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# THE ENGLISH ALPHABET AND NUMBERS

**1. Look and listen to the English alphabet. Then listen again and repeat.**

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

**2. Listen and write down the missing letters.**

A, B, ....., D, ....., F, ....., H, ....., J, K, ....., M, N, ....., P, ....., R, S, T, ....., V, W, X, ....., Z

**3. Listen and write down the letters you hear.**

.....  
 .....

## FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

### Vowels

A E I O U

### Consonants

B C D F G H J K L M N  
 P Q R S T V W X Y Z

**4. Spell the words below. Then listen and check your answers. Repeat.**

angel, ketchup, elephant, book, umbrella, window, school, yellow, taxi, football, giraffe, joker, queen, vase

**Now put the words in alphabetical order.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**5. Listen and follow the dialogue. Then read it in pairs.**

**A:** What's your name?

**B:** My name is Rossana Ross.

**A:** Sorry, what's your surname again?

**B:** It's Ross.

**A:** How do you spell it?

**B:** It's R-O-double S.

**6. Make similar dialogues with your partner. Use your names. Take turns.**

**7. Now listen to the numbers in English and repeat.**

## USEFUL LANGUAGE

### Numbers

0 – zero	21 – twenty-one
1 – one	30 – thirty
2 – two	32 – thirty-two
3 – three	40 – forty
4 – four	43 – forty-three
5 – five	50 – fifty
6 – six	55 – fifty-five
7 – seven	60 – sixty
8 – eight	66 – sixty-six
9 – nine	70 – seventy
10 – ten	77 – seventy-seven
11 – eleven	80 – eighty
12 – twelve	88 – eighty-eight
13 – thirteen	90 – ninety
14 – fourteen	99 – ninety-nine
15 – fifteen	100 – a hundred
16 – sixteen	1,000 – a thousand
17 – seventeen	2,000 – two thousand
18 – eighteen	3,000 – three thousand
19 – nineteen	10,000 – ten thousand
20 – twenty	11,000 – eleven thousand

**8. Say the lucky numbers in the lottery.**

1 6 10 21 32 43 3 7 9 1 19 40

**9. Listen and write down the numbers you hear.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**10. Now write down the word for each number in 9.**

2 – two; .....

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

# UNIT 1

## HELLO! MY NAME IS ...

**1 Listen to three people and follow the conversation.**

**Mrs Smith:** Hello! My name is Sarah Smith. I'm 34 years old. I'm from London, in the UK. I'm English. I'm your teacher. What's your name?

**Pedro:** Hi, I'm Pedro. I'm 27. I'm from Spain. I'm Spanish. I'm a taxi driver.

**Mrs Smith:** And what's your name?

**Lilly:** Good morning! My name is Lilly. I'm 39. I'm from Varna, Bulgaria. I'm Bulgarian. I'm a nurse.

**2 Now introduce yourself to your partner.**

Say your name, how old you are, where you are from and what your nationality is.

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

*Personal Pronouns    Verb to be    Short form*

I	am	I'm
you	are	you're
he	is	he's
she	is	she's
it	is	it's
we	are	we're
you	are	you're
they	are	they're

**3 Fill in each gap with the correct personal pronoun.**

- Maria is from Madrid. *She* is Spanish.
- John is from New York. .... is American.
- Erwin is from Munich. .... is German.
- My sister Irena and I are from Sofia. .... are Bulgarian.
- Tina and Simona are from Rome. .... are Italian.
- This is an old Peugeot. .... is a French car.

**4 Fill in each gap with the correct form of *to be*.**

- I am English. You *are* Bulgarian.
- He is a teacher. We ..... students.
- I'm 21 years old. She ..... 23.
- You are from Plovdiv. I ..... from Varna.
- Oleg is from Moscow. He ..... Russian.
- We are nurses. They ..... taxi drivers.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

Hello!/Hi!    How do you do?  
 How are you? Fine, thanks.  
 Good morning./Good afternoon./Good evening./  
 Good night.  
 Goodbye./Bye./See you soon./See you./See you later.

**5 Listen and follow the dialogues. Read them in pairs.**

**Tony:** Hello, Christina! This is my friend Leona.  
**Christina:** How do you do?  
**Leona:** How do you do?

**Teacher:** Good morning, everyone.

**Students:** Good morning, Mrs Smith.

**Tina:** Hi, Chris! How are you?

**Chris:** I'm fine, thanks. And you?

**Tina:** Not bad.

**Maria:** Goodbye, Jenny. See you soon.

**Jenny:** Bye, Maria. See you.

**6 Put the sentences in the correct order to make dialogues.**

- Hello, Mila!  
 How do you do?  
 This is my friend Paul.  
 How do you do?
- Hi, Betty!  
 I'm fine, thanks.  
 And you?  
 Not bad.  
 How are you?
- Goodbye, John!  
 See you soon.  
 Bye, Lorry!  
 See you.

Now work in pairs. Use your names and make similar dialogues. Take turns.

**7 Write a short text to introduce a friend to the class. Start like this:**

*This is my friend (name).* .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**8 Listen and repeat.**

**FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION**

*The letter A*

/æ/	/ɑ:/	/eɪ/
man	car	baby
taxi	card	cake
cat	star	make

**9 Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.**

name, thanks, bad, Spanish, are, and, vase, partner, later

/æ/ .....  
 /ɑ:/ .....  
 /eɪ/ .....



# UNIT 2

## WHAT'S THIS IN ENGLISH?

1. Look at the list of classroom objects. Listen and repeat.

a textbook	a notebook	a desk
a pen	a pencil	a ruler
a chair	a computer	a bag
a dictionary	a triangle	a board
a projector	a laptop	a notepad

2. Work in pairs. Point at different classroom objects and ask and answer as in the model. Take turns.

Model: A: What's this in English?  
B: It's a book.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR			
Verb to be			
Positive	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I am	I am not (I'm not)	Am I?	Yes, I am. No, I am not (I'm not).
He She It is	He She is not It (isn't)	he? Is she? it?	Yes, he/she/ it is. No, he/she/ it is not (isn't).
We You They are	We You are not (aren't) They	we? Are you? they?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/ they are not (aren't).

3. Make the sentences below negative. Use the short form.

- I'm a student. *I'm not a student.*
- He's married. ....
- She's from Paris. ....
- We're Bulgarian. ....
- I'm 21 years old. ....
- They're friends. ....

4. Answer the questions. Give positive or negative short answers.

- Are you English? Yes, *I am.*
- Is Mrs Smith your teacher? No, .....
- Are we wrong? Yes, .....
- Is this your textbook? No, .....
- Is he a student? No, .....
- Are they friends? Yes, .....

5. Answer the questions. Give true answers.

- Is New York in France? *No, it isn't. It's in the USA.*
- Is the Eiffel Tower in Rome? .....

- Is the Statue of Liberty in London? .....
- Is California in the United Kingdom? .....

6. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Listen and check your answers.

- are / from / Bulgaria / you ? *Are you from Bulgaria?*
- is / old / years / Ivan / 30 ? .....
- Peter / a teacher / is ? .....
- are / they / students ? .....
- we / friends / are ? .....
- you / a taxi driver / are ? .....

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

What is your name? Where are you from?  
How old are you?

7. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions in the Useful language box. Then write a short text. Start like this:

*This is (name)* .....

.....


.....

.....


**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

**Prepositions of place: in, on, under**


**in**



**on**



**under**



*The book is **in** the bag. The notebook is **on** the desk.  
The pen is **under** the desk.*

8. Choose three words from the box and write down true sentences about your classroom. Use *in, on, and under*.

board, desk, triangle, dictionary, textbook,  
notebook, laptop, projector, pen, pencil, ruler

*The board is in the classroom.*

.....

.....

.....

9. Work in pairs. Follow the model and make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box.

Model: A: Where's the **bag**?  
B: It's **on the desk**.

A: triangle, ruler, projector, notebook, laptop  
B: It's in the bag./It's under the dictionary./It's in the classroom./It's under the desk./ It's on the chair.

# UNIT 3 HE'S GOT BLUE EYES.

1. Who are the people in the photographs?  
Listen to three people talking about them.



- A:** Penelope Cruz is my favourite actress. She's got long dark hair and brown eyes. She isn't very tall but she's slim. She's very beautiful. She's got a big house in Spain.
- B:** I like Jenson Button – the famous British Formula 1 driver. He's very handsome. He's got short light brown hair and blue eyes. He's got a very attractive girlfriend.
- C:** I'm a fan of David Beckham. He's my favourite football player. He and Victoria have got four children. He's very good-looking and she's very pretty. Victoria has got brown eyes and David has got green eyes.

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

*Have got – Positive*

I/We/You/They	<b>have got</b> ( <b>'ve got</b> )	black hair. a house.
He/She/It	<b>has got</b> ( <b>'s got</b> )	

Използваме **have got**, когато:

- изразяваме притежание: *I've got a laptop.*
- описваме външността на някого: *She's got long hair.*
- говорим за семейството си: *They've got four children.*

2. Read the texts in 1 and underline all forms of *have got*. Are they used to talk about possession, appearance, or family?

3. Fill in the text about Penelope Cruz with *is* or *has got*.

Penelope Cruz *is* a famous actress. She 1. .... slim and elegant. She 2. .... long dark hair and brown eyes. She 3. .... from Spain. She 4. .... a big house in Spain. She 5. .... a brother, Eduardo, and a sister, Monica. She 6. .... my favourite actress.

4. Fill in each gap with the correct form of *have got*. Use the short form where possible.

1. I *'ve got* a friend from England.
2. Monica and Chris ..... a house in Varna.
3. Mike ..... blue eyes and dark hair.
4. You ..... two English classes today.
5. My car ..... a new stereo.

6. Robert ..... a beautiful girlfriend.
7. My sister and I ..... green eyes.

5. Work in pairs. Describe a friend. Use the words in the *Useful language* box and the correct form of *have got*.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

**Hair:** blond, brown, red, black, grey, long, short, curly, dark, light brown

**Eyes:** grey, blue, green, brown, dark blue, light brown

**Height:** tall, short

**Build:** plump, slim, fat, skinny

**General:** beautiful, pretty (for women only), attractive, good-looking (for men and women), handsome (for men only)

6. Read some facts about Daniel Craig – the last James Bond. Then write about him.

- ✓ an actor
- ✓ from England
- ✓ blond hair and blue eyes
- ✓ 1.79 m
- ✓ a sister, Lea
- ✓ a daughter, Ella

Start like this:

*Daniel Craig is a famous actor. He* .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Listen and repeat.

**FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION**

*The letter E*

/e/	/i:/	/ə/
French	three	listen
seven	see	children
pen	green	ruler

8. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

red, actress, Greece, pencil, textbook, desk, sixteen, teacher, student

- /e/ .....
- /i:/ .....
- /ə/ .....

# UNIT 4

## HAVE YOU GOT A BOYFRIEND?

**1. Listen to Kate and Lana and follow the conversation.**

**Kate:** Have you got a boyfriend?  
**Lana:** No, I haven't. Have you?  
**Kate:** No, I'm single.  
**Lana:** What about Peter? Has he got a girlfriend?  
**Kate:** He hasn't. In fact, he's married. He's got two children.  
**Lana:** Has he got boys or girls?  
**Kate:** He's got two boys, I think.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR						
<i>Have got</i>						
<i>Negative</i>						
I/We/You/They		<b>haven't got</b>		black hair.		
He/She/It		<b>hasn't got</b>		a house.		
<i>Questions</i>			<i>Short answers</i>			
<b>Have</b>	I we you they	<b>got</b>	black hair?	<b>Yes, No,</b>	I we you they	<b>have. haven't.</b>
<b>Has</b>	he she it	<b>got</b>	a house?	<b>Yes, No,</b>	he she it	<b>has. hasn't.</b>

**2. Make the sentences below negative. Use the short form.**

- He's got a girlfriend. *He hasn't got a girlfriend.*
- Tom's got short black hair.  
.....
- Lola's got a boyfriend from London.  
.....
- Jenny and Mike have got two boys.  
.....
- We've got English classes on Monday.  
.....
- My cat's got green eyes.  
.....

**3. Use the words and phrases to write questions with *have got*. Then give true answers. Use the short form.**

- Kate and Lana / boyfriends  
*Have Kate and Lana got boyfriends? No, they haven't.*
- Jenson Button / a girlfriend  
.....
- David and Victoria Beckham / three children  
.....
- Penelope Cruz / a big house in Spain  
.....
- Daniel Craig / sister Ella  
.....
- David Beckham / blue eyes  
.....

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

*Days of the week*

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,  
Friday, Saturday

*Marital status*

married, single, divorced, widowed,  
living with a partner

**4. Put the days of the week in the *Useful language* box in the correct column.**

WEEKDAYS	WEEKEND
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**5. Read the advertisement of Love.com dating agency. Then read the sentences and write ✓ in the correct box.**

*Have you got a girlfriend? You haven't? Then Love.com dating agency can help you.*

Every Monday and Wednesday we've got a special course for you – How to be the perfect boyfriend! On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday we've got cooking lessons. Have you got a sense of humour? No? On Saturday and Sunday we teach you how to talk to girls.

Call us on +441273 66 78 29 or write us on love@dating.com.

- Love.com offers courses in 'How to be a perfect boyfriend'
    - on Monday.
    - on Monday and Wednesday.
  - Love.com has got cooking lessons
    - on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
    - on Thursday and Friday.
  - Love.com teaches you how to talk to girls
    - on Saturday and Monday.
    - on Saturday and Sunday.
- 6. Listen to Jack and Mary and follow the conversation. Underline the words that tell you what their marital status is.**
- Jack:** Hi, Mary! How are you?  
**Mary:** Hello, Jack! I'm fine, thanks. And you? Are you married?  
**Jack:** No, I'm still single. But I've got a girlfriend. What about you?  
**Mary:** I'm not married but I live with my partner.  
**Jack:** Let's go for a drink some time!  
**Mary:** Good idea. Phone me!

Now work in pairs. Make a similar conversation.

# REVISION OF UNITS 1-4

**1. Read the names of the countries and nationalities. In pairs, ask each other questions. Follow the model.**

**Model:** **A:** How do you spell *English*?  
**B:** It's E-N-G-L-I-S-H.

Italy – Italian	Sweden – Swedish
England – English	China – Chinese
Spain – Spanish	the Netherlands – Dutch
France – French	Russia – Russian
Greece – Greek	the USA – American
German – Germany	Poland – Polish

**2. Say how old these people are.**

- Jenny / 12. *Jenny is twelve years old.*
- Mark / 22.
- Peter / 37.
- Mary / 18.
- George and Tom / 64.
- Maria and Lilly / 49.

**3. Fill in each gap with the correct form of *to be* and the correct subject pronoun.**

- Paolo *is* a teacher. *He* is from Italy.
- Jennifer ..... a doctor. .... is from England.
- Petko and Ivan ..... taxi drivers. .... are from Bulgaria.
- I ..... a nurse. .... am from Greece.
- Jane, Peter and I ..... students. .... are from the USA.
- This vase ..... beautiful. .... is from China.

**4. Use the words and phrases to write questions and short answers. Follow the models.**

- New York / in the USA? (✓)  
*Is New York in the USA? Yes, it is.*
- you / teachers? (✗)  
*Are you teachers? No, we aren't.*
- Tina / 18 years old? (✗)  
 .....
- Vlado / tall? (✓)  
 .....
- you / a student? (✓)  
 .....
- they / from Sweden? (✗)  
 .....

**5. Read the text about a famous actress and write questions about her name, age and nationality. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.**

Jennifer Lopez is a famous American actress, singer, record producer, and fashion designer. She is 43 years old. She is from New York, the USA.

- .....
- .....
- .....

**6. In pairs, make dialogues to**

- greet somebody you don't know.
- greet a friend.

**7. Fill in each gap with *what* or *where*.**

- A:** *What* is this in English? **B:** It's a ruler.
- A:** ..... are your textbooks? **B:** On the desk.
- A:** ..... is your name? **B:** I'm Nina.
- A:** ..... is Rome? **B:** It's in Italy.
- A:** ..... has he got in his bag? **B:** He's got a laptop.

**8. Write true sentences about you and your partner.**

Use the negative form of *to be* and the words in the box.

tall, English, ~~from China~~, married, 27, single, a teacher, fat, 25

- I'm not from China.*
- (name) *Stela isn't 25.*
- I .....
- (name) and I .....
- (name) .....
- (name) and (name) .....
- (name) .....

**9. Listen and repeat the questions.**

Then answer them and fill in the registration form below.

- What's your name?
- Where are you from?
- What's your address?
- What's your postcode?
- How old are you?
- Are you married?
- What's your home phone number?
- What's your mobile phone number?
- What's your email address?

## REGISTRATION FORM

**REGISTRATION FORM**

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Title\* Mr  Mrs  Ms

Nationality \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Married  Single  Divorced

Phone number: Home \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

\*Mr = a man; Mrs = a married woman; Ms = a woman

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**10. Add *have got* or *has got* and make sentences.**

1. Penelope Cruz / long black hair.  
*Penelope Cruz has got long black hair.*
2. Victoria and David Beckham / four children.

.....  
3. Nicole Kidman / blond curly hair.

.....  
4. I / brown eyes.

.....  
5. Marin / two friends in his evening classes.

**11. Ask questions about the sentences.**

Use *have got* or *has got*.

1. Diana hasn't got a son. *Has she got a son?*
2. July has got green eyes.

.....  
3. Mr and Mrs Smith haven't got a new car.

.....  
4. Pavel hasn't got a dictionary.

.....  
5. Daniel and Sandra have got a big house.

**12. Work in pairs. Each of you says three things you've got with you and three things you haven't got with you. Follow the model.**

**Model:** I've got a pen, a pencil and a book, but I haven't got a laptop, a projector or a triangle.

**Now ask what your partner has got on his/her desk. Replace the word in bold with other classroom objects. Take turns. Follow the model.**

**Model: A:** Have you got a **dictionary** on your desk?  
**B:** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. It's at home.

**13. Think of a famous person you like. Describe him/her to your partner. Use the words in the *Useful language* box in Unit 3, p. 6.**

**14. Read another advertisement of Love.com. Write the names of the days of the week in the gaps. The numbers can help you.**

**Are you single? Are you lonely?**

**Love.com can help you.**

We offer dance classes on (1) *Monday* and (5) .....  
..... We've got cooking lessons every (2) ..... and music lessons – every (4) .....  
..... We teach you how to talk to boys or girls every (3) .....  
We organise parties on (6) ..... and picnics on (7) .....

Call us on +441273 66 78 29 or write us on [love@dating.com](mailto:love@dating.com).

**1. Fill in the dialogue with the questions in the box.**

How old are you? Where are you from? What's your surname? How do you spell it? What's your name?

**Man: 1.** .....

**Peter:** Peter.

**Man: 2.** .....

**Peter:** It's Petroff.

**Man: 3.** .....

**Peter:** It's P-E-T-R-O-double F.

**Man: 4.** .....

**Peter:** I'm from Sofia, Bulgaria.

**Man: 5.** .....

**Peter:** I'm 22 years old.

**2. Fill in each gap with the correct positive form of *to be* or *have got*.**

1. Tom ..... a taxi-driver. He ..... two children.

2. Mary and John ..... married. They ..... a big house.

3. My brother ..... tall. He ..... blue eyes.

4. Jessica and I ..... boyfriends. They ..... from Italy.

5. I ..... from Spain. I ..... a sister.

**3. Use the words and phrases to write questions with *to be* and *have got*. Then give short answers: Yes (✓) or No (✗).**

1. Mary / a car? (✗) .....

2. Peter and Nina / from Poland? (✓) .....

3. Ivan and Anna / red curly hair? (✗) .....

4. Kate / single? (✓) .....

5. Alexander and Paul / friends? (✗) .....

**4. Put the words in the correct order. Then write the opposite.**

1. she / is / a nurse . .....

2. Mike and Rita / from / are / the USA . .....

3. Kate / a house / has got / Russia / in . .....

4. Mark / old / years / is / 27 . .....

5. dance classes / we / Monday / on / have got . .....



# UNIT 5

## WHAT HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR BAG?

1. Look at the list of personal belongings. Listen and repeat.

a mobile phone	a mirror	an umbrella
a wallet	an ID card	a driving licence
a passport	a purse	a lipstick
keys	glasses	a business card

2. Listen to Jenny talking about what she's got in her handbag. Follow the text.

In my handbag, I've got my mobile phone, glasses, work keys, car and house keys, paracetamol, plasters, about 100 pens, my camera (it goes everywhere with me), my purse, chewing gum, my work ID card, my driving licence, a nail file, a lipstick, a mirror, and hand cream. I think that's about it! Phew! That's a lot of stuff!

Now read the text again and underline the items you have got in your bag.

3. Write a short description of the items in your bag. Start like this:

*In my bag, I've got* .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Subject Personal Pronouns

#### Possessive Adjectives

I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

4. Work in pairs. Exchange textbooks and say what your partner has got in his/her bag. Follow the model.

Model: In his/her bag, (name) has got ...

5. Replace the words in bold with the correct personal pronoun.

1. **John** is a builder. *He* is single.
2. **Lora** is from Bulgaria. .... is 30.
3. **Pedro and Lucia** are Italian. .... are from Rome.
4. **Stela** is a teacher. .... teaches English.
5. **Bulgaria** is in Europe. .... is an EU country.
6. **Vanya and I** are friends. .... have got English classes together.

6. Fill in each gap with the correct possessive adjective.

1. I'm a teacher. *My* name is Susan Park.
2. We're sisters. This is ..... house.
3. He's a taxi driver. .... name is Tom.
4. She's a nurse. .... name is Diana.
5. You're students. .... teacher is English.
6. They've got blond hair and ..... eyes are blue.
7. This is my bag. .... is very heavy.

