



**Learning a Foreign
Language by Doing and
Living**

Authors: Stanciu Nicoleta, Poli Elena





Learning a Foreign Language by Doing and Living

Digital Booklet

Teachers: Poli Elena

Stanciu Nicoleta Daniela

Economic College „Ion Ghica”, Braila

Contents

Unit 1

- Introductions
- Nationalities
- In the conference room

Unit 2

- SPAIN-The Country That Never Sleeps
- At the reception desk
- Numbers
- Exchange Office

Unit 3

- French culture: Customs & traditions
- Nature's warning
- At the airport
- On the plane

Unit 4

- Survey
- Get directions
- Means of transport

Unit 5

- The Top Ten Rules
- How to live to be 100!

Unit 6

- At the restaurant
- Restaurant Maxwell's
- Prices

Unit 7

- At the hotel
- The verb have got

Unit 8

- Romania
- When travelling...
- Be clean, be green
- WATER!

Unit 9

- Turkye,Pamukkale
- Greenhouses

Unit 10

- What's red, fast, and Italian?
- Colorful names
- What can we do to avoid using our fossil fuels?
- At shopping

UNIT 1

Introductions

Greetings

Hello! Hi!

Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening!

How do you do? / How are you? / How are things?

I'm very glad to see you.

Very well, thank you!

Farewell

Good-bye! / Bye/Bye-bye!

Good night!

I'm sorry but I have to go now.

It's getting late. Till tomorrow then!

I'll ring you tomorrow.

See you tomorrow. / See you soon! / See you around!

All the best! / Hope to see you soon!—

When could we meet again?

Thank you for a lovely evening.

Introductions

What's your name? / Could you tell me your name please?

My name is....

Allow me to / let me introduce myself ...

Can I introduce you to...

Nice to meet you!

I've heard so much about you!

Where are you from?

The verb TO BE

POSITIVE STATEMENTS

LONG FORM

I am

You are

He is/ She is/ It is

We are

You are

They are

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

LONG FORM

I am not/I'm not

You are not/aren't

He is not/isn't/ She is not/ isn't/ It is not/ isn't

We are not/aren't

You are not/aren't

They are not/aren't

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Am I?

Are you?

Is he?/ Is she?/ Is it?

Are we?

Are you?

Are they?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I am/No, I am not

Yes, he is. No, he is not.

Countries, nationalities, and languages

Country	Nationality	Language
France	French	French
Greece	Greek	Greek
-ish		
<u>Britain</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>Poland</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Polish</u>
Spain	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Swedish</u>	<u>Swedish</u>
<u>Turkey</u>	<u>Turkish</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
-an		
<u>Germany</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>German</u>
<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
The (<u>United</u>) States	<u>American</u>	<u>English</u>
-ian		
Argent <u>i</u> na	Argent <u>i</u> nian	<u>Spanish</u>
Austr <u>a</u> lia	Austr <u>a</u> lian	<u>English</u>
<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Brazilian</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>
<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Egyptian</u>	<u>Arabic</u>
<u>I</u> tal <u>y</u>	<u>I</u> tal <u>i</u> an	<u>I</u> tal <u>i</u> an
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Hungar</u> ian	<u>Hungar</u> ian
<u>Russia</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Russian</u>
-ese		

<u>China</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
<u>Japan</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>

Practicing short conversations

Nationalities

Dieter: Hi! I'm Dieter.

Sophie: Hello. I'm Sophie. Nice to meet you.

Dieter: This is Mona. She's Egyptian.

Sophie: Hi, Mona.

Mona: Hello. Nice to meet you.

Sophie: Where are you from in Egypt?

Mona: Alexandria.

Sophie: Is Dieter American?

Mona: No, he isn't. He's German. I think he's from Hamburg.



In the conference room

Mike: Good morning. Your names, please?

Mr Chomacki: Chomacki, Mr and Mrs Chomacki.

Mike: Are you German?

Mr Chomacki: No, we aren't. We're Polish.

Mike: Do you speak English?

Mr Chomacki: Yes, we do.

Mrs Chomacki: No! You speak English. I speak Polish.

Mike: Don't worry. Chanel 7 is in Polish.

Mrs Chomacki: Chanel 7. Thank you.

Mike: Seat numbers B15 and B16.



UNIT 2

SPAIN-The Country That Never Sleeps

1. SPAIN is famous for its different lifestyle. For example, Spanish people usually have lunch at 2.30 p.m. and dinner at 10.00 p.m. People don't usually go to bed before midnight. Visitors to Spain often ask, 'When do Spanish people sleep?' The Spanish sleep less and go out more than other Europeans. They are very sociable and hospitable!
2. THE Spanish love walking, and they often go for a walk around the town in the evenings. The cinema is very popular in Spain (25% of adults go to the cinema once a week or more). But Spanish night-life really starts at midnight. A lot of disco-bars don't close before 6.00 in the morning. In Valencia, on the east coast of Spain, a lot of people go to the discos!
3. ON Sundays many people go to the country or the beach. Spanish people often go away at weekends, at Easter, and at Christmas. Many families have a house in the country, and go there in the summer. People often sit in traffic jams on Sunday evenings. And on 1st August, millions of cars are on the road as people go on holidays!



