just heard that the newly-..... ship is on its maiden voyage.
3. This has really proved to be a money-..... enterprise.
4. I was told it was a well -..... tradition until the turn of the century.
5. The temperature reached a record-..... 50 degrees yesterday.

2. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. All are related to adjectives.

1. The rebels killed hundreds of unarming civilians.
2. After spending a few years in prison, her brother is a completely reforming character.
3. It took him some time to write this ten-pages report.
4. I think it is easier to get to Oxford by coach.
5. The hottest the curry, the better he likes it.



3. Mark the correct verb form.

1. If you *don't spend/ didn't spend* so much money on fashionable clothes, you could buy a car.

2. If I had invested my money in that company, I *will make/ would have made* a huge profit.

3. You'll be exhausted if you *will work/ work* like that all day.

4. If I *knew/ had known* your address I would send you a photo.

5. *I'd drive/ I will drive* to Spain if I had a more reliable car.

6. I am sure he'll do well in the interview unless he *makes/ doesn't make* some mistakes.

7. Supposing we were stopped by the police, what *did we/ would we* say?

8. If you press this button, the machine *will start/ starts*.

9. Tell her to ring me if she *has/ had* the chance.

10. If it fits inside your pocket, it *is/ will be* worth buying it.

4. Write the correct conditionals for the following sentences.

1. She feels so tired. She goes to bed late.
2. He was an extremely hard worker. He was able to run three companies at the same time.
3. I forgot to set the alarm. I missed the train.
4. He has lost his ticket. He won't be allowed to enter the concert hall.
5. He must smoke. He coughs for such a long time every morning.

5. Complete the sentences with *must/ mustn't, have/ has to, need/ needn't, should, can or could*.

1. You clean the kitchen, I'll do it later.
2. You come and visit us. We would be so happy to see you again.
3. we meet on Friday morning? No. I'm sorry, I finish a project.
4. You have helped them to clean this mess.
5. Do we book a table at that restaurant?
6. Do you think you ... stand a little further away?
7. The government take action against tax evasion.

8. You buy a dictionary. You can always use mine.

9. You take photographs in a museum.

6. Rephrase the following sentences. Begin with the given words.

1. They have always been such hard workers.

They have always worked

2. Mike's a faster swimmer than his brother.

Mike swims

3. We didn't expect them to leave the party.

They left

4. When do you think was your best performance?

When did you perform

5. These problems seem so easy.

We can solve

6. We have a high regard for him.

He is

7. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in CAPITALS.

1. If you are not more in class, you won't pass your exams. ATTEND

2. The author was delighted that his latest novel received ... acclaim. CRITIC

3. I find this little boy almost ... difficult to work with. POSSIBLE

4. They have ... announced their decision. OFFICIAL

5. The group provides support and ... for all people. FRIEND

6. Successful writers need both skill and ... CREATE

7. The most important quality an army officer needs is ... LEAD

8. After the heart attack the old woman was left in ... care. INTENSE

9. It is ... to wear sunscreen when out in the sun. ADVISE

10. This is a rather ... issue. CONTROVERSY

8. There is mistake in each of the following sentences. Write the correct word in the blanks.

1. Few knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance.

2. What kind of equipments do you need to go skating?

3. I need your advices. Can you help me?

4. His works will include planting trees and caring for animals.

5. The police is called in to deal with the riot.

9. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word.

John Fowles, 79, author who teased his readers

John Fowles, the British

writer (1)..... teasing,

multilayered fiction

explored (2).....

tensions between free will

(3)..... the constraints

of society, even as it played

(4)..... traditional

novelistic conventions and

challenged readers to find

(5)..... own interpretations (6)..... his work,

died on Saturday, his publisher, Random House, told

The Associated Press. He was 79.

Fowles's originality, versatility and skill were

nowhere more evident (7)..... in his

(8)..... celebrated novels, (9)..... them *The*

Collector, *The Magus* and *The French Lieutenant's*

Woman.

In *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, (10).....

example, he combined the story and melodrama of

(11)..... 19th-century Victorian novel with the

sensibility of a 20th-century postmodern narrator,

offering (12)..... readers two alternative endings

(13)..... which to choose, and at one point boldly

inserting himself into the book (14)..... a

character who accompanies its hero (15)..... a

train to London.

(adapted from *The International Herald Tribune*,

November 8, 2005)



• Points of view

1. How important is education for you own future?
2. Are you happy with your achievements so far?
3. What do you think school should do to help students improve their performance?

Reading

I knew I would now have to work harder, but I saw no likelihood of doing this at Rutlish, and went to the headmaster to tell him I was leaving school. He seemed to bear my impending departure with



SIR JOHN MAJOR, born on March 29 1943, is a British politician who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1990 until 1997. He was also a member of the Cabinets of Margaret Thatcher as Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

VOCABULARY

to take stock (of something) = to think carefully about the things that have happened in a situation in order to decide what to do next

Past Tense and Past Perfect

Narratives are normally set in the past and therefore we must use:

1) Past Tense Simple (the 2nd form of the verb): At school I *found* ... I *retreated* ...

2) Past Perfect (had + the 3rd form of the verb) to describe an event that happened before another past event: By the time I got to the station, the train *had left*.

3) Future in the Past (would + short Infinitive) to express a future action after a verb in the past: They assumed I *would pass* my exams.



Public and private schools

In the UK there is a split between the state and the private education sector. Private education includes "public schools" (called public because when they were established they were not linked to the church) as well as numerous private or independent schools. What they all have in common is that they charge fees whereas state education is free. Private schools receive no funding or very little funding from the government but still have to follow national educational standards.

fortune, and did not object. Nor did he ask whether my parents approved — which was fortunate, since I had not informed them. When I told them later that the headmaster was content for me to leave they did not protest. They had too much else to worry them.

And so Rutlish and I parted around my sixteenth birthday, and I took stock. I had wasted my time at school, and had rarely been happy there. I left with no ambitions, other than a vague wish to go into politics. This had been heightened when I met our local Labour Member of Parliament, Colonel Marcus Lipton, at a church fête.

(adapted from *The Autobiography*, by John Major)

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What attitude did the author adopt as a student?
2. Why didn't his parents push him to do more?
3. How did he feel about his failure?
4. Did he take any decision for his future?

• Words in action

4. Use these words from the text to complete the following sentences:

disruptive inconspicuous sketchy
self-inflicting impending

1. It cannot be a gunshot wound, so it must be murder.
2. There must be a quick reaction against this ecological crisis.
3. He didn't have enough time to enter into details and gave us only a very account of his expedition.
4. They cannot easily identify her as she looks as as possible.
5. I found it hard to work with such noisy, students.

5. Re-read the last paragraph of the text. Identify two examples of Past Perfect.

6. Complete the sentences with Past Tense Simple or Past Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

1. He (not work) enough and he only (pass) three exams.
2. When I (see) how much damage the fire (cause) I (realise) that ten years' work (be) destroyed.
3. I (think) that he (go) home because I couldn't see him anywhere.
4. After they (eat) all the food, they (pick) up their bags and left.

It happens in Asia



• Points of view

1. Let's talk! Work in pairs. The box below contains the most important sections in a newspaper. Which do you always read? Why?

leader or editorial	world news	business
health/science	fashion	sports education
announcements	obituaries	culture

- a. classified ads
- b. a feature
- c. agony aunt
- d. a supplement

niche = 1. (C) a job or activity that is perfect for someone: She's found a niche for herself in the book trade. 2. (C) a hollow place in a wall, often made to hold a statue. 3. (singular, technical) all the people who buy a particular product or use a particular service. (C stands for a countable noun.)

2. Match the words on the left with their correct meaning.

- 1. a person you write to at a magazine to discuss emotional problems
- 2. a separate magazine that comes free with a newspaper
- 3. an article or set of articles devoted to a particular topic
- 4. pages of advertisements in different categories

3. Read quickly the following newspaper article. Look at the dictionary entry for *niche* and tick the right meaning.

In Asia, niche programs meet specific needs

The choice of destination for MBA studies in Asia is growing ever wider as courses proliferate. Tougher competition to attract aspiring MBA's has led some Asian business schools to introduce tailored courses designed to fit the needs of specific groups such as wealth managers, budding entrepreneurs and those working for not-for-profit organisations.

At Singapore Management University (SMU) new niche courses are being developed to meet changing market needs. The prosperous island state, with its reputation for stability and a sophisticated infrastructure, is attracting large amounts of private money from Europe and elsewhere. An increasing number of locals, too, have significant personal wealth. The result is that Singapore is now positioning itself as a rival to Switzerland as the world's most important private banking center. However, it faces a challenge. In order to look after this growing influx of money, Singapore needs more highly trained financial advisers. SMU has created a Master of Science in Wealth Management, a specialized postgraduate program to deepen Singapore's talent pool of wealth-management professionals. As the program director of the MLS program explains: "There is no other course like this anywhere in the region. Wealth management today is a transnational business and our program has been designed to attract

VOCABULARY

to tailor something to/for = to make or change something especially for a particular person or purpose

pool = a group of people who are available to work

intake = the number of people who are allowed to enter a school, college, profession during a particular period.

to spring = to appear or come somewhere suddenly or unexpectedly