

1 Learning languages

Languages

1 Write the languages.



欢迎

1



Welcome

2



Bienvenue

3



Willkommen

4



Καλώς Ορίσατε

5



Benvenuto

6



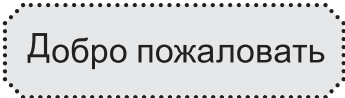
ようこそ

7



Bem-vindo

8



Добро пожаловать

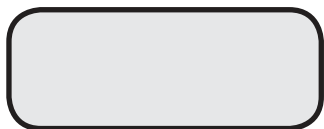
9



Bienvenido

10

2 Make signs for two other languages.







Language learning

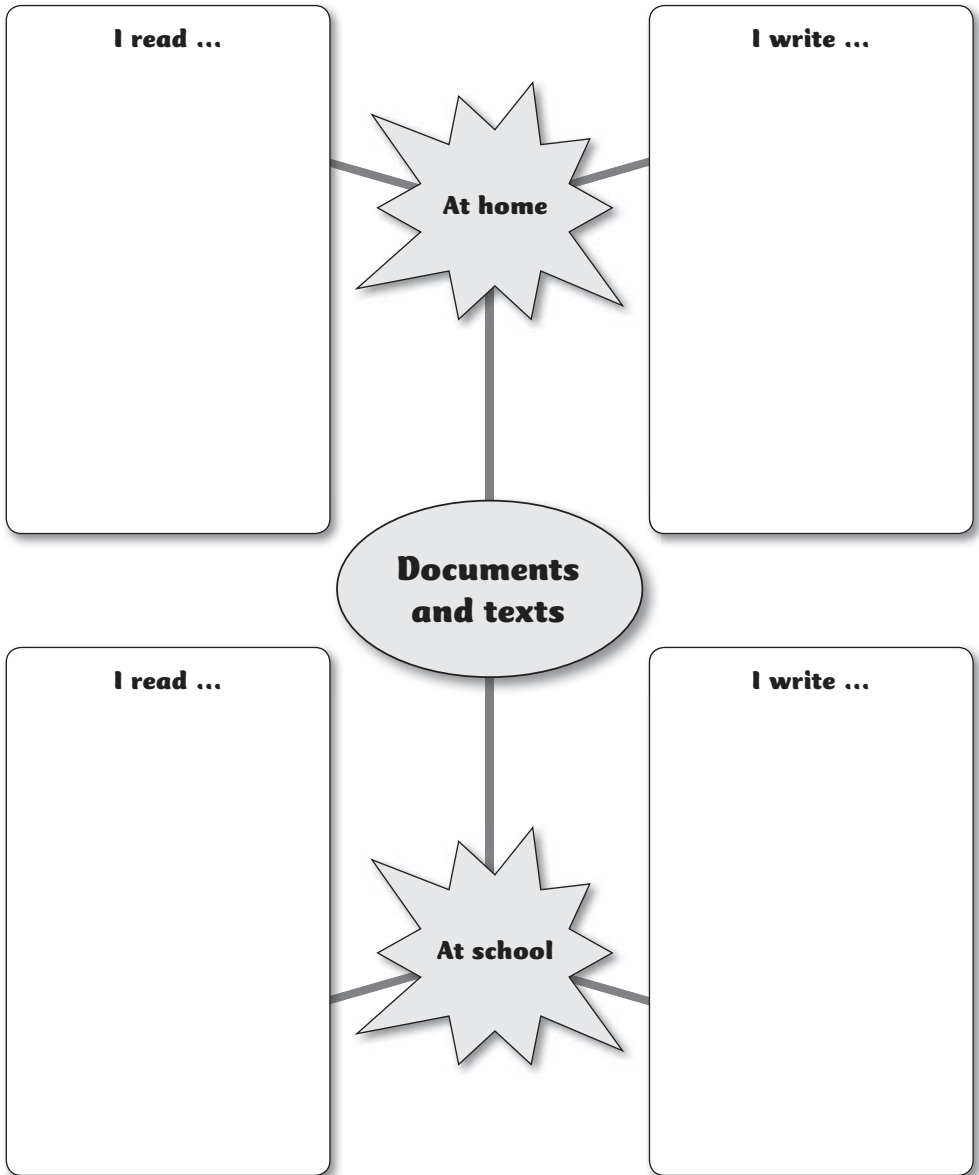
Write the language learning verbs in the classroom phrases.