SPAIN,RINCON DE LA VICTORIA

Rincon de la Victoria is a municipality located in the province of Malaga, within the autonomous community of Andalusia, Spain. It is situated on the Costa del Sol, approximately 12 kilometers east of the city of Malaga. Rincon de la Victoria has a rich history dating back to ancient times, with evidence of human settlement dating back to the Neolithic period. The area has been inhabited by various civilizations, including the Phoenicians, Romans.



Receptionist: Good morning/ afternoon/ evening. What's your name, please?

Sophia: Sophia Harrison.

Receptionist: Sorry?

Sophia: My name's Sophia Harrison.

Receptionist: How do you spell it/

Sophia: H-A-R-R-I-S-O-N.

Receptionist: H-A-R-R-I-S-O-N.

Sophia: Yes, that's right.

Receptionist: And your first name?

Sophia: S-O-P-H-I-A. That's Sophia.

Receptionist: Where are you from?

Sophia: Edinburgh, in Scotland.

Receptionist: OK. Thank you. You're in room 207.



Numbers

A.

1 one

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five

6 six

7 seven

8 eight

9 nine

10 ten

11 eleven

12 twelve

13 thirteen

14 fourteen

15 fifteen

16 sixteen

17 seventeen

18 eighteen

19 nineteen

20 twenty

21 twenty-one

22 twenty-two

Printable Numbers

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30

B. Write the numbers.

30 thirty

..... thirty-tree

..... forty-four

..... fifty-five

..... sixty-six

..... seventy-seven

..... eighty-eight

..... ninety-nine

..... a hundred

..... a hundred and one

..... a hundred and twenty-five

..... two hundred

..... nine hundred and ninety-nine

..... a thousand

..... a million

Exchange Office

Short conversations:

Where can I change money?

Is there an Exchange Office near here?

I'd like to change 100 euro into..., please.

How much do I get for...?

What's the rate of exchange?

Some small change too, please.

I'd like a receipt, please./ Can you give me small change?

The rate of exchange is..

We charge 3% commission./ Sign here, please.

UNIT 3

French culture: Customs & traditions

French culture, from art and fashion to food and language, is one of the most influential in the world today.

French culture is most commonly associated with Paris, which is a center of fashion, cuisine, art and architecture, but life outside of the City of Lights is very different and varies by region.

France doesn't just have culture; the word "culture" is actually French. "'Culture' derives from the same French term, which in turn derives from the Latin 'colere,' meaning to tend to the earth and grow, cultivate and nurture.

The French believe in *égalité*, which means equality, and is part of the country's motto: "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." Many say they place a higher importance on equality than liberty and fraternity, the other two words in the motto. Food and wine are central to life at all socio-economic levels, and much socializing is done around dinners in French households.

French food is also associated worldwide with haute cuisine (which translates to "high cooking"), but its family meal tradition is equally important. Authentic French cuisine represented by the family meal belongs to the people, and rhetorically to the provinces.



FRANCE, LIBOURNE

Libourne has a rich history dating back to Roman times when it was known as "Fines Liburnenses." It gained prominence in the Middle Ages as a river port on the Dordogne River, facilitating trade between Bordeaux and Bergerac.

Libourne boasts an attractive historic center with elegant 18th-century buildings, narrow cobblestone streets, and picturesque squares. The main square, Place Abel Surchamp, is lined with charming cafes and shops and hosts a lively market twice a week.



Nature's warning

A Lynn: Hey Tim! Have you seen today's paper?

Tom: No, not yet. Why?

Lynn: That boy from next door is on the front page.

Tom: Oh dear. Is he in some sort of trouble?

Lynn: It seems he's organised a campaign against the new road.

Tom: Oh yes. I remember something being said on the news about that.

Lynn: Well, anyway, he and his supporters are living in the trees there to stop the developers cutting them down.

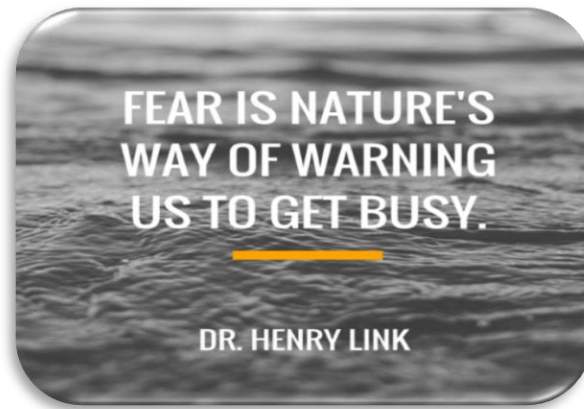
Tom: I see. Is he some sort of eco-warrior then?