7. Underline the correct word.

1. Is this your/you bag?
2. *I/My* handbag is very big.
3. *He/His* ID card is on the table.
4. *They/Their* are from England.
5. *She/Her* is from Plovdiv.
6. *Our/We* teacher is from London.

8. Use each pair of sentences to make a new sentence. Keep the original meaning.

1. I've got a new camera. It's fantastic!  
*My new camera is fantastic!*
2. She's got a new motorbike. It's great! .....
3. He's got a new laptop. It's first-class! .....
4. They've got a new LED TV. It's fantastic! .....
5. We've got a new car. It's fast! .....

9. Work in pairs. Follow the model and make similar dialogues.

Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box.

Model: A: Where is **his** wallet?  
B: It's **in her** handbag.

- her lipstick / in her handbag
- your driving licence / in my wallet
- his pen / in my bag
- your mobile phone / under their desk
- my umbrella / on your chair
- his ID card / in his bag

10. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

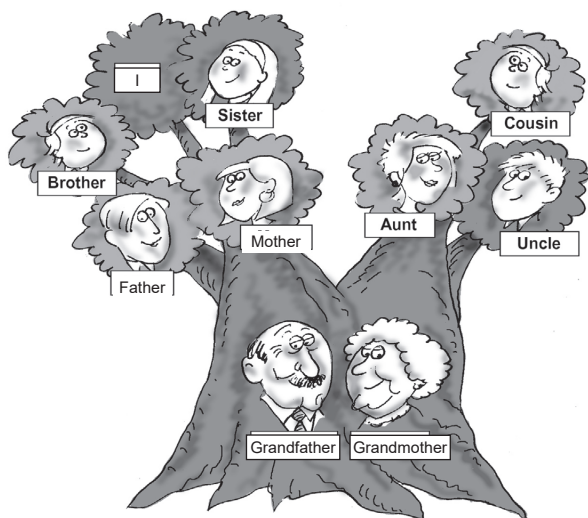
#### Intonation

Have you got a boyfriend? ↗ Yes, I have. ↘  
Are your glasses in the bag? ↗ No, they aren't. ↘  
What have you got in your bag? ↗ My ID card and my keys. ↘

# UNIT 6

## MY FAMILY TREE

1. Listen to Polly talking about her family and follow the text.



This is the family tree of the Morgan family. My grandfather's name is Andrew and my grandmother's name is Diana. They're my grandparents. They've got two daughters. These are my mother and my aunt. My mother's name is Kate and my aunt's name is Dorothy. Aunt Dorothy is married to Peter. He's her husband and my uncle. They've got one boy. His name is Victor. He's my cousin. My mother is married to John. She's his wife. John's my father. I've got a brother and a sister. My brother's name is Steven and my sister's name is Julia. Kate and John are our parents. To sum up, my grandparents have got two daughters, two sons-in-law, and four grandchildren – two grandsons and two granddaughters.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Possessive 's and the preposition of

За да изразим притежание,	
• използваме 's за хора:	• използваме of за предмети:
<i>my brother's name</i>	<i>the name of the film</i>
<i>Polly's sister</i>	<i>the bag of the projector</i>
<i>Victor's cousins</i>	<i>a picture of a tree</i>
<i>my parents' car</i>	<i>the big terrace of our house</i>
<i>Kate and Ben's parents</i>	

2. Read the text in 1 again and say what relations are these people to each other. Follow the model.

- Andrew and Diana to Polly  
**Model:** They are Polly's grandparents. They are her grandparents.
- Andrew and Diana to Kate and Dorothy
- Victor to Dorothy and Peter
- Victor to Polly, Julia and Steven
- Steven to Andrew and Diana
- John and Peter to Andrew and Diana

3. Fill in the sentences with the correct relations. Now listen and check your answers.

Andrew and Diana are Polly's 1. *grandparents*.  
They've got two 2. .... – Kate and Dorothy. They've also got two 3. .... – John and Peter. Kate is Polly's 4. .... John is Polly's 5. .... Polly's got a 6. ...., Steven, and a 7. ...., Julia. Dorothy is Polly's 8. .... and Peter is Polly's 9. .... Victor is Dorothy and Peter's 10. .... and he is Polly's 11. ....

4. Work in pairs. Write down four names of people in your family. Exchange textbooks. Follow the model and make similar dialogues.

**Model:** A: Who's Pavel?  
B: He's my father.

5. Use the words in brackets and 's or s', or of to express possession.

- (Peter, mobile number) *Peter's mobile number*
- (a page, a book) .....
- (our teacher, pens) .....
- (my friend, parents) .....
- (a picture, a vase) .....
- (your father, ID card) .....

6. Fill in each gap with the correct possessive adjective.

- Betty is my cousin. *Her* father's name is Dan.
- Hello, I'm Polly. And this is ..... brother Steven.
- Tom and Kate are in my class. .... mother is a teacher.
- Jane and I are sisters. These are ..... parents.
- John has got a brother. .... name is Paul.

7. Rewrite the sentences about Mark and his family. Follow the model.

- Mark has got brown hair and blue eyes.  
*Mark's hair is brown and his eyes are blue.*
- His sister has got red hair and green eyes.  
.....
- His brothers have got brown hair and blue eyes.  
.....
- His mother has got blonde hair and blue eyes.  
.....

8. Fill in the text with information that is true for you.

My mother's name is ..... She is ..... years old. My father's name is ..... He is ..... years old. I've got .....



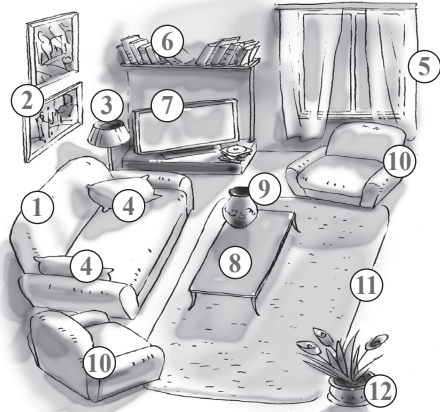
# UNIT 7

## THIS IS MY LIVING ROOM.

1. Look at the picture. Then put these items of furniture in the correct gaps.

a table, an armchair, a sofa, a carpet, a bookcase, a TV, a plant, a vase, a lamp, a picture, a cushion, a curtain

- 1. a sofa
- 2. ....
- 3. ....
- 4. a cushion
- 5. a curtain
- 6. ....
- 7. ....
- 8. ....
- 9. ....
- 10. ....
- 11. a carpet
- 12. ....



Now listen and check your answers. Listen again and repeat.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Plurals

	Singular	Plural
+ -s	a table a lamp a carpet	two tables three lamps four carpets
-s	a bus	two buses
-x	a box	three boxes
-ss + -es	a kiss	four kisses
-ch	a watch	five watches
-sh	a wish	six wishes
-o + -es	a tomato	two tomatoes
Irregular	a man a woman a child a person	two men three women four children five people

2. Write the plural of the words below.

- a vase .....
- a child .....
- a carpet .....
- a curtain .....
- a woman .....
- a class .....
- a church .....
- a picture .....
- a man .....
- a dish .....

3. Make a list of the things you have got in your living room.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

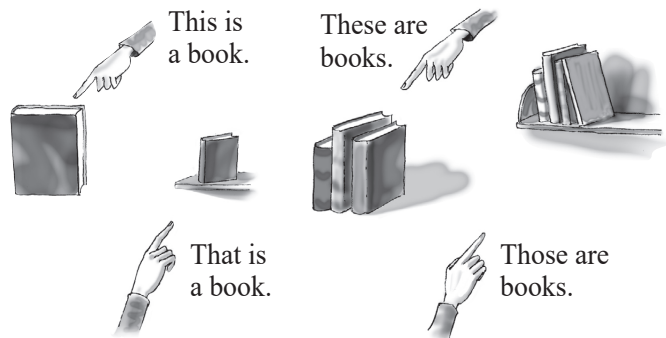
Now describe your living room to a partner. Start like this: *In my living room I've got ....* Use singular and plural nouns.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### This/those/these/those

Singular	Plural
this book	these books
that book	those books

Използваме **this/these** за лица и предмети в непосредствена близост. Използваме **that/those** за отдалечени лица и предмети.



4. Make the underlined words plural and write a new sentence. Use the plural of the verb *to be*.

- 1. This is my new bag. *These are my new bags.*
- 2. That girl over there is my sister. ....
- 3. This is my child. ....
- 4. Look at that woman. She's my colleague. ....
- 5. This watch is very old. ....
- 6. That child is very noisy. ....
- 7. This vase is very beautiful. ....

5. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### Plural nouns

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
books	tables	bookcases
roofs	armchairs	voices
months	magazines	ages
lamps	curtains	boxes
carpets	girls	kisses
maps	bags	watches
banks	rulers	bushes

# UNIT 8 THERE ARE THREE BEDROOMS IN MY FLAT.

**1. Listen to Peter talking to a real estate agent and follow the conversation.**

**Agent:** Hampton International Estate Agents. Can I help you?

**Peter:** Yes, please. I need a large family home. There are five people in my family and I need a flat or a house with four bedrooms.

**Agent:** Well, let me check what we've got available, sir. There is a house and there are three flats available at the moment. The house is at 1 Buckingham Road. There is a kitchen, a living room, a dining room, a study and a toilet on the first floor. There are three bedrooms with two bathrooms on the second floor. There's a garden and there's also a garage. The rent is £1,000 per week.

**Peter:** Oh, it's too expensive. Can you offer something else?

**Agent:** Why don't you come here to see all the available properties?

**Peter:** I can come tomorrow. My name's Peter Ivanov.

**Agent:** That's fine, Mr Ivanov. Goodbye, sir.

**3. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about his/her home.**

- How many rooms are there?
- How many bedrooms are there?
- Is there a dining room?
- Is there a closet?
- Which is your favourite room?

**4. Listen and repeat the words. Then put them in the correct column. Three words belong to two columns.**

a table, a sink, a wardrobe, a bath, a bed, a dressing table, a fridge, a cooker, a shower, a cupboard, a mirror, a wash basin, a chair, a washing machine, a dishwasher

IN THE KITCHEN	IN THE BATHROOM	IN THE BEDROOM
a table	a bath	a wardrobe
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

**5. Work in pairs. Describe the furniture in your kitchen. Start like this: There is/There are ... in my kitchen.**

**6. Make a list of the items of furniture you have got in your bedroom.**

.....

.....

.....

**7. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about the furniture in his/her bedroom. Follow the model and take notes.**

**Model: A:** Are there two beds in your bedroom?  
**B:** Yes, there are./No, there aren't.

.....

.....

.....

**Now write two sentences to say what there is/are and what there isn't/aren't in your partner's bedroom.**

*There isn't a mirror and there aren't pictures in my partner's bedroom.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

*There is/There are*  
**Positive**

<b>There is/There's</b>	a kitchen a study a living room	in the flat.
<b>There are</b>	two bathrooms three bedrooms two closets	in the house.

*Negative*

<b>There isn't</b>	a study a closet	in the flat.
<b>There aren't</b>	two bathrooms three bedrooms	in the house.

<i>Questions</i>			<i>Short answers</i>
<b>Is there</b>	a study	in the flat?	<b>Yes, there is. No, there isn't.</b>
<b>Are there</b>	three bedrooms	in the house?	<b>Yes, there are. No, there aren't.</b>

**2. Read the conversation again and answer the questions.**

1. What rooms are there on the first floor?
2. What rooms are there on the second floor?
3. Is there a garage or a garden?

# REVISION OF UNITS 5–8

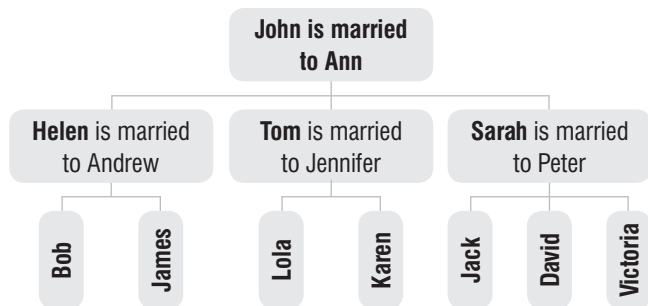
**1. Fill in each gap with the correct personal pronoun or possessive adjective.**

- Hello! I'm Betty? What's *your* name?
- This is a picture of Polly's family. .... is with ..... mother and father.
- Anna and Eva are twin sisters. .... are 21. .... brother is 29.
- This is Bob. .... favourite sport is football.
- Alex and I are brothers. .... are Bulgarian. .... grandfather is Greek.
- This is ..... English teacher. .... name is Mrs Parker.

**2. Fill in each gap with the correct possessive adjective.**

- I've got a car. *My* car is red.
- This is John. .... business cards are on the table.
- Peter and I are in the same class. .... teacher's name is Sarah Smith.
- Jordan is a taxi driver. .... taxi is new.
- Mr and Mrs Black have got a girl. .... girl's name is Elsa.
- This is Beth's dog. .... eyes are different colour.

**3. Look at the family tree below and fill in the text with the correct relations. Be careful – some words are in the plural.**



This is the family tree of the Smith family. John and Ann have got two **1. daughters** and a son. They are Helen, Tom and Sarah's **2. ....** Helen is married to Andrew. They've got two boys. Bob and James are Helen and Andrew's **3. ....** Tom is their **4. ....** and Sarah is their **5. ....** John and Ann have got seven grandchildren – four **6. ....** and three **7. ....** Andrew and Peter are John and Ann's **8. ....** and Jennifer is their daughter-in-law. Bob, James, Lola, Karen, Jack, David, and Victoria are **9. ....**

**4. In pairs, talk about your family. The questions may help you.**

- Have you got a brother or a sister?

- What is his/her name? How old is he/she?
- How old are your parents? What are their names?
- Are your grandparents alive?
- Have you got an uncle or an aunt?
- Have you got cousins?

**5. Now write a short description of your family.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**6. In the second sentence of each pair, put the underlined nouns in the plural.**

- There is a child in the garden.  
There are *children* in the garden.
- Who are the man and the woman in the picture?  
Who are the ..... and the ..... in the picture?
- Tom has got a new watch.  
Tom has got two new .....
- There is a red bus in the street.  
There are two red ..... in the street.
- There is a cushion on the sofa.  
There are three ..... on the sofa.

**7. What is the 's' in the underlined words? Write *is*, *has*, or 's (for possessive 's) in the boxes.**

- John's got a new car. *has*
- Lilly's grandparents are in Sweden.
- The teacher's in the classroom.
- The girl's got brown hair.
- Peter's son's got a bicycle.
- Kate and John's cousin Victor's 18.

**8. Describe the living room in the picture. Use as many plurals as possible.**



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

9. Read the advertisements for a real estate property and match them with the pictures.

**1. Beautiful country house with a park**

- a reception room with a fireplace
- a dining room
- an indoor swimming pool with a separate gym and sauna
- a large kitchen with French doors
- six bedrooms
- five bathrooms (four with luxury showers)

**Price: £12 million.**

C.



**2. Studio flat to rent**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> floor
- a big living room
- a separate bedroom
- a bathroom with shower

**Price: £3,000 per month.**

A.



B.



**3. Spacious three-bedroom flat close to Hide Park**

- 4<sup>th</sup> floor
- a big reception room with a dining area
- a master bedroom with a bathroom
- two other bedrooms

**Price: £2 million.**

10. Now write a short advertisement for a property for rent. Say what rooms there are in the house or flat.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



1. Put the words in the box in the correct column.

- a granddaughter • a kitchen • a wallet • an armchair  
 • an uncle • a sofa • a bathroom • glasses • a living room  
 • an umbrella • a cousin • a key • a carpet  
 • an ID card • a parent • a bedroom • a curtain  
 • a child • a dining room • a cushion

FAMILY	FURNITURE	ROOMS	PERSONAL BELONGINGS
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

2. Fill in each gap with *there is/there are* (✓) or *there isn't/there aren't* (✗). 10

1. (✗) ..... a washing machine in the kitchen.
2. (✗) ..... three bedrooms in my flat.
3. (✓) ..... two closets in our house.
4. (✗) ..... a swimming pool in the house.
5. (✓) ..... a big mirror in the living room. 5

3. Make the underlined words plural and write a new sentence. Use the plural of the verb *to be*.

1. This is my new book.  
.....
2. That girl over there is my sister.  
.....
3. That tall man is my uncle.  
.....
4. This red bus is very old.  
.....
5. That is not my notebook.  
..... 5

4. Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases in the box.

- there is (x2), have got (x2), are, has got, is (x2), there are, there isn't

This is the Brown family. Mr Brown 1. .... a doctor and Mrs Brown 2. .... a nurse. They 3. .... tall and slim. They 4. .... two children and a dog. Mr and Mrs Brown 5. .... a big house in Liverpool. 6. .... three bedrooms in their house. 7. .... a large living room but 8. .... a fireplace. Mr Brown 9. .... a study on the second floor. 10. .... also a small house for the dog in the garden. 10

# UNIT 9

## WHAT HAVE WE GOT IN THE FRIDGE?

1. Look at the list of foods and drinks. Listen and repeat.

- Meat:** pork, beef, chicken, fish, ham
- Bakery:** bread, pizza
- Dairy products:** cheese, milk, butter, yoghurt
- Sweets:** sugar, chocolate, cake, ice cream
- Vegetables:** potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots
- Fruits:** apples, lemons, oranges, pears, nuts
- Drinks:** water, tea, coffee, juice, beer, wine
- Other:** eggs, rice, pie

2. Mark and Diana invited friends to dinner. Listen to their conversation. In 1 underline the words you hear.

**Diana:** Mike, I want to make a list of foods and drinks we need for the party.

**Mike:** Well, let's check first what we've got in the fridge.

**Diana:** We've got some **cheese** and some **carrots**. There's a slice of **ham**, some **butter**, a carton of **juice**, a bottle of **wine**, some **apples**. We haven't got any **eggs**, **yoghurt**, or **potatoes**.

**Mike:** What else do we need? Two loaves of **bread** – white and brown, six eggs, some cheese and ham, some **oranges** and **lemons**. Anything else?

**Diana:** And we need some more wine and **beer**, four bottles of mineral **water** – sparkling and still. I think that's it!

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Countable and uncountable nouns

Съществителните имена се делят на броими (countable) и неброими (uncountable).

Броимите съществителни имена имат форма за ед. ч. и мн. ч.:

*an apple      three apples*  
*a potato      five potatoes*

Неброимите съществителни имена имат форма само за ед. ч.: *cheese, milk, butter, beef, pork, furniture, news, money.*

Ако искаме да употребим неброимо съществително със значение за мн. ч., използваме следните изрази: *a piece of pizza, a loaf of bread, a cup of tea, a glass of juice, a bottle of water, a carton of milk, a pot of yoghurt, a slice of ham, a box of chocolates*

3. Now read the conversation in 2 and put the words in bold in the correct column.

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
<i>carrots, .....</i>	<i>cheese, .....</i>
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

4. Write down all the phrases in the conversation in 2 that are used to make uncountable nouns countable.

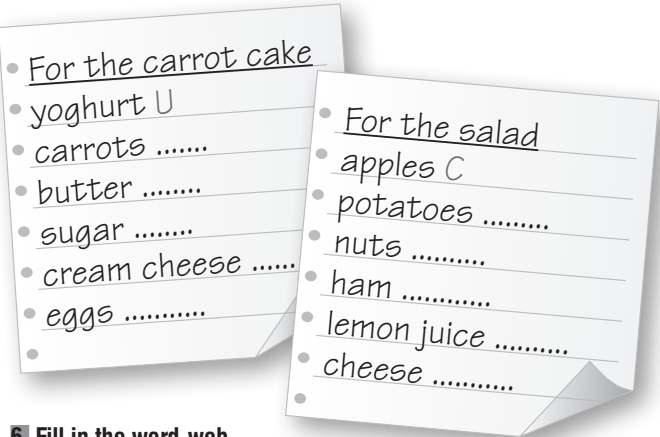
*a slice of ham* .....

.....

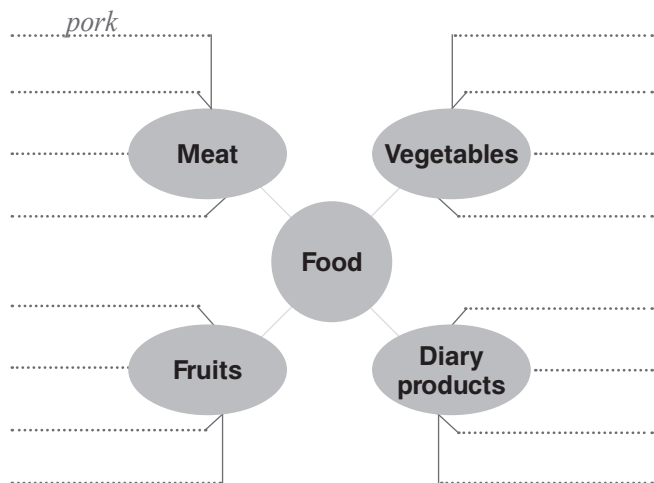
.....

.....

5. For dinner Diana wants to make a salad and a carrot cake. Read her list of products. Put C (for countable) or U (for uncountable) next to each word.



6. Fill in the word-web.



7. Make a shopping list of four products. In pairs, make a similar dialogue. Follow the model.

**Model:** A: I'm going to the supermarket. Is there anything you need?  
B: Yes, I haven't got any ... and ... . Can you buy some?  
A: OK. Anything else?  
B: Yes, I need ... and ... as well.



# UNIT 10

## IN A RESTAURANT

### 1. Listen and repeat the dishes on the menu.



### 2. Listen and follow the conversation.

**Waiter:** Good evening, sir. What can I do for you?

**Customer:** Can I have the menu, please?

**Waiter:** Certainly, here you are.

...

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order?

**Customer:** I'd like to try some traditional British dishes.

**Waiter:** I can recommend the oxtail soup and the shepherd's pie. They're delicious.

**Customer:** Sounds good.

**Waiter:** Would you like something to drink?

**Customer:** A glass of beer, please.

**Waiter:** Here you are. Enjoy your meal!

**Customer:** Thank you.

...

