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PATHWAY TO ENGLISH

ENGLISH MY LOVE

Student's book **9th** grade

L2



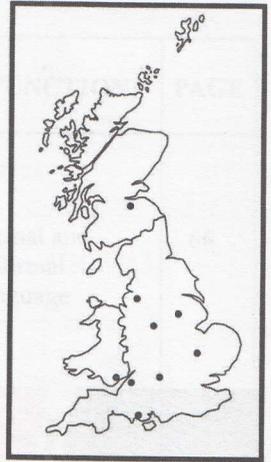
EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ, R.A.

| NO. OF UNIT | TOPIC | MAIN SKILL(S) FOCUS | STRUCTURE | VOCABULARY AREAS | FUNCTION | PAGE |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|------|
| 1. | LONDON 1. At the Airport 2. Around London 3. The Tower of London 4. London by Day and by Night 5. Round Up: A Day in London | listening reading + speaking writing reading all skills | use of present tense, past tense, and present perfect tense in context; question tags | language related to travelling and means of transport; language related to sightseeing | asking for / giving information | 6 |
| 2. | HOBBIES 1. Escape Routine 2. Hooked on... 3. Collections and Collectors 4. Possessions 5. Round Up: Treasured Objects | speaking reading + writing reading listening + writing all skills | past perfect simple and continuous; hardly/scarcely ... when; no sooner ... than | language related to hobbies, collections and collectors; language of describing things; synonyms; derivation of adjectives (suffixes); idiomatic expressions | expressing likes and dislikes; ordering; discussion points; concluding describing things (I) | 21 |
| 3. | MUSIC 1. A Rock Concert 2. Here Today Gone Tomorrow 3. The History of Rock Music 4. The Roots of Modern Music 5. Round Up: Music Mega-Mix | listening speaking reading reading + writing all skills all skills | be going to...; 'will' future; present continuous with a future meaning; future perfect punctuation | language of music and musical styles; slang vs. standard English | expressing likes and dislikes; giving/ understanding instructions; expressing personal points of view; expressing future events in different ways | 36 |
| 4. | FOOD 1. Wayne's Half the Man 2. Fit for Life 3. It's Bargain 4. Picnic Feast 5. Round Up: Cookery Book | reading listening + speaking writing writing all skills | nouns: the plural; the possessive form; quantifiers; some/any/no + compounds | language related to food, food processes, diets, eating habits, food industry, idiomatic expressions | expressing likes and dislikes; inquiring about people's tastes; offering; refusing; accepting; describing things (II); expressing surprise (excitement) | 51 |

| NO. OF UNIT | TOPIC | MAIN SKILL(S) FOCUS | STRUCTURE | VOCABULARY AREAS | FUNCTION | PAGE |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| 5. | CINEMA 1. Images 2. Moving Images 3. The Way to Stardom 4. From Books to Films 5. Round Up: The Cinema Studio | reading speaking listening writing all skills | modality: modal verbs and other means of expressing attitude | language related to photography and cinema idiomatic expressions | formal and informal language | 66 |
| 6. | FASHION 1. Passion for Fashion 2. You Can't Judge a Book by its Covers 3. 40 Years of High Fashion 4. Fashion Mosaic 5. Round Up: Fashion Magazine | listening speaking reading writing all skills | adverbs | language related to clothes, the fashion trends | paying compliments; giving advice; expressing preference; inquiring about preference | 81 |
| 7. | BOOKS 1. Books - The Great Teachers 2. Books - Passports with a Destination 3. The Gutenberg Galaxy 4. Access to Books 5. Round Up: The Book Exhibition | speaking writing reading + listening all skills | adjectives: types of adjectives; degrees of comparison -ish adjectives | language related to books and their parts, kinds of books, libraries, types of reading; idiomatic expressions | expressing strong feelings and attitudes | 96 |
| 8. | SPORTS 1. Ready, Steady, Go! 2. The Olympic Games 3. If Only I Could 4. Challenges 5. Round Up: It's Up to You | speaking listening + speaking + reading writing reading writing all skills | if clauses: as if, as though; if only...; I wish...; adjectives + prepositions | language related to sports; language related to chairing a debate; language related to parts of the body + idiomatic expressions; adjectives + prepositions | persuading; making excuses; expressing opinions; chairing a debate | 111 |
| List of Irregular Verbs | | | | | | 126 |

The two pictures on the cover represent Big Ben and Stonehenge.

