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UNIT 1

IS THE WORLD GETTING SMALLER?

1 What are the most common forms of communication today? Do you use new technologies in your everyday life?

2 Listen to a text about technology and communication. Why is the world getting smaller?

Is the world getting smaller in size? Of course, it isn't. But if you think of the time it takes you to travel round it, well, the world is getting smaller. You can travel from Sofia to New York by plane in one day or simply call or skype your friends there. It is easier to travel and communicate now compared to a hundred years ago. Technology is bringing people from all over the world closer together and we can share cultures, ideas, and beliefs. The whole world is a mouse-click away. This makes the world 'a little bit smaller'.

We communicate with people from all parts of the world more easily than ever – we talk on mobile phones, send text messages, or chat on the Internet. We listen to the latest music hit from the USA the day it comes out. We buy anything on the Internet without even leaving our homes. It is true that new technologies are making our lives easier. But aren't they also making us lazier?

3 Now read the text and answer the questions.

1. What do we mean when we say that 'the world is getting smaller'?
2. What can people do thanks to technology?
3. Why do we communicate more easily compared to a hundred years ago?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Припомнете си!

<i>The Present Simple</i>	<i>The Present Continuous</i>
Използваме сегашно просто време (The Present Simple), когато говорим за: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • обичайни и повтарящи се действия в настоящето: <i>Josh often watches football matches in the afternoons.</i> • общовалидни факти и истини: <i>It snows in winter.</i> • постоянни ситуации: <i>Where does Alex live? He lives in Sofia.</i> 	Използваме сегашно продължително време (The Present Continuous), за да опишем действие, което се извършва: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • в момента на говоренето: <i>Josh is watching football right now.</i> • в кратък период от време около настоящия момент: <i>It is snowing this morning.</i> • за да опишем променящи се ситуации: <i>The earth is getting warmer.</i>

4 Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. The earth's climate *becomes/is becoming* warmer.
2. Sandra *lives/is living* in Australia with her family.

3. You *get/are getting* taller and taller every day.
4. Jeremy is a journalist. He *works/is working* for a magazine in New York. He *writes/is writing* an article at the moment.
5. My daughter *grows up/is growing up* very fast. She needs new trousers every month.
6. Banks in England *open/are opening* at 8:30.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Internet language

- to send a text message
- to text a message on a mobile phone
- to send/forward/reply to/delete an email
- spam/junk mail
- to download a file/a film/music/software from the Internet
- to surf the Internet/the Net/the Web
- to chat on the Internet/Skype/Facebook/Twitter

5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the words in the *Useful language* box. Follow the model.

Model: A: What are you doing?

B: I'm sending a text message to my girlfriend. I often send her text messages.

6 How do computers help people in their everyday life? Write a short text. The ideas below may help you.

- connect people around the world
- find any information you need
- work from home/pay bills/shop/chat

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters EAR and AIR

/ɪə/	/eə/
clear	chair
dear	pair
hear	stairs

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

airport, appear, near, year, hair, armchair, fairy, beard, repair

/ɪə/

/eə/

UNIT 2

TEXT ME OR SEND ME AN EMAIL.

1 Listen to the telephone conversation between Kate and Stephen. Why is Kate angry with Stephen?

Stephen: Hi, is that you, Kate?

Kate: Yes, Steven, it's me.

Stephen: Listen, Kate. I'm sorry about last night. I'm terribly sorry.

Kate: What happened, Stephen? I was waiting for you. Why didn't you come? I was really angry with you.

Stephen: I'm really sorry, Kate. It wasn't my fault. My boss kept me and I missed the start of the play.

Kate: Why didn't you call?

Stephen: Because I was in a meeting. Will you forgive me?

Kate: That's OK. Don't worry about it.

Stephen: Thank you, Kate. You're a treasure! By the way, I've got two tickets for a concert on Sunday. Would you like to come with me?

Kate: I'm not sure. I'll tell you tonight.

Stephen: That's great. Text me or send me an email. Bye, Kate.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Personal pronouns

Припомнете си!

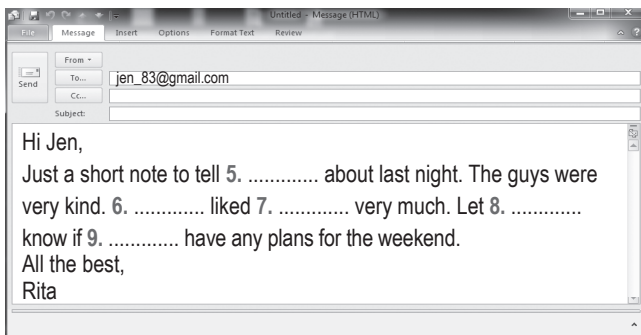
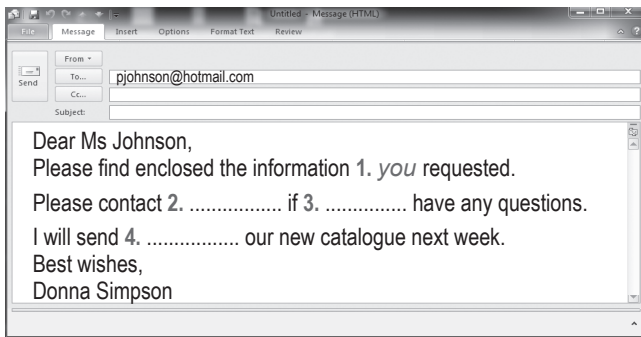
Използваме **Subject pronouns (I/you/he/she/it/we/they)**, когато заместваме подлога в изречението.

Използваме **Object pronouns (me/you/him/her/it/us/them)**, когато заместваме допълнението.

Stephen apologised to Kate. He apologised to her.

John and Mary don't send text messages to their children. They don't send text messages to them.

2 Fill in the emails below with the correct personal pronouns. Which email is more formal and which is more informal?



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Making and accepting apologies

Making an apology: Sorry./I'm sorry./I'm really/terribly/awfully sorry (for/about) .../I apologise for ... to ...

Accepting an apology: That's OK./That's all right./Don't worry about it./It doesn't matter./Never mind./It's nothing to worry about.

3 Now read the conversation in 1. Underline the phrases Stephen uses to apologise to Kate and the phrases Kate uses to respond to his apologies.

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the phrases in the Useful Language box and the ideas below. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: I'm sorry I'm late. There was a bad traffic jam in the centre.

B: That's OK. Don't worry about it.

- I didn't come on time / my boss kept me
- I didn't answer your call / was in a meeting
- I forgot about your birthday / was very busy
- I didn't come to your party / was on a business trip

5 Match the text abbreviations with their meaning.

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1. pls | a. all the best |
| 2. thx | b. weekend |
| 3. asap | c. call me |
| 4. CU | d. please |
| 5. w/end | e. as soon as possible |
| 6. ATB | f. see you |
| 7. CM | g. thanks |

6 In the evening, Kate texted the following message to Stephen: *CM asap pls. Thx.* After the telephone conversation, Steven texted her back: *CU@w/end. ATB.* What do the messages mean?

.....

7 Write a text message to a friend. Use the abbreviations in 5.

.....

8 Write an email to a friend. Apologise for not answering his/her call. Explain that you were in a meeting when he/she called. Promise to phone him/her when you are free.

.....

UNIT 3

IT'S NOT KAREN'S. IT'S MINE.

1 Listen to the telephone conversation between George and Jennifer. Whose raincoat did George take at the party?

George: Hi, Jenny, it's George. How are you?

Jennifer: Hi, George! Can't complain. And you?

George: I'm fine, too. Listen, Jenny! Do you remember the party at Karen's house last week? I left after midnight. I'm pretty sure I took my coat from the coatstand. On the next morning, I realised it wasn't my coat at all. I think it's yours.

Jennifer: Don't make me laugh, George. You can't put on my coat. It's size 8. Besides, I left the party dressed in my coat. What colour is that coat?

George: It's dark blue.

Jennifer: Were you drunk, George?

George: No, I wasn't. It was dark in the hall and I couldn't see well. I think I took Karen's umbrella as well.