**Waiter:** Can I get you anything else?

**Customer:** No thanks. I'd like the bill, please.

**Waiter:** That'll be £16.

**Customer:** Here you are. Keep the change!

**Waiter:** Thank you, sir. Have a nice day!

**Customer:** Bye.

### 3. Work in pairs. Choose from the dishes on the menu and make your own orders. Use the conversation and the phrases in the Useful language box.

#### USEFUL LANGUAGE

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order? / Here you are.  
/ Enjoy your meal! / Would you like something to drink? / Can I get you anything else? / That'll be £50.  
**Customer:** Can I have a ..., please? / I'd like the bill, please.

### 4. Underline *a/an* and *the* in the conversation in 2.

#### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

##### Countable and uncountable nouns

Използваме **a/an** пред броими съществителни имена,

• когато ги споменаваме за първи път:

*This is a book.*

• когато говорим за професии: *He is a taxi driver.*

Използваме **a** пред съгласни (b, c, d, etc):

*a bank, a man, a pen, a woman.*

Използваме **an** пред гласни (a, o, i, e, u):

*an apple, an orange, an egg, an umbrella.*

**A/an** не се използват с неброими съществителни.

Използваме **the** пред броими съществителни имена в ед. ч. и мн. ч. и пред неброими съществителни имена, когато предметът или лицето са ни познати или са единствени по рода си в конкретната ситуация:

*This is a steak. The steak is delicious.*

*I'd like the bill, please.*

### 5. Write the words in the correct line.

potato, key, blue pen, armchair, dog, aunt, salad,  
uncle, lemon, bedroom, ID card, new car, old car,  
ice cream

a .....

.....

an .....

.....

### 6. For each pair of sentences, fill in one of the gaps with *a* and the other with *the*.

1. This is *a* student. *The* student is from Sofia.

2. There is ..... book on the table. .... book is in English.

3. I've got ..... new mobile. .... mobile is in my bag.

4. Mr and Mrs Smith have got ..... new flat. .... flat is modern.

### 7. Listen and repeat.

#### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

*the*

/ði:/	/ðə/
the apple pie	the pie
the eggs	the chicken soup

### 8. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

the soup, the ice cream, the school, the address,  
the cake, the orange juice, the steak, the oxtail soup

/ði:/ .....

/ðə/ .....

# UNIT 11 HOME, SWEET HOME!

**1 Mrs Smith is talking with Lilly about her home town. Listen and follow the conversation.**

**Mrs Smith:** Now, Lilly, tell us something about your home town, Varna. Are there any landmarks there?

**Lilly:** Well, Varna is a very beautiful town. There are some interesting museums, some green parks, and some historic places. And of course we've got the Black Sea. There are some very nice beaches near Varna. There are lots of tourists in summer.

**Mrs Smith:** Is Varna a mountain resort, too? Are there any mountains near Varna?

**Lilly:** No, Varna is a summer resort. There are some forests near Varna but there aren't any high mountains.

**Mrs Smith:** Have you got a favourite place in Varna?

**Lilly:** We've got some very nice restaurants and cafés. We've got some theatres and an opera house. But I haven't got any favourite places. I just love the town. I love its streets, and I love the Sea Garden with its trees, flowers and lanes.

**Mrs Smith:** Home, sweet home. Thanks, Lilly.

**2 Read the conversation again and answer the questions.**

1. Why is Varna a beautiful town?
2. Why isn't Varna a mountain resort?
3. Has Lilly got a favourite place in Varna?

**3 Put the words in the box in the correct column.**

a beach, a museum, a mountain, an opera house, a theatre, a park, a sea, a tree, a café, a forest, a lane, a restaurant, a street

NATURAL FEATURES	MAN-MADE FEATURES
a beach,.....	a museum,.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

**Some and any**

Използваме **some** и **any**, за да опишем неопределено или непълно количество. Означава „някакой, някакъв, няколко, малко, известен брой или количество“.

Използваме **some** в положителни съобщителни изречения с броими съществителни имена в мн. ч. и с неброими съществителни имена:

*There are **some** beautiful beaches near Varna.*

*There is **some** orange juice in the fridge.*

Използваме **any** с броими съществителни имена в мн. ч. и с неброими съществителни имена:

- във въпросителни изречения (има същите значения като **some**):

*Are there **any** beautiful places in Varna?*

*Have we got **any** cheese?*

- в отрицателни изречения (означава никакъв, -ва, -во, -ви):

*I haven't got **any** favourite places.*

*We haven't got **any** milk.*

**4 Work in pairs. Use some and any to make true sentences about the conversation in 1.**

1. There are *some* historic places in Varna.
2. Lilly hasn't got ..... favourite places in Varna.
3. There aren't ..... high mountains around Varna.
4. There are ..... nice beaches near Varna.

**5 Fill in each gap with any or some.**

1. There are *some* historic places in Sofia.
2. There aren't ..... high mountains in England.
3. Are there ..... museums in your town?
4. There are ..... popular landmarks in London.
5. Are there ..... beaches near Paris?

**6 Write the opposite.**

1. There are some high mountains around Varna.  
*There aren't any high mountains around Varna.*
2. There is some apple juice on the table.  
.....

3. There are some beaches in London.  
.....

4. There is some money in my wallet.  
.....

5. There are some nice restaurants in Varna.  
.....

6. There is some milk in the fridge.  
.....

**7 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about the landmarks in his/her home town. Follow the model.**

**Model:** Are there any landmarks in your home town?

Yes, there are some museums / beaches / spas / parks. There are some historic places, too. But there aren't any mountains / any interesting museums / any beaches near my home town.

**8 Write two sentences about the landmarks in your home town. Follow the model.**

**Model:** *There are some forests near my home town but there aren't any mountains.*

.....

.....

.....

.....



# UNIT 12

## IN A BUREAU DE CHANGE

### 1. Listen to a conversation in a bureau de change and follow it.

**Clerk:** Hello! Can I help you?

**Client:** I'd like to exchange some Euros into pounds.

**Clerk:** How many Euros would you like to exchange?

**Client:** A **hundred and fifty**. How much is the commission?

**Clerk:** There's no commission.

**Client:** How many pounds will I receive in total?

**Clerk:** It's **£125**. Here you are.

**Client:** Thank you. Goodbye.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### *Much, many, a lot of/lots of*

Обикновено използваме **much** и **many** във въпросителни и отрицателни изречения.

**Much** определя **неброими съществителни имена** и означава „много“.

*There isn't much money in my purse.*

**Many** определя **броими съществителни имена** в мн. ч. и означава „много“.

*There aren't many landmarks in my home town.*

**A lot of/Lots of** използваме в положителни изречения с броими и неброими съществителни имена.

Преждаме ги на български език като „много“.

Често използваме във въпросителни изречения **much** и **many** с **how**. Използваме **How much** с неброими, а **How many** – с броими съществителни имена. Преждат се като „колко“.

*How much money have you got?*

*How many children have you got?*

### 2. Fill in each gap with *much, many, or a lot of/lots of*.

- Are there *many* museums in your home town?
  - How ..... museums are there in your town?
  - There isn't ..... milk left in the bottle.
  - There are ..... \**bureaux* de change in Central London.
  - How ..... Euros are there in your wallet?
  - How ..... money do you need?
- \* bureau (ед.ч.) – bureaux (мн.ч.) от френски

### 3. Underline the correct beginning.

- How many/How much rooms are there in your flat?
- How many/How much sugar is there in my coffee?
- How many/How much furniture is there in your living room?
- How many/How much pounds have you got?
- How many/How much apples are there in the box?
- How many/How much money have you got?

### 4. Read the conversation in 1 in pairs. Change the words in bold with the amount of money you would like to exchange. The Useful language box can help you.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### *British money*



Официалната парична единица на Великобритания е лира стерлинг (**pound sterling – £ or GBP**). Една лира се дели на 100 пенита (**100 pence**). Банкнотите са със стойности от 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 и 100 лири. Монетите в употреба са с номинал от 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 и 50 пенса, както и 1, 2 и 5 лири. Във Великобритания може да обмените пари в обменни бюра (**bureau de change**), които се намират в банки, пощенски клонове, туристически агенции, на летища и големи гари. Обикновено бюрата не искат комисиона за услугата.

**Penny** е формата за ед. ч. на **pence**. Отбелязва се с **p** и се произнася [pi:]. В разговорния език често се казва „fifty p“ вместо „fifty pence“.

1 p – one p	£2 – two pounds
45 p – forty-five p	£10 – ten pounds
£1 – one pound/a pound	£20.50 – twenty (pounds) fifty
£1.25 – one (pound) twenty-five	

### 5. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### *The letter I*

/ɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɜ:/
list	slice	girl
big	wine	sir
milk	five	thirty

### 6. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

picture, price, living room, child, China, circle, girlfriend, fridge, like, mobile

- /ɪ/ .....
- /aɪ/ .....
- /ɜ:/ .....

## REVISION OF UNITS 9–12

**1. Read the dialogue and write C after the countable nouns and U after the uncountable nouns.**

**A:** What's in your shopping trolley?

**B:** Well, let me see... Four oranges C, two lemons ....., some cheese and ham ....., six eggs ....., a carton of milk ....., some butter ....., four tomatoes ....., some chocolate ..... and two pots of yoghurt .....

**2. Match the phrases in A with the words in B.**

**A**

1. a slice of
2. a piece of
3. a loaf of
4. a carton of
5. a bottle of
6. a pot of
7. a box of

**B**

- a. lemonade
- b. juice
- c. pizza
- d. chocolates
- e. ham
- f. bread
- g. yoghurt

1. e 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 5. .... 6. .... 7. ....

**3. Some of the sentences below need a/an. Put a/an where necessary or write OK.**

1. I haven't got car. *a car*
2. We need cheese for the salad. ....
3. She's got umbrella in her bag. ....
4. I'd like steak, please. ....
5. My wife will have a glass of wine. ....
6. There is orange on the table. ....

**4. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box. Add a/an where necessary.**

flat, sister, bottle of wine, furniture, apple, chocolate

1. Brian wants to rent *a flat* for his family.
2. We need to buy new ..... for our new house.
3. I've got ..... She's 23.
4. I like ..... very much.
5. Would you like .....?
6. Can I have ....., please?

**5. For each pair of sentences, fill in one of the gaps with a/an and the other with the.**

1. There is *a* cushion on the sofa. *The* cushion is red.
2. There is ..... old lady in the garden. .... lady is my grandmother.
3. My cousin has got ..... new house. .... house is in the country.
4. We've got ..... reception room in our house. .... reception room is very big.
5. There is ..... umbrella under the desk. .... umbrella is black.

**6. Put the sentences in the correct order to make conversations.**

(In a restaurant)

- Are you ready to order, sir?
- No, thanks.
- I'd like a tomato and cheese salad and a shepherd's pie.
- Here you are. Enjoy your meal.
- Anything else?
- Would you like something to drink?
- A glass of beer, please.

(In a café)

- Can I help you?
- Anything else?
- No, thanks. The bill, please.
- Here you are. That'll be £6.
- I'd like a sandwich and a cup of coffee, please.

(In a restaurant)

- What can I do for you?
- Certainly. Here you are.
- Can I have the menu, please?
- Something to drink?
- I'd like a tomato soup and fish and chips.
- Water, please.
- Are you ready to order, madam?

**Now work in pairs. Make similar conversations. Use the menu in Unit 10, p. 17.**

**7. Look at the picture. Fill in the text with the words in the box.**



parks, landmarks, cafés, fountain, lanes, trees, restaurants, museums

There are a lot of **1. parks** in London. Hyde Park is one of the most popular **2. ....** of London. There are lots of beautiful **3. ....** in the park. There are a lot of nice **4. ....** and **5. ....**, too. There are some very old **6. ....** in the garden. There aren't **7. ....** in the park. There is a **8. ....** in memory of Princess Diana.

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**8. Fill in each gap with *a/an, some, or any*.**

- There are *some* beautiful lanes in Hyde Park.
- There is ..... fountain in memory of Princess Diana in Hyde Park.
- There are ..... very beautiful flowers in the gardens of Hyde Park.
- There aren't ..... museums in the park.
- There are ..... cafés in the park.
- There isn't ..... theatre and ..... opera house in Hyde Park.

**9. Circle the correct answer.**

- We haven't got ..... bananas left.  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much
- Are there ..... beautiful buildings in London?  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much
- How ..... money have you got?  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much
- There aren't ..... landmarks in my town.  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much
- I haven't got ..... free time.  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much
- Alex's got ..... friends.  
 a. many      b. a lot of      c. much

**10. Fill in each gap with *many* or *much*.**

- A: How **1.** *much* bread have we got?  
 B: Yes, we've got some in the cupboard.
- A: How **2.** ..... loaves of bread have we got?  
 B: One loaf. But we haven't got **3.** ..... milk and butter.
- A: Can you buy some then?  
 B: OK. Anything else?
- A: Yes, there aren't **4.** ..... potatoes and we haven't got **5.** ..... carrots either. And there isn't **6.** ..... cheese and ham.  
 B: Oh, OK. I need to make a list.

**11. Say the prices below. Use the explanations in the *Useful language box* in Unit 12, p. 19.**

£25.30, £12.50, 27 p, £3.65, £11.25, £1, 35 p, £125

**12. Write a short description of your home town. Start like this:**

*In my home town there are a lot of* .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**1. Fill in the advertisement with *a/an* and *the*.**

A special offer from "Home cooking". ..... offer is for this weekend only.  
 Take ..... piece of she pherd's pie and ..... glass of beer – only **£5**.  
 There is ..... special menu for children. ....  
 hamburger and ..... apple – only **£2.5**. .....  
 hamburger is with ham and cheese and .....  
 apples are from our garden.  
 For vegetarians we offer ..... green salad with  
 tomatoes and nuts for **£3.50**. ..... salad is  
 delicious!  
 Come and try!

**2. Fill in the conversation with the phrases in the box.**

10

- Yes, a glass of mineral water, please.
- No, thanks. The bill, please.
- Here you are. Keep the change.
- I'd like a cup of coffee and a cheesecake, please.
- Can I have the menu, please?

**Waiter:** Can I help you, sir?

**Customer:** 1. ....

**Waiter:** Yes, of course.

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order?

**Customer:** 2. ....

**Waiter:** Anything else?

**Customer:** 3. ....

**Waiter:** Can I get you anything else?

**Customer:** 4. ....

**Waiter:** It's £6.60.

**Customer:** 5. ....

5

**3. Fill in each gap with *some* or *any*.**

- There are ..... beautiful places in our town.
- There aren't ..... restaurants in my village.
- Are there ..... Chinese restaurants in your home town?
- Is there ..... sugar in the milk?
- There isn't ..... orange juice.

5

**4. Fill in each gap with *much, many, or a lot of/lots of*.**

- Lilly has got ..... magazines. Maya hasn't got ..... magazines but she's got ..... books.
- A:** Have you got ..... friends from England?  
**B:** Yes, I've got ..... friends from London. But I haven't got ..... from Liverpool.
- Jane hasn't got ..... money but she's got ..... free time.
- There are ..... theatres in my town but there aren't ..... parks.

10

# UNIT 13 WE LIKE WEEKENDS.

1. Listen to Kate talking about her favourite days of the week and follow the text.

We live in London. On Saturdays, we get up late and have breakfast. Then my husband Josh goes out for a walk with the kids. I stay at home and read a magazine or a book. In the afternoon, I watch TV and Josh does some exercise. My son plays with his Spiderman toy. My daughter doesn't like Spiderman. She plays with her Barbie doll. In the evening, we have friends to dinner.

But my favourite day of the week is Sunday. Then we visit my parents. My mother cooks lunch and my father reads some stories to the children. I've got time to relax.

We like weekends but we don't like getting up early on Mondays.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### The Present Simple Tense

##### Positive

I/You/We/They	<b>go</b>	for a walk.
He/She/It	<b>goes</b>	

##### Negative

I/You/We/They	<b>do not like (don't like)</b>	Mondays.
He/She/It	<b>does not like (doesn't like)</b>	

Използваме сегашно просто време (The Present Simple), когато говорим за:

- действие, което се повтаря често в настоящето:  
*The kids go to school every day.*
- действие или състояние, характерно за подлога:  
*Kate lives in London.*

2. Now read the text in 1 again and underline the verbs in the Present Simple – positive or negative. Write them down below:

I/We/They *live*, .....

.....

He/She *goes*, .....

.....

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Present Simple 3<sup>rd</sup> person verbs Образуване на формата за 3 л. ед. ч.

- Повечето глаголи образуват формата за 3 л. ед. ч., като към глагола се добави -s:  
*lives, works, starts, plays, likes.*
- Към глаголите, завършващи на -ch, -o, -s, -ss, -sh и -x, добавяме -es:  
*watches, relaxes, finishes, goes, does.*
- При глаголите, завършващи на -у след съгласна, променяме -у на -i и добавяме -es:  
*study – studies, cry – cries, try – tries.*

3. Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. Children like/likes toys.
2. Ann cook/cooks lunch at weekends.
3. Friends visit/visits Kate and Josh in the evenings.
4. Kate hate/hates Mondays.
5. My kids watch/watches TV in the afternoon.

4. Make sentences that are true for the text in 1. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

does, likes, don't like, reads, doesn't like, play

1. Josh *does* some exercise on Saturdays.
2. Kate's children ..... with their toys.
3. Kate ..... weekends because she's got time to relax.
4. Josh and Kate ..... getting up early on Mondays.
5. Kate's daughter ..... Spiderman.
6. Kate's father ..... stories to the children.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Talking about likes and dislikes

##### Likes

I love musicals.  
Kate likes books.  
They like pop music.

##### Dislikes

I don't like actions.  
Josh doesn't like his boss.  
They hate Mondays.

5. From the words in the box, choose three things you like and three things you don't like and write them down.

football, classical music, detective stories, romances, folk music, comedies, opera music, historic places, the sea, thrillers, the theatre, museums, books, pop music

#### Like

.....  
.....  
.....

#### Don't like

.....  
.....  
.....

Now work in pairs. Tell your partner about the things you like and don't like. Then exchange textbooks and say what he/she likes and doesn't like. Use the model in the Useful language box.

6. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
works	reads	washes
stops	stays	watches
visits	lives	relaxes
laughs	goes	kisses
gets	calls	exercises



# UNIT 14

## WHAT DO YOU DO?

1. Look at the list of jobs. Listen and repeat.

a shop assistant	a bus driver
a mechanic	a police officer
a chef	a manager
a dentist	a journalist
an office assistant	a builder

What other jobs do you know? Write them down.

a nurse, an actress, .....

2. Match the names of the jobs with the work people do.

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a mechanic       | a. drives a bus                |
| 2. a bus driver     | b. builds houses               |
| 3. a chef           | c. sells things in a shop      |
| 4. a waiter         | d. repairs cars                |
| 5. a shop assistant | e. serves food in a restaurant |
| 6. a builder        | f. cooks food in a restaurant  |

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### The Present Simple Tense

Yes/No questions				Short answers		
Do	I you we they	live	in London?	Yes, No,	I you we they	do. don't.
Does	he she it	like	meat?	Yes, No,	he she it	does. doesn't.
Wh-questions						
What	do	you/they		do?		
Where	does	he/she		work?		
When	does	it		open?		

3. Listen to Steve and Lora talking about their jobs. What do they do? Write the names of the jobs.

Steve: ..... Lora: .....

4. Now read the conversations. Then in pairs, ask and answer the questions. Take turns.

- A: Journalist:** What do you do?  
**Steve:** I'm a doctor. I look after ill people.  
**Journalist:** Where do you work?  
**Steve:** I work in a hospital.  
**Journalist:** Do you like your job?  
**Steve:** Yes, I do. I like my job because I help people.
- B: Journalist:** What do you do?  
**Lora:** I'm a waitress. I serve food and drinks.  
**Journalist:** Where do you work?  
**Lora:** I work in a café.  
**Journalist:** Do you like your job?  
**Lora:** No, I don't. I married too young and I haven't got a good education.

1. What does Steve/Lora do?
2. Where does he/she work?
3. Does he/she like his/her job?

5. Fill in the texts about Steve's and Lora's jobs.

Steve is a ..... . He ..... in a hospital.  
 He ..... ill people. He ..... his job.  
 Lora is ..... . She ..... in a café. She  
 ..... food. She ..... her job.

6. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. what / you / at / do / weekends / do ?  
*What do you do at weekends?*
2. where / partner / does / your / work ?  
 .....
3. when / shop / open / does / the ?  
 .....
4. you / do / like / pop music ?  
 .....
5. Kate / does / sports / like ?  
 .....

7. Use the words and phrases to describe different jobs. Follow the model.

1. A mechanic / repair cars / work in a garage.  
*A mechanic repairs cars and works in a garage.*
2. A chef / cook food / work in a restaurant.  
 .....
3. A dentist / look after people's teeth / work in a dental office.  
 .....
4. A waiter / serve food / work in a restaurant or a café.  
 .....
5. A builder / build houses / work in a building company. ....
6. A bus driver / drive a bus / work in the public transport. ....
7. A shop assistant / sell thing in a shop / work in a supermarket or a shop. ....
8. An office assistant / help his/her manager / work in an office. ....

8. Ask three people in the class about their jobs. Ask where they work and if they like their jobs. Use the questions in the dialogues in 4.

Now report the results to your partner. Follow the model.

**Model:** (Name) is a... . He/She works in .... He/She likes/doesn't like ... .

# UNIT 15 I ALWAYS GO TO WORK AT 8:30.

**1 Listen to Polly and George talking about their daily routine. Follow the texts.**

**Polly:** I usually wake up at 6 am but I get up at 6:30. I sometimes have breakfast – a sandwich and a coffee. Then I have a shower and get dressed. I'm usually ready at 7:15. My children go to school at 7:30. I always go to work at 8:30. I'm never late.