- ① Please don't _____ to do your homework!
- ② Can anyone _____ the answer?
- ③ Do you _____ how to say this in English?
- ④ I have to _____ 20 new words this evening.
- ⑤ I'm happy because I didn't _____ any mistakes.
- ⑥ Excuse me, what does this word _____?
- ⑦ You need to _____ speaking before we do the test.
- ⑧ Did you _____ to bring your dictionaries?
- ⑨ Can you _____ this sentence into French?
- ⑩ I didn't _____ the dialogue. Can we listen again?

Word Builder *

Documents and texts

●●● **SB** Vocabulary bank page 89 Complete the mind map with the documents and texts that you read and write.





Study help * Collocations



We often use certain words together. These are called collocations. Here are some examples:

make a mistake do your homework
 work hard a heavy accent

It's important to learn collocations in pairs or phrases.

You can check them in a collocations dictionary.

Tick all the words you can use with each word in the centre.

a mistake

a noise

MAKE

your bed

the housework

first

mother

LANGUAGE

native

foreign

the housework

a noise

DO

sports

the shopping

fun

problem

BIG

surprise

mistake

Grammar Builder

Comparatives

Highlight the comparative forms. Then complete the table with the adjectives.

- English is easier than German.
- Italian is a more beautiful language than German.
- My Spanish is better than my Italian.
- Maths is harder than English.
- English has a larger vocabulary than Taki Taki.
- This test is worse than the last one.
- Japan can be hot, but China is usually hotter.
- My house is further from school than yours.

FOCUS

Short adjectives		
Most one syllable adjectives	+ <i>-er</i>	1
One syllable ending in <i>-e</i>	+ <i>-r</i>	2
One syllable ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	double consonant + <i>-er</i>	3
Long adjectives		
Two syllables ending in <i>-y</i>	<i>y</i> → <i>i</i> + <i>-er</i>	4
Two or more syllables	<i>more</i> + adjective	5
Irregular adjectives		
bad – ⁶		
far – ⁷		
good – ⁸		



Superlatives

1 Highlight the superlative forms.



Facts about Russia

Its capital city is one of the coldest capitals in the world.

It has the deepest lake in the world.

A Russian museum has the largest art collection in the world.

Tolstoy is one of the most famous Russian writers in the world.

It's the biggest country in the world.

2 Complete the table with the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

bad big busy deep famous far good large

FOCUS

Short adjectives

Most one syllable adjectives	<i>the + -est</i>	1 _____
One syllable ending in -e	<i>the + -st</i>	2 _____
One syllable ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	<i>the + double consonant + -est</i>	3 _____

Long adjectives

Two syllables ending in -y	<i>the + y → i + -est</i>	4 _____
Two or more syllables	<i>the most + adjective</i>	5 _____

Irregular adjectives

6 _____ – the worst	7 _____ – the furthest
8 _____ – the best	

Grammar Builder



Comparatives and superlatives

Highlight the comparative forms. Underline the superlative forms. Then complete the rules.

Basel is a big city, but Zürich is bigger. People say Geneva is a beautiful city, but it's the worst place for a cheap holiday! It's more expensive than the other two cities. In fact, it's the most expensive city in Switzerland. I was there last summer and it was the most expensive week of my life!



Zermatt is a popular village, but it's quieter than many other places because there are no noisy cars. The thing that makes Zermatt so special is the Matterhorn. For me, it's the most beautiful mountain on Earth. The highest cable car station in Europe is here on the Little Matterhorn. There's good skiing for advanced skiers in winter, but other places are better for beginners. The best weather is in July.