Lynn: I suppose so. He's trying to protect the environment and stop another area from being deforested.

Tom: You're right. There's a lot of wildlife in those woods that will be destroyed if that road gets built.

Lynn: Shall we join the campaign?

Tom: Yeah. Why not? But I'm not living in a tree, you know!



B Andrea: Did you hear the warning on the radio this morning?

Trevor: No. What warning?

Andrea: Apparently the air quality today will not meet recommended levels.

Trevor: What does that mean?

Andrea: It means that the air over the city is not moving at all. It's just like a thick cloud of polluted gas all around us.

Trevor: That sounds horrible!

Andrea: It is! Doctors recommend that the elderly and everyone with breathing difficulties should stay inside all day today.

Trevor: Oh dear! It sounds like we'll all have breathing difficulties soon if the air quality doesn't improve.



C Dave: Oh, this is a waste of time! We've been fishing all morning and we haven't caught a thing.

Sam: Well, I'm not really surprised. I mean, look at this lake. It's a total mess. The only thing you're likely to catch in this water is a disease.

Dave: I just don't understand how it got so dirty.

Sam: Well, I suppose the local factories have been pumping their industrial waste into it.

Dave: I hate that. Look! Someone has been dumping rubbish! What sort of person would do that in such a beautiful spot?

Sam: Well, I wouldn't, but a lot of people simply don't care about the environment.

Dave: Oh, wait! I've caught something!

Sam: What is it? Let me see! Great – we can have fish for dinner.

Dave: Huh! It's an old boot. Oh, I'm fed up with this. Let's go home.

Sam: I agree.

At the airport

Useful vocabulary

I need to get to the airport.

When is the Paris flight?

When is it supposed to take off?

You can go to the check-in desk.

Show me your ticket and your passport, please.

Excuse me, is this gate 8? When are we taking off?

Passengers for flight 410 to Paris please go immediately to gate 8.

The flight attendant is very nice. / Please fasten your seat belts.



On the plane

Short conversations

Sam: Good morning. Anything to drink, sir?

Joe: Sorry?

Sam: Orange juice, Coke, Mineral water?

Joe: No, thank you. Nothing for me.

Sam: And for you, madam?

Keiko: A tea, please.

Sam: Ice and lemon?

Keiko: Yes, please.

Sam: Here you are.

Keiko: Thanks.

Sam: And for you, sir?

Ivan: Coffee, please.

Sam: Milk and sugar?

Ivan: Yes milk, no sugar.

Sam: Here you are.

Ivan: Thank you very much.

Sam: You're welcome.



UNIT 4

Fish, chips and football

Typically British?

The English live in houses with gardens and they work in offices.

They read The Times newspaper and Agatha Christie books.

They drink tea at 5.00 and they have fish and chips on Fridays.

They play football, rugby and cricket.

They watch BBC television

They study at Oxford or Cambridge university.

They go to the pub after work, but they don't smoke.

They all have cats or dogs, and they like the Royal family.

They don't speak foreign languages, only English.

But is this really true?



Why do you want to learn English?

Survey

-
1. Surname:
 2. First name:
 3. Nationality:
 4. Town / City:
 5. Address:
 6. Phone no.:
 7. Marital status: single /married.....
 8. Age:
 9. Occupation:
 10. Languages:
 11. Why do you want to learn English?

Number your top three (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

- For my job.....;
- To study.....;
- To travel.....;
- To meet people.....;
- To translate.....;
- To understand songs/films.....;
- Other (What?).....

12. Do you need to...?

Listen..... Speak..... Read..... Write.....

Profile

- 1 First name
- Surname
- 2 City / Town
- 3 Nationality
- 4 Occupation
- 5 Place of birth
- 6 Languages
-
- 7 Reason for learning.....

English

8 Previous study **Yes.....** **No**

.....

9 Travel plans **Yes.....** **No.....**

10

Interests

.....

.....

.....

How much contact do you have with English?

1 Did you...?

.... study English last year? What book / use?

.... go abroad for your last holiday? Where?

.... speak English on holiday? Who with?

2 Have you...?

.... been to an English-speaking country? Which one(s)?

.... had an English pen-friend?

.... spoken on the phone in English?

.... read any books in English?

3 Do you ...?

.... sometimes speak English outside class? Who to?

.... read or write in English at work / school?

.... listen to English outside class? What / listen to?

4 Are you..?

....using the 'Listen and speak' cassette?

.... learning another language at the moment? Which one?

.... studying any other subject(s)? What?

5 Are you going to...?

.... practice English outside class? Who with?

.... use English in your job / studies?

.... go to Britain or the USA in the future?

6 Have you got...?

.... any English-speaking friends?

.... a bi-lingual dictionary?

.... a file for your notes?

.... a highlighter pen?

Useful questions:

1. What's your first name?

What's your surname?