**George:** I hate getting up early in the morning. That's why I'm always late. I start work at 9 but I usually get there at 9:15. I have lunch at 12. I finish work at 5 pm but I usually leave at 4:45 and go home. I never stay at home in the evenings. I go out and have dinner with friends. After that we usually go to a pub for a drink. I always go to bed at midnight.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Adverbs of frequency

never sometimes often usually always  
0%-----100%

Наречията за честота (**adverbs of frequency**) показват колко често се извършва действието. Те се поставят след глагола **to be** и пред останалите глаголи. Kate *is never* late for work. I *often go out* on Sunday.

**2 Read the texts again and write down the phrases with *have* and *go*.**

*have breakfast*, .....

.....

*go to school*, .....

.....

**3 Put the adverb in brackets in the correct position and rewrite the sentence.**

1. I watch TV in the evenings. (**usually**)

*I usually watch TV in the evenings.*

2. I go shopping after work. (**sometimes**)

.....

3. I go out for a drink with friends. (**often**)

.....

4. She is very busy. (**usually**)

.....

5. I have coffee in the afternoon. (**never**)

.....

6. The traffic in Sofia is very bad. (**always**)

.....

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Telling the time

What's the time? It's five o'clock.

What time is it? It's seven o'clock.



five  
o'clock



five  
past six



quarter  
past  
eight



half past  
nine



quarter  
to ten



twenty-  
five  
to eleven

**am** /eɪ'em/ – from midnight to midday

**pm** /pi:'em/ – from midday to midnight

*I work from 9 am to 5 pm.*

**4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer what time it is. Choose times from the box. Follow the model.**

1:15; 2:15; 6:30; 7:25; 8:45; 3 am; 11 pm

**Model: A:** What's the time?

**B:** It's quarter past one.

**5 Read the list of daily activities. Write the times you usually do them.**

- have breakfast *9 o'clock*
- go to work / go to school .....
- have lunch .....
- leave work .....
- go to bed .....

**6 Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about his/her daily routine. The questions below will help you. Take notes.**

- When do you have breakfast? .....
- When do you go to work/school? .....
- When do you have lunch? .....
- When do you leave work? .....
- When do you go to bed? .....

**Now write sentences that are true for your partner. Use adverbs of frequency. Start like this:**

*(name) usually has breakfast at 9 o'clock.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

**7 Listen and repeat.**

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### The letter O

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/	/əʊ/
box	form	phone
often	short	home
shop	sport	euro

**8 Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.**

go, doctor, song, piano, resort, stop, moment,  
passport, chocolate, job, before, airport, pop

/ɒ/ .....

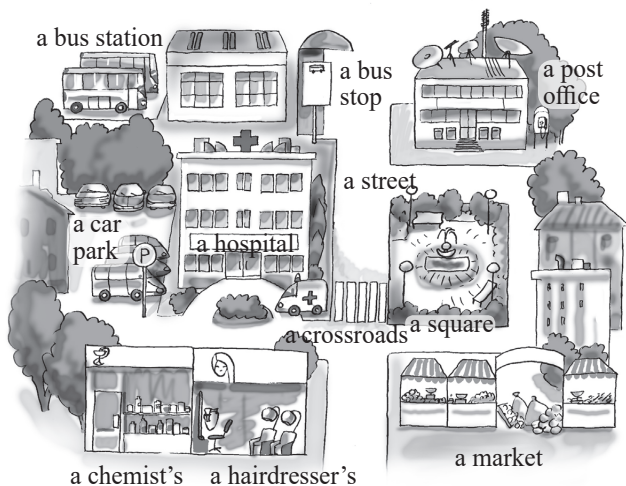
/ɔ:/ .....

/əʊ/ .....

# UNIT 16

## HOW DO I GET THERE?

1. Look at the map below. Listen and repeat.



2. What other places in town do you know? Write them down.

a café, .....  
 .....  
 .....

3. Match the names of the places with their functions.

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a station       | a. you get a haircut there      |
| 2. a chemist's     | b. you get money there          |
| 3. a hairdresser's | c. you park your car there      |
| 4. a supermarket   | d. you take the train/bus there |
| 5. a car park      | e. you buy food there           |
| 6. a bank          | f. you buy medicines there      |

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

**Prepositions of place: at, near, opposite, between**  
 Използваме **at**, когато говорим за места или сгради  
 – **at home, at school, at work, at the station.**  
*I'm **at** Peter's house. Peter is **at** home. My children are **at** school.*



near



opposite



between

*The supermarket is **near** the square.  
 The theatre is **opposite** the park.  
 The bank is **between** the post office and the hairdresser's.*

4. Listen to the dialogue. Then work in pairs and make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box.

**Model:** A: Excuse me, is there a **bus stop** near here?  
 B: There's one. It's **near the crossroads**.

- a bank / opposite the chemist's
- a post office / between the theatre and the hairdresser's
- a bureau de change / at the bus station
- a market / opposite the park

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Asking for and giving directions

**Stranger:** Excuse me, is there a bank near here?  
 How do I get there?

**Local person:** 1. Go straight on and turn left at the traffic lights. The bank is on the corner of Regent Street and Oxford Street. / The bank is opposite the park.  
 2. Turn right at the crossroads, then go along Westminster Street. The bank is between the theatre and the post office.

5. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the missing words.

1. A: Excuse me, is there a 1. *post* office near here?  
 B: There is one.  
 A: How do I get there?  
 B: 2. .... straight on, turn left 3. .... the corner. The post office is 4. .... the supermarket.
2. A: Excuse me, is there a 5. .... near here?  
 B: There is one.  
 A: How do I get there?  
 B: Go 6. .... on. Then cross the road at the traffic 7. .... The hairdresser's is 8. .... the supermarket and the car park.

Now work in pairs. Use the map in 1 to make similar dialogues. Ask the way to the bus station and the chemist's. Use the phrases in the Useful language box.

6. Fill in the note Anny left to her friend Susan. Use the words in the box.

between, traffic lights, bus station, house, week

- Dear Susan,
- I'm on a business trip this 1. ....*week*.... Follow my
- instructions to get to my 2. .... When you
- arrive at the 3. ...., go along the main
- street, turn left at the 4. .... and
- you'll see my house. It's 5. .... the post
- office and the hairdresser's. The key is under the
- mat.
- Love,
- Anny
-



# REVISION OF UNITS 13–16

**1. Underline the correct verb form.**

Laura **1. live/lives** in Liverpool. She and her boyfriend Mark **2. live/lives** together in a small studio. At weekends, Laura **3. work/works** in a restaurant. She **4. has/have** breakfast and **5. go/goes** to work. Mark **6. studies/study** at home. On Saturday evenings, they **7. go/goes** out with friends. On Sunday evenings, they **8. watch/watches** TV and **9. talk/talks** about their future.

**2. Write sentences about what people like (✓) or don't like (✗). Follow the models.**

1. Steve / musicals. (✓)  
*Steve likes musicals.*
2. Mark / fast food restaurants. (✗)  
*Mark doesn't like fast food restaurants.*
3. Becky and Joanne / romances. (✓)  
.....
4. Emma and Sophie / football. (✗)  
.....
5. My sister and I / comedies. (✓)  
.....
6. Peter / classical music. (✗)  
.....

**3. Look at the table. Write negative sentences. Follow the model.**

	COMEDIES	ROMANCES	POP MUSIC	TENNIS
Sonia	✓	✗	✗	✓
Lilly	✗	✓	✓	✗
Bob and Tom	✓	✗	✓	✓
Emma and Sophie	✗	✓	✗	✓

1. Sonia *doesn't like romances and pop music.*
2. Lilly .....
3. Bob and Tom .....
4. Emma and Sophie .....

**4. Read the text about Michael. Then fill in the conversation. Make all necessary changes.**

Michael is a builder. He builds houses. He works in a building company. He doesn't like his job.

J: What .....?  
**Michael:** I'm .....  
 J: Where .....?  
**Michael:** I .....  
 J: Do .....?  
**Michael:** No, .....

**5. In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box and follow the model. Take turns.**

**Model:** A: What does Alex do?  
 B: He is a manager. He works in a bank.  
 A: What do Ben and Polly do?  
 B: They are dentists. They work in a dental office.

- Alex / a manager / work in a bank
- Ben and Polly / dentists / work in a dental office
- Mary / a chef / work in a restaurant
- Nicole and Liza / nurses / work in a hospital
- Tom and Andrew / bus drivers / work in the public transport

**6. Write question to each of the sentences below. Follow the model.**

1. Mike works in a hospital.  
*Does Mike work in a hospital?*  
*Where does he work?*
2. Jenny and Tom live in London.  
.....  
Where .....
3. Rita likes musicals.  
.....  
What .....
4. Kate gets up late on Sunday mornings.  
.....  
When .....
5. Her children have lunch at school.  
.....  
Where .....

**7. Read the daily activities below and write the times you do them.**

1. wake up 7:30
2. get up .....
3. have breakfast .....
4. start work .....
5. finish work .....
6. have dinner .....

**Now work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about his/her daily activities. Follow the model.**

**Model:** A: What time do you wake up?  
 B: At half past seven. And you?

**8. Say the times below.**

**Model:** 3:05 – It's five past three.  
 4:10      7:15      9:30  
 10:50    11:20    5:35  
 6:55      8:25      12:45

**9. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions below and fill in the table. Use the adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, never.**

How often ...	
do you go to the opera?	
are you late?	
do you visit your parents?	
do you go out for dinner?	
are you busy in the evenings?	

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Write sentences that are true for your partner.

(name) often goes to opera. ....  
 .....  
 .....

**10. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. Peter / has / for / never / sandwiches / breakfast .  
*Peter never has sandwiches for breakfast.*

2. I / sometimes / TV / the / evenings / watch / in .  
 .....

3. my husband / at / often / weekends / works .  
 .....

4. Julie / in / studies / usually / mornings / the .  
 .....

5. Bobbie / always / very / is / elegant .  
 .....

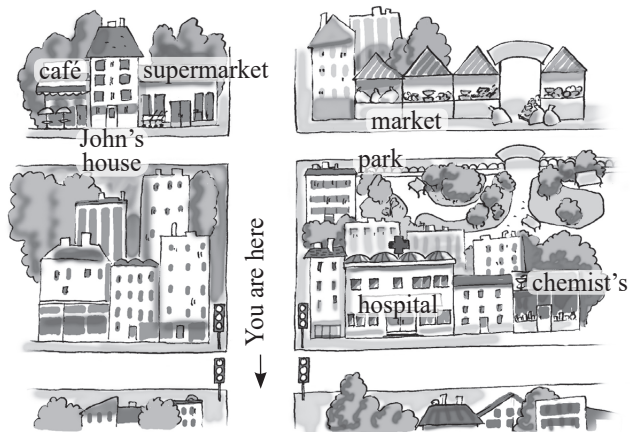
**11. Fill in the dialogue. Use the words in the box.**

straight, go along, crossroads, turn, right, lights

**A:** Excuse me, how do I get to the bus stop?

**B:** 1. *Go along* Green Street, 2. .... left at the traffic  
 3. ...., then go 4. .... on. At the 5. ....  
 turn 6. .... The bus stop is opposite the bank.

**12. Work in pairs. Use the map below and make dialogues with a partner. You are at the traffic lights. Ask the way to these places: the market, the chemist's, and the hospital. Take turns.**



**13. John wants to write his friend a short note how to get to his house. Look at the map in 12 and help him write the note.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**1. Fill in each gap with the correct job.**

How do you call someone who ...

1. sells things in a shop? .....
2. helps his/her manager? .....
3. cooks food in a restaurant? .....
4. repairs cars? .....
5. looks after ill people? ..... 5

**2. Read the text about Lana. Then read the answers and complete the questions.**

Lana has breakfast at eight o'clock. She studies in the morning. She has a sandwich for lunch. She plays tennis in the afternoon. She and her boyfriend have dinner in a restaurant in the evening.

1. What .....  
 At eight o'clock.
2. When .....  
 In the morning.
3. What .....  
 A sandwich.
4. What .....  
 She plays tennis.
5. Where .....  
 In a restaurant. 10

**3. Underline the correct verb form.**

1. Polly always go/goes to work at 8:30.
2. Shops close/closes at 11 pm on weekdays.
3. Where do/does Mike work?
4. My children doesn't/don't like vegetables.
5. Bob and Tom love/loves comedies and pop music. 5

**4. Put the sentences in the correct order to make conversations.**

(near the bus station)

- How do I get there?
- Excuse me, sir? Is there a bus station near here?
- Go along the main street and then turn left at the traffic lights.
- Yes, there is one in Victoria Street.
- Thanks very much.

(in the street)

- Thank you.
- How do I get there?
- Go straight on, then turn right at the crossroads.
- Excuse me, madam. Where is the Park Hotel, please?
- The Park Hotel is opposite the park. 10

# UNIT 17 SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

1. Look at the list of clothes. Listen and repeat.

a shirt	a coat	trousers
a suit	a jacket	jeans
a skirt	a pullover	socks
a blouse	a hat	tights
a dress	a T-shirt	shoes

2. Listen to the conversation between Betty and Alex and follow it.

**Betty:** Look at those people over there. The couple that are buying new clothes now. They are wearing very expensive clothes.

**Alex:** Oh, look at the woman. She is wearing an elegant red dress.

**Betty:** And he is wearing a dark grey suit.

**Alex:** Do you think they are local?

**Betty:** No, they are here for the conference.

## FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

### The Present Continuous Tense Positive

I	am	wearing a coat.
He/She/It	is	
You/We /They	are	

Използваме сегашно продължително време (**The Present Continuous Tense**), за да опишем действие, което се извършва в момента на говоренето.

При образуването на сегашно продължително време следвайте следните правила:

#### verb + ing

play – <b>playing</b>	make – <b>making</b>	stop – <b>stopping</b>
go – <b>going</b>	wake – <b>waking</b>	get – <b>getting</b>
read – <b>reading</b>	live – <b>living</b>	run – <b>running</b>

3. Now read the conversation. Underline the verbs in the Present Continuous.

4. Use the words below to write what these people are doing at the moment.

1. Mark / read a book. *Mark is reading a book.*

2. Liza / go to a clothes shop.

3. Tom and Kate / make a cake.

4. I / listen to music.

5. The children / play.

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. Anna and her mother *are shopping* (shop).

2. The students ..... to their teacher. (listen)

3. Kate ..... a nice T-shirt. (wear)

4. Mike and Phillip ..... with a stranger. (talk)

5. The dog ..... in the park. (run)

## USEFUL LANGUAGE

### Shopping for clothes

**Shop assistant:** Can I help you? / What size do you need? / Try it/them on. / It's cheap.

**Customer:** How much is this/are these? / It's very expensive. / Have you got my size? / Have you got it/them in blue?

**Colours:** white, black, green, blue, brown, red, grey, pink, dark blue, light/dark green

**Sizes:** Номерацията за размери на дрехи на възрастни във Великобритания е от 8 до 22. Използват се и обозначенията: **S** – small, **M** – medium, **L** – large, **XL** – extra large.

6. Listen to a conversation. What does the woman want to buy?

7. Now read the conversation.

**Shop assistant:** Can I help you?

**Customer:** I'm looking for a jacket.

**Shop assistant:** What size do you need?

**Customer:** I need medium.

**Shop assistant:** Try on this white jacket. It's very nice.

**Customer:** Have you got it in blue?

**Shop assistant:** We haven't. Sorry.

**Customer:** How much is this?

**Shop assistant:** It's on sale. It's only £30.

**Customer:** Oh, it's very expensive for me. I'll leave it.

Now work in pairs and make similar conversations. You are in a clothes shop and you are looking for a pullover and jeans.

Use the *Useful language box*.

8. Describe the clothes your partner is wearing. Say what colour they are.

9. Listen and repeat.

## FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

### The letter U

/ʌ/	/ju:/	/ʊ/
lunch	student	put
study	computer	pullover
run	music	full

10. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

bus, Tuesday, public, Sunday, useful, sugar, summer, fun, museum, umbrella, pull

/ʌ/ .....

/ju:/ .....

/ʊ/ .....

# UNIT 18

## WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

1. Look at the list of leisure activities. Listen and repeat.

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| go fishing                   | play computer games     |
| go for a bike ride           | play sport              |
| go to a party/a concert      | surf the Internet       |
| go to the cinema/the theatre | visit a museum          |
| go to the beach/the park     | visit an art gallery    |
|                              | watch a film/sport onTV |

2. What other leisure activities do you know? Write them down.

go for a walk, go out for a drink, .....

.....

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### The Present Continuous Tense Negative

I	am not ('m not)	working.
You/We/They	are not ('re not)	
He/She/It	is not ('s not)	
<b>Yes/No questions</b>		<b>Short answers</b>
Am I	working?	Yes, I am.
Are you/we/they		No, I am not.
Is he/she/it		Yes, you/we/they are.
		No, you/we/they aren't.
		Yes, he/she/it is.
		No, he/she/it isn't.
<b>Wh-questions</b>		
What	am I	doing?
	are you/we/they	
	is he/she/it	

3. Use the words and phrases below to write sentences. Follow the model. Use the short form.

- I / go fishing – I / visit a museum  
*I'm not going fishing. I'm visiting a museum.*
- Jane / play sport – she / go for a walk  
.....
- my husband and I / watch TV – we / read books  
.....
- they / surf the Internet – they / play computer games  
.....
- Denis / watch a film – he / watch sport on TV  
.....
- our friends / go to the beach – they / go to the cinema  
.....

4. Write the questions for these answers.

- Are you surfing the Internet (surf the Internet)?  
No, I'm not. I'm going for a walk.
- ..... (go for a walk)?

No, she isn't. She's going to the theatre.

3. .... (go to a concert)?  
Yes, I am.

4. .... (go to the beach)?  
No, he isn't. He's going fishing.

5. .... (go to the park)?  
Yes, they are.

5. Listen to a telephone conversation. Where are Clara and Jenson at the moment?

6. Now read the conversation. What are Clara and Jenson doing at the moment?

**Jenson:** Hello?

**Clara:** Hi, Jenson! It's Clara. How are you?

**Jenson:** Hi, Clara! Not bad. And how are you?

**Clara:** Fine, thanks. What are you doing now?

**Jenson:** I'm lying on the beach and I'm reading a magazine.

**Clara:** So, you aren't in Sofia at the moment?

**Jenson:** No, I'm in Sozopol. And you? Where are you? What are you doing?

**Clara:** I'm in Sofia. I'm looking at some photos from our last party. That's why I'm phoning you.

**Jenson:** Oh, how nice. I'll call you when I'm back.

7. In pairs, make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with your ideas and the activities in 1. Follow the model.

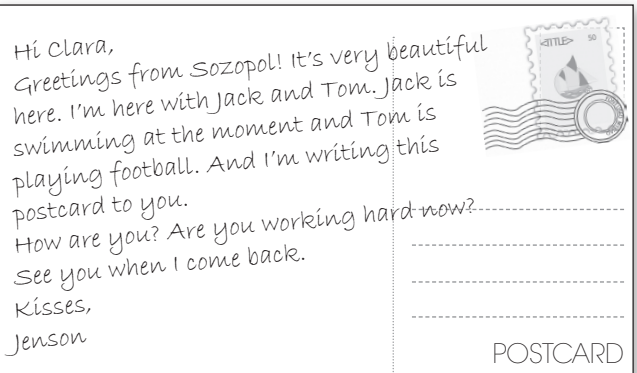
**Model:** A: Hi, (name). Where are you?

B: I'm in **Varna** at the moment.

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm **lying on the beach**.

8. Read the postcard Jenson sent Clara.



9. You are at home at the moment. Write a postcard to a friend who is in London to say what you and the other people in your family are doing.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# UNIT 19 IN A SPORTS CENTRE

## 1. Look at the list of sports. Listen and repeat.

football	windsurfing	gymnastics
volleyball	boxing	aerobics
basketball	skiing	yoga
chess	swimming	skating
tennis	cycling	hockey

## 2. Look at the words above and write down

- two water sports: .....
- two winter sports: .....
- two indoor sports: .....
- two outdoor sports: .....

## 3. Read the advertisement of a sports centre and answer the question.

- What classes does the sports centre offer?

**You want to be strong and healthy?  
Come and join us! We are open  
24 hours a day, seven days a week!**

✓ We offer classes in aerobics, gymnastics and yoga every Monday and Thursday. Our swimming and boxing classes are on Tuesday and Friday.  
✓ Our instructors and personal trainers are always there for you. Our instructors will teach you to play basketball or volleyball on Saturdays and Sundays.  
✓ Are you looking for a place to do some sport? Are you looking for a friendly and experienced staff? Do you want to keep your good shape? **Don't hesitate! Join us and become our member!**  
**It's never too late!**  
**We're waiting for you!**

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Припомнете си!

Използваме сегашно просто време (**The Present Simple**), когато говорим за:

- действие, което се повтаря често в настоящето:  
*My brother **plays** football on Sundays.*
- действие или състояние, характерно за подлога:  
*Kate **likes** tennis and horse riding.*

Използваме сегашно продължително време (**The Present Continuous Tense**), за да опишем действие, което се извършва в момента на говоренето.  
*Jack **is playing** football at the moment.*

## 4. Underline the correct verb form.

1. Dannie *is playing/plays* football with his friends every Sunday.
2. Liza and Kate *are doing/do* aerobics at the moment.
3. Peter usually *plays/is playing* chess with his daughter, but she is at school now and he *is playing/plays* with his uncle.

4. Rita *likes/is liking* swimming. She often *goes/is going* to the local swimming pool.
5. Helen *works/is working* at a 24-hour sports centre. She *doesn't work/isn't working* at the moment. She *reads/is reading* a book.
6. Why *are you watching/do you watch* TV? Haven't you got any homework to do?