FOCUS

- We use to compare **two** things.
- We use to compare **more than two** things.
- We use **comparative adjective** + + noun.
- We use + **superlative adjective**.
- We often use the following phrases with :

<i>in Europe</i>	<i>of my life</i>	<i>on Earth</i>
<i>in the world</i>	<i>of all</i>	
<i>in Switzerland</i>		



Language links * Superlative adjectives

1 Highlight the superlative forms.

GB The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.

F La montagne la plus haute au monde est le Mont Everest.

D Der höchste Berg der Welt ist der Mount Everest.

2 What similarities and differences are there in how we form the superlative in the three languages? Make notes on the right.

Study help * Remembering grammar

Tick the things that you do to remember grammar.

- I learn the example sentences in the Student's Book.
- I read the rules in the Grammar reference.
- I do the Grammar Builder exercises.
- I copy grammar tables and learn them.
- I copy example sentences again and again.
- I draw diagrams of grammar rules.
- I make grammar mind maps.
- I practise with grammar cards.
- I write personal sentences using the new grammar.
- I revise regularly using the Grammar Builder.



Active wordlist



Unit 1 Learning languages

Languages

Chinese	<i>chinois</i>
English	<i>anglais</i>
French	<i>français</i>
German	<i>allemand</i>
Greek	<i>grec</i>
Italian	<i>italien</i>
Japanese	<i>japonais</i>
Portuguese	<i>portugais</i>
Russian	<i>russe</i>
Spanish	<i>espagnol</i>

Language learning

forget	<i>oublier</i>
guess	<i>deviner</i>
know	<i>savoir, connaître</i>
learn	<i>apprendre</i>
make a mistake	<i>faire une erreur</i>
mean	<i>vouloir dire, signifier</i>
practise	<i>travailler</i>
remember	<i>se souvenir de</i>
translate	<i>traduire</i>
understand	<i>comprendre</i>

Documents and texts

advert	<i>publicité</i>
certificate	<i>certificat</i>
dictionary	<i>dictionnaire</i>
ebook	<i>ebook</i>
email	<i>e-mail</i>
form	<i>formulaire</i>
instructions	<i>consignes</i>
letter	<i>lettre</i>
newspaper	<i>journal</i>



Active wordlist

Words and phrases

amazing	<i>surprenant, incroyable</i>	pronunciation	<i>prononciation</i>
ask	<i>demander à</i>	reading	<i>lecture</i>
be fluent	<i>parler couramment</i>	repeat	<i>répéter</i>
explain	<i>expliquer</i>	speak	<i>parler</i>
first language	<i>langue d'origine</i>	speaker	<i>locuteur</i>
grammar	<i>grammaire</i>	speaking	<i>expression orale</i>
hard	<i>dur</i>	spelling	<i>orthographe</i>
letter (ABC)	<i>lettre</i>	vocabulary	<i>vocabulaire</i>
listening	<i>écoute</i>	word	<i>mot</i>
meaning	<i>signification, sens</i>	writing	<i>expression écrite</i>

I don't think it's good to ...	<i>Je pense que ce n'est pas bien de ...</i>
It's a good idea to ...	<i>C'est une bonne idée de ...</i>
It's useful to ...	<i>Il est utile de ...</i>
Remember (to + infinitive)	<i>Rappelle-toi / Rappelez-vous (de ... / que ...)</i>
Try (to + infinitive)	<i>Essaie/Essayez (de ...)</i>
Why don't you ...?	<i>Et si tu/vous (+ imparfait) ...?</i>

●●● Culture in mind

adult	<i>adulte</i>
depend on	<i>dépendre de</i>
different	<i>différent</i>
invent	<i>inventer</i>
teenager (teen)	<i>adolescent (ado)</i>
the same	<i>le/la/les même(s)</i>

●●● History

AD	<i>ap. J.-C.</i>
change (v)	<i>changer</i>
conqueror	<i>conquérant</i>
in the (5th) century	<i>au (V^e) siècle</i>
invade	<i>envahir</i>
mother tongue	<i>langue maternelle</i>