2. Where do you live?

3. Where are you from ?

4. What do you do?

5. Where do you live?

6. What languages do you speak?

7. Where are you learning English?

8. Did you study English last year?

9. Are you going to travel abroad next summ~~er~~?

Where are you going to go?

10. What do you like doing in your free time?

Get directions

Asking the way

Where is/are ...?

How do I get to..?

How far is it to the nearest....?

Is this the road to..?

Do I have to go....?

I've lost my way.

I'm having trouble finding my way round.

On/to the right / On/to the left

Straight ahead/straight on

It's back there. / It's here.

It's in this direction.

It's around the corner.

It's near... / It's next to... / It's opposite...

Go along...

How far is it to...?

How long will it take me to walk there?

Turn right/left.

Go down the street till you reach the end.

Take the first/second road on the left.

Could you show me on the map, please?

Take the bus/ tube to...

You can't miss it.

Sorry, I don't know this area.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Bus – Minibus - Bus stop

Ship – Boat - Harbour

Cab/Taxi

Train - Railway station

Underground/ subway

Plane/airplane - Airport



UNIT 5

The Top Ten Rules

Scientists believe that if we follow the ten rules we can easily live to be 100

- 1. Breakfast** – Always start the day with a good breakfast.
- 2. Three meals** – Always eat three meals a day.
- 3. Diet** - Eat well! Eat a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables, fish and chicken. Don't eat a lot of meat. Never eat fried food. Don't put sugar in your tea or coffee.
- 4. Alcohol** – Don't drink a lot of alcohol (but a glass of wine sometimes with a meal is OK).
- 5. Coffee** – Don't drink a lot of coffee.
- 6. Cigarettes** – Every cigarette you smoke shortens your life. Stop smoking today!
- 7. Social life** – People with a good social life often live longer. Married people usually live a long time. Don't stay at home! Go out! Get married!
- 8. Exercise** – Do exercise or sport often to live longer.
- 9. Sleep** – Sleep seven or eight hours a day.
- 10. Stress** – Stress kills! Don't worry. Relax!



How to live to be 100!

Do you...?

1. Have breakfast?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) usually

2. Have three meals a day?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) usually

3. Eat fresh fruit and vegetables?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) usually

4. Eat fried food (chips, etc.)?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) often

5. Put salt on your food?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) always

6. Drink alcohol?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) often

7. Take sugar in tea / coffee?

A) Never

B) sometimes

C) always

8. Do exercise?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) often

9. Travel by car?

C) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C usually

10. Feel tired or stressed?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) always

11. Go out with friends?

A) never/hardly ever

B) sometimes

C) often

How many...?

12. Hours do you sleep a day?

A) 0-4

B) 5-6

C) 7-9

13. Cigarettes do you smoke a day?

A) 10+

B) 0-10

C) none

14. Cups of tea / coffee do you have a day?

A) 3+

B) 1-2

C) none

15. Hours do you work / study a week?

A) 50+

B) 35-50

C) 0-35

Score: A=3

B= 5

C=7

Total score = number of years to live!



UNIT 6

At the restaurant

Table for two, please

Could I please see the menu?

Is there a local specialty?

I'm a vegetarian

I don't eat pork.

Could you please make it with less fat (less greasy)?

Today's menu : a la carte

breakfast /lunch /dinner

I want a dish with

Meat : chicken /beef /fish /pork /veal /venison/ ham

cheese

eggs

salad / fresh vegetables

fresh fruits

bread / toast

rice / beans

Could you please bring me a glass of

Could you please bring me a cup of

Could you please bring me a bottle of

coffee / tea / juice

mineral water / still water

beer

red /white / rose wine

salt / pepper

Restaurant Maxwell's

Special lunch menu: Only \$25 (Not including drinks or service)

Starter:

Garlic mushrooms; Vegetable soup.

Main course:

Cheese omelette and salad; Steak and chips; Seafood pasta.

Dessert:

Strawberries and ice-cream; Chocolate mousse.

Short conversations

Waiter: Good afternoon, madam, sir.

Zoe: A table for two, please.

Waiter: Yes, come this way.

Waiter: Are you ready to order now?

Alex: Yes, I'd like garlic mushrooms, please.

Zoe: Could I have a vegetable soup?

Waiter: And for your main course?

Alex: I'd like a steak and chips.

Zoe: Seafood pasta for me, please.

Waiter: Anything to drink?

Zoe: A large bottle of mineral water.

Waiter: Would you like anything else?

Zoe: Two cups of coffee, please, and could we have the bill?

Zoe: Can I pay by credit card?

Waiter: Yes, of course

How much is that?

A

Orange juice/ Apple juice	Regular 95p	Large £1.70
Tea/Coffee	95p	
Coke	Regular 80p	Large £1.50
Pizza	Regular £4.00	Large £5.00
Cheeseburger	£3.25	
Steak sandwich	£5.50	
Tuna sandwich	£2.75	
Chips	£1.50	
Salad	£1.50	

B

Assistant: Good afternoon, sir.