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

**play** football, tennis, basketball, hockey, volleyball  
**go** swimming, skiing, skating  
**do** aerobics, gymnastics, yoga, boxing, cycling

## 5. Liza and Jeremy are members of the sports centre. Listen to their telephone conversation. What sport do they usually practise?

## 6. Now read the conversation and fill in the gaps with the sports in the box.

aerobics, yoga, cycling, tennis

**Jeremy:** Hi, Liza. It's Jeremy. What are you doing now?

**Liza:** Hi, Jeremy. I'm doing 1. *aerobics*. I usually play 2. .... on Mondays but my partner is ill today and here I am. What are you doing?

**Jeremy:** I'm doing some 3. .... You know I usually do 4. .... on Mondays with my personal trainer but she's out of town today.

**Liza:** Oh, I see. Sorry, Jeremy but I can't talk. Bye, Jeremy.

**Jeremy:** Bye, Liza. Talk to you later.

Now work in pairs. Make similar conversations. Replace the sports with other sports in 1.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### Unstressed vowels

Много думи в английския език съдържат звука /ə/ в последната си сричка. Тази сричка не е с ударение: **sister, parent, children, husband, flower, teacher, student, garden, breakfast, cupboard, London.**

## 7. Read the words below and put ✓ next to those which have got the /ə/ sound in the final syllable. Listen and check your answers.

theatre  
sandwich  
dinner  
letter  
married

office  
colour  
doctor  
skiing  
grammar

# UNIT 20

## MY FAVOURITE FESTIVAL

### 1. Look at the months in English. Listen and repeat.

January, February, March, April, May, June, July,  
August, September, October, November, December

### 2. Match the information on the left with the correct month.

- |                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Opening of 2012 Olympic Games | a. February  |
| 2. Bulgarian National holiday    | b. September |
| 3. Valentine's Day               | c. July      |
| 4. First month of the year       | d. December  |
| 5. Beginning of the school year  | e. March     |
| 6. Last month of the year        | f. January   |

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Prepositions of time: in, on, at

Използваме предлога **in** с месеци, сезони, години и части на деня.

*It's cold **in** winter.*

*I usually go skiing **in** January.*

Използваме предлога **on** с дати и дни, включително и с дните от седмицата.

*I go to the sports centre **on** Mondays.*

*The New Year begins **on** 1<sup>st</sup> January.*

*I always get up early **on** Christmas Day.*

Използваме предлога **at** с часове и в някои изрази:

***at** night, **at** weekends, **at** noon, **at** Christmas.*

*I get up **at** 8:30.*

### 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I always wake up               | a. on Christmas Day. |
| 2. Alex goes to the beach         | b. on Saturdays.     |
| 3. Lilly does her homework        | c. in summer.        |
| 4. I cook special lunch           | d. in May.           |
| 5. My birthday is                 | e. in the evening.   |
| 6. John and Kate go to the cinema | f. at 7 am.          |

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Seasons

winter, spring, summer, autumn

#### Saying the year

Изговаряме годините с двуцифрени числа:

1878 – eighteen seventy-eight

1996 – nineteen ninety-six **но:**

1900 – nineteen hundred

2000 – the year two thousand

2012 – two thousand and twelve

### 4. Say the years.

1921, 1758, 1834, 1955, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2011

### 5. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition: in, on, or at.

- In London, all shops are closed *on* Christmas Day.
- In Sofia, a lot of shops are open ..... Sundays.
- There are a lot of beautiful flowers ..... spring.
- They often go to a café ..... the afternoon.

5. The next Olympic Winter Games are ..... 2014.

6. Mark often wakes up ..... night.

### 6. Listen to Lilly from Varna and Bobby from New York. What are their favourite festivals?

### 7. Now read the texts and answer the questions.

**Lilly:** My favourite festival is Christmas. I like it because the whole family gathers together. I like the smell of the Christmas tree. My mother always cooks a special Christmas lunch. It's delicious! At Christmas, we give each other presents. We always put them under the Christmas tree. We open our presents in the morning of Christmas Day.

**Bobby:** I like New Year's Eve. A lot of people go to Times Square. There are a lot of musicians and bands who play music. People are happy, drink champagne and count down the last minutes of the year. People make wishes and hope the New Year will bring them happiness and good luck.

- Why does Lilly like Christmas?
- What does her mother always do at Christmas?
- When does Lilly's family open their presents?
- Why does Bobby like New Year's Eve?
- Where do people in New York welcome the New Year?
- How do they celebrate?

### 8. Write sentences to say when people celebrate some popular British festivals. Follow the model.

1. Valentine's Day / February

*British people celebrate Valentine's Day in February.*

2. April Fool's Day / April

.....

3. May Day / May

.....

4. Midsummer Day / June

.....

5. Halloween / October

.....

### 9. Which festival in 8. do people celebrate

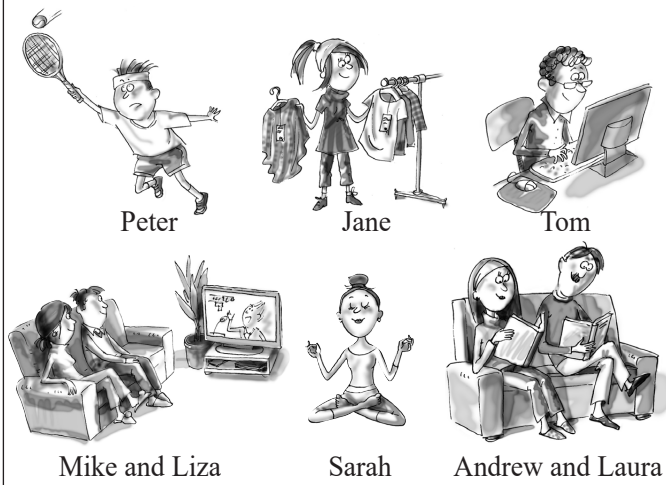
- in winter? .....
- in spring? .....
- in summer? .....
- in autumn? .....

### 10. Work in pairs. Discuss what your favourite festival is and why. The following questions may help you.

- What is your favourite festival?
- When do you celebrate the festival?
- Does your family gather together on this day?
- Are there any special traditions?
- Why do you like it?

# REVISION OF UNITS 17–20

**1. What are they doing? Look at the pictures and write sentences.**



1. Peter is playing tennis.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**2. Write questions for the pictures in 1. Then give short answers.**

1. Peter / read a book?  
*Is Peter reading a book? No, he isn't.*
2. Jane / shop for clothes?  
.....
3. Tom / play chess?  
.....
4. Mike and Liza / watch TV?  
.....
5. Sarah / do yoga?  
.....
6. Andrew and Laura / watch sport on TV?  
.....

**3. Write the opposite. Use the short form.**

1. The children are playing in the park.  
*The children aren't playing in the park.*
2. Mark is doing his homework.  
.....
3. I'm playing chess with my father.  
.....
4. You are going to the sports centre.  
.....
5. The dog is eating its food.  
.....
6. Kate is doing gymnastics.  
.....

**4. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Jenson</b>                                 | <b>Clara</b>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm watching TV.     | <input type="checkbox"/> What are you doing?                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hello?    | <input type="checkbox"/> Is it interesting?                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm watching a film. | <input type="checkbox"/> OK. Talk to you later.                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hi, Clara. I'm fine. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hello, Jenson. It's Clara. How are you? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it's an action. | <input type="checkbox"/> What are you watching?                             |

**Now work in pairs. Make similar conversations.**

**5. Fill in the conversation with the phrases in the box.**

- I'm looking for jeans.
- Here you are. You can try them on.
- We've got those jeans in blue and white as well.
- Size 10.
- How much are the jeans?
- Oh, they're too expensive. I'll leave them.

**Shop assistant:** Can I help you?  
**Customer:** 1. *I'm looking for jeans.* Can I see those black jeans, please?  
**Shop assistant:** What size do you need?  
**Customer:** 2. ....  
**Shop assistant:** 3. ....  
**Customer:** Have you got these in a different colour?  
**Shop assistant:** 4. ....  
 .....  
**Customer:** 5. ....  
**Shop assistant:** They are £45.99.  
**Customer:** 6. ....

**6. Circle the correct answer.**

1. We always ..... to the cinema on Sundays.  
a. are going      **(b.) go**
2. Kate and Andrew often go out in the afternoon but now they ..... at home.  
a. are staying      **b. stay**
3. Rita ..... aerobics every Monday and Friday.  
a. is doing      **b. does**
4. Liza usually watches TV in the evenings but she ..... at the moment.  
a. is studying      **b. studies**
5. Mary isn't at home at the moment. She ..... basketball with her friends.  
a. is playing      **b. plays**

**7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.**

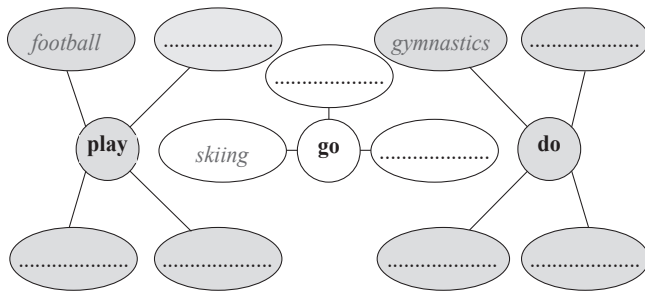
Wayne Rooney is a famous football player. He  
 1. *plays (play)* for Manchester United.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

He 2. .... (travel) a lot with his team.  
 Rooney is always very busy because he 3. ....  
 .... (play) football every day.  
 Today Rooney is in Liverpool for a football match with Arsenal. He is in his hotel room now. Rooney  
 4. .... (have) breakfast and he 5. ....  
 .... (read) a magazine. He  
 6. .... (wear) jeans and a T-shirt.

8. Fill in the word-nets with the correct sports.



9. Put the expressions in the correct column.

Christmas, 1978, half past three, the evenings,  
 Christmas Day, Tuesday, night, January 1<sup>st</sup>, summer,  
 March, noon, the afternoon, the weekend, Fridays

in	on	at
.....	.....	Christmas
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

10. Say the years below.

Model: 1575 – fifteen seventy-five

1692      1741      1838  
 1976      2000      2009

11. What do you usually do in your free time?

Write a short text. Use the phrases in 1, Unit 18, p. 29.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

1. Write the questions for these answers.

- ..... ?  
I'm writing a postcard to my sister.
- ..... ?  
We're not playing volleyball. We're studying.
- ..... ?  
She isn't going to the theatre. She's going to a party.
- ..... ?  
No, they aren't staying at a hotel. They're staying in my house.
- ..... ?  
Andrew isn't surfing the Internet. He's watching TV. 10

2. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition, in, at, or on.

- The shop opens ..... 10 o'clock.
- Adam plays tennis ..... the afternoons.
- Kate goes to the sports centre ..... weekends.
- Tom goes fishing ..... Sunday.
- Our English lesson starts ..... 9:30.
- We often go out with friends ..... the evenings.
- People give presents ..... Christmas Day.
- My grandfather usually goes to the Black Sea ..... autumn.
- We celebrate April Fool's Day ..... 1<sup>st</sup> April.
- My grandparents always have lunch ..... noon. 5

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- A. Jane is a waitress. She 1. .... (work) in a restaurant. She 2. .... (visit) her uncle Bob every Sunday. Now she 3. .... (not visit) uncle Bob. She 4. .... (surf) the Internet. She 5. .... (look) for a new job.
- B. Peter and Tom are brothers. They 1. .... (like) sports a lot. They 2. .... (watch) football every Friday evening. It's Friday evening but Peter and Tom 3. .... (not watch) TV. They 4. .... (have) diner with their girlfriends. They 5. .... (talk) about their plans. 10

4. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.

- What size do you need?
- Can I help you?
- It's £ 60.
- I need large.
- I want to buy a suit. Can I see that blue suit?
- We haven't got large sizes. Try on this brown suit.
- I'll take it.
- Yes, we have.
- How much is it?
- I don't like it. Have you got it in black? 5

# UNIT 21 LAST YEAR I VISITED ...

1. Look at the list of holiday places. Listen and repeat.

a hotel	a campsite
a B&B (bed and breakfast)	a self-catering cottage
a holiday house	a hostel
a winter resort	a summer resort

2. Listen to James, Nicole and Mary talking about their last holiday. Write down the names of the places they visited.

James: .....  
 Nicole: .....  
 Mary: .....

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

*The Past Simple Tense*  
 Positive: regular verbs

I	<b>visited</b>	London in 2011.
He	<b>lived</b>	in a studio last year.
They	<b>watched</b>	a film yesterday.

Използваме минало просто време (**The Past Simple Tense**) за действия и състояния, които са се случили в определен момент в миналото и вече са завършили. Често го използваме със следните изрази:

**yesterday, last night/month/year/winter, 3 months ago.**

*Kate phoned Mike 5 minutes ago.*

*Mark studied English last year.*

*The police stopped the car yesterday.*

3. Read the texts and underline all the verbs in the Past Simple.

**James:** Last summer my family and I visited Brighton. This is the most famous summer resort in the UK. We booked a self-catering cottage close to the beach and we stayed there for two weeks. We sunbathed in the mornings and we visited the famous Brighton landmarks in the afternoons.

**Nicole:** I love the mountains. Every year we go to the Alps but last winter we visited Bulgaria. We stayed at a hotel in Bansko – a famous Bulgarian winter resort. We tried traditional Bulgarian food and we liked it a lot.

**Mary:** My friends and I visited Spain last summer. We wanted to go to a campsite but we decided to stay at a hostel because it's cheap and convenient. We visited a lot of landmarks in Barcelona and Madrid.

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR**

*The Past Simple: regular verbs*

Глаголната форма на правилните глаголи (**regular verbs**) в минало просто време е една и съща за всички лица. Миналото просто време на правилните глаголи образуваме, като към основната форма на глагола добавим **-ed**.

live – lived	shop – shopped	cry – cried
like – liked	travel – travelled	try – tried
close – closed	plan – planned	study – studied
<b>but:</b> stay – stayed		play – played

4. Write the Past Simple form of the verbs in the box in the correct column.

watch, like, try, study, love, cry, travel, move, wash, stay, plan, cook, shop

-ed	-d	-ied	double consonant + -ed
<i>watched,</i>	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple.

- The police *stopped* (**stop**) the car an hour ago.
- He ..... (**watch**) TV all day.
- Andrew ..... (**study**) in London.
- I ..... (**travel**) to France last summer.
- We ..... (**visit**) Bulgaria last winter.
- My brother ..... (**phone**) Alex yesterday.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

*Places to stay on holiday*

- stay **at/in** a hotel/a self-catering cottage/a holiday house /a B&B/a campsite/a hostel
- stay **in** a summer/winter resort

6. Read the definitions below.

- A self-catering cottage is a house in the country where you can cook your meals.
- B&B is a place where you can stay and pay for bed and breakfast.
- A campsite is a place where you can stay in a tent or a camper for a short time.
- A hostel offers you cheap food and a place to stay.

**Now work in pairs and make dialogues. Tell your partner about a place you visited. Use the definitions above and the texts in 3.**

7. Listen and repeat.

**FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION**

*Regular Past Simple endings*

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
played	washed	started
stayed	watched	visited
tried	hoped	ended
loved	looked	added
breathed	laughed	wanted

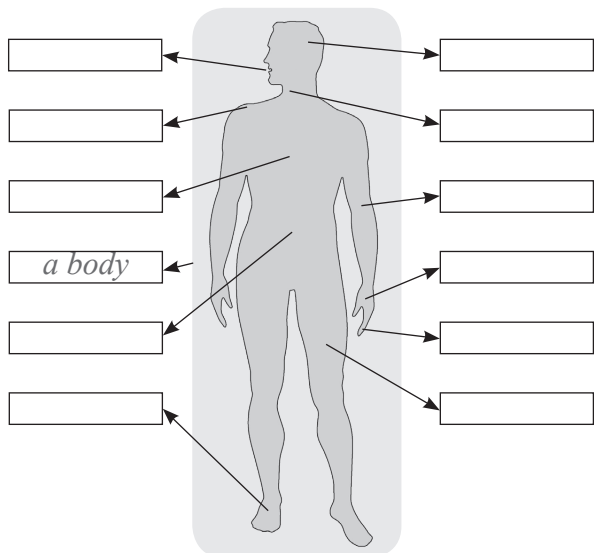
# UNIT 22

## I HAD A TERRIBLE HEADACHE.

1. Look at the list of body parts. Listen and repeat.

a body	a throat	an arm
a head	a finger	a hand
a chest	a mouth	a leg
a shoulder	a stomach	a foot

2. Write the names of different body parts in the correct box.



3. Listen to Mark talking to his boss and follow the conversation.

**Why wasn't Mark at work last week?**

**Boss:** Mark, I heard you were ill last week. What was wrong with you?

**Mark:** I had a terrible headache. I felt hot and I had a sore throat. My wife told me to see the doctor. The doctor said I had a cold. He gave me some medicine and told me to stay at home for the week.

**Boss:** Are you all right now?

**Mark:** Yes, I'm fine. Thanks.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### The Past Simple Tense

Positive: irregular verbs

Някои глаголи са неправилни (**irregular verbs**). Няма правило за образуване на минало просто време на неправилните глаголи. Тези форми се учат наизуст.

go – went	have – had	hear – heard
do – did	give – gave	tell – told
buy – bought	feel – felt	see – saw
say – said	take – took	eat – ate

I	went	to the cinema yesterday.
He	had	a cold last week.
We	bought	a new car two months ago.

Глаголът **to be** има две форми в минало просто време.

I/He/She/It	was	very happy.
You/We/They	were	ill last Tuesday.

Списък с форми на неправилни глаголи е даден на стр. 52.

4. Read the conversation in 3 again. Make a list of the verbs in the Past Simple. Write their base form.

heard – hear; .....

.....

.....

5. Match the verbs with their Past Simple form.

have •	• saw	give •	• did
make •	• came	buy •	• took
see •	• had	do •	• gave
come •	• made	take •	• bought

6. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple.

1. Yesterday Mark *saw* (**see**) the doctor.
2. Janie ..... (**be**) ill last week.
3. My child ..... (**have**) a stomachache.
4. Mike and Peter ..... (**be**) sick.
5. I ..... (**take**) an aspirin against my headache.
6. The doctor ..... (**give**) me some medicine.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### At the doctor's office

**Doctor:** What's wrong with you?/What's the matter?/  
What seems to be the problem?/Please, buy this  
medicine and take it once/twice/three times a day.  
Take an aspirin/cough medicine/paracetamol.

**Patient:** I feel sick/ill/very hot/tired. I'm sick/ill/not  
feeling well. My nose is running.  
I've got/I have a stomachache/a toothache/a headache/  
a cold/a cough/a temperature/a sore throat.

7. Listen to the conversation between a doctor and Laura. What's wrong with her?

8. Now read the conversation. What were the symptoms of her illness?

**Doctor:** Good morning. Please, have a seat. What seems to be the problem, Laura?

**Laura:** I have a terrible stomachache.

**Doctor:** Do you have any other symptoms?

**Laura:** Yes, I feel sick. It started in the morning. Yesterday evening I ate some pork. It wasn't very good. Oh, and I had a temperature last night.

**Doctor:** Please, buy this medicine and take it twice a day. If you have any problems, phone me immediately.

**Laura:** OK. Thank you, doctor.

Now work in pairs and make similar conversations. Use the Useful language box.

9. Write a short note to a friend. Say that you were ill last week. Describe the symptoms of your illness.

.....

.....

.....

.....

# UNIT 23 WHEN WERE YOU BORN?

## 1. Listen and follow the conversation.

**Police officer:** What's your name?  
**Citizen:** My name is Pablo Santana.  
**Police officer:** When were you born?  
**Citizen:** I was born on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1988.  
**Police officer:** Where were you born?  
**Citizen:** I was born in Santiago, Chile.  
**Police officer:** When did you arrive in the UK?  
**Citizen:** On 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2009.  
**Police officer:** Did you stay in London?  
**Citizen:** No, I didn't. I stayed in Manchester.  
**Police officer:** Where did you stay in Manchester?  
**Citizen:** I stayed at the Black Bird Hostel.  
**Police officer:** Thank you very much, Mr Santana.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### The Past Simple Tense Negative

I/He/She	<b>did not</b> ( <b>didn't</b> )	<b>go</b>	to the cinema.
You/We/They		<b>have</b>	a cold.
I/He/She	<b>was not</b> ( <b>wasn't</b> )	<b>buy</b>	a new car.
You/We/They			

#### Yes/No questions

<b>Did</b>	you	<b>watch TV?</b>	<b>Yes, I/he/she/we/they did.</b>
	he	<b>make a cake?</b>	
	she	<b>feel sick?</b>	<b>No, I/he/she/we/they didn't.</b>
they			

#### Short answers

#### Wh-questions

Where	<b>were</b>	you	last night?
When	<b>did</b>	he	<b>come?</b>

## 2. Now read the conversation and underline all questions in the Past Simple.

## 3. The statements below are all false. Correct them. Follow the model.

- People had computers in 1878.  
*People didn't have computers in 1878.*
- People used mobile phones in 1920.

.....  
 3. People listened to MP3 players in 1975.

.....  
 4. Our grandparents surfed the Internet in 1900.

.....  
 5. Children played computer games in 1944.

.....  
 6. People watched TV in 1798.