When a man is tired of London he is tired of life, for there is in London all that life can afford.
(Dr. Samuel Johnson)



LESSON 1

AT THE AIRPORT

I. Discussion points.

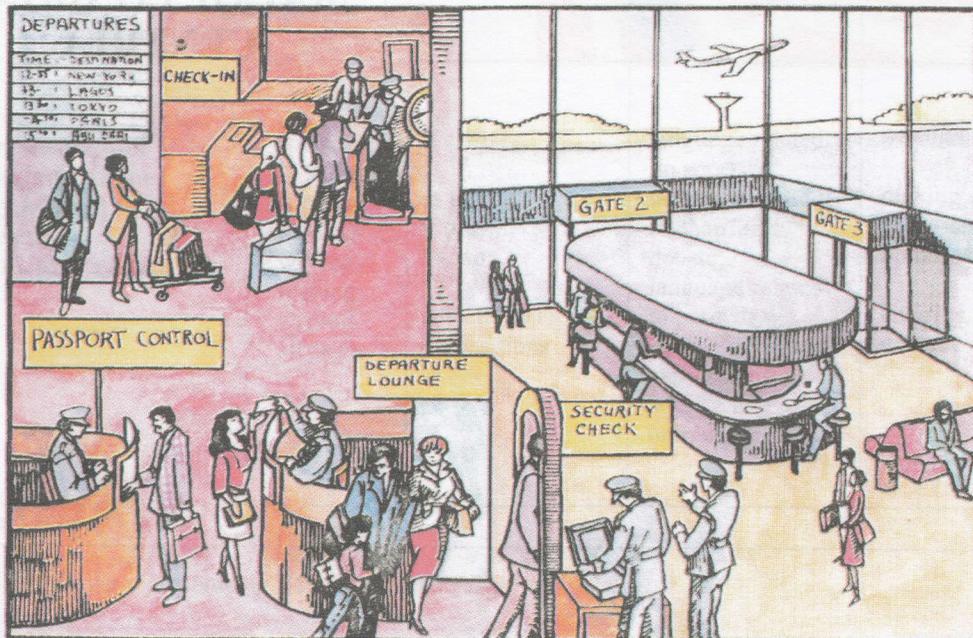
1. How do people travel from the Continent to the UK?
2. Do you think the tunnel under the Channel is preferable to other ways of getting to Great Britain? Give reasons.
3. What could be the advantages and disadvantages of travelling to Great Britain by plane?

II.1. Reorder the sentences below to show what passengers do in an airport before boarding a plane. The picture under the text will help you.

- A. At the *Check-in Counter* passengers receive a boarding pass which allows them to get on the plane.
- B. While waiting in the *Departure Lounge* passengers can visit the *Duty-Free Shops* where they can buy goods at a cheaper price or they can have refreshments in the bar.
- C. When entering the *Departure Lounge* all passengers have to go through the *Security Check*, where their hand luggage is also checked.
- D. After being given the boarding pass, all passengers show their passports for *Passport Control*.
- E. Passengers wait in the *Departure Lounge* for their flight to be announced.
- F. When arriving at the airport, passengers usually take a trolley to carry their luggage to the *Check-in Counter* to have their bags weighed and taken to the plane.
- G. When they hear the announcement for their flight, passengers proceed to the *Gate* to board the plane.

2. Copy the grid and fill in the right letter.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | | |





III.1. While waiting for their plane in the Departure Lounge, people listen to the announcements about flights. You are going to hear several such announcements. Copy the charts below. Now, listen to the recording and fill in the information. Some of it has been filled in for you. After listening twice, check with your partner.

DEPARTURES

| Flight no. | Time | Destination | Gate no. | Other info. |
|------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| | | <i>Lisbon</i> | | |
| | <i>12.50</i> | | | |
| | | | | |

ARRIVALS

| Flight no. | From | Other info. |
|------------|------|----------------|
| | | |
| | | <i>delayed</i> |

2. WORK IN PAIRS.

Using the charts you have just filled in, make up dialogues illustrating the following situations. Be sure to be helpful and polite.

- You meet a fellow passenger who is booked on a flight to Milan. He missed the announcements. Give him the directions he needs.
- Tim, a boy next to you, is waiting for his father who is to arrive from Brussels. Help him with the information he missed.
- Some other passengers travelling TAROM have missed the announcement about their flight. Give them the necessary details.
- A person who has just arrived asks for information about the flight from Paris. What do you tell him / her?
- A passenger in a hurry to board the plane to Lisbon asks you about the gate number. What do you tell him / her?

IV. Read the information on the right and mark in your notebooks only the things passengers do after landing at Heathrow airport in London.

Arrivals

Follow the *Arrival* sign if you are ending your journey in London or transferring to another flight within the UK. You must have your passport and any necessary visa ready for checking. Go downstairs to collect your baggage; free trolleys are available for your bags. Clear Customs by taking the Red Channel if you have anything to declare and the Green Channel if you have no goods to declare. You will then be in the Arrival Hall for transport into London or transfer to domestic flights.

- go through customs
- arrive in the departure hall
- claim luggage
- push trolley with luggage
- check in
- get to the arrival hall
- show boarding pass

V. Here are some tickets bought by four tourists after arriving in London. Match them to the right persons on the left.

- Mr. Martin wants to take the bus to Paddington Station and then the train to Plymouth.
- Mr. Yashimoto wants to get to his hotel in Piccadilly Circus.
- Mrs. Paveliuc will be in Great Britain for a month and she has bought a countrywide travel card for National Express coaches.
- Mr. Miller has only one day to spend in London and he has bought a day ticket for the train and the underground.