Dimitri: Hello. Can I have a sandwich, please?

Assistant: Anything else?

Dimitri: Yes. A orange juice. How much is that?

Assistant: That's £... Thank you. Here you are.

Dimitri: Thank you.

Assistant: You're welcome. Have a nice day.



A dialogue between a lady and a waiter at the restaurant:

The lady: At what time is lunch served?

The waiter: Lunch is served at one o'clock.

The lady: Oh.. just on time. I'm looking for a table near the window.

The waiter: Of course, Madame, follow me. What does the lady want to serve?

The lady: Can I have a menu first?

The waiter: Here you are.

The lady: Thank you.

After a while

The waiter: Have you decided, Madame?

The lady: Yes, Tomato soup for one.

The waiter: And for the second plate?

The lady: I would like a roast duck with cabbage.

The waiter: What do you wish for garnish?

The lady: Nothing, just the steak.

The waiter: Ok. What do you want to order for desert?

The lady: Have you got apple-pie with custard?

The waiter: Yes, Madame

The lady: Waiter, the bill, please.

The waiter: Twenty euros in all.

The lady: Here you are, keep the change.

The waiter: Thank you, Madame, we hope you come back soon.

The lady. Thank you, good bye!

UNIT 7

At the hotel

Where is the...hotel/bed and breakfast?

Could you recommend a good/ cheap hotel?

It's better to book in advance.

I would like to reserve a double/single room from...to...

How many nights will you be staying?

We'll be leaving/checking out on...

How much does it cost per night?

Which meals are included?



Fillmore's Hotel

Located in a residential area of Stockholm, just 5km drive from the city centre, with good connections by bus. All 146 rooms have shower and WC. Telephone, radio and colour satellite TV.

- A la carte restaurant (waiter service)
- Breakfast room (buffet service)
- Bar lounge
- Sauna
- Jacuzzi
- Roman bath and fitness area
- Sun terrace
- Solarium

Short conversation

P: Hello. I've got a reservation. My name's Okker. Peter Okker.

R: Just a moment. How do you spell it, please?

P: O-double K-E-R.

R: Right, Mr Okker. A single room for two nights, is that right?

P: No, it's three nights. From the 1st to the 3rd of November.

R: No problem, I'll change it. May I see your passport, please? Thank you. Would you fill in this form, please?

P: Sure. Thanks.

R: OK. Here's your key, sir, room 209, on the 2nd floor. The lift's over there.

P: Thanks. What time is breakfast ?

R: From 7.00 to 10.00 a.m.. The dining-room's on the 1st floor.

THE VERB HAVE GOT

POSITIVE STATEMENTS

LONG FORM

I have got

You have got

He has got/ She has got/ It has got

We have got

You have got

They have got

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

LONG FORM

I have not got

You have not got

He has not got/ She has not got/ It has not got

We have not got

You have not got

They have not got

QUESTIONS

:

Have I got?	Have we got?
Have you got?	Have you got?
Has he got?	Have they got?
Has she got?	
Has it got?	

Short conversations

Possessions

Q Have you got a car?

A Yes. I've got three: a Rolls Royce, a Mercedes 500 SL, and a Range Rover.

Q Have you got any pets?

A Two dogs, Amy and Misty.

Q Which is your favourite room in your house?

A The library / TV room.

Lifestyle:

Q Do you smoke?

A No. I don't.

Q What do you have for breakfast?

A Toast, and tea or coffee.

Q What do you always carry with you?

A Usually keys and a credit card, and not much else!

Q What was your first job?

A I worked in an office.

Q Are you a good manager of time?

A No! I leave that to other people.

Q What do you like doing in your spare time?

A Playing tennis.

Q What foreign languages do you speak?

A None.

Q Can you play a musical instrument?

A The guitar.

Tastes

Q Where did you go for your last holiday?

A I went skiing in Austria.

Q What are you reading at the moment?

A Wuthering Heights, by Emily Brontë.

Q What sports do you do?

A I play tennis and I ski.

Q What's your favourite drink?

A Chardonnay wine.

Q What's your favourite food?

A Indian.

Q Who are your favourite actors?

A Robert de Niro and Meryl Streep.

Q Who are your favourite musicians?

A James Burton and John Clark (guitarists).

Q What's your favourite record?

A Heartbreak Hotel, by Elvis Presley.

Plans

Q Where are you going to go for your next holiday?

A Portugal.

Q What are you going to do when you retire?

A Nothing – but I'll be busy doing it!

UNIT 8

Romania

Romania boasts a variety of tourist attractions such as the medieval castles of Transylvania (including Bran Castle, often associated with Dracula), the picturesque villages and fortified churches of Transylvania, the Danube Delta, and the vibrant capital city of Bucharest, known for its mix of historical and modern architecture.

Natural Beauty: The Carpathian Mountains offer opportunities for hiking, skiing, and wildlife watching, while the Black Sea coast is a popular destination for beachgoers.



ROMANIA, BRAILA

Braila is a city in eastern Romania, situated in the historical region of Wallachia, on the banks of the Danube River. The city's landscape is characterized by its proximity to the Danube River, which serves as a vital transportation route and contributes to the city's economic significance.

The city has a rich history dating back to ancient times, with evidence of human habitation in the area since the Neolithic period. Braila boasts a rich cultural heritage, with influences from various ethnic groups including Romanian, Greek, Turkish and Armenian communities.



Short conversations:

When travelling...

What country are you from?

I'm from

Where are you travelling ?

I'm travelling to Romania.

I'm just passing through Romania./ I'd like to go on a sightseeing tour.

This is a wonderful country.

I'd like to go to the Black Sea.

Almost all of the Danube Delta is located within the Romanian territory.

Did you know that Romania shares borders with Hungary, Serbia, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Bulgaria ?

I'd like to visit Dracula's Castle.

The main attractions of Romania are The Carpathian Mountains, The Danube Delta and The Black Sea.

Where does the Danube flow and how the Danube Delta is formed?

The Danube flows into the Black Sea within Romania's territory forming the Danube Delta.

Romania is well known for the Wooden Churches of Maramures, Painted churches of northern Moldavia and Saxon villages with fortified churches in Transylvania.

Romania offers a rich tapestry of tourist attractions and vacation experiences.

You should definitely come and visit Romania!

Short conversations:

Be clean, be green



A Gary: Good afternoon, sir. Could I talk to you for a moment, please?

Chris: Yes, I suppose so.

John: I represent Planet Pals. Have you heard of us?

Chris: Oh yes! I've read all about your efforts to help the environment.

John: We're looking for new members. Would you like to join?

Chris: I'd love to, but I'm afraid I don't really have time at the moment.

John: I see.

Chris: I'd like to help out though. I think what you're doing is great! Is there anything else I could do?

John: Well, you could subscribe to our monthly newspaper.

Chris: Yes, I can do that.

John: Great! Now, let me just take down some detail



B Ann: Hey, Ruby! What's this I hear about you moving to the country?

Ruby: That's right! I've had enough of living in the city.

Ann: It's not that bad, is it?

Ruby: It's worse! It's too noisy and too crowded – sometimes I can't even hear myself think!

Ann: Come on, Ruby! I've known you for almost twelve years – there won't be enough action for you out in the country.

Ruby: I'm sick and tired of the city life and not having enough clean air. Living in the country will give me the chance to recharge my batteries and be closer to nature.

Ann: Yeah, right!

Ruby: You'll see! After a while you'll be jealous that you'll want to move to the country as well.

Ann: I doubt it! I'm a city girl.



C Mr Black: Why are you throwing that empty tin in the rubbish?

Mr Harrison: Well, what exactly would you like me to do with it?

Mr Black: You should put it in the recycling bin, of course.

Mr Harrison: The what? Since when did we have a recycling bin?

Mr Black: Not just one bin, Mr Harris. We've got three. One for aluminium, one for paper and one for glass. They're out behind the shed.

Mr Harrison: Really? What do we do when they're full?

Mr Black: A lorry comes around every Tuesday to empty them.

Mr Harrison: And where do they take all that rubbish?

Mr Black: It's not rubbish, Mr Harris. It's all recyclable, it can all be reused.

Mr Harrison: Well, now. Sounds like a great scheme to me.



WATER!

Here, there and everywhere!

Read the fact file and fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list.

• raindrops • covered • food • human body • species • molecule • litres • bathtubs

Did you know?

- A **1)** of water consists two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen (H₂O).
- A fully grown tree can drink enough water each day to fill four **2)**
- **3)** are not tear-shaped. Scientists have discovered they resemble the shape of a small burger bun.
- About 70% of the **4)** is water.
- More than half the world's animal and plant **5)** live in the water.
- Almost 75% of the earth is **6)** in water.
- We need to drink at least two **7)** of water a day and we can only last a few days without water.
- Most of our **8)** consists of water. Tomatoes for example contain 95% water, mil 90%, apples 85%, potatoes 80%, and beef 61%.



Answer key:

1.molecule; 2. bathtubs; 3. raindrops; 4. human body; 5. Species ;6.Covered; 7.litres; 8. food

UNIT 9

Turkye,Pamukkale

Situated on the northern side of the Çürüksu River valley in the south-western part of the country, Pamukkale is one of Turkey's most remarkable sites. With its rich history and picturesque natural beauty, Pamukkale, is the perfect destination for those interested in the past.

Pamukkale is one of the most extraordinary natural wonders you will ever see. The main attraction is an enormous, white cliff-face covered with water-filled pools in the shape of semi-circles. For thousands of years, these calcium-rich waters have dripped down over the series of terraces and created a fantastic landscape of mineral trees and waterfalls, which look as if they are made out of white cotton. A stroll on the terraces or even a dip in the lukewarm waters of this natural fairyland is definitely an experience not to be missed.

For those interested in history, a visit to the ancient Roman town of Hierapolis is a must. The town, which is part of Pamukkale, was founded in the 2nd century to take advantage of the natural springs. You can visit the original Roman baths, part of which is now used as a museum. Walk along the charming streets paved with blocks of limestone and lined with stone pillars. The restored outdoor theatre, with its fantastic wall paintings and marble carvings is also worth a visit.

Don't miss out on a visit to Pamukkale. With its long history and astounding natural beauty, it will certainly be unforgettable.



TURKEY,ESKIPAZAR

Eskipazar is a town located in the Karabük Province of Turkey. It is situated in the northern part of the country, in the Black Sea Region. Eskipazar has a rich history dating back to ancient times. It was once part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires before becoming part of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century. The town has been influenced by various cultures over the centuries, resulting

in a diverse cultural heritage. Eskipazar is known for its traditional folk music, dance, and cuisine, which reflect the region's multicultural past.



GREENHOUSES

For

The Future

How can we encourage people to understand and care for nature now and in the future? The Eden Project as St Austell in Cornwall is a magnificent example of how nature can be protected and appreciated at the same time.

The project is mostly made up of three separate domes, or biomes. These biomes are like special greenhouses and contain plant life and ecosystems from around the world.

The Humid Tropic Biome contains plants from hot, wet places such as the Amazon region, West Africa, Malaysia and Oceania. The Warm Temperate Biome houses plants from warm, dry areas such as California, South Africa and the Mediterranean. The third biome has no roof because it contains plants that are suitable for the cool, wet British climate. All of the plants in the biomes are grown from seeds and cuttings are collected from plants all over the world.

Only certain birds, insects and reptiles that fit within each environment have been included in the ecosystems. Together with other schemes, the Eden Project carries out breeding programmes to try to preserve endangered species.

With its strange glass structures, the Eden Project looks more like a space station than anything you would expect to see in Cornwall. However, it is an exciting new look into the natural world.

UNIT 10

What's red, fast, and Italian?

Ferrari is an Italian luxury sports car manufacturer based in Maranello, Italy. Founded in 1939 by Enzo Ferrari (1898–1988), the company built its first car in 1940, adopted its current name in 1945, and began to produce its current line of road cars in 1947. Ferrari became a public company in 1960. It was spun off from Fiat's successor entity, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, in 2016. In 2024, the *Wall Street Journal* summed up the company's reputation in this way: "Ferrari has been synonymous with opulence, meticulous craftsmanship and ridiculously fast cars for nearly a century."

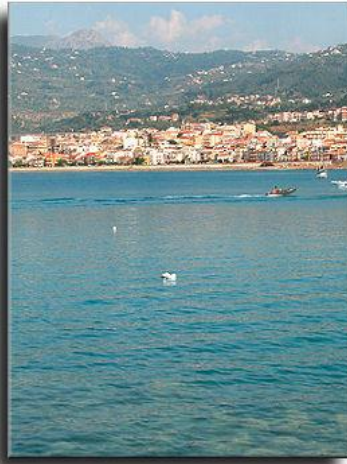
Throughout its history, the company has been noted for its continued participation in racing, especially in Formula One, where its team, Scuderia Ferrari, is the series' single oldest and most successful. Scuderia Ferrari has raced since 1929, first in Grand Prix events and later in Formula One, where since 1952 it has fielded fifteen champion drivers, won sixteen Constructors' Championships, and accumulated more race victories, 1–2 finishes, podiums, pole positions, fastest laps and points than any other team in F1 history. Historically, Ferrari was also highly active in sports car racing, where its cars took many wins in races like the Mille Miglia, Targa Florio and 24 Hours of Le Mans, as well as several overall victories in the World Sportscar Championship.



ITALY, Sant'agata Di Militello

Saint Agatha, the patron saint of Catania, and "Militello" refers to its military history, possibly linked to its strategic location. The town is characterized by a combination of coastal areas, hills, and valleys, offering diverse landscapes and natural beauty.

It enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, making it an attractive destination for tourists throughout the year. Sant'Agata di Militello is a town located in the province of Messina, in the region of Sicily, Italy.



COLORFUL NAMES

black coffee

the Panther

..... Submarine

..... peace

the Cross

..... juice

coffee without milk

a famous cartoon animal

a song and a film by the Beatles

an international ecological organization

the number one song by Bing Crosby

a drink from the fruit of the same colour



What can we do to avoid using our fossil fuels?

Did you know that our traditional energy sources are running out? Our planet has limited supplies of fuels such as coal, oil or natural gas, which cannot be replaced. The sooner we start using alternative energy sources, the better.

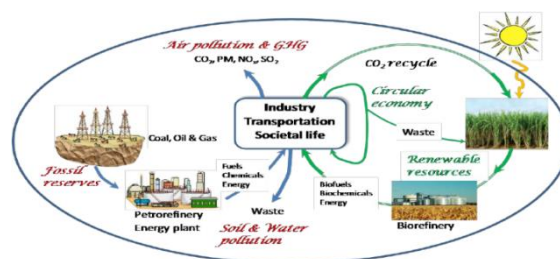
Firstly, we should make more use of solar power. The sun provides a great deal of energy which, at present, we are not using. If we were to fit solar panels to the roofs of our houses, we would have a very cheap way of heating the water that we use in the home. As a result, we would not only save on our electricity bills, but we would not need to use up the coal or gas that produces that electricity.

Secondly, it would be a good idea to use the power of the wind to generate electricity. By placing wind turbines in certain areas, we could exploit nature without harming it.

Moreover, wind turbines are not expensive so it would not cost a great deal of money to establish such schemes. Again, we would save money and use fewer of our precious resources.

Finally, we could make people pay heavy fines for wasting natural resources. For example, we could stop car drivers and make sure that their vehicles are running efficiently. Furthermore, we could fine factories and heavy industries if they are found to be wasting coal or oil. Consequently, we would be sure that the fossil fuels that remain will last as long as possible.

On the the whole, there are many ways in which we can produce energy without using up our natural resources and damaging the environment. Isn't it time we all started doing something to protect our environment?



Short conversations:

Are you a good time-manager?

Questionnaire	Are you a good time-manager?					
How often do you...?	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
1. plan your day						
2. write things in your diary						
3. arrive late						
4. forget things						
5. look at your watch						
6. have time to relax						
How often do you say...?	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
7. 'I'm sorry I'm late.'						
8. 'I haven't got time.'						
9. 'Oh, no! Look at the time!'						
10. 'Good. I'm early.'						

At shopping

May I help you?

I'm looking for a ...

Did you have anything particular in mind?

No, thank you .I'm just having a look around.

What size do you take?/What size are you?

I take size/I am size...

This will probably fit you.

Where can I try it?

I'd like to try it on.

It fits perfectly.

It suits you!

It' s a bit too large/loose.

Do you have it in a larger/smaller size?

Do you have trousers to match this jacket?

I'd like a long-sleeved/short sleeved shirt, please.

How much does it cost?

This dress is a real bargain.

There's 20% off all our goods at the moment.

It's sales time.

Where are the fitting rooms?

Can I try it on a smaller size?

I'm sorry. I'm afraid we don't have this colour in size 40.

This one fits much better.

I think I'll take it.

I'm buying it..

Can I pay by card?

Thank you. You've been very helpful.



Learning a Foreign Language by Doing and Living

Learning a foreign language through traditional classroom methods often proves insufficient for achieving true fluency. A more effective approach is to learn by doing and living, which involves immersive, practical use of the language in real-life contexts. This method not only accelerates learning but also deepens cultural understanding, making the language more meaningful and functional.

Immersion in a language environment compels learners to use the language daily, turning every interaction into a learning opportunity. Whether it's ordering food, asking for directions, or engaging in casual conversations, these practical experiences help internalize vocabulary and grammar more naturally. This constant practice helps in mastering pronunciation, intonation, and the subtle nuances of everyday speech, which are often not covered in textbooks.

Additionally, learning by doing aligns with the principles of experiential learning, where knowledge is acquired through active engagement and reflection. This method encourages learners to experiment with the language, make mistakes, and learn from them in a supportive environment. Such a hands-on approach builds confidence and resilience, essential traits for effective communication.

Furthermore, this immersive strategy enhances motivation. Living in a language-rich environment provides immediate and tangible rewards, such as forming new friendships and navigating daily life more effectively. These positive experiences reinforce the desire to continue learning and improving.

Living in a country where the language is spoken provides a rich cultural context essential for mastering the language. Language and culture are deeply intertwined; understanding cultural nuances is crucial for effective communication. For instance, idiomatic expressions, humor, and social etiquette vary greatly between cultures and are best learned through direct experience. Immersion in the local culture allows learners to observe and participate in traditions, celebrations, and daily customs, offering insights that go beyond linguistic competence. This cultural exposure ensures that learners not only speak the language but also understand its contextual and emotional underpinnings, making their communication more authentic and meaningful.

Traditional classroom settings can sometimes lead to disengagement due to their repetitive and abstract nature. In contrast, living in a language-rich environment provides immediate and tangible rewards. Forming new friendships, navigating daily life, and successfully communicating in various situations are powerful motivators. These positive experiences reinforce the desire to continue learning and improving, creating a virtuous cycle of motivation and achievement.

In conclusion, learning a foreign language by doing and living offers a comprehensive, engaging, and effective pathway to fluency. It combines practical use, cultural immersion, and experiential learning, transforming language acquisition into a dynamic and enriching process. By immersing themselves in the language and culture, learners not only achieve fluency but also gain a profound appreciation for the cultural contexts that shape communication. This method makes the journey of learning a foreign language a deeply rewarding experience, both personally and professionally.





**Authors: Stanciu Nicoleta
Poli Elena**