## 4. Write questions. Use the question words in brackets.

- I was born on 12<sup>th</sup> October. (**when**)  
*When were you born?*

2. They lived in London in 2010. (**where**)

.....  
 3. I went home at 8:30. (**when**)

.....  
 4. They bought a new car last month. (**what**)

.....  
 5. She felt sick yesterday. (**how**)

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Ordinal numbers

1 <sup>st</sup> – first	11 <sup>th</sup> – eleventh
2 <sup>nd</sup> – second	12 <sup>th</sup> – twelfth
3 <sup>rd</sup> – third	13 <sup>th</sup> – thirteenth
4 <sup>th</sup> – fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> – fourteenth
5 <sup>th</sup> – fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> – fifteenth
6 <sup>th</sup> – sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> – sixteenth
7 <sup>th</sup> – seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> – seventeenth
8 <sup>th</sup> – eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> – eighteenth
9 <sup>th</sup> – ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> – nineteenth
10 <sup>th</sup> – tenth	20 <sup>th</sup> – twentieth
21 <sup>st</sup> – twenty-first	32 <sup>nd</sup> – thirty-second

Използваме числителни редни имена (**Ordinal numbers**) в дати. Датите може да се изписват по следните начини: 3<sup>rd</sup> March, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 3 March, March 3, но се четат така: *the third of March, March the third.*

## 5. Say the dates below.

3<sup>rd</sup> April, 21<sup>st</sup> June, 14<sup>th</sup> August, September 25<sup>th</sup>,  
 February 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> March, July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> November

## 6. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her date of birth and the dates of birth of family members. Follow the model.

**Model: A:** When were you born? / When was your mother born?

**B:** I was born on 6<sup>th</sup> September. / My mother was born on 3<sup>rd</sup> July.

## 7. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### The letter C

/s/	/k/
centre	car
cinema	computer
city	music

## 8. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

celebrate, campsite, cake, pencil, local, cereal,  
 Greece, card, curly, cook, cold

/s/ .....

/k/ .....



# UNIT 24

## WHY DON'T WE GO TO THE TOWER?

1. Jane and Mike are in London for the weekend. They are making plans for their stay. Listen to their conversation. Where do they finally decide to go?



**Jane:** Mike, it's our first day in London. Have you got any plans?

**Mike:** Why don't we go to the British Museum?

**Jane:** I don't think it's a good idea. We haven't got much time.

**Mike:** Sure. Let's go to the London Eye then.

**Jane:** I don't really want to. It turns so slowly that I feel sick.

**Mike:** Why don't we go to the Tower?

**Jane:** Oh, I don't know. It's far from our hostel. And the buses are terribly crowded at this time of day. Why don't we visit Madam Tussauds instead?

**Mike:** Thanks, but I'm not really interested in wax figures.

**Jane:** What about a drink?

**Mike:** Great idea! Let's go to a pub. It's getting late.

2. Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What is Mark's first suggestion?
2. Why doesn't Jane accept his idea?
3. Why doesn't Jane want to go to the London Eye?
4. Where does Jane offer to go instead of the London Eye?
5. Where do they finally decide to go?

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Adverbs of manner

Наречията за начин (**Adverbs of manners**) показват как се извършва действието. Най-често се поставят след сказуемото или след определението (ако има такова).

Образуват се от прилагателното име, като добавим **-ly**:  
 beautiful – beautifully      quick – quickly  
 terrible – terribly              slow – slowly

Някои наречия, като **hard, fast, early, late**, имат същата форма като прилагателното.

**Запомнете!**

**Good** (*добър*) е прилагателно име, но **well** (*добре*) е наречие.

*My English is good.*

*I speak English well.*

3. Read the conversation in 1 again and underline the adverbs of manner.

4. Read the advertisement for Valentine's Day.

Now write down the adjectives in the advertisement and transform them into adverbs.

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Underline the correct word.

1. My sister sings beautifully/beautiful.
2. My dad is a very carefully/careful driver.
3. Alex is wearing a beautiful/beautifully dress.
4. Can you speak slow/slowly? I don't understand.
5. I have a terrible/terribly headache.
6. This bag is very heavy/heavily.
7. We watched TV at the usually/usual time yesterday.
8. I always get dressed quick/quickly in the morning.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Making suggestions

Why don't we go to the British Museum?

Why don't you go sightseeing?

What about a drink?

Let's go to Westminster Abby.

#### Accepting

That's a good idea.

Sounds good.

That's great.

OK. Let's go.

Great idea.

#### Rejecting

Well, I don't really want to.

I don't think it's a good idea.

Why don't we visit the London Eye instead?

Thanks but I've got other plans.

Oh, I don't know.

6. Work in pairs. Choose from the list of famous London landmarks. Make similar dialogues as in 1.

Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace, Globe Theatre, Windsor Castle, Tate Modern, Trafalgar Square, Millennium Bridge

# REVISION OF UNITS 21–24

**1** Read some facts about the famous British actor Rowan Atkinson. Are sentences from 1 to 6 true (T) or false (F)?

6<sup>th</sup> January, 1955: born  
 1960–1972: school  
 1975: Oxford University  
 1997: *Mr Bean*  
 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1990: married Sinetra Sastry  
 March 2007: *Mr Bean's Holiday*

1. Rowan Atkinson was born on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1955. *T*
2. He started school in 1960. ....
3. He finished school in 1970. ....
4. He studied at Oxford University in 1975. ....
5. He played *Mr Bean* in 1999. ....
6. He married Sinetra Sastry on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1999. ....

**2** Look at Jane's notes. She marked the things she did yesterday with ✓ and the ones she didn't do with ✗. Ask questions and answer them. Follow the model.

- visit my parents ✗
- do my English
- homework ✓
- see the doctor ✗
- play tennis ✗
- visit an art gallery ✓
- buy a new dress ✓

1. *Did she visit her parents? No, she didn't.*
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**3** Now use Jane's notes to write two negative and three positive statements.

1. *Jane didn't visit her parents.*
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**4** Fill in the dialogues with *was/wasn't* or *were/weren't*.

1. A: Where *were* you last night?  
 B: I ..... at the theatre.
2. A: ..... your mother born in Bulgaria?  
 B: No, she .....
3. A: When ..... you born?  
 B: On 6<sup>th</sup> July.

4. A: ..... your friends at a restaurant last night?  
 B: No, they ..... They were at a disco.
5. A: I ..... at home at the weekend. What about you? ..... you at home, too?  
 B: Yes, I .....

**5** Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple.

Last week Mark 1. *was (be)* ill. He 2. .... (*see*) the doctor. The doctor 3. .... (*give*) him some medicine. Mark 4. .... (*stay*) at home for a week. He 5. .... (*watch*) TV, 6. .... (*read*) some magazines and 7. .... (*drink*) a lot of tea.

**6** Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.

- I'm very hot and I've got a terrible headache.
- Yes, I am.
- What seems to be the matter?
- Are you tired?
- Yes, it is.
- Is your nose running?
- Stay at home for three days. Then you can go to work.
- You've got a cold. Buy some aspirin and take it twice a day.
- Thanks, doctor. Can I go to work?

Now work in pairs. Make similar conversations.

**7** Read the information about the last holidays of Mark and Betty. Write Wh-questions about their holidays.

Mark	Betty
✓ visited London	✓ went to the Black Sea
✓ stayed at a B&B	✓ stayed at a campsite
✓ saw famous landmarks	✓ sunbathed and played beach volleyball
✓ went to the British Museum	

1. *Where was Mark on his holiday?*
2. *Where did Betty go on a holiday?*
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

Now use the information and the questions to make dialogues. Work in pairs. Start like this:

**Mark:** How was your holiday, Betty?  
**Betty:** Oh, it was wonderful.

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**8. Write the dates below in words.**

- January 17<sup>th</sup> *the seventeenth of January*  
 29<sup>th</sup> February .....  
 May 3<sup>rd</sup> .....  
 12<sup>th</sup> August .....  
 October 18<sup>th</sup> .....  
 31<sup>st</sup> December .....

**9. Read some facts about the British Royal Family. Write sentences in the Past Simple and read them out.**

- Queen Elisabeth / born / 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1926  
*Queen Elisabeth was born on 21 April, 1926.*
- Elisabeth / become Queen of the UK / 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 1953  
 .....
- Prince Charles / born / 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1948  
 .....
- Prince William / marry Kate Middleton / 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2011  
 .....
- Prince William / appear in public for the first time / 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1991  
 .....

**10. Fill in the sentences with the correct adverb. Use the adjectives in brackets.**

- You are late. You need to walk *quickly* (**quick**).
- The film ends ..... (**late**).
- The London Eye turns so ..... (**slow**) that Jane feels sick.
- The Princess was ..... (**wonderful**) dressed.
- He speaks really ..... (**fast**).
- I'm ..... (**terrible**) sorry.

**11. Below is a list of leisure activities. In pairs, make dialogues. Suggest where to go. Accept and reject suggestions. Follow the models.**

go out for a walk, go to the cinema, watch a film on TV, go out with friends, stay at home and relax

- Model:** 1. **A:** Why don't we go out for a walk? The park is so beautiful in spring.  
**B:** Oh, I don't really want to. I feel tired. Let's stay at home and relax.  
 2. **A:** Let's go to the cinema this evening.  
**B:** Great. I like good films.

**12. Write four important dates in your life. Write sentences to say what happened on these dates.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**1. Rewrite the sentences in the Past Simple.**

- I visit my parents.  
 .....
- They go to the cinema.  
 .....
- What is wrong with you?  
 .....
- Sorry, I'm late.  
 .....
- When do you watch TV?  
 .....

5

**2. Put the words in order to make questions.**

- when / you / born / were ?  
 .....
- what time / get up / you / did ?  
 .....
- this pullover / did / when / buy / you ?  
 .....
- did / your family / live / where / in 2010 ?  
 .....
- what / they / did / do / last Sunday ?  
 .....

10

**3. Match the questions with the answers.**

- What did Jane buy? .....
- What landmarks did Mike visit? .....
- What did the doctor give Laura? .....
- Where did Sally go for the weekend? .....
- Where were you born? .....  
 a. He gave her some medicine.  
 b. She went to the Black Sea.  
 c. I was born in Sofia.  
 d. She bought some clothes.  
 e. He visited the Tower.

5

**4. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.**

- Why don't we go to the Tower instead?
- It's our last day in London. Why don't we go to the British Museum?
- I don't think it's a good idea.
- Sounds good.
- What are your plans then?
- Because we haven't got enough time.
- Why not?
- Let's go to Hyde Park. It's near.
- Let's go then!
- Well, I don't really want to. The Tower is a famous landmark but I don't like it.

10

# UNIT 25 BUYING A CAR

## 1. George wants to buy a car. Listen to the conversation. Does he buy the faster or the safer car?

**Shop assistant:** How can I help you, sir?

**George:** I'm looking for a car.

**Shop assistant:** Are you looking for a new or a used car?

**George:** I prefer to buy a used car. It's cheaper.

**Shop assistant:** Take a look at this four-door red sedan. It's a very economical car and it runs very well.

**George:** Well, I want something faster.

**Shop assistant:** Faster cars are more expensive. Most of them are sports cars.

**George:** What about that dark blue estate car?

**Shop assistant:** It's perfect if you've got a family. It's more spacious, it's fast enough and it's safer than the red sedan.

**George:** And how much are the two cars?

**Shop assistant:** The sedan is £4,899 and the estate car is £7,499. The sedan is cheaper but smaller. The estate car is faster and safer.

**George:** I prefer the estate car. Can I take it for a test drive?

**Shop assistant:** Of course. Let me get the keys.

## 2. Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What car does George want to buy?
2. What are the features of the red sedan?
3. Why does the shop assistant recommend the estate car?

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Comparison of adjectives

Сравнителната степен (**The comparative**) на кратките прилагателни имена образуваме, като добавим наставката **-er**:

small – smaller	long – longer
tall – taller	high – higher
fast – faster	cheap – cheaper

Когато прилагателното име завършва на **-y**, добавяме наставката **-ier**:

busy – busier	easy – easier
happy – happier	noisy – noisier
heavy – heavier	lucky – luckier

Когато прилагателното име завършва на една съгласна, пред която има ударена кратка гласна, съгласната се удвоява:

big – bigger	hot – hotter
--------------	--------------

Сравнителната степен на многосричните прилагателни имена образуваме, като добавим **more**:

more expensive	more difficult
more beautiful	more attractive

Някои прилагателни имат неправилна форма на сравнителна степен:

good – better	little – less
bad – worse	much/many – more

Когато сравняваме две лица или два предмета, поставяме **than** след сравнителната форма на прилагателното име:

*Maggie is more beautiful **than** Laura.*

*The car is faster **than** the bus.*

## 3. Read the conversation again. Write down the adjectives in the comparative.

*cheaper*, .....

.....

## 4. Fill in each gap with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. The estate car is *more spacious* (**spacious**) than the sedan.
2. The sedan is ..... (**cheap**) than the estate car.
3. Women prefer ..... (**small**) cars.
4. Men prefer ..... (**fast**) and .....  
..... (**expensive**) cars.
5. George wants to buy a ..... (**big**) car.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Means of transport

**travel/go** by car/train/plane/bus/ship/bicycle/coach  
drive, fly, ride

How do I get to the seaside?/How do you want to travel?

## 5. Read the conversation between a tourist and a travel agent.

**A:** How do I get to the seaside?

**B:** By car, by train, by coach or by plane. How do you want to travel?

**A:** I prefer to travel by plane. How much is the ticket?

**In pairs, make similar conversations. Ask and answer how to get to a town or a place in Bulgaria.**

## 6. Listen and repeat.

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### The letter G

/g/	/dʒ/
dog	gym
go	large
get	Germany

## 7. Read the words below and put them next to the correct symbol. Listen and check your answers.

girl, gymnastics, village, grammar, bag, George, Greece, angel, again, yoga, agent, good, triangle

/g/ .....

/dʒ/ .....



# UNIT 26

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD

1. Listen to the descriptions of three famous geographical landmarks. Then read the information below and match the landmarks with the pictures. What are they famous for?



A.



B.

C.

- 1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Its peak is at 8,848 metres above sea level. It is located in the Himalayas. It attracts a lot of tourists and climbers.
- 2. Copacabana is one of the most famous beaches in the world. It is in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A lot of people think that this is the most beautiful beach in the world.
- 3. The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6,671 kilometres long. The river got its name from the Greek word *neilos*, which means 'valley'.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Comparison of adjectives

Превъзходната степен (The superlative) на кратките прилагателни имена образуваме, като добавим наставката **-est**:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| small – the <b>smallest</b> | long – the <b>longest</b>   |
| tall – the <b>tallest</b>   | high – the <b>highest</b>   |
| fast – the <b>fastest</b>   | cheap – the <b>cheapest</b> |

Когато прилагателното име завършва на **-y**, добавяме наставката **-iest**:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| busy – the <b>busiest</b>   | easy – the <b>easiest</b>   |
| happy – the <b>happiest</b> | noisy – the <b>noisiest</b> |
| heavy – the <b>heaviest</b> | lucky – the <b>luckiest</b> |

Когато прилагателното име завършва на една съгласна, пред която има ударена кратка гласна, съгласната се удвоява:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| big – the <b>biggest</b> | hot – the <b>hottest</b> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Превъзходната степен на многосричните прилагателни имена образуваме, като добавим **most**:

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>the most</b> expensive | <b>the most</b> difficult  |
| <b>the most</b> beautiful | <b>the most</b> attractive |

Някои прилагателни имат неправилна форма на превъзходна степен:

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| good – the <b>best</b> | little – the <b>least</b>   |
| bad – the <b>worst</b> | much/many – the <b>most</b> |

2. Answer the questions.

- Which is the highest mountain in Bulgaria?
- Which is the longest river in Bulgaria?
- Which is the most beautiful beach in Bulgaria?

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

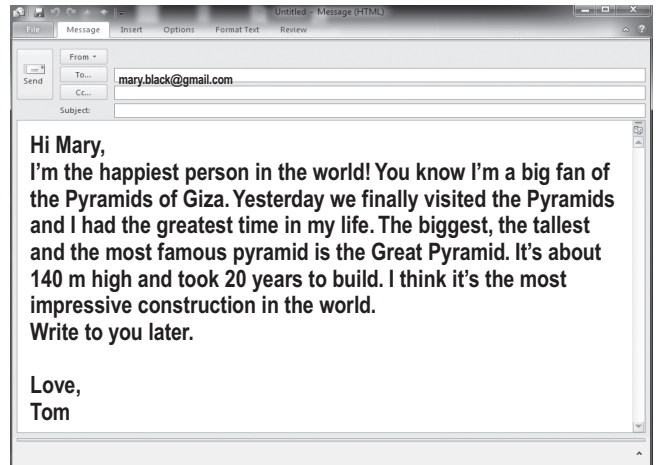
#### Geographical features

- |            |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|
| a mountain | a sea    | a field  |
| a cliff    | a lake   | a beach  |
| a forest   | a river  | a valley |
| a peak     | an ocean | a desert |

3. Fill in each gap with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- The Sahara is *the biggest* (**big**) hot desert in the world.
- The Pacific Ocean is ..... (**large**) ocean in the world.
- Lake Baikal in Russia is ..... (**deep**) lake in the world.
- The Amazon is ..... (**wide**) river in the world..
- Cox's bazaar is ..... (**long**) beach in the world.

4. Read the email Tom sent to his girlfriend.



5. Work in pairs. Choose a famous geographical landmark and tell your partner about it. The questions below may help you.

- Where is it located?
- What is it famous for?
- Why is it beautiful/interesting/impressive?

6. Write an email to a friend to describe the landmark in 5.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# UNIT 27 CAN YOU SPEAK CHINESE?

**1 Listen to the conversation. Can John speak Chinese? Why can't he read the instructions?**

**Mike:** Can you speak Chinese, John?

**John:** Yes, I can.

**Mike:** Oh, that's great news. We've got a new copy machine and the instructions are in Chinese only. I can't understand how it works. Can you translate them?

**John:** Yes, I can but I can't do it now.

**Mike:** Why not?

**John:** I can't read without glasses. And my glasses are at home. But I can translate the instructions this evening and give you the translation tomorrow morning.

**Mike:** Can you come earlier?

**John:** No problem.

**Mike:** Thanks a lot.

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

#### Can Positive and negative

I/He/She	<b>can</b>	play the guitar.
You/We/They	<b>cannot (can't)</b>	

Yes/No Questions		Short answers	
Can	I you he she we they	play the guitar?	<b>Yes, I/he/she/we/they can. No, I/he/she/we/they can't.</b>

#### Wh-questions

What	<b>can</b>	they	<b>do?</b>
------	------------	------	------------

Глаголът **can** означава „мога“ и изразява физическа и умствена възможност да направим нещо. Има една и съща форма за всички лица.

**2 Read the chart below. Put ✓ by the things you can do and ✗ by those you can't do. Then write three sentences about the things you can do and three sentences about the things you can't do.**

SPORTS	ART	PRACTICAL
swim	draw	cook
ski	sing	drive
windsurf	play the guitar	change a plug
play chess	play the piano	use a computer

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Levels of ability

can't	not at all	a little	not very well	quite well	very well	can
-------	------------	----------	---------------	------------	-----------	-----

**3 In pairs, talk about your skills. Use the chart in 2 and the phrases in the Useful language box. Follow the model.**

**Model: A:** Can you windsurf?

**B:** No, not at all. What about you?

**A:** Yes, but not very well. Can you dance?

**B:** Yes, I can.

**Now tell the class about the things your partner can do.**

**Model:** Peter can swim very well but he can't cook at all.

**4 Write dialogues. Follow the model.**

**1.** you + speak Spanish? no; speak German.

*Can you speak Spanish?*

*No, I can't but I can speak German.*

**2.** Liza + play the piano? yes; very well.

.....

**3.** Martin and John + cook? no; but, change a plug.

.....

**4.** your daughter + sing? yes; quite well.

.....

**5 Listen and repeat.**

### FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

#### can and can't

**/kæn/**

Yes, I can.

**/kɑ:nt/**

I can't play the piano.

You can't speak French.

He can't drive a coach.

We can't buy a new car.

**/kən/**

Can you sing?

Can she play the piano?

Can they swim?

I can dance.

They can speak English.

She can cook very well.

The dog can run quickly.

# UNIT 28

## IT WILL BE SUNNY AND WINDY TOMORROW.

1. Look at the list of adjectives and phrases we use to describe the weather. Listen and repeat.

cool	warm	sunny	rainy	It's raining.
cold	hot	foggy	snowy	It's snowing.
chilly	dry	cloudy	windy	
frosty	wet	clear		

2. Fill in the table below with the adjectives in 1 that best describe the weather in Bulgaria in winter and in summer.

IN SUMMER	IN WINTER
warm, .....	cold, .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

3. Listen to the weather forecast below and follow it. What is the weather like in the South of the UK? What is the weather like in the North of the UK?

**Weather forecaster:** Good afternoon and welcome to the weather forecast.

Let's take a look at the weather outside now. What's it like? Well, it's cloudy and it's raining in the Southern part of the UK while it's cold and clear in the Northern part. The sun's shining, but it's quite cold up here in the North! The temperature is 7° degrees Celsius in the South and only 0° in the North.

Let's see what the weather will be like tomorrow?

Well, it will be rainy in the morning in the Eastern part of the country and windy in the West. In the afternoon, the South will see cloudy weather with some rain later in the day. The Northern part of the country will also see rain turning to snow during the night.

That's the weather forecast for tomorrow. Have a good day!

### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

*Will – for future predictions  
Positive and negative*

I/He/She You/We/They	<b>will ('ll) will not (won't)</b>	<b>be</b>	21 next June.
<b>Yes/No Questions</b>		<b>Short answers</b>	
<b>Will</b>	I/you he/she we/they	<b>be</b>	21 next June? <b>Yes, I/he/she/we/ they will. No, I/he/she/we/they won't.</b>
<b>Wh-questions</b>			
<b>What</b>	<b>will</b>	the weather	<b>be</b> like?

Използваме **will**, когато,

• говорим за факти в бъдещето:

*My boyfriend will be in Spain next week.*

• предвиждаме или предсказваме събития в бъдещето:

*It will be sunny and warm tomorrow.*

**Will** има една и съща форма за всички лица.

4. Read again the weather forecast in 3 and answer the questions.

1. What will the weather be like in the South?
2. What will the weather be like in the North?

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Directions

South – Southern	East – Eastern
North – Northern	West – Western

5. Fill in each gap with *will* or *won't*.

1. It *will* be a beautiful sunny day tomorrow.
2. It ..... be warm tomorrow. It's so cold today.
3. Do you think it ..... snow a lot next winter?
4. We ..... buy a new car next year. We haven't got enough money.
5. My girlfriend ..... be at the party this evening. She's abroad.
6. I hope my parents ..... like our new house.