INFO BOX

The first underground railway in the world was London's Metropolitan line, built in 1863. Londoners call their underground "the tube". There are 273 different stations now and the deepest station is Hampstead, 58 metres below the ground. It is also worth mentioning that the London underground is the longest in the world. Thus, if all the tube lines were placed end to end, one end of the line would be in London and the other in Land's End, the westernmost point in Britain. Although it may not seem easy to believe, visitors don't find it difficult to travel by tube in London as all the lines have different signs and different colours.



VI. Fill in the blanks in the following short text about London's airports using the given words. The first has been done for you as an example.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| out | another | more | every | with | whose |
| off | both | lands | further | of | |

There are three big airports in London, that is..... *out*.....(0) of the residential area, within one to two hours.....(1) the centre of the British capital. These are Gatwick, Heathrow and Stansted. Heathrow, London's main airport, handles(2) international flights than any other airport in the world(3) 45 seconds a plane takes(4) or(5) here and all the four terminals are extremely busy. The airport building itself now resembles a real city(6) streets are the long corridors leading to the gates,(7) fashionable shops, restaurants and waiting areas. Gatwick, a bit(8) from the centre of London, handles(9) national and international flights and in the 1980's(10) airport was built to relieve the congestion of Heathrow Stansted.

AROUND LONDON

I.1. WORK IN PAIRS. Read and match the pictures to the texts.

1



2



3



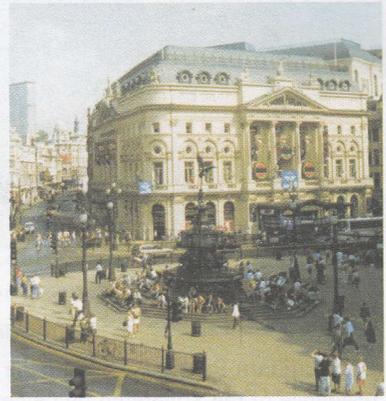
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5



6



- a. **The British Museum** shows the works of man from prehistoric times to the present day. Its façade resembling a Greek temple makes it an impressive building. There are permanent displays of antiquities from Egypt, Western Asia, Greece and Rome. It also includes one of the most famous libraries in the world.
- b. **The Houses of Parliament**, also called the Palace of Westminster, range along the Thames with Victoria Tower at one end and Big Ben, the famous bell in the Clock Tower, at the other.
- c. **Piccadilly Circus** is one of the busiest junctions in the city and the heart of London's theatreland. The fountain with the statue of Eros on top is a favourite meeting place for young people. At night, the Circus becomes a mass of coloured changing lights.
- d. **Westminster Abbey**, built in Gothic style, has been the scene of the coronation of sovereigns from William the Conqueror in 1066 to Elizabeth II in 1953. One of the greatest treasures of the Abbey is the oaken Coronation Chair, made in 1300. It also contains the graves of kings and queens, politicians and churchmen, and the famous Poets' Corner.
- e. **10 Downing Street** has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1732. It is the symbol of British political power.
- f. **The Barbican Arts Centre** is a good example of modern architecture in Britain. The complex of glass, concrete and steel buildings includes a concert hall, a theatre and art galleries.

sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/ - suveran
grave /greɪv/ - mormânt
junction /'dʒʌŋkʃən/ - intersecție
concrete /'kɒn kri:t/ - beton
Piccadilly Circus /pɪkə'dɪli 'sɜ: kəs/

7



8



9



10



11



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12



g. **Buckingham Palace** was made the official residence of the Sovereign by Queen Victoria whose memorial is in front of the palace. The Royal Guards change at 11.30 a.m. every day, much to the delight of the tourists.

h. **Trafalgar Square**, named in commemoration of a great British naval victory, is dominated by the statue of the victorious Admiral, Lord Nelson. People and pigeons gather here to see and enjoy the fountains, the lions and the beautiful buildings around.

i. **St. Paul's Cathedral**, Sir Christopher Wren's baroque masterpiece, was built after the Great Fire. The Great Dome is the second largest in the world. Nelson, the Duke of Wellington and Wren himself are buried here.

Buckingham Palace /'bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs /
Trafalgar Square /trə 'fælɡə 'skwɛə /
haven /heɪvən /- refugiu
Madame Tussaud's /'mædəm tʊ'sɔːdz/

j. **Madame Tussaud's** exhibits wax models of famous historical characters, Royalty, international statesmen, film and sports stars, artists and entertainers.

k. **The National Gallery**, with its elegant dome and graceful colonnades, dominates the north side of Trafalgar Square, housing a very rich collection of paintings. Most famous are the Renaissance and Impressionist works.

l. **Tower Bridge**, opened in 1894, is one of London's best landmarks with its two neo-Gothic towers. The two 1000-ton drawbridges used to be raised to let big ships pass. The glass covered walkway, 142 ft above the Thames, gives a splendid view of the river.

Copy the grid in your notebooks and fill in the right letter.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |