

Ministerul Educației și Cercetării

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CORINT

Manual pentru clasa a IX - a

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TEST 1



1. Name the countries which make up the UK.

2. Choose the correct answer – A, B or C.

- _____ our holiday in the mountains every year.
A. We spend B. are spending C. use to spend
- Last summer we _____ on a trip to Scotland.
A. were going B. have gone C. went
- Edinburgh _____ the first town we visited.
A. was B. has been C. will be
- We _____ our tickets a month before we went.
A. were buying B. have bought C. had bought
- As soon as we got there it _____ to rain.
A. has started B. had started C. started
- The people we _____ were very friendly.
A. meet B. had met C. met
- Now we _____ their faces and their jokes.
A. remember B. are remembering C. have remembered
- Next week I _____ a letter to my Scottish host.
A. send B. 'll send C. am sending

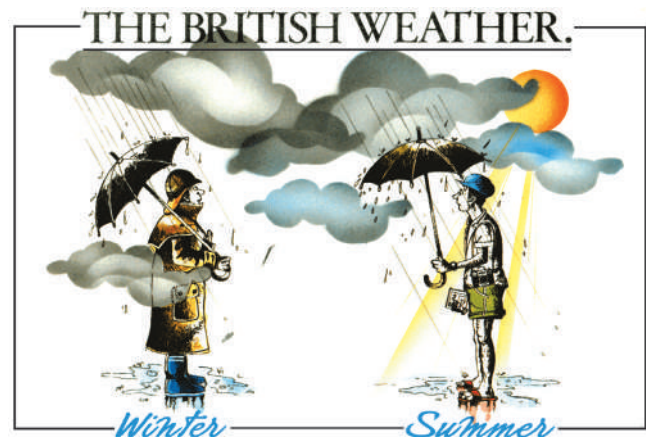
- I _____ the letter.
A. have already written B. 'll already write C. already write
- I _____ about it since I came back from the trip.
A. think B. was thinking C. have been thinking

3. Add *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

- We find _____ geography an interesting subject.
- My father is _____ architect.
- I like _____ apples.
- Do you always drink _____ coffee with _____ milk.
- Who was _____ man you were talking to?
- _____ Germans make very good cars.
- What time do you usually have _____ dinner?
- _____ sky is cloudy. It's rainy day.

4. Write the adjective in brackets in the correct form.

- Their (young) child is 14 years old.
- In my opinion Venice is (beautiful) city in the world.
- I think this is the (good) book I have read so far.
- The (cheap) seats have already been sold.
- There's nothing (tasty) than tomato soup.
- The film was much (interesting) than I expected.
- It was the (happy) day in my life.
- Their first record was (successful) than this one.
- The weather was (bad) than last year.



5. There's a mistake in each sentence. Read carefully and correct the mistakes.

- It's not their car. It's our!
- Anyone called in the middle of the night.

TEST 1

- This is his (little) successful book.
- Children themselves were asked to give their opinion.
- Hi, Mary! It's I, Lucy.
- The students which cheated in the exam had to leave the room.
- The famous ship was on it's first voyage when it sank.
- He came with his friend and she brought she's sister.
- This is her hat. This must be my.
- There is very thoughtful of you.
- I want she to help me in the garden.

6. Complete these sentences with the right preposition.

- Everybody laughed _____ the joke.
- We were very pleased _____ the results.
- He says he's found a solution _____ the problem.
- They are very proud _____ their house.
- The cinema is close _____ the park.
- Most young children believe _____ Santa Claus.
- She tried the blouse _____ and then she decided to buy it.
- Look _____ the two pictures and spot the differences.
- He succeeded _____ passing that difficult exam.
- I depend _____ my parents for advice.

7. Turn these sentences into Reported speech. Begin each sentence with "She said".

- "I go to the cinema at least once a week."



- "I love comedies."
- "I don't miss any comedy."
- "I saw a great movie last week."
- "I go on Sunday if I am busy on Saturday."
- "This week I'm going with my classmates."

8. Read the text and tick the true sentences.

Three foreigners were visiting England for the first time. As they wanted to go somewhere by bus they went to a bus stop and found the information they needed. In about five minutes the bus came along and the foreigners prepared to board it. Suddenly there was a loud, confused noise behind them. The conductor heard the noise and came down the stairs to see what all the trouble was about. The three foreigners looked puzzled and embarrassed. No one had told them about the British custom of queuing for a bus so that the first person who arrived at a bus stop is the first to get on the bus.

Clearly, learning the language of a country isn't enough. If you want to ensure a pleasant visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of your hosts. You will be surprised how different they can be from your own. For example, a visitor to India would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. Or, crossing your legs when sitting talking to someone in Thailand could cause offence. It is considered too informal an attitude for such an occasion.

- The three foreign visitors wanted to travel by bus.
- They read the information and joined the queue.
- They knew nothing about queuing.
- The other people got angry.
- Knowing the language of a country means you know everything about that country.
- In India it is polite to use your right hand when passing food at table.
- In Europe it is impolite to cross your legs when talking to someone.
- Knowing about customs and attitudes is important.

8. Think of what is a custom in our country and write a paragraph which can be included in a letter to a penfriend.

Who are the British?

● Points of view

1. Let's talk!

- What does UK stand for?
- Which countries are parts of the UK?
- What is the difference between Great Britain and the UK?
- Who is the head of this country?

2. Work in pairs. What would you like to know about Great Britain?

Take notes of the main points.

● Reading

3. Read the texts, you may find answers to some of your questions. Match each text to a suitable title. Choose from:

- The political system
- Why British not English?
- Religion today
- The United Kingdom

A. Quite a lot of people say “England” and “English” when they actually mean “Britain”, or the “UK” and “British”. This is very annoying for the approximately 5 million people who live in Scotland, the 2,8 million in Wales and 1,5 million in Northern Ireland who are certainly not English. The Scots and the Welsh have their history and their traditions which they are very proud of.

B. It's good to remember that Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, often abbreviated to “UK”, is the political name of the country. The people from these countries are all British.

C. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a king or a queen as its Head of State. The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of Parliament. The head of the Government, who presides over the Cabinet, is the Prime Minister. The official home of the Prime Minister is 10, Downing Street.



Queen Elizabeth II



The House of Commons



10, Downing Street

4. Answer these questions.

- Are the Scots and the Welsh happy to be called English?
- What is the general term we can use when we speak about the people living in the UK?
- Can Queen Elizabeth take important political decisions by herself?
- Which is the official home of the Prime Minister?

5. Each picture stands for a part of the UK. Use them to speak about each country.

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Flag				
	St George's Cross	Dragon of Cadwallader	St Andrew's Cross	St Patrick's Cross
			Lion rampant	Republic of Ireland
Plant				
	Rose	Leek/Daffodil	Thistle	Shamrock
Colour				

● Focus on

- Write in letters the following numbers: 355; 1,268; 10,000,000.
- Complete the table. What nationalities are the people in these countries?

Country	Nationality			
	-ish	-ese	-(i)an	-other
Scotland				
Canada				
Mexico	–	–	Mexican	–
Japan				
Spain				
Wales	–	–	–	Welsh
France				

NUMBERS

This is how we write numbers:

- 31 thirty-one
 - 84 eighty-four
 - 100 a/one hundred
 - 100 two hundred
 - 433 four hundred and thirty-three
 - 1,000 one thousand
 - 2,000 two thousand
 - 1,000,000 a/one million
 - 2,000,000 million
- Remember that it is correct to say *5 million* but *millions and millions of people*.

OVER TO YOU!

- Use the pictures, the information in the texts and your previous knowledge to write a short paragraph about one of the countries: England, Scotland or Wales.

Tradition and change

VOCABULARY

pitch = teren de fotbal
 assignment = temă
 badge = însemn, matricolă
 high-heeled shoes = pantofi cu
 tocuri înalte

• Points of view

1. Let's talk!

- Look at the picture. Do you think that British schools are old and traditional or equipped with modern facilities?
- What is the purpose of wearing a school uniform?
- Do you wear a uniform? Why (not)? Give reasons.

• Tape activities

2. Since 1990 a group of teachers and pupils from Christ's Hospital School has spent two weeks in Romania every year. At first they helped to restore a School Sports Centre in Sighișoara, then they started work with Romanian students helping children in a School for the Deaf. Chris is one of the British students who has been in our country several times. We took the opportunity to find more about schools in Britain and asked him a few questions.

2.1. Listen to the interview and tick the true sentences.

- a) All schools in the UK are modern buildings.
- b) Inside old buildings British schools have modern facilities.
- c) Christ's Hospital offers students lots of opportunities for sports.
- d) Students go to school either in the morning or in the afternoon.
- e) Students can go home only after 3 o'clock.
- f) No school asks students to wear uniforms.
- g) Uniforms are the same for all the schools.
- h) Students are punished if they don't wear uniforms.
- i) Chris liked his teachers.

2.2. Listen to the tape again and answer the following questions.

- a) Did Chris like his school?
- b) What sports could he practise if he wanted?
- c) What time does a typical school day start?
- d) How many hours do students spend at school?
- e) What do girls wear at school?
- f) Are they allowed to wear high-heeled shoes?
- g) Did Chris like his teachers?
- h) What did he like most about his school?



Christ's Hospital School



Studying in the lab



Student at Eton College, a famous private school

PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

Present simple is used:

- to express repeated actions
- to speak about facts

e.g. *A typical school day starts at 8.40.*

Present continuous is used:

- to talk about activities that are happening now

e.g. *I am writing an example right now.*

- to speak about activities that are happening around now

e.g. *“What are you doing these days?”*

“I’m revising for the final exam.”

- to speak about future planned activities

e.g. *“Are you doing anything on Sunday?”*

“I’m going on a trip”.

● Focus on

3. Complete the sentences using the Present simple or the Present continuous.

- a) My friend (wait) for the exam results.
- b) I (not go) to school by bus.
- c) They (play) hockey every week.
- d) She (think) it is great fun.
- e) He (rely) on me to remember the password.
- f) Look! It (snow).
- g) I’m glad my son (not smoke).
- h) Hurry up! The bus (come).
- i) Our first class (begin) at 9:30.
- j) They (not have) ten classes everyday.

4. Choose the correct phrase underlined in each sentence.

- a) What time are they starting / do they start their programme ?
- b) We usually have/are having lunch in the kitchen.
- c) She is writing / writes novels.
- d) The sun sets/is setting in the west.
- e) I always tell/am telling them the truth.
- f) Listen! The bell is ringing/rings.
- g) The teacher is explaining / explains the new words right now.

5. Put the words in the correct order to form questions.

E.g. a) deskmate/like/your/does/grammar?

Does your deskmate like grammar?

- b) write/every/do/essays/week/you
- c) test/are/right now/a/you/having
- d) teacher/grading/your/is/now/your/tests
- e) sports/does/friend/like/your

6. Underline the correct spelling.

- a) takeing/taking
- b) writing/writing
- c) swiming/swimming
- d) studing/studying
- e) washs/washes
- f) putting/puting

Sports in Britain



• Points of view

1. Work in pairs. Write a list of team games you know. Which of them do you play or like watching? Why?

2. Sport plays such an important part in British life that many idioms (expressions) in the English language have come from the world of sport. Guess the meaning of the following expressions and match the two columns.

a) to play the game

b) to beat somebody at their own game

c) a good sport

d) that's not cricket

1. someone who always behaves in a reasonable way and is willing to help

2. that's not fair

3. to be fair

4. to do better than someone who has a reputation for being very good at it

VOCABULARY

to bat = a lovi

to bowl = a arunca, a rostogoli

leather = piele

goalpost = poartă

to score = a marca

• Reading

3. Which team games do the following descriptions refer to? Choose the right ones from the box below:

a. cricket	c. rugby	e. football
b. hockey	d. netball	f. basketball

4. Match the pictures with the descriptions.

A. Each team takes it in turns to bat. The bat is held with both hands, the bottom of the bat resting on the ground. The other team bowls and gets the ball back. Players usually wear white clothes.

B. Played with a large leather ball. Each team tries to score goals by throwing the ball through the other team's net.

C. The goalposts in this game are in the shape of the letter "H". The ball looks as if someone has sat on it. There is a lot of pushing!

D. Each player has a stick with which to hit the ball. This game is played on a pitch similar to a football pitch. The ball is small and hard.