6. Make predictions as in the models.

1. Manchester United / beat / Arsenal / tonight.  
*Manchester United will beat Arsenal tonight.*

2. It / not be / cloudy tomorrow.  
*It won't be cloudy tomorrow.*

3. In 2020, / people / be happier.

4. If we don't go immediately, / we / miss the plane.

5. The world / be warmer / in 2050.

6. We / not be late / for the concert.

7. Anna / not visit / her grandparents / next week.

7. Work in pairs. Make predictions about the weather next spring/ next autumn. Follow the model.

**Model: A:** What will the weather be like next spring?

**B:** Next spring it'll be hot and dry.

8. Write a short text about your country's weather today and tomorrow.

*Today it is* .....

*Tomorrow it will be* .....

# REVISION OF UNITS 25–28

**1 Write the comparative adjectives in the correct columns.**

happy, wet, dry, cool, cold, attractive, big, fat, hot, beautiful, fast, slim, near, famous, pretty, expensive

-er	double consonant + -er	-ier	more
cooler;	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

**2 Fill in the advertisements with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

**Is your car old and slow?**

Do you need a 1. *faster* (**fast**) car?  
 Do you need a 2. .... (**safe**) car? Do you need a 3. .... (**big**) and a 4. .... (**cheap**) car?  
 Come and visit us at 25 East Road. We guarantee you a 5. .... (**good**) car!

**Do you want to speak fluent English?**

Our language school offers a new 6. .... (**easy**) method to learn English. Our new building is 7. .... (**close**) to the centre. Join our English language courses!  
 A 8. .... (**good**) way to learn English for 9. .... (**little**) money!

**Do you want to be strong and healthy?**

Do you want to be 10. .... (**attractive**)? Do you want to look 11. .... (**young**)? Our aerobics classes will make you 12. .... (**slim**). Our yoga classes will make you 13. .... (**healthy**) and 14. .... (**happy**).  
 Come and join us!

**3 Fill in each gap with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.**

1. The *hottest* (**hot**) place on earth is the Danakil Desert in Ethiopia.

- The ..... (**dry**) place on earth is the Atacama Desert in Chile.
- The world's ..... (**tall**) building is in Dubai. It's 829.84 m tall.
- Manuel Uribe is the world's ..... (**heavy**) man.
- The ..... (**expensive**) pizza in the world costs £100.
- The world's ..... (**long**) car is 30.5 metres long.

**4 Fill in each gap with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.**

- (**good**) Lisa is *better* than Laura at gymnastics, but Laura is *the best* basketball player in our class.
- (**easy**) Spanish is ..... than French. But English is ..... language.
- (**big**) Australia is ..... than England. But the USA is ..... English-speaking country.
- (**bad**) The weather in the South is ..... than in the North. But the weather in the West is .....
- (**beautiful**) Betty is ..... than Lena. But Anne is the ..... girl I know.

**5 Write questions. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.**

- Which / high / mountain / in the world?  
*Which is the highest mountain in the world?*
- Which / economical / car / in the world?  
.....
- Which / dry / month / in Bulgaria?  
.....
- Which / interesting / landmark / in Bulgaria?  
.....
- Which / expensive / place / in the world?  
.....
- Which / cold / place / in the world?  
.....

**6 Work in pairs. Use the comparative and make dialogues. Use the phrases in the box and follow the model.**

**Model:** A: Which is the most expensive car in the world today?  
 B: It's the Bugatti Veyron Super Sports.

- impressive valley in the USA / the Grand Canyon
- busy day of the year / Christmas Day
- lucky day of the year / your birthday
- famous landmark of London / Big Ben
- deep ocean in the world / the Pacific Ocean



## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**7. Match the questions with the answers.**

1. Can you speak Chinese?
2. Can you swim fast?
3. Can you translate the instructions from Chinese?
4. Can you play a musical instrument?
5. I can't speak French. Can you?

- a. No, but I can run fast.
- b. Yes, I can play the piano.
- c. No, I can't. But my cousin can.
- d. No, I can't. I can translate them from Japanese.
- e. Yes, I can but not very well.

1. c    2. ....    3. ....    4. ....    5. ....

**8. Fill in the conversations with *can* and *can't*.**

1. **A:** *Can* you change a plug?  
**B:** No, I ..... . But my husband .....
2. **A:** Betty ..... cook very well. What about her sister?  
**B:** Oh, she's a chef in a restaurant. She ..... cook very well, too.
3. **A:** ..... you play tennis?  
**B:** Yes. I ..... but not very well. .... you?  
**A:** No, I ..... . But my brother ..... play tennis very well.

**9. Put the words in the correct order to make predictions.**

1. buy / the Internet / people / on / everything .  
*People will buy everything on the Internet.*
2. be / famous / actress / will / a / Jane .  
.....
3. children / live / our / on / will / Mars .  
.....
4. build / in / their / will / people / houses / ocean / the .  
.....
5. world / better / will / the / place / be / a .  
.....

**10. Fill in the weather forecast with the words in the box.**

rainy, snowy, sunny, cold, foggy, cool but clear

It'll be 1. *rainy* in the South. You need to take your umbrellas with you. In the North, it'll be 2. ....  
– only 0° degree. In the West, it'll be 3. ....  
There will be problems at airports. In the East, it'll be 4. ....  
. So, don't drive your cars tomorrow.  
Next week, there will be more sun and higher temperatures. It'll be 5. .... on Monday. And we'll see a 6. .... weather on Tuesday and Wednesday.

**1. Fill in each gap with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.**

1. (**wide**) The Amazon is ..... than the Danube. The Amazon is ..... river in the world.
2. (**dry**) The climate in Africa is ..... than the climate in Europe. The Atacama Desert is ..... place in the world.
3. (**good**) John's pizza is ..... than Mike's. But Tom's pizza is ..... in the world.
4. (**young**) My brother is ..... than me. But my sister is ..... in the family.
5. (**beautiful**) Jane is ..... than Sonia. But my girlfriend is ..... girl in the world. 5

**2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. London / best / café / the / is / Hard Rock café / in .  
.....
2. part / the Old Town / beautiful / of / Plovdiv / most / is / the .  
.....
3. Sofia / expensive / than / more / is / London .  
.....
4. worst / is / this / the / restaurant / town / in .  
.....
5. than / English / difficult / is / Bulgarian / more .  
.....

10

**3. Read the text below. Fill in each gap with *will* or *won't*.**

On New Year's Eve, people hope that their life  
1. .... be better next year. They hope that there  
2. .... be any health or financial problems, and  
that they 3. .... have problems at work. People  
hope that they 4. .... buy a new car, a new house  
or 5. .... find a new girlfriend or boyfriend.  
People often think 'Next year 6. .... be the  
happiest year in my life. I 7. .... win the  
lottery. I 8. .... have a lot of money. I  
9. .... work anymore. I 10. .... travel and have  
fun.' Well, it happens sometimes! 10

**4. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.**

- And what about you, Josh? Can you speak Spanish?
- I can sing and I can draw very well. I can speak English and Spanish, too.
- So, what can you do, Laura?
- Wow, you can do lots of things.
- No, I can't but I can speak French quite well. 5

# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**1. Fill in each gap with a/an, the, some, or any.**

1. I'm 1. .... doctor and my wife is 2. .... actress. We live in 3. .... big house. We haven't got 4. .... children. But we've got 5. .... dog. 6. .... dog's name is Mr Jinx.
2. Let's see what Kate needs for her birthday party. She needs 7. .... bread, 8. .... carton of juice and 9. .... ham. She doesn't need 10. .... meat or yoghurt because she'll prepare only sandwiches. □ 10

**2. Underline the correct form.**

1. There is/There are some oranges in the fridge.
2. There is/There are a box of chocolates on the table.
3. Mike have got/has got blue eyes and brown hair.
4. My parents have got/has got two children – my sister and I.
5. There are/there is three bedrooms in our house.
6. Tom have got/has got a headache. □ 6

**3. Put the words in the correct group.**

an armchair, a bath, a sofa, a fridge, a cooker, a wardrobe, a shower, a cupboard, a bed, a bookcase, a dressing table, a wash basin

- kitchen:** .....
- living room:** .....
- bedroom:** .....
- bathroom:** ..... □ 6

**4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.**

- A.** Every morning Mary 1. .... (walk) to work. But it 2. .... (rain) now and she 3. .... (wait) for the bus. Mary 4. .... (be) often late for work.
- B.** Tom 5. .... (be) always very elegant. Now he 6. .... (wear) dark blue jeans and a light blue T-shirt. Tom 7. .... (not like) T-shirts very much but it 8. .... (be) very hot today. □ 4

**5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple.**

- Yesterday 1. .... (be) a terrible day. My mother 2. .... (phone) me and 3. .... (tell) me that she 4. .... (have) a terrible headache. My husband 5. .... (not take) the children to school because they 6. .... (be) ill. And I 7. .... (not go) to work because I 8. .... (feel) sick. □ 4

**6. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1. do / what / do / you ?  
.....
2. born / you / were / where ?  
.....
3. any / is / cheese / in / there / fridge / the ?  
.....
4. English / can / well / Bob / speak ?  
.....
5. like / will / weather / be / the / tomorrow / what ?  
..... □ 10

**7. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of time.**

1. George often goes out with friends ..... Sunday.
2. My son Mark was born ..... 2001.
3. We give each other presents ..... Christmas.
4. I get up ..... 9:30 at weekends.
5. Children in Bulgaria start school ..... September. □ 5

**8. Fill in the conversations with the phrases in the box.**

- Are you ready to order?
- Can I help you?
- It's really cheap – only £30.
- Would you like something to drink?
- Try on this white jacket.

1. **A:** 1. ....  
**B:** I'd like to try some traditional British dishes.  
**A:** I can recommend fish and chips. It's delicious.  
**B:** Sounds good.  
**A:** 2. ....  
**B:** A glass of beer, please.
2. **A:** 3. ....  
**B:** I'm looking for a jacket.  
**A:** 4. ....  
**B:** How much is it?  
**A:** 5. .... □ 5

**9. Write a short text about yourself. Include the following information: name and surname, age, marital status, where you are from and when you were born, what your job is, what things you like and you don't like.**

.....

.....

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..... □ 10

# WORDLIST

## UNIT 1

**American**, *adj* американец, -ка  
**be**, *v* съм  
**Bulgarian**, *adj* българин, -ка  
**car**, *n* кола  
**English**, *adj* англичанин, -ка  
**French**, *adj* французин, -ка  
**friend**, *n* приятел  
**from**, *prep* от  
**German**, *adj* германец, -ка  
**goodbye** довиждане  
**he**, *pron* той  
**I**, *pron* аз  
**it**, *pron* то  
**Italian**, *adj* италианец, -ка  
**my**, *adj* мой  
**name**, *n* име  
**nurse**, *n* медицинска сестра  
**old**, *adj* стар  
**Russian**, *adj* руснак, руския  
**see**, *v* виждам  
**she**, *pron* тя  
**sister**, *n* сестра  
**Spanish**, *adj* испанец, -ка  
**student**, *n* ученик, студент  
**taxi driver**, *n* шофьор на такси  
**teacher**, *n* учител  
**thank**, *v* благодаря  
**they**, *pron* те  
**we**, *pron* ние  
**year**, *n* година  
**you**, *pron* ти, Вие

## UNIT 2

**bag**, *n* чанта  
**board**, *n* дъска  
**chair**, *n* стол  
**computer**, *n* компютър  
**desk**, *n* бюро, чин  
**dictionary**, *n* речник  
**in**, *prep* в  
**laptop**, *n* лаптоп  
**liberty**, *n* свобода  
**married**, *adj* женен, омъжена  
**notebook**, *n* тетрадка  
**notepad**, *n* тефтерче  
**on**, *prep* на, върху  
**pen**, *n* химикалка  
**pencil**, *n* молив  
**projector**, *n* проектор  
**ruler**, *n* линейка  
**statue**, *n* статуя  
**textbook**, *n* учебник  
**this**, *pron* това  
**tower**, *n* кула  
**triangle**, *n* триъгълник  
**under**, *prep* под  
**wrong**, *adj* грешен

## UNIT 3

**actor**, *n* актьор  
**actress**, *n* актриса  
**attractive**, *adj* привлекателен  
**beautiful**, *adj* красив  
**big**, *adj* голям  
**black**, *adj* черен  
**blond**, *adj* рус  
**blue**, *adj* син  
**brown**, *adj* кафяв  
**children**, *n* деца  
**class**, *n* клас, час  
**curly**, *adj* къдрав  
**dark**, *adj* тъмен  
**daughter**, *n* дъщеря  
**eye**, *n* око  
**famous**, *adj* известен  
**fan**, *n* привърженик, фен  
**fat**, *adj* дебел  
**favourite**, *adj* любим  
**football**, *n* футбол  
**good-looking**, *adj* добре изглеждащ  
**grey**, *adj* сив  
**green**, *adj* зелен  
**hair**, *n* коса  
**handsome**, *adj* красив (само за мъж)  
**have got**, *v* имам, притежавам  
**house**, *n* къща  
**light**, *adj* светъл  
**like**, *v* харесвам  
**long**, *adj* дълъг  
**player**, *n* играч  
**plump**, *adj* закръглен  
**pretty**, *adj* хубав  
**red**, *adj* червен  
**short**, *adj* къс, нисък  
**skinny**, *adj* кльощав  
**slim**, *adj* слаб, фин  
**stereo**, *n* стерео уредба  
**tall**, *adj* висок  
**very**, *adv* много

## UNIT 4

**boy**, *n* момче  
**boyfriend**, *n* приятел  
**call**, *v* обаждам се (по телефон)  
**can**, *v* мога  
**cat**, *n* котка  
**cooking lesson**, *n* урок по готварство  
**course**, *n* курс  
**date**, *n* човек, с когото се срещаш  
**divorced**, *adj* разведен  
**drink**, *n* питие  
**every**, *adj* всеки  
**Friday**, *n* петък  
**girl**, *n* момиче  
**help**, *v* помагам  
**how**, *adv* как

**marital status**, *n* семейно положение

**Monday**, *n* понеделник

**offer**, *v* предлагам

**partner**, *n* партньор

**perfect**, *adj* перфектен, съвършен

**phone**, *v* обаждам се по телефона

**Saturday**, *n* събота

**sense of humour**, *n* чувство за хумор

**single**, *adj* сам, неженен, неомъжена

**special**, *adj* специален

**Sunday**, *n* неделя

**talk**, *v* говоря, разговарям

**teach**, *v* уча, преподавам

**Thursday**, *n* четвъртък

**Tuesday**, *n* вторник

**Wednesday**, *n* сряда

**week**, *n* седмица

**weekday**, *n* работен ден

**weekend**, *n* двата почивни дни на седмицата

**widowed**, *adj* овдовял

## UNIT 5

**business card**, *n* визитна картичка

**camera**, *n* фотоапарат

**chewing gum**, *n* дъвка

**country**, *n* страна

**driving licence**, *n* шофьорска книжка

**glasses**, *n* очила

**hand cream**, *n* крем за ръце

**handbag**, *n* ръчна чанта

**heavy**, *adj* тежък

**her**, *adj* нейна

**his**, *adj* негов

**ID card**, *n* лична карта

**its**, *adj* негово

**key**, *n* ключ

**lipstick**, *n* червило

**mirror**, *n* огледало

**mobile phone**, *n* мобилен телефон

**motorbike**, *n* мотоциклет

**nail file**, *n* пиличка за нокти

**our**, *adj* наш

**passport**, *n* паспорт

**plaster**, *n* лейкопласт

**purse**, *n* портмоне

**stuff**, *n* боклуци, дреболии

**table**, *n* маса

**their**, *adj* техен

**think**, *v* мисля

**together**, *adv* заедно

**TV**, *n* телевизор

**umbrella**, *n* чадър

**wallet**, *n* портфейл

## WORDLIST

**work**, *n* работа  
**your**, *adj* твой, Ваш

## UNIT 6

**aunt**, *n* леля  
**brother**, *n* брат  
**cousin**, *n* братовчед, братовчедка  
**family tree**, *n* родословно дърво  
**family**, *n* семейство  
**father**, *n* баща  
**grandchildren**, *n* внуци  
**granddaughter**, *n* внучка  
**grandfather**, *n* дядо  
**grandmother**, *n* баба  
**grandparents**, *n* баба и дядо  
**grandson**, *n* внук  
**husband**, *n* съпруг  
**mother**, *n* майка  
**parent**, *n* родител  
**son**, *n* син  
**son-in law**, *n* зет  
**tree**, *n* дърво  
**uncle**, *n* чичо, вуйчо, свако  
**vase**, *n* ваза  
**wife**, *n* съпруга

## UNIT 7

**armchair**, *n* фотьойл  
**bookcase**, *n* етажерка за книги  
**box**, *n* кутия  
**bus**, *n* автобус  
**carpet**, *n* килим  
**child**, *n* дете  
**church**, *n* църква  
**colleague**, *n* колега  
**curtain**, *n* перде, завеса  
**cushion**, *n* възглавничка за диван  
**dish**, *n* ястие  
**kiss**, *n* целувка  
**lamp**, *n* лампа  
**magazine**, *n* списание  
**man**, *n* мъж  
**noisy**, *adj* шумен  
**person**, *n* лице  
**picture**, *n* картина, снимка  
**plant**, *n* растение, цвете в саксия  
**sofa**, *n* диван  
**that**, *pron* онова  
**these**, *pron* тези  
**those**, *pron* онези  
**tomato**, *n* домати  
**watch**, *n* часовник  
**wish**, *n* желание  
**woman**, *n* жена

## UNIT 8

**available**, *adj* наличен  
**bath**, *n* вана  
**bathroom**, *n* баня  
**bed**, *n* легло

**bedroom**, *n* спалня  
**check**, *v* проверявам  
**closet**, *n* килер  
**cooker**, *n* готварска печка  
**cupboard**, *n* кухненски шкаф  
**dining room**, *n* трапезария  
**dishwasher**, *n* машина за миене  
на съдове  
**dressing table**, *n* тоалетка  
**expensive**, *adj* скъп  
**flat**, *n* апартамент  
**floor**, *n* етаж  
**fridge**, *n* хладилник  
**garage**, *n* гараж  
**garden**, *n* градина  
**help**, *v* помагам  
**home**, *n* дом  
**kitchen**, *n* кухня  
**large**, *adj* голям  
**living room**, *n* всекидневна, хол  
**moment**, *n* момент  
**need**, *v* нуждая се  
**please**, *inter* моля  
**real estate**, *n* недвижим имот  
**rent**, *n* наем  
**room**, *n* стая  
**shower**, *n* душ  
**sink**, *n* мивка  
**study**, *n* кабинет  
**there is/there are** има, намира се  
**toilet**, *n* тоалетна  
**tomorrow**, *adv* утре  
**wardrobe**, *n* гардероб  
**wash basin**, *n* умивалник  
**washing machine**, *n* пералня

## UNIT 9

**apple**, *n* ябълка  
**bakery**, *n* печиво  
**beef**, *n* говеждо месо  
**beer**, *n* бира  
**bread**, *n* хляб  
**butter**, *n* масло  
**cake**, *n* торта, кейк  
**carrot**, *n* морков  
**carton**, *n* кутия (за сок, прясно  
мляко)  
**cheese**, *n* сирене, кашкавал  
**chicken**, *n* пиле  
**chocolate**, *n* шоколад  
**coffee**, *n* кафе  
**cream cheese**, *n* сирене тип „Крема“  
**cucumber**, *n* краставица  
**cup**, *n* чаша (за кафе, чай)  
**diary product**, *n* млечен продукт  
**egg**, *n* яйце  
**fish**, *n* риба  
**food**, *n* храна  
**fruit**, *n* плод  
**glass**, *n* стъклена чаша

**ham**, *n* шунка  
**ice cream**, *n* сладолед  
**juice**, *n* сок  
**lemon**, *n* лимон  
**loaf**, *n* самун  
**make**, *v* правя  
**meat**, *n* месо  
**milk**, *n* прясно мляко  
**nuts**, *n* ядки  
**orange**, *n* портокал  
**pear**, *n* круша  
**pie**, *n* пай  
**piece**, *n* парче  
**pizza**, *n* пица  
**pork**, *n* свинско месо  
**pot**, *n* кофичка (за кисело мляко,  
сметана)  
**potato**, *n* картоф  
**restaurant**, *n* ресторант  
**rice**, *n* ориз  
**slice**, *n* резен (шунка, кашкавал)  
**sparkling water**, *n* газирана  
минерална вода  
**still water**, *n* негазирана  
минерална вода  
**sugar**, *n* захар  
**sweet**, *n* сладкиш  
**tea**, *n* чай  
**vegetable**, *n* зеленчук  
**want**, *v* искам  
**water**, *n* вода  
**wine**, *n* вино  
**yoghurt**, *n* кисело мляко

## UNIT 10

**barbequed**, *adj* печен на барбекю  
**bill**, *n* сметка  
**change**, *n* ресто  
**chips**, *n* пържени картофи  
**delicious**, *adj* вкусен  
**dessert**, *n* десерт  
**do**, *v* правя  
**enjoy**, *v* радвам се, наслаждавам се  
**evening**, *n* вечер  
**fillet**, *n* филе  
**grilled**, *adj* печен на скара  
**keep**, *v* пазя, задържам  
**main course**, *n* основно ястие  
**menu**, *n* меню  
**order**, *v* поръчвам  
**oxtail soup**, *n* супа от говежди  
опашки  
**pudding**, *n* пудинг  
**rib**, *n* ребро  
**salad**, *n* салата  
**soup**, *n* супа  
**steak**, *n* пържола  
**traditional**, *adj* традиционен  
**try**, *v* опитвам  
**waiter**, *n* келнер