Jennifer: Oh, it's not Karen's. It's mine. I couldn't find it that night.

George: Sorry, Jenny. I'll come and bring it to you.

Jennifer: Bring the coat as well. I think I know whose coat it is. It's Peter's. He was looking for his coat that night.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What did George realise in the morning after the party?
2. Why did George take the wrong coat?
3. Who couldn't find her umbrella?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Possessives

Припомнете си!

Основната форма за изразяване на притежание в английския език е окончанието 's.

This is Karen's car.

My grandparents' house is in the country.

Jane and Peter's house is in the suburb. (тяхната обща къща), **но:**

Jane's and Peter's clothes are very elegant. (Всеки си има свои собствени дрехи, те не са общи.)

Изразяваме притежание и с помощта на следните граматични категории:

• **Possessive adjectives (my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their)**, когато ги използваме като прилагателно име пред съществително име:

This is my girlfriend, Jessica.

Our teacher is very young.

Their new house is very big.

• **Possessive pronouns (mine/yours/his/hers/its/ours/yours/theirs)**, когато ги използваме самостоятелно, без съществително име.

This is my house. It's mine.

This notebook is his, it's not hers.

• Използваме предлога **of**, когато изразяваме притежание за предмети и страни:

the name of a movie/book/picture

За да попитаме чие притежание е даден предмет или лице, използваме въпросителната дума **whose**:
Whose raincoat is this? – It's my raincoat. It's mine.

3 Fill in the conversations with the words in the box.

mine (x2), Josh and Sarah's, yours, my (x2), whose (x2), Ben's

1.

A: I like your car.

B: Actually, it isn't 1. *mine*.

A: 2. car is it then?

B: It belongs to 3. friends. It's 4.

2.

A: Is this 5. coat?

B: No, I don't think so.

A: 6. is it then?

B: I think it's 7.

A: Oh, where is 8. then?

B: 9. is over there.

A: Oh, thanks.

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Replace the words in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model.

Model: **A:** Is this **Peter's** car?

B: No, it isn't **his**. It's **mine**.

- your pen / mine / our teacher's
- Laura and Jeffrey's car / theirs / Rita and Tom's
- Martin's umbrella / his / Monica's
- Lora's bag / hers / Anna's

5 Write a short note to your friend. Say that you took his/her bag by mistake. Promise to return it to him/her this evening.

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters OO

/u:/	/ʊ/
cool	book
food	wood
room	look

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

tooth, foot, cook, mushroom, good, boot, afternoon, wool, football, moon, school, soon

/u:/

/ʊ/

UNIT 4

WHAT IS YOUR BOYFRIEND LIKE?

1 Listen to the conversation between Betty and Rose. Is Jeremy faithful to Rose?

Betty: Tell me something about your boyfriend. What is he like?

Rose: He's sensible, gentle, and easygoing. He's the perfect match for me.

Betty: And what does he look like?

Rose: He's well-built, of medium height, with brown wavy hair and a beard. He looks like a fashion model.

Betty: How old is he?

Rose: He's older than me. He's in his 30s.

Betty: What kind of clothes does he usually wear?

Rose: He always wears suits to work, but he wears casual clothes in his free time. Blue jeans and sweatshirts are his favourite. The sweatshirts are usually green. It's his favourite colour.

Betty: Does he wear glasses?

Rose: He wears sunglasses all the time. Betty, why are you asking me so many questions? Why are you so curious?

Betty: Well, look over there! Can you see the young man who is kissing the girl in the red dress? Isn't that your boyfriend?

Rose: What! Jeremy!

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What is Jeremy like according to Betty?
2. What does he look like?
3. How old is he?
4. What type of clothes does he prefer?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Sense verbs

Глаголите **see, look, feel, taste, sound, smell, seem, hear** се наричат сетивни глаголи (**sense verbs**).

Използваме ги заедно с прилагателно име, когато описваме как изглежда, как се чувства, как звучи или какъв вкус има някой (нещо):

She looks tired.

The cake tastes delicious.

The seawater feels warm.

Когато описваме лице или предмет и го оприличаваме на друго лице или предмет, използваме предлога **like** и съществително име:

Betty looks like her sister.

This soap smells like lemon.

Fireworks look like big flowers.

3 Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

look (x2), feel (x2), taste (x2), sound (x2), smell

1. This perfume *smells* great.
2. I always tired in the evening.
3. This music boring.
4. Mmm! These cookies delicious.

5. Do you happy when it snows?

6. This bread like cake.

7. Her new car like a spaceship.

8. This blouse like silk.

9. This new band like the Beatles.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Describing appearance

What does he/she look like?

Height: tall, short, of medium height

Build: slim, thin, fat, skinny, well-built, plump

Age: young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager, in his/her 20s

Facial features: moustache, beard, dimples, round eyes, square chin, big nose, round/oval/square face, wrinkles, sun-tanned, pale

Hair: bald, straight, wavy, curly, long, short

Clothes: casual, shabby, smart, tidy, messy

Describing personality

What is he/she like?

- hard-working, ambitious, practical
- easygoing, gentle, tolerant, sensible, faithful
- naive, shy, careful, curious
- stupid, aggressive, unreliable, clumsy, moody, worried, dull, bad-tempered

4 Ask the correct questions for the answers below.

1. *What does your grandma look like?*

My grandma is short and skinny. She's got a lot of wrinkles on her face. She's in her 80s.

2.
My brother is hard-working, gentle, and shy.

3.
She's slim with big round eyes and long wavy hair.

4.
Our teacher is very ambitious but he is careful and tolerant.

5 Work in pairs. Describe two people you know (family, friends, classmates, famous people) to your partner. Use the words and phrases in the Useful language box.

6 Write a description of your favourite actor/actress/singer/sportsperson. Say what he/she looks like and what he/she is like. Start like this:

My favourite

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 1-4

1 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple.

Computers 1. *help* (**help**) us a lot in our everyday life. People 2. (**keep**) their lives on computers: their work, pictures, and social lives. Computers 3. (**bring**) people from all over the world together. Mark is a communication manager. He 4. (not work) in an office; he 5. (work) from home. He 6. (write) emails, 7. (make) arrangements, 8. (pay) his bills, or 9. (shop) online. He often 10. (send) pictures and 11. (skype). He often 12. (chat) with his friends from all over the world. Every day, he 13. (check) out the weather on the Internet and 14. (make) plans for the day. Mark really can't live without his computer.

2 Express changing situations. Fill in the gaps with the correct Present Continuous form of the verbs in the box.

get (x3), grow, change, go, learn

- The weather in the East *is getting* colder.
- The Earth's climate It warmer and warmer.
- My little son taller and taller every day.
- The price of the petrol up very fast.
- More and more people foreign languages.
- My English better.

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

- My sister always *chats* (**chat**) on the Internet in the evenings. She (**skype**) her boyfriend at the moment.
- My kids (**download**) files from the Internet now.
- Every kid (**know**) how to use computers.
- These days children (**grow up**) faster and (**become**) more intelligent.
- Some students (**send**) text messages in class.
- Bob (**text**) a message to Mary right now.

7. Peter (**surf**) the Internet this morning.

4 Work in groups of three and discuss the questions below.

- Are new technologies useful?
- How do they help you in your everyday life?
- Can you live without your computer, the Internet, or your mobile phone?

Now write a short text to give your opinion.

.....

5 Fill in each gap with the correct personal pronouns.

Don: Hi, Brian. Come in. Would 1. *you* like something to drink?

Brian: 2.'d like a cup of coffee, please.

Don: How was your weekend?

Brian: Oh, 3. was terrible. Lilly and

4. went camping with some friends but the weather was awful. 5. was raining all the time.

Don: Did Kevin join 6.?

Brian: Yes, 7. did. In fact, 8. was the only person happy with the rain. By the way, Kevin asked 9. to invite 10. to his party on Saturday.

Don: Thanks, but 11. won't be in town on Saturday. 12.'ll call 13. to apologise.

Brian: Are 14. going to come to the Smiths' party next weekend?

Don: 15. received their invitation yesterday but 16. is my wife's birthday and 17. can't go. 18.'ll send an email to thank

19. for the invitation.

6 In pairs, make dialogues. Make and accept apologies in the situations below. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: I'm sorry I'm late. I couldn't start my car.
 B: Never mind. It's nothing to worry about.

- You are late. You couldn't start your car.
- You can't go to work. You feel sick.
- You missed your English class. You were on a business trip.
- You didn't reply to your friend's email. It went to your junk mail box.

7 Underline the correct form.

1. A: Is this Sarah's bag? B: It's not hers/her. It's mine/my.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

2. This is **ours/our** new teacher of English.
3. Don't forget to take **yours/your** umbrella. It's going to rain.
4. It isn't **hers/her** car. It's **theirs/they**.
5. They usually visit **theirs/their** children at weekends.
6. Jenny is staying at **ours/our** house this month because **hers/her** is under construction.

8. Rewrite the sentences. Use possessive 's.

1. These are Josh and Anna. They are the parents of Victor.

These are Josh and Anna. They are Victor's parents.

2. This is the house of my friends Dorothy and John.

.....

3. These two cars belong to Bobby and Jessica.

.....

4. These toys belong to my children.

.....

5. The life of our grandparents was more difficult.

.....

9. Read the sentences below. Add the preposition *like* where necessary.

like

1. The noise sounds music.

2. The fresh bread smells great.

3. The cream smells chocolate.

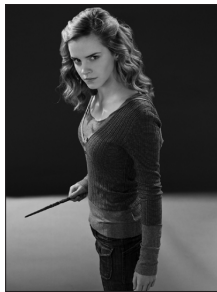
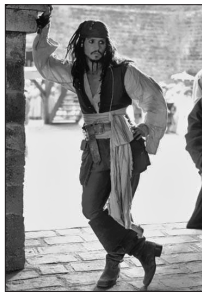
4. They look tired but happy.

5. Peter looks his brother.

6. The soup tastes delicious.

7. This apple tastes pear.

10. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures of two famous film characters and describe them. What does Jack Sparrow look like? What does Hermione Granger look like?



11. What does your best friend look like? What is he/she like? Write about his/her appearance and character.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

1. Put the words and phrases below in the correct column.

unreliable, medium height, moody, practical, green eyes, beard, in his 30s, wavy hair, easygoing

WHAT DOES ROSE'S BOYFRIEND LOOK LIKE?	WHAT IS ROSE'S BOYFRIEND LIKE?

5

2. Circle the correct pronoun.

1. Maria is in town. I texted to join us for dinner.

- a. she b. her c. hers

2. This is Josh and Kate's flat. bought it two years ago.

- a. they b. them c. theirs

3. Peter washes his car once a month. Dan washes once a week.

- a. he b. him c. his

4. A: Whose is that blue umbrella? B: Oh, it's

- a. I b. me c. mine

5. Why didn't you phone to pick you up at the airport?

- a. we b. us c. ours

10

3. Circle the correct form.

1. The world very fast.

- a. changes b. is changing

2. Her husband fatter and fatter.

- a. gets b. is getting

3. Their children chess every weekend.

- a. play b. are playing

4. Betty breakfast at the moment.

- a. has b. is having

5. Young adults in Bulgaria usually with their parents.

- a. live b. are living

10

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

- Poor girl! What does he look like?
- He's middle-aged, tall and skinny, and he's got moustaches.
- I'm sorry I'm late. My boss kept me.
- Oh, he's bad-tempered and aggressive.
- That's all right. Don't worry about it. Tell me what is your boss like?

5

UNIT 5

WHERE IS YOUR CLINIC LOCATED?

1 Listen to the conversation between a nurse and a patient.
Where is Doctor Watson's clinic located? When is Mrs Green's appointment?
Nurse: Doctor Watson's clinic. How can I help you?
Patient: Hello, this is Rose Green. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr Evans, please.
Nurse: All right, Mrs Green. Could you come on Tuesday at 3:30 pm?
Patient: Well, I'm afraid I can't. Is Friday OK? I have a day off.
Nurse: Friday's fine. The doctor can see you in the morning, at 9:30.
Patient: That's great! Thank you!
Nurse: Very good, Mrs Green. We look forward to seeing you.
Patient: Where is the clinic located?
Nurse: It's in South London, in the local hospital. It's on the second floor.
Patient: Thank you. Goodbye.
Nurse: Goodbye.

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

- My kids always visit us *on* Christmas Day.
- I was born 2:30 the afternoon.
- Madonna became famous the 80s.
- We always paint eggs Easter.
- Josh and Susan like eating outside the evenings.
- I can prepare the weekly report Monday.
- I have an appointment with Dr Evans 8:30.
- The postman delivered the parcel Tuesday morning.

3 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of place: in, on, or at.

- The magazine was *on* the table.
- John forgot his wallet his car yesterday.
- My son was ill and stayed bed last week.
- There is a picture the wall.
- Laura lives 13 Preston Road Liverpool.
- I'm travelling the bus to work now.
- My friend will pick me up the airport.
- John's office is the 12th floor.

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Ask where these people are. Use the correct preposition of place. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box.

Model: A: Where are John and Mary?
 B: They're at a party.

- Martin / Plovdiv
- Maria / the train to Bourgas
- Kate / the airport
- your daughter / school
- your wife / work

5. Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters A and O before L (LL)

A	O	
/ɔ:/	/əʊ/	/ɒ/
ball	told	doll
wall	cold	volleyball
talk	sold	follow

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

walk, roll, small, bold, holiday, tall, always, all, call, college, wallet, household

- /ɔ:/
- /əʊ/
- /ɒ/

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Prepositions of time and place

	Time	Place
IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • части на деня: in the morning/ afternoon/ evening • месеци: in May • години: in 2015 • сезони: in winter • големи периоди от време: in 21st century, in the 80s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • затворено пространство: in the house, in the room, in the car • улица или път: in the street, in West Street • град, страна, континент или обширно пространство: in London, in France, in Europe, in South Bulgaria • някои изрази: in hospital, in bed
ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • дни: on Monday, on Monday morning • дати: on 2nd May • специални дни: on Christmas Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • на/върху дадена повърхност: on the table, on the wall • етаж на сграда: on the sixth floor • в масово превозно средство: on the bus, on the train • някои изрази: on the phone, on TV, on the left/right
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • часове: at 10 am • някои изрази: at noon, at midday, at the weekend, at night, at Christmas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • определено място: at a party, at the airport, at home, at school, at work • точен адрес: at 22 Buckingham Road

UNIT 6

AT A PETROL STATION

1 Listen to the conversation between a petrol station attendant and a driver. What instructions does the petrol station attendant give the driver?

Attendant: What can I do for you, sir?

Driver: Fill her up, please! Super unleaded.

Attendant: All done.

Driver: How far is Nottingham from here?

Attendant: About 100 miles.

Driver: What's the best way to get there?

Attendant: Take the M1 and keep driving straight on until you reach the turn-off of the A 453 on the right. Be careful! The speed limit in England is 70 mph.

Driver: Is the M1 a toll motorway?

Attendant: No, it's free. Would you like me to clean your windscreen?

Driver: Yes, please. And check my tyres, please.

Attendant: All right. ... All done. That will be £ 35, please.

Driver: Do you take credit cards?

Attendant: Yes, sir. We take all major credit cards. Type in your PIN, please. Thank you. Have a safe trip to Nottingham!

Driver: Thanks.

2. wash / me / the dishes / help .
.....

3. break / don't / the speed limit .
.....

4. the cinema / with / to / come / us .
.....

5. the traffic lights / left / turn / at .
.....

6. for a walk / go / dinner / after .
.....

7. the windscreen / please / clean .
.....

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Imperative Positive

Stop	here.
Go	up the street.
Turn	right.

Negative

Don't	stop	here.
	go	up the street.
	turn	right.

Подлогът в повелителното изречение (**The Imperative**) винаги се изпуска, но се подразбира. Това е формата за ед. ч. или мн. ч. на **you**.

Използваме повелителни изречения, за да:

- изразим заповед: **Stop immediately.**
- дадем инструкции или упътим за посока:
Go up this street and turn left at the traffic lights.
- предупредим за опасност или препятствие:
Be careful! Mind the step!
- отправим покана:
Come to the theatre with us. Join us for a drink.
- изразим съвет или направим предложение:
Don't worry! Relax.

За да направим повелителното изречение по-учтиво, използваме **please**.

Close the door, please.

2 Now read the dialogue and underline the imperative sentences. Do they give orders or instructions?

3 Put the words in the correct order and make imperative sentences.

1. anything / friends / your / don't / say / to .
Don't say anything to your friends.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Types of petrol

- ordinary unleaded 95/super unleaded 98/diesel/LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)
- toll motorway/free motorway

Във Великобритания разстоянията са посочени в мили (**mile**). Позволената скорост на магистралата е 70 мили в час (**70 mph – miles per hour**), което е равно на 110 км/ч. Цената на бензина е изписана в пенита: 131.09 p, 139.4 p, 67.57 p.

The parts of a car

a number plate, a windscreen, a windscreen wiper, a headlight, an indicator, a tyre, a boot, a rear-view mirror, a steering wheel, a brake, a seat belt

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box. Follow the model. Take turns.

Model: A: Would you like me to check your tyres?

B: Yes, please. And clean my windscreen.

- pump up your tyres / check the oil
- fill the car up / check the antifreeze
- check your brakes / change the brake fluid
- clean your headlights / check the windscreen washer fluid

5 Match the parts of a car with their definitions.

1. A rear-view mirror
2. A steering wheel
3. A seat belt
4. A headlight
5. A boot
6. A windscreen wiper

- a. keeps you in your seat in case of accident.
- b. helps you see at night.
- c. helps you see what is behind.
- d. keeps the rain off the windscreen.
- e. is where you put your suitcases.
- f. helps you control the direction of a car.

1. c 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

UNIT 7

HOW FAR IS IT FROM THE HOTEL?

1 Listen to the conversation between a hotel receptionist and a client. What museum does the receptionist recommend Ms Ivanova?

Ms Ivanova: Can you recommend a good museum which is close to the hotel? I've got some time to spend before the beginning of the conference.

Receptionist: Yes, the V&A is very close.

Ms Ivanova: Sorry? Could you repeat that, please?

Receptionist: It's the Victoria and Albert Museum – the world's greatest museum of arts and design.

Ms Ivanova: Where is it?

Receptionist: It's in Cromwell Road.

Ms Ivanova: How far is it from the hotel?

Receptionist: Not far, just 15 minutes on foot.

Ms Ivanova: Could you show me on the map?

Receptionist: Yes, the hotel is here and the museum is there. Go straight on. Walk across Onslow Square and then go up Summer Place. Turn right on the corner of Summer Place and Old Brompton Road. Walk along the road until you reach Cromwell Gardens. Cross the street and you'll see the V&A Museum.

Ms Ivanova: What time does it open?

Receptionist: It opens at 10:00 am.

Ms Ivanova: Thanks a lot.

Receptionist: Have a nice time. I'm sure you'll enjoy your visit.

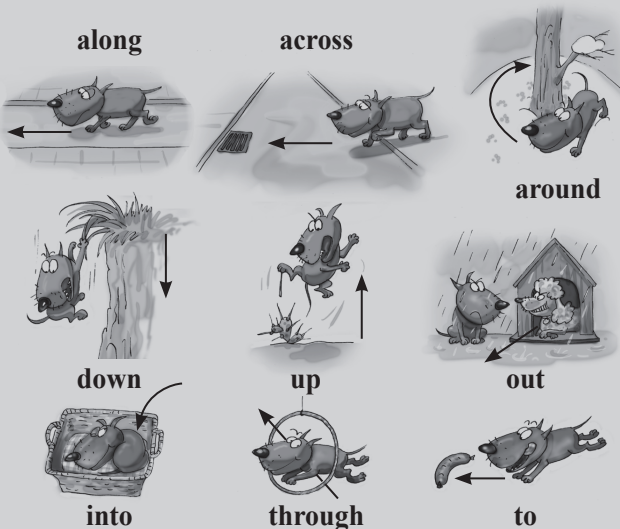
2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What kind of museum is the Victoria and Albert Museum?
2. Where is it located?
3. How long does it take to get there?
4. What time does the museum open?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Prepositions of movement

Използваме предлозите за движение (**prepositions of movement**), за да покажем посоката на движението. Обикновено предлозите за движение следват глаголи за движение, като: **go, travel, get, put, walk, run, swim, jump, fall, come, move, drive.**



Drive **along** the boulevard.
 The kids are swimming **across** the river.
 The earth goes **around** the sun.
 They roll a wheel of cheese **down** the hill.
 The train went **up** the hill.
 The police officer got **out of** his car.
 I put the money **into** my pocket.
 The coach went **through** the tunnel.
 She walked **to** the window.

3 Fill in the gaps with the prepositions of movement in the box.

across, out of, up, to, through, along, into

1. The dog was swimming *across* the lake.
2. Peter walked the bridge.
3. Drive the post office and then turn left.
4. The man climbed the wall and ran the forest.
5. The train went a long tunnel.
6. My daughter took all the toys the box.

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model.

Model: A: Excuse me, is there a **bookshop** near here?
 I'd like to **buy a map**.
 B: There's one in Silver Street. **Go up the street. Walk across the bridge** and you'll see the **bookshop**.

- car park / park my car / drive down the road / turn right at the traffic lights
- bureau de change / exchange some pounds / walk along the street / go through the subway
- post office / buy some stamps / drive around the square / take the second turn on your left
- newsagent's / buy a newspaper / walk across the park / turn left on the corner

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters UI

/aɪ/	/ɪ/	/u:/
guide	build	fruit
disguise	biscuit	juice
guise	guitar	suitcase

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

suit, builder, guinea, juice, cruise, guide, biscuit

- /aɪ/
- /ɪ/
- /u:/

UNIT 8

IN A JOB CENTRE

- 1 Listen to the conversation between a jobseeker and a clerk in a job centre. Why does the jobseeker call the job centre?**

Clerk: Good morning. This is Job Centre Plus. Joanne Livingston speaking. How can I help you?

Jobseeker: Good morning. I'm unemployed. I was dismissed two weeks ago. I'd like to check if I can get a jobseeker's allowance.

Clerk: In order to get a jobseeker's allowance, you need to be unemployed and looking for work, be 18 or over, be under state pension age, not be a student, and live in Great Britain.

Jobseeker: What do I need to do to get a jobseeker's allowance?

Clerk: You can go to the nearest job centre office or you can register online.

Jobseeker: Is online registration reliable?

Clerk: Hundreds of unemployed register every day. It saves you time and it's really reliable.

Jobseeker: How much will I get if I am approved for the programme?

Clerk: Well, if you're under 25, it is £53.45 per week, if you're over 25 – £67.50 per week, and for couples it is £105.95 per week.

Jobseeker: When do I need to visit the job centre?

Clerk: You need to visit the nearest job centre when we ask you to.

- 2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.**

1. What do you need to do to get a jobseeker's allowance?
2. How much will you get if you are approved for a jobseeker's allowance?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Numbers

Припомнете си!

Числителните имена се делят на бройни (**Cardinal numbers**) и редни (**Ordinal numbers**).

Cardinal numbers

• Казваме **and** между стотиците и останалата част от числото:

one hundred and twenty-two

• Думите **hundred, thousand, million, billion** са в единствено число, когато пред тях има друго числително име:

four hundred pounds

two thousand pensioners

three million cars

seven billion people

• Изговаряме годините с две двуцифрени числа:

1895 – *eighteen ninety-five*

1967 – *nineteen sixty-seven,*

но:

1900 – *nineteen hundred*

2000 – *the year two thousand*

2010 – *two thousand and ten*

• Когато казваме телефонни номера, изговаряме всяко число поотделно, като **0** се произнася **oh/zero**:
665 022 378 – double six five oh double two three seven eight

Ordinal numbers

Използваме редните числителни имена в дати.

Датите може да се изписват по следните начини:

21st May, May 21st, 21 May, May 21, но се четат така:
the twenty-first of May, May the twenty-first.

Използваме изразите **hundreds of, thousands of, millions of**, когато говорим за неопределено голямо количество лица и предмети.

Hundreds of unemployed registered last month.

Thousands of tourists visit Bulgaria every year.

- 3 Underline the correct form.**

1. There are three thousand/thousands people in the square.
2. Thousands/Thousand of unemployed register every day.
3. Over two million/millions people live in Sofia.
4. Million/Millions of women work twelve hours a day.
5. Hundred/Hundreds of people gather to participate in *The Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling*.

- 4 Rewrite the sentences. Use *hundreds of, thousands of, or millions of*.**

1. There were 698 people at the conference.
There were hundreds of people at the conference.
2. About 960,000 Romanian tourists visited Bulgaria in 2011.
3. There are over 350,000 unemployed in Bulgaria.
4. 30,000,000 people are chatting on Skype at the moment.
5. 800 unemployed register every day online.

- 5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model. Take turns.**

Model: A: I'm unemployed and I'd like to check if I can get a jobseeker's allowance.

B: You need to be over 18, not be a student or a pensioner, and live in the UK.

- 25 / how I can register for a jobseeker's allowance / you need to come to the office or register online
- live with a partner / how much I will get / you will get £105.95 per week
- looking for a job / if you can help me find a job / you need to register at the job centre

REVISION OF UNITS 5-8

1 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of time.

I was born 1. *on* 21st of February, 1990. I started work 2. 2008. I work 3. the mornings and I always get up 4. 4:30 am. I relax 5. the afternoons. 6. the evenings, I watch TV or sometimes go out with friends. 7. Mondays and Thursdays, I attend evening classes. I visit my parents 8. weekends.

2 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of place.

1. I wasn't *at* home when you phoned me.
2. They live the second floor.
3. He lives 26 Cromwell Gardens.
4. My kids were the car when the accident happened.
5. People often read books trains.
6. Jennifer stayed hospital last week.

3 Circle the correct preposition.

1. My best friend lives London.
a. at **b. in** c. on
2. I met Lillian Thursday.
a. at **b. in** c. on
3. Peter and his wife live a big detached house in the country.
a. at **b. in** c. on
4. I always have lunch noon.
a. at **b. in** c. on
5. I put the book the table yesterday and I can't find it now.
a. at **b. in** c. on
6. My son always comes home late night.
a. at **b. in** c. on

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

Model: A: Where is **the clinic** located?
B: It's **on the second floor**.

- the bookshop / at 78 Oxford Street
- the bank / in the centre of the city
- Royal Albert Hall / in Kensington Gore, London
- Bulgaria / in Southeastern Europe

5 Your teenage son/daughter wants to go to a party. Give him/her orders to do some things first. Use the Imperative and the phrases in the box. Start like this:

do the washing-up, vacuum the living room, tidy your room, clean the car, take out the rubbish, walk the dog

Before you go the party, please

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Use the negative form of the Imperative to make sentences.

1. travel without a ticket
Don't travel without a ticket.
2. listen to loud music
.....
3. watch TV until late
.....
4. talk to strangers
.....
5. spend your time in night clubs
.....

7 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: How far is **Birmingham** from here?
B: Not far. About **100 miles**.
A: What's the best way to get there?
B: Take **the M40**. It's the fastest and most direct route from London to **Birmingham**.

- Cambridge / 44 miles / the M11
- Southampton / 60 miles / the M3
- Dover / 66 miles / the M20
- Canterbury / 62 miles / the M2
- York / 212 miles / the M1

8 Underline the correct preposition.

1. How do you get to/at the bus station from here?
2. Every morning they walk along/around the beach.
3. Peter took his umbrella out of/into his bag.
4. The train passed through/across the tunnel.
5. Go across/along the square and you'll see the mall.
6. He always goes to/at school by bus.

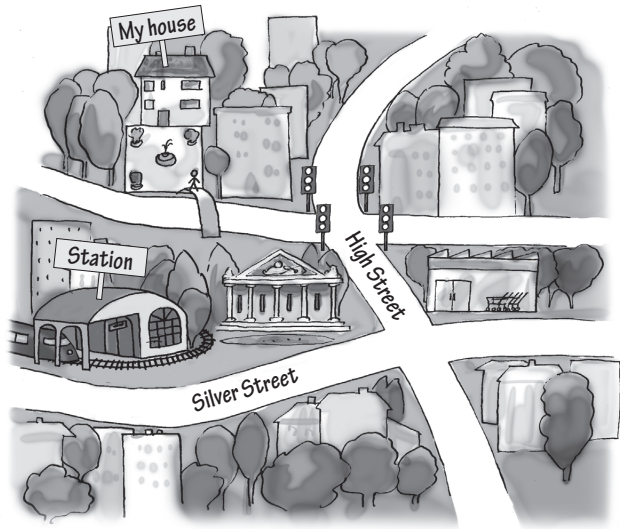
9 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He's putting his shirt
 2. She's driving
 3. They're climbing
 4. He's skiing
 5. She's walking
- a. up the mountain.
 - b. across the park.
 - c. through the tunnel.
 - d. into the suitcase.
 - e. down the hill.
1. *d* 2. 3. 4. 5.

10 Give your friend instructions how to get to your house. Use the prepositions in the box.

up, across, along, out of, to

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



Come 1. *out of* the station and walk 2. Silver Street. Then go 3. High Street. Turn left at the crossroads and go 4. the bridge. Walk 5. the square and you'll see my house in front of you.

11. Match the words and expressions below with their definitions.

- 1. a jobseeker
 - 2. a job centre
 - 3. unemployed
 - 4. a jobseeker's allowance
 - 5. to dismiss
- a. without a job
 - b. a government office where unemployed people can go for advice and information about jobs which are available
 - c. a payment to an unemployed person
 - d. to remove someone from his/her job
 - e. someone who is trying to find a job

1. e 2. 3. 4. 5.

12. Say the numbers below.

67; 209; 356; 590; 611; 4,249; 1,111; 25,427; 79,078; 2,457,201; 13,267,090; 35,909,234; 509,123,790

13. Say the telephone numbers.

865 32 44, 359 2 795 341, 052 806 790, 02 818 20 20

14. Say the dates below.

Model: 16th March, 1974 – The sixteenth of March, nineteen and seventy-four.

- 2. 22nd April, 1989
- 3. 1st May, 2000
- 4. 6th September, 2006
- 5. 19th July, 2008
- 6. 29th February, 2012

1. Circle the correct preposition.

- 1. My daughter lives a block of flats.
a. at b. in c. on
- 2. George always gets up early the morning.
a. at b. in c. on
- 3. My children and I always make a cake Christmas.
a. at b. in c. on
- 4. My husband isn't work at the moment.
a. at b. in c. on
- 5. Bobby phoned five minutes ago. He's the train to Paris.
a. at b. in c. on

5

2. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of movement.

- 1. The train is going the tunnel.
- 2. The children are swimming the river.
- 3. In the afternoons, they walk the beach.
- 4. Lots of tourists climb the mountain.
- 5. The boy put his textbook his bag.

5

3. Rewrite the sentences. Use *hundreds of*, *thousands of*, or *millions of*.

- 1. About 900 people visit our online shop every day.
.....
- 2. About 3,500 people work for Facebook.
.....
- 3. There are over 2,630,000 unemployed in the UK.
.....
- 4. London attracts 30,000,000 international visitors every year.
- 5. About 450,000 guests visit the Edinburgh International Festival every year.

10

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

- Is there anything else I can do for you?
- Thanks.
- Would you like me to check your tyres?
- What can I do for you, sir?
- Yes, please. And pump them up if necessary.
- All done. That will be £ 68.
- We take all major cards. Type in your PIN here. Thanks. Have a nice trip.
- Clean my windscreen, please.
- Do you take credit cards?
- Fill my car up, please. Super unleaded.

10

UNIT 9

HOW ABOUT A DRINK?

1 Listen to the conversation between Peter and Betty. Where do they finally decide to go?

Peter: Hi, Betty. Have you got any plans for the evening? I'd like to take you out. What about going to the new Indian restaurant in your street? It's very fashionable.

Betty: I'm sorry, I don't really feel like it. You know I don't like restaurants.

Peter: Oh, yes, I know. Shall we go to the theatre then? A new play is staged at the Globe Theatre.

Betty: I don't really want to.

Peter: How about a drink? There's a new pub close to my office. All my colleagues go there with their friends.

Betty: You know I hate loud music and crowds.

Peter: Would you like to go for a walk then? The weather's wonderful and I'm sure we'll have a great time in Kensington Park.

Betty: That would be lovely.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Where does Peter suggest going first?
2. Why does Betty reject his suggestion?
3. What can they see at the Globe Theatre?
4. Why doesn't Betty want to go to the pub?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

a/an, the and zero article

a/an

Припомнете си!

This is **a** book.

She is **a** musician. He is **an** architect.

I've got **a** headache/**a** cold/**a** toothache.

• в следните изрази: **a** hundred/**a** thousand/**a** million
a lot of/**a** few/**a** little

the

Припомнете си!

This is **a** tree. **The** tree is near **the** house.

I was born in **the** United States.

The Alps are **the** highest mountain range in Europe.

The Park Hotel is close to **the** city centre.

The City Theatre is in our street.

The Nile is **the** longest river in the world.

• пред периоди от време: **the** 21st century, **the** 60s

zero article

Не използваме **a/an** и **the**:

• когато говорим по принцип:

Children like ice cream.

Roses smell beautiful.

• пред собствени имена:

Peter, George, Mary, Lillian

• пред имената на градове, на повечето страни, на континенти: Sofia, Bulgaria, England, Europe

• с някои изрази: to/at/from school/work; on holiday

3 Fill in each gap with *a/an, the, or zero article* (-).

1. Tom Cruise is *an* American actor.
2. Amazon is widest river in the world.

3. There are lot of students in front of the cinema.

4. Washington is capital city of USA.

5. Jane loves cats but she hates cat that lives next door.

6. Look at girl in the red dress over there.

7. vegetables are a healthy food.

8. I've got terrible headache.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Making suggestions

How about/What about a drink?

How about/What about going to the cinema?

Would you like to go for a walk?

Why don't we go to the theatre?

Let's go to the theatre.

Shall we go to the theatre?

Accepting

Sure.

Fine.

That sounds great.

That's a good idea.

That would be lovely.

Rejecting

I'm afraid I can't.

I'm sorry, I don't really feel like it.

I hope you don't mind but ...

I think I'll just stay in.

I don't really want to.

4 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model.

Model: A: I'm free this evening. How about **a drink**?

B: I hope you don't mind but I don't like **pubs**.

- going to a restaurant? / I'm afraid I can't. / have got a business meeting this evening
- going to the theatre? / I don't really want to. / don't feel very well
- visiting the V&A Museum? / sounds great / love art

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters UE

/u:/	/e/
blue	guess
clue	baguette
glue	guest

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

true, guest, blue, Sue, guess

/u:/

/e/

UNIT 10

IN AN OFFICE

1. What words for office furniture do you know? Write them down.

a copy machine,

.....

2. Look at the list of office equipment. Listen and repeat. Then match the pictures with the words.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a bulletin board | 6. a desk |
| 2. a filing cabinet | 7. stationery |
| 3. an office chair | 8. files |
| 4. a shredder | 9. a whiteboard |
| 5. a fax machine | |



3. Listen to the description of Diana's office. Does she like her office?

My office is a place where I can concentrate on my work and feel comfortable at the same time. Of course, I've got all the necessary equipment on my desk. I've got the telephone and fax machine on the right side of my desk. My computer is in the centre of my desk with the monitor directly in front of me. I've got a comfortable office chair to sit on and some pictures of my family between the computer and the telephone. There's a lamp near my computer which I use in the evening if I work late. There are a lot of files in my filing cabinet and a lot of stationery in the drawer of my desk. And there is a shredder in the corner but I don't use it very often. In the room, there is a comfortable armchair and a sofa to sit on. I also have got a low table in front of the sofa on which there are some magazines.

4. Now read the text and answer the questions.

1. What office equipment has Diana got on her desk?
2. What is there between the computer and the telephone?
3. What has she got in the filing cabinet?
4. What has she got in the drawer of her desk?
5. What else is there in Diana's office?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Припомнете си!

There is/there are

There is a little bookcase in the office.
There are lots of files in the bookcase.
There is a table and five chairs.
There are five chairs and a table.
There isn't an air conditioner.
There aren't any plants in the office.
Is there a copy machine in your office?
How many desks are there in your office?

Have got

They've got two children.
Mary's got round blue eyes and straight brown hair.
He's got a headache.
I've got a new desk.
The office assistant has got a new computer.
Our clients have got spacious offices.

5. Fill in each gap with *there is/there are* or the correct form of *have got*.

1. *There is* a filing cabinet in my office.
2. two plants and four chairs in the office.
3. a bulletin board in the corridor.
4. She four chairs in her office.
5. They a shredder because their work is confidential.
6. a lot of files in the filing cabinet.
7. He a comfortable office chair.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Office duties

- to answer the phone
- to take messages
- to coordinate and organise meetings
- to write emails to customers
- to fill in registration forms
- to operate copy machines
- to keep office area clean and tidy

6. In pairs, make similar dialogues. Talk about office duties. Use the ideas in the box and follow the model. Take turns.

Model: A: What do you do?

B: I'm an office assistant.

A: What are your responsibilities?

B: I answer the phone and take messages.

- an office assistant / I coordinate and organise meetings
- an office manager / I plan and organise office work
- a correspondence assistant / I write emails to customers
- a receptionist / I greet customers and keep office area clean and tidy

UNIT 11 WHAT'S ON TV TONIGHT?

1 Listen to the conversation between Liza and Robert. What does Liza suggest doing in the evening?

Liza: I was very busy last week. I'm very tired. Let's stay in this evening and watch TV. I don't want to go anywhere.

Robert: Sure. What's on TV tonight? Is there anything interesting?

Liza: Let me check the TV listings. There's something on that you'll like. The live UEFA Champions League Football – Chelsea v Napoli. It starts at 19:30 on ITV 1. But Waterloo Road is on BBC 1 at 20:00. It's my favourite drama series.

Robert: Wasn't it about a troubled school somewhere around Manchester? I don't like it. It's boring.

Liza: But the football match doesn't sound a good idea to me.

Robert: Isn't there anything else on?

Liza: There's a cooking show – Baking Mad with Eric Lanlord. His recipes are quick and easy.

Robert: I don't feel like watching a cooking show when there's a football match at the same time.

Liza: I'm afraid it isn't a good idea to stay in. Let's phone somebody and go out.

Robert: Are you mad? None of my friends will go out when there's such an interesting match. Unless we go to a pub with a huge LCD TV!

Liza: Fine, I give up.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What's on TV in the evening?
2. What does Robert want to watch?
3. What does Liza want to watch?
4. What do they finally decide to do?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Indefinite pronouns; Adverbs

	Indefinite pronouns		Adverbs
	-thing	-one/body	-where
any-	anything	anyone/ anybody	anywhere
every-	everything	everyone/ everybody	everywhere
no-	nothing	no one/nobody	nowhere
some-	something	someone/ somebody	somewhere

Когато думата, съдържаща **any-, every-, no-, some-**, е подлог, глаголет е в ед. ч.

Everything is perfect in this shop.

Nobody sends letters these days.

Използваме наречията **anywhere, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere**, когато говорим за места:

I know my keys are somewhere here.

We didn't go anywhere warm at the weekend.

Когато използваме **nothing, nowhere, no one, nobody**, глаголет в изречението е в положителна форма: *There is nothing in our fridge.*

3 Fill in each gap with anything, anywhere, anybody, something, somewhere, or somebody.

1. I'm sure you'll meet *somebody* special one day.
2. I want to go warm and sunny.
3. Is there I can do for you?
4. There's in my soup.
5. He doesn't want to go
6. Ivan doesn't know in London.

4 Fill in each gap with everybody, everything, everywhere, nobody, nothing, or nowhere.

1. *Nobody* can make a better cake than Lucy.
2. There is interesting on TV today.
3. speaks English in the Netherlands.
4. I'm bored – there is to go in this town.
5. There were books in the room.
6. My son knows about computers.

5 Match the names of some popular TV shows with the correct type of TV programme.

Wimbledon Championships, House, M.D., Friends, The Oprah Winfrey Show, Life on Earth, Tom and Jerry, The Bold and the Beautiful, Deal or No Deal

1. **Sport:** *Wimbledon Championships*
2. **Sitcom:**
3. **Talk show:**
4. **Documentary:**
5. **Soap opera:**
6. **Game show:**
7. **Cartoon:**
8. **Drama:**

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters A and O after W

WA		WO	
/ɒ/	/ɔ:/	/ʌ/	/ʊ/
want	water	worry	woman
wallet	walk	won	would
watt	war	wonder	wolf

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

wonderful, award, wall, warm, watch, wash, woman

- /ɒ/
- /ɔ:/
- /ʌ/
- /ʊ/

UNIT 12

THE ONE I LIKE THE MOST IS ...

1 Listen to two people talking about their favourite music, books, and films. Which book is Clara talking about? What kind of jazz does Bob listen to?

Clara: Julia Roberts is one of my favourite actresses. I like all her films. But the one I like the most is 'Eat Pray Love'. I read the book when it came out in 2006 and then I saw the film in 2010. I love the final scene when she realises how important love is and that we need to care about the people around us. Especially about the loved ones.

Bob: Two years ago, I was a big fan of ethno jazz. I knew there were other kinds of jazz but I preferred listening to ethno jazz only. But one day I fell in love with another kind of jazz: bossa nova or Brazilian jazz. A friend of mine gave me lots of CDs with bossa nova from the 1960s. I think this music is fantastic and I listen to it all the time – in my car, at work, and at home. My girlfriend says I'm a jazz freak.

2 Now read the texts and answer the questions.

- Which is Clara's favourite actress?
- Which is her favourite film and scene?
- What kind of jazz did Bob listen to two years ago?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

One/ones

Използваме **one/ones** като местоимения, за да избегнем повторение на вече споменатото съществително име.

Често използваме **one/ones**:

- с **this, that, these, those**: *this one is yours, those ones are mine.*

- с прилагателно име:

I don't like the black suit but I like the blue one.
Can I see those boots? The brown ones on the shelf.

- с неопределителен член **a/an** или с определителен член **the**:

This shirt is small. I'd like a bigger one.
Which keys are yours? – The ones on the desk.
Местоименията се използват само с броими съществителни имена.

Another and other

Използваме **another** пред броимо съществително име в ед. ч. и означава „още един, друг, допълнителен“.

Bossa nova is another kind of jazz.

I need another glass of water.

Other означава „друг“ (в смисъл „различен“). Използва се пред съществителни имена в ед. ч. и мн. ч.

Where is the other box of chocolates?
I arrived on time but the other guests were late.
There are other kinds of jazz you can listen to.

3 Fill in each gap with one or ones.

- A:** Which is your car? **B:** The *one* with a ticket on the windscreen.
- My blue jeans look shabby. I need to buy new

3. A: Is there a post office near here? **B:** There's up the street.

4. I'm looking at the photographs, the we took during our last holiday in Sozopol.

5. There are lots of bags here. Which is yours?

6. Which rose do you prefer? The red or the white

4 Fill in each gap with other or another.

1. Where is the *other* shirt?

2. I'd like cup of coffee, please.

3. Jane and Anne are playing tennis. The girls are watching them.

4. The cake is delicious. Can I have slice?

5. Ben and Tom are in the house. Where are the boys?

6. Please, give me chance.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Likes and dislikes

I'm interested in jazz./He got interested in pop music.

- to like/hate/prefer + noun:**

Peter likes documentaries.

Most of our friends hate jazz.

He prefers short stories to novels.

- to like/hate/prefer + verb + ing:**

Betty likes watching soap operas on TV.

They hate going out on weekdays.

He prefers watching TV to reading a book.

5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box.

Follow the model.

Model: **A:** What kinds of books do you like reading?

B: I like reading detective stories.

A: Oh, I prefer romances to detective stories.

- films – watch / comedies – thrillers / comedies
- music – listen to / classical music – techno / classical music
- TV shows – watch / documentaries – game shows / documentaries

6 Write three sentences about the things you like doing in your free time and three sentences about the things you hate doing at weekends.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 9–12

1 Fill in each gap with a/an, the, or zero article (-).

1. Sofia Loren is *an* Italian actress.
2. Nile is longest river in the world.
3. There were lot of journalists in front the theatre.
4. This bookshop sells bestsellers.
5. I never go out without umbrella.
6. London is capital city of UK.

2 Read the groups of three sentences below. Write one indefinite article, one definite article, and zero article (-) in each group.

1. Jennifer likes watching (-) soap operas on TV. There is episode of *Eastenders* this afternoon.
It's soap opera she likes the most.
2. **A:** Would you like piece of cake?
B: Yes, if it's cake your mother makes. You know that I adore homemade cakes.
3. Meryl Streep is actress who won the Oskar Award for Best Actress of 2011. She's American actress. She played Margaret Thatcher in her last film.

3 Fill in each gap with a/an, the, or zero article (-).

Lilly Roberts lives in 1. *a* small town in 2. United States. It is 3. famous resort on the coast of 4. Atlantic Ocean. Lilly is 5. musician and her husband is 6. architect. They've got 7. daughter and 8. son. Everybody in the family likes 9. music and musical films. They also like 10. Chinese restaurants and they often go out for 11. meal.

4 Work in pairs. Make dialogues. Follow the instructions and use the ideas below. Take turns.

1. **A:** Suggest going to the cinema and seeing the last Julia Robert's film.
B: Say no – saw the film last evening. Suggest going to a concert instead.
A: Accept.
2. **A:** Suggest going out with friends.
B: Say no – it's very noisy in the pubs and you are tired. Suggest staying in.
A: Accept.

5 Read the list of Diana's office equipment. She put ✓ by the objects she's got in her office and ✗ by the ones she hasn't got. Write sentences with *There is/There are* which are true for Diana's office.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| bulletin board ✓ | filing cabinet ✗ |
| 3 office chairs ✓ | shredder ✗ |
| 2 fax machines ✗ | 12 files ✓ |
| 5 desks ✓ | whiteboard ✗ |

1. *There is a bulletin board in her office.*
2. *There aren't 2 fax machines.*
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

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

1. many / chairs / there / office / how / are / in / the ?
How many chairs are there in the office?
2. shredder / office / there / the / in / is / a ?
.....
3. there / whiteboard / wall / is / on / a / the ?
.....
4. files / desk / many / there / the / how / on / are ?
.....

7 Fill in the advertisements below with -thing, -where, or -one.

1. There isn't **anything** as tasty as our cakes. Try them.
2. Do **some**..... interesting with your life. Become a member of Save the World project.
3. **No** can do it better than you. Register for this year's show 'Britain's got talent'.
4. You can't find such a beautiful place **any**..... in the world. Book a flight and visit our country.
5. We are sure **some**..... is waiting for you. Write at love@dating.com.
6. You can buy **any**..... for £ 1 in our shop.

8 Fill in the advertisements below with any-, every-, no-, or some-.

1. You'll never drive **anything** like this new car again. Take a test drive.
2. Make a reservation for**one** who is special in your life. Book now!
3.**thing** in your life depends on you. Don't hesitate. Join our programme!
4. You can go**where** with this car. It's fast, safe and easy to park.
5.**body** cares about you? Write us and we'll help you.
6. '.....**body** likes Raymond' is a popular sitcom.