## WORDLIST

## UNIT 11

**beach**, *n* бряг, плаж  
**café**, *n* кафене  
**flower**, *n* цвете  
**forest**, *n* гора  
**high**, *adj* висок  
**historic**, *adj* исторически  
**interesting**, *adj* интересен  
**landmark**, *n* забележителност  
**lane**, *n* алея  
**mountain**, *n* планина  
**museum**, *n* музей  
**opera house**, *n* опера  
**park**, *n* парк  
**place**, *n* място  
**resort**, *n* курорт  
**sea**, *n* море  
**street**, *n* улица  
**summer**, *n* лято  
**theatre**, *n* театър  
**tourist**, *n* турист  
**town**, *n* град

## UNIT 12

**bureau de change**, *n* обменно бюро  
**clerk**, *n* чиновник  
**commission**, *n* комисиона  
**customer**, *n* клиент  
**exchange**, *v* обменям  
**left**, *adj* останал  
**money**, *n* пари  
**penny**, *n* пени  
**pound sterling**, *n* лира стерлинг  
**receive**, *v* получавам

## UNIT 13

**action**, *n* екшън (филм)  
**afternoon**, *n* следобед  
**book**, *n* книга  
**boss**, *n* шеф  
**breakfast**, *n* закуска  
**comedy**, *n* комедия (филм)  
**cook**, *v* готвя  
**detective story**, *n* криминален роман  
**dinner**, *n* вечеря  
**doll**, *n* кукла  
**exercise**, *n* упражнение  
**finish**, *v* свършвам, приключвам  
**folk music**, *n* народна музика  
**get up**, *v* ставам  
**go out**, *v* излизам навън  
**hate**, *v* мразя  
**kid**, *n* дете  
**late**, *adv* късно  
**live**, *v* живея  
**play**, *v* играя  
**read**, *v* чета  
**relax**, *v* почивам си

**romance**, *n* любовна история  
**school**, *n* училище  
**stay**, *v* стоя  
**story**, *n* история, приказка, разказ  
**study**, *v* уча  
**then**, *adv* тогава  
**thriller**, *n* трилър  
**time**, *n* време (астрономическо)  
**toy**, *n* играчка  
**visit**, *v* посещавам  
**walk**, *n* разходка  
**watch**, *v* наблюдавам, гледам

## UNIT 14

**because**, *con* защото  
**build**, *v* строя  
**builder**, *n* строител  
**bus driver**, *n* шофьор на автобус  
**chef**, *n* главен готвач  
**dentist**, *n* зъболекар  
**doctor**, *n* лекар  
**drive**, *v* карам  
**education**, *n* образование  
**hospital**, *n* болница  
**ill**, *adj* болен  
**job**, *n* работа  
**journalist**, *n* журналист  
**look after**, *v* грижа се  
**manager**, *n* управител  
**marry**, *v* женя се, омъжвам се  
**mechanic**, *n* механик  
**office assistant**, *n* секретар/секретарка  
**police officer**, *n* полицай  
**public**, *adj* обществен  
**repair**, *v* поправам, ремонтирам  
**sell**, *v* продавам  
**serve**, *v* обслужвам, сервирам  
**shop assistant**, *n* продавач  
**shop**, *n* магазин  
**thing**, *n* нещо  
**tooth**, *n* зъб  
**waitress**, *n* сервитьорка  
**what**, *pron* какво  
**when**, *adv* кога  
**where**, *adv* къде  
**work**, *v* работя  
**young**, *adj* млад

## UNIT 15

**always**, *adv* винаги  
**busy**, *adj* зает  
**early**, *adj* рано  
**get dressed** обличам се  
**get**, *v* стигам  
**go shopping** отивам на пазар  
**leave**, *v* тръгвам, напускам  
**lunch**, *n* обяд  
**morning**, *n* сутрин  
**never**, *adv* никога

**often**, *adv* често  
**pub**, *n* кръчма  
**quarter**, *n* четвърт, четвъртина  
**ready**, *adj* готов  
**sandwich**, *n* сандвич  
**sometimes**, *adv* понякога  
**start**, *v* започвам  
**usually**, *adv* обикновено  
**wake up**, *v* събуждам се  
**why**, *adv* защо

## UNIT 16

**along**, *prep* по продължение на  
**at**, *prep* на, при, до  
**bank**, *n* банка  
**between**, *prep* между  
**bus station**, *n* автогара  
**bus stop**, *n* автобусна спирка  
**business trip**, *n* командировка  
**buy**, *v* купувам  
**car park**, *n* паркинг  
**chemist's**, *n* аптека  
**corner**, *n* ъгъл (на две улици)  
**cross**, *v* пресичам  
**crossroads**, *n* кръстовище  
**haircut**, *n* прическа  
**hairdresser's**, *n* фризьорски салон  
**left**, *adv* ляво  
**main**, *adj* главен  
**market**, *n* пазар  
**mat**, *n* изтривалка  
**medicine**, *n* лекарство  
**near**, *prep* близо  
**on sale** разпродажба  
**opposite**, *prep* срещу  
**post office**, *n* поща  
**right**, *adv* дясно  
**square**, *n* площад  
**straight**, *adv* направо  
**take**, *v* вземам  
**there**, *adv* там  
**traffic lights**, *n* светофар  
**train**, *n* влак  
**turn**, *v* свивам, обръщам се

## UNIT 17

**blouse**, *n* блуза  
**cheap**, *adj* евтин  
**clothes**, *n* дрехи, облекло  
**coat**, *n* палто  
**couple**, *n* двойка; чифт  
**dog**, *n* куче  
**dress**, *n* рокля  
**hat**, *n* шапка  
**here**, *adv* тук  
**jacket**, *n* яке, сако  
**jeans**, *n* дънки, джинси  
**leave**, *v* оставям  
**listen**, *v* слушам

## WORDLIST

**local**, *adj* местен  
**look for**, *v* търся  
**pink**, *adj* розов  
**pullover**, *n* пуловер  
**run**, *v* бягам  
**shirt**, *n* риза  
**shoe**, *n* обувка  
**shop**, *v* пазарувам  
**size**, *n* размер, големина  
**skirt**, *n* пола  
**sock**, *n* чорап  
**sorry**, *v* съжалявам  
**stop**, *v* спирам  
**stranger**, *n* непознат  
**suit**, *n* костюм  
**tights**, *n* чорапогащи  
**trousers**, *n* панталони  
**try on**, *v* пробвам (дреха)  
**T-shirt**, *n* тениска  
**wear**, *v* нося (дреха)  
**white**, *adj* бял

## UNIT 18

**art gallery**, *n* галерия за  
изобразително изкуство  
**back**, *adv* назад, обратно  
**bike ride** каране на колело  
**cinema**, *n* кино  
**come back**, *v* връщам се  
**concert**, *n* концерт  
**fine**, *adj* чудесен, прекрасен  
**fishing**, *n* риболов  
**game**, *n* игра  
**holiday**, *n* празник, ваканция  
**last**, *adj* последен  
**lie**, *v* лежа  
**look at**, *v* гледам  
**now**, *adv* сега  
**party**, *n* парти, купон  
**photo**, *n* снимка  
**postcard**, *n* пощенска картичка  
**surf**, *v* сърфирам (из интернет)  
**swim**, *v* плувам  
**write**, *v* пиша

## UNIT 19

**aerobics**, *n* аеробика  
**basketball**, *n* баскетбол  
**become**, *v* превръщам се, ставам  
**boxing**, *n* бокс  
**chess**, *n* шах  
**come**, *v* идвам  
**cycling**, *n* колоездене  
**experienced**, *adj* опитен  
**friendly**, *adj* приятелски  
**gymnastics**, *n* гимнастика  
**healthy**, *adj* здрав, здравословен  
**hesitate**, *v* колебая се  
**hockey**, *n* хоккей на трева  
**hour**, *n* час

**indoor sport**, *n* спорт на закрито  
**instructor**, *n* инструктор  
**join**, *v* присъединявам се  
**member**, *n* член  
**open**, *v* отварям  
**outdoor sport**, *n* спорт на  
открито  
**personal**, *adj* личен, персонален  
**shape**, *n* форма  
**skating**, *n* фигурно пързаяне  
**skiing**, *n* каране на ски  
**sports centre**, *n* спортен център  
**staff**, *n* персонал  
**strong**, *adj* силен  
**tennis**, *n* тенис  
**trainer**, *n* треньор  
**volleyball**, *n* волейбол  
**wait**, *v* чакам  
**windsurfing**, *n* уиндсърф  
**yoga**, *n* йога

## UNIT 20

**at**, *prep* в, на (за време)  
**autumn**, *n* есен  
**band**, *n* група (музиканти)  
**beginning**, *n* начало  
**birthday**, *n* рожден ден  
**bring**, *v* нося, донасям  
**celebrate**, *v* празнувам, чествам  
**champagne**, *n* шампанско  
**Christmas**, *n* Коледа  
**close**, *v* затварям  
**count down**, *v* броя в обратен  
ред  
**drink**, *v* пия  
**gather**, *v* събирам се  
**good**, *adj* добър  
**happiness**, *n* щастие  
**happy**, *adj* щастлив  
**hope**, *v* надявам се  
**in**, *prep* в, през (за време)  
**luck**, *n* късмет  
**minute**, *n* минута  
**month**, *n* месец  
**music**, *n* музика  
**musician**, *n* музикант  
**New Year**, *n* Нова година  
**night**, *n* нощ  
**noon**, *n* пладне  
**on**, *prep* в, на (за време)  
**present**, *n* подарък  
**put**, *v* слагам, поставям  
**smell**, *n* миризма, ухане  
**spring**, *n* пролет  
**welcome**, *v* посрещам (с добре  
дошъл)  
**whole**, *adj* цял

## UNIT 21

## B&amp;B (bed and breakfast)

пансион, предлагащ легло и  
закуска  
**camper**, *n* каравана  
**campsite**, *n* къмпинг  
**close**, *adj* близко  
**convenient**, *adj* удобен  
**country**, *n* провинция  
**cry**, *v* плача  
**decide**, *v* решавам  
**holiday house**, *n* ваканционна  
къща  
**hostel**, *n* хостел  
**hotel**, *n* хотел  
**love**, *v* обичам  
**meal**, *n* ядене, ястие  
**plan**, *n* план  
**self-catering cottage**, *n* селска  
къща, в която гостите си  
готвят сами  
**sunbath**, *v* пека се на слънце  
**tent**, *n* палатка  
**travel**, *v* пътувам  
**yesterday**, *adv* вчера

## UNIT 22

**ago**, *adv* преди  
**arm**, *n* ръка  
**body**, *n* тяло  
**chest**, *n* гръди, гръден кош  
**cold**, *n* настинка  
**cough**, *n* кашлица  
**feel**, *v* чувствам се  
**finger**, *n* пръст на ръка  
**foot**, *n* стъпало  
**give**, *v* давам  
**hand**, *n* ръка (до китката)  
**head**, *n* глава  
**headache**, *n* главоболие  
**hear**, *v* чувам  
**hot**, *adj* горещ  
**immediately**, *adv* незабавно  
**leg**, *n* крак  
**mouth**, *n* уста  
**nose**, *n* нос  
**once**, *adv* веднъж  
**problem**, *n* проблем  
**right**, *adj* здрав, в добро  
състояние  
**running nose**, *n* хремав нос  
**say**, *v* казвам  
**seat**, *n* място  
**seem**, *v* изглежда  
**shoulder**, *n* рамо  
**sick**, *adj* болен, болнав  
**sore throat**, *n* възпалено гърло  
**stomach**, *n* стомах  
**stomachache**, *n* стомашна болка  
**symptom**, *n* симптом

## WORDLIST

**tell**, *v* разказвам, разправям  
**terrible**, *adj* ужасен  
**throat**, *n* гърло  
**tired**, *adj* уморен  
**toothache**, *n* зъбобол  
**twice**, *adv* два пъти  
**well**, *adv* добре

## UNIT 23

**arrive**, *v* пристигам  
**citizen**, *n* гражданин  
**move**, *v* премествам се

## UNIT 24

**abbey**, *n* абатство  
**accept**, *v* приемам  
**beautifully**, *adv* красиво  
**book**, *v* запазвам  
**bridge**, *n* мост  
**capsule**, *n* капсула  
**careful**, *adj* внимателен  
**cathedral**, *n* катедрала  
**crowded**, *adj* претъпкан  
**cupid**, *adj* любовен  
**far**, *adv* далече  
**fast**, *adj* бърз  
**figure**, *n* фигура  
**great**, *adj* велик, именит, прочут,  
 голям  
**hard**, *adj* труден  
**idea**, *n* идея  
**instead**, *adv* вместо, в замяна  
**know**, *v* знам  
**other**, *adj* друг  
**palace**, *n* дворец  
**plan**, *v* планирам, имам планове  
**quick**, *adj* бърз  
**quickly**, *adv* бързо  
**really**, *adv* наистина  
**rotation**, *n* въртене  
**service**, *n* обслужване  
**sightseeing**, *n* разглеждане на  
 забележителност  
**slow**, *adj* бавен  
**slowly**, *adv* бавно  
**sound**, *v* звучи  
**speak**, *v* говоря  
**suggestion**, *n* предложение  
**sure**, *adj* сигурен  
**terribly**, *adv* ужасно  
**turn**, *v* въртя се  
**view**, *n* изглед, гледка  
**wax**, *adj* восъчен

## UNIT 25

**bicycle**, *n* велосипед  
**coach**, *n* междуградски автобус  
**difficult**, *adj* труден  
**easy**, *adj* лесен  
**economical**, *adj* икономичен

**enough**, *adj* достатъчен  
**estate car**, *n* автомобил комби  
**fly**, *v* лети  
**little**, *adj* малък  
**lucky**, *adj* късметлия  
**much**, *adv* много  
**plane**, *n* самолет  
**prefer**, *v* предпочитам  
**recommend**, *v* препоръчвам  
**ride**, *v* карам  
**run**, *v* движа се, вървя, работя (за  
 машина, мотор, кола)  
**safe**, *adj* безопасен  
**seaside**, *n* морски бряг,  
 крайбрежие  
**sedan**, *n* седан  
**ship**, *n* кораб  
**small**, *adj* малък  
**spacious**, *adj* просторен  
**test**, *n* тест, опит  
**than**, *con* колкото  
**ticket**, *n* билет  
**used**, *adj* употребяван

## UNIT 26

**about**, *prep* за, относно  
**above**, *prep* над  
**attract**, *v* привличам  
**cliff**, *n* скала  
**climber**, *n* алпинист, катерач  
**construction**, *n* конструкция  
**deep**, *adj* дълбок  
**desert**, *n* пустиня  
**field**, *n* поле  
**finally**, *adv* най-накрая  
**impressive**, *adj* впечатляващ  
**lake**, *n* езеро  
**level**, *n* ниво, равнище  
**life**, *n* живот  
**locate**, *v* разполагам  
**mount**, *n* хълм, възвишение  
**ocean**, *n* океан  
**peak**, *n* връх  
**pyramid**, *n* пирамида  
**rainforest**, *n* тропическа гора  
**river**, *n* река  
**valley**, *n* долина  
**wide**, *adj* широк  
**world**, *n* свят

## UNIT 27

**a little** малко  
**at all** въобще, изобщо  
**change**, *v* сменям  
**copy machine**, *n* копирна машина  
**dance**, *v* танцувам  
**draw**, *v* рисувам  
**guitar**, *n* китара  
**instruction**, *n* инструкция  
**news**, *n* новина

**piano**, *n* пиано  
**play**, *v* свиря  
**plug**, *n* щепсел  
**quite**, *adv* доста  
**sing**, *v* пея  
**translate**, *v* превеждам  
**translation**, *n* превод  
**understand**, *v* разбирам  
**use**, *v* използвам  
**without**, *prep* без

## UNIT 28

**abroad**, *adv* в чужбина  
**chilly**, *adj* хладен, мразовит  
**clear**, *adj* ясно  
**cloud**, *n* облак  
**cloudy**, *adj* облачен  
**cold**, *adj* студен  
**cool**, *adj* хладен  
**degree**, *n* градус  
**dry**, *adj* сух  
**during**, *prep* в продължение на,  
 в течение на  
**East**, *n* изток  
**fog**, *n* мъгла  
**foggy**, *adj* мъглив  
**forecast**, *n* прогноза  
**frost**, *n* мраз  
**frosty**, *adj* мразовит  
**miss**, *v* изпускам  
**North**, *n* север  
**outside**, *adv* вън, навън, отвън  
**part**, *n* част  
**rain**, *n* дъжд  
**rainy**, *adj* дъждовен  
**shine**, *v* грея, блестя, светя  
**snow**, *n* сняг  
**snowy**, *adj* снежен  
**South**, *n* юг  
**sunny**, *adj* слънчев  
**warm**, *adj* топъл  
**weather**, *n* време  
 (метеорологично)  
**West**, *n* запад  
**wet**, *adj* мокър, влажен  
**while**, *con* докато  
**wind**, *n* вятър  
**windy**, *adj* ветровит

## LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

<b>be</b> /bi/	<b>was</b> /wɒz/, <b>were</b> /wɜː/	<b>lose</b> /luːz/	<b>lost</b> /lɒst/
<b>become</b> /brɪ'kʌm/	<b>became</b> /brɪ'keɪm/	<b>make</b> /meɪk/	<b>made</b> /meɪd/
<b>begin</b> /brɪ'gɪn/	<b>began</b> /brɪ'gæn/	<b>mean</b> /miːn/	<b>meant</b> /ment/
<b>break</b> /breɪk/	<b>broke</b> /brəʊk/	<b>meet</b> /mi:t/	<b>met</b> /met/
<b>build</b> /bɪld/	<b>built</b> /bɪlt/	<b>pay</b> /peɪ/	<b>paid</b> /peɪd/
<b>buy</b> /baɪ/	<b>bought</b> /bɔːt/	<b>put</b> /pʊt/	<b>put</b> /pʊt/
<b>catch</b> /kætʃ/	<b>caught</b> /kɔːt/	<b>read</b> /ri:d/	<b>read</b> /red/
<b>choose</b> /tʃuːz/	<b>chose</b> /tʃəʊz/	<b>ride</b> /raɪd/	<b>rode</b> /rəʊd/
<b>come</b> /kʌm/	<b>came</b> /keɪm/	<b>ring</b> /rɪŋ/	<b>rang</b> /ræŋ/
<b>cost</b> /kɒst/	<b>cost</b> /kɒst/	<b>run</b> /rʌn/	<b>ran</b> /ræn/
<b>do</b> /du/	<b>did</b> /dɪd/	<b>say</b> /seɪ/	<b>said</b> /sed/
<b>draw</b> /drɔː/	<b>drew</b> /druː/	<b>see</b> /siː/	<b>saw</b> /sɔː/
<b>drink</b> /drɪŋk/	<b>drank</b> /dræŋk/	<b>sell</b> /sel/	<b>sold</b> /səʊld/
<b>drive</b> /draɪv/	<b>drove</b> /drəʊv/	<b>send</b> /send/	<b>sent</b> /sent/
<b>eat</b> /i:t/	<b>ate</b> /æt/	<b>shut</b> /ʃʌt/	<b>shut</b> /ʃʌt/
<b>fall</b> /fɔːl/	<b>fell</b> /fel/	<b>sing</b> /sɪŋ/	<b>sang</b> /sæŋ/
<b>feel</b> /fi:l/	<b>felt</b> /felt/	<b>sink</b> /sɪŋk/	<b>sank</b> /sæŋk/
<b>fight</b> /faɪt/	<b>fought</b> /fɔːt/	<b>sit</b> /sɪt/	<b>sat</b> /sæt/
<b>find</b> /faɪnd/	<b>found</b> /faʊnd/	<b>sleep</b> /sli:p/	<b>slept</b> /slept/
<b>fly</b> /flaɪ/	<b>flew</b> /fluː/	<b>speak</b> /spi:k/	<b>spoke</b> /spəʊk/
<b>get</b> /get/	<b>got</b> /gɒt/	<b>spend</b> /spend/	<b>spent</b> /spent/
<b>give</b> /gɪv/	<b>gave</b> /geɪv/	<b>stand</b> /stænd/	<b>stood</b> /stʊd/
<b>go</b> /gəʊ/	<b>went</b> /went/	<b>swim</b> /swɪm/	<b>swam</b> /swæm/
<b>grow</b> /grəʊ/	<b>grew</b> /gruː/	<b>take</b> /teɪk/	<b>took</b> /tʊk/
<b>have</b> /hæv/	<b>had</b> /hæd/	<b>teach</b> /ti:tʃ/	<b>taught</b> /tɔːt/
<b>hear</b> /hɪə/	<b>heard</b> /hɜːd/	<b>tell</b> /tel/	<b>told</b> /təʊld/
<b>hurt</b> /hɜːt/	<b>hurt</b> /hɜːt/	<b>think</b> /θɪŋk/	<b>thought</b> /θɔːt/
<b>keep</b> /ki:p/	<b>kept</b> /kept/	<b>throw</b> /θrəʊ/	<b>threw</b> /θruː/
<b>know</b> /nəʊ/	<b>knew</b> /njuː/	<b>understand</b>	<b>understood</b>
<b>leave</b> /li:v/	<b>left</b> /left/	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	/ˌʌndə'stʊd/
<b>lend</b> /lend/	<b>lent</b> /lent/	<b>wake</b> /weɪk/	<b>woke</b> /wəʊk/
<b>let</b> /let/	<b>let</b> /let/	<b>wear</b> /weə/	<b>wore</b> /wɔː/
<b>lie</b> /laɪ/	<b>lay</b> /leɪ/	<b>win</b> /wɪn/	<b>won</b> /wʌn/
		<b>write</b> /raɪt/	<b>wrote</b> /rəʊt/