9 Match the types of TV programmes with their definitions.

1. sports *g*
2. a sitcom
3. a talk show
4. a documentary
5. a soap opera
6. a game show
7. a cartoon

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- 8. a drama
- 9. the news
- a. a game in which people answer questions and receive awards
- b. a show in which famous people answer questions about their work and personal life
- c. a film that gives information about a person or an event
- d. a funny film in which the same characters appear in different situations each week
- e. a story about the daily lives and relationships of a group of people
- f. a television programme about important events
- g. a television programme about sports events
- h. a short film that is made by a series of drawings
- i. a serious film about people's lives

10. Fill in each gap with *one/ones, other, or another*.

- 1. Which skirt do you prefer, the red or the blue *one*?
- 2. A: Which flowers do you like the most?
B: The yellow
- 3. 2012 was successful year for Meryl Streep.
- 4. What kinds of jazz do you like?
- 5. There are lots of things you don't know about her.
- 6. Could I have pint of beer, please?
- 7. It was hard week. I'm so tired.
- 8. A: Where are my jeans? B: Which? The old or the new

11. Work in pairs. Make similar conversations. Follow the model. Take turns.

Model: A: Do you like playing football?
B: Yes I do, but I prefer playing football to playing tennis.

- read books / listen to jazz
- watch soap operas / watch dramas
- do yoga / do aerobics
- go to a restaurant / cook dinner at home
- surf the Net / visit an art gallery
- go to the theatre / go to the cinema

12. Write about the things you like doing at weekends and the things you don't like doing on weekdays.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1. Fill in each gap with *a/an, the, or zero article (-)*.

Jennifer works for 1. international bank in 2. Brazil. She works in 3. office on 4. third floor. She likes her job 5. lot.

5

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct words in the box.

anything, somewhere, everybody, nowhere, everything, everywhere, nothing, anybody, somebody, nobody

- 1. I'm sure that is waiting for you in the world. You'll meet your match sooner or later.
- 2. A: Is there interesting on TV tonight?
B: at all.
- 3. likes Martin. is more polite than him.
- 4. in this shop is very cheap.
- 5. You can use your credit card in Europe.
- 6. Is at home?
- 7. There's to sit in the café.

10

3. Fill in each gap with *other, another, one, or ones*.

- 1. Can I have piece of bread?
- 2. I want to buy those boots. The on the left.
- 3. My husband wants to buy car.
- 4. A: Which is your car? B: The green
- 5. Where are the people? It's getting late.

5

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

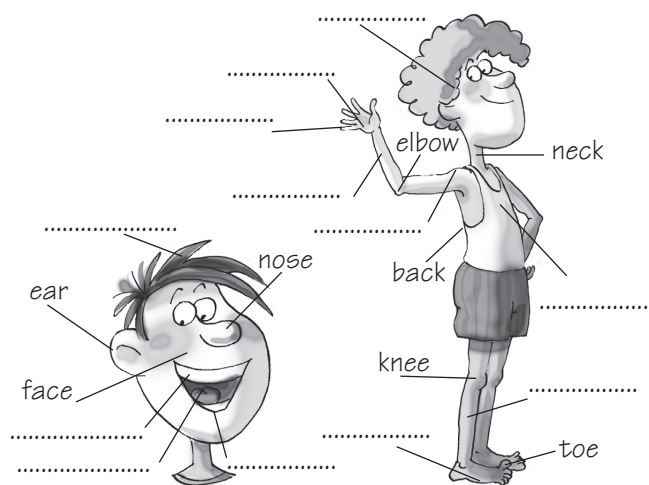
- I don't really want to. I'm not a fan of opera. Can we do anything else instead?
- There's a conference in Sofia and I'm going to be busy during the day but the evening is free.
- Hi, Maria. I'm going to visit Sofia at the weekend. It would be great to see you.
- OK. Would you like to go to the opera?
- I hope you don't mind but after a busy day I'd prefer something quiet.
- Sounds perfect to me. See you soon.
- What about going out for a meal with Stephen and Dalia?
- Why don't you come to my flat then? I can cook dinner for you. We can talk and listen to some jazz.
- See you on Saturday evening.
- Hi, Oliver. That's great. What are you going to do in Sofia?

10

UNIT 13 I SAW THE DOCTOR IN THE MORNING.

1 Look at the list of body parts. Listen and repeat. Now put the body parts in the correct gaps.

a face	a nose	hair	an arm	a leg
a head	a tooth	a shoulder	an elbow	a knee
an eye	a throat	a chest	a hand	a foot
an ear	a mouth	a neck	a finger	a toe



2 Listen to the conversation between Dr Evans and Mrs Green. What is the problem with Mrs Green?

Dr Evans: What seems to be the problem, Mrs Green? You don't look very well. What happened?

Mrs Green: I woke up last night with a terrible headache. I felt dizzy and my mouth was dry. My back hurt and my body ached all over. I got frightened and here I am.

Dr Evans: Have you got any problems at work? Are you getting enough sleep?

Mrs Green: Well, I can't sleep well. I worked on a very important project last week. I came home very late at night and went to work earlier than usual. I felt tired and sleepy all the time.

Dr Evans: I see. It's stress. Most people suffer from stress nowadays. Your symptoms are your brain's and body's reaction to stress. I'll give you a prescription for some sleeping pills. Take them twice a day. But the best cure against stress is sports. So walk more and work less.

Mrs Green: Thank you very much, Dr Evans. I was really frightened last night.

Dr Evans: Don't worry and follow my instructions.

3 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What happened to Mrs Green last night?
2. How did she feel?
3. What did Mrs Green do last week?
4. How did she feel last week?
5. What is Dr Evans's advice?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Simple Tense

Припомнете си!

Използваме минало просто време (The Past

Simple) 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 evening/month/summer/year, five minutes ago/three years ago.**

He was ill a week ago.

They were at the cinema last evening.

The doctor visited his patient yesterday.

He bought a new house last year.

When did he buy a new car?

Were you at the theatre last evening?

I wasn't at work yesterday.

He didn't spend his time surfing the Net.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

1. Last night I **had (have)** a terrible headache.
2. Sonia **(be)** very ill last month.
3. My husband **(feel)** tired and dizzy.
4. He **(wake up)** at 3 am.
5. His body **(ache)** all over.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

In the doctor's office

Doctor: What's wrong with you?/What's the matter?/ Are you getting enough sleep? I'll give you a prescription for antibiotics/sleeping pills. Take them once/twice/three times a day.

Patient: I've got a toothache/a headache/a backache/a stomachache/an earache. My back aches/hurts. I've got a pain in my chest/sore feet/a sore throat.

5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: What's wrong with you?

B: My back aches. I did a lot of boxing last week.

A: Take these pills and have some rest.

- I've got sore feet / do a lot of jogging yesterday
- I've got pain in my legs / play tennis last weekend
- My body hurts all over / dance a lot last evening

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

student, cake, home, boots, rain, speak, stay, meet, send, do, use, great, cat, cool, music, man, go, seven, tree, get, euro, can, true, receive

/e/

/æ/

/eɪ/

/i:/

/u:/

/ju:/

/əʊ/

UNIT 14

AT A POLICE STATION

1 Listen to the conversation between a policeman and Mrs Jones. What happened to Mrs Jones?

Mrs Jones: Good morning, officer. I'm here to report a robbery.

Policeman: Good morning, madam. What kind of robbery?

Mrs Jones: Someone stole my purse in the street.

Policeman: Right. Did you have money in your purse?

Mrs Jones: Some cash and my credit cards.

Policeman: Did you call your bank to report the theft?

Mrs Jones: Yes, it was the first thing I did.

Policeman: OK, now tell me exactly what happened.

Mrs Jones: Yesterday, while I was going out of the metro station, someone pushed me and I fell. There were lots of people walking around and I didn't see who did it. I was trying to get up when I noticed that my bag was open and my purse was missing.

Policeman: But, madam, if you didn't see the thief, it'll be very difficult to find him. We need a description or a witness.

Mrs Jones: It all happened so fast. And I just want to have my purse back.

Policeman: All right, madam. We need to check the cameras at the metro station. Please fill in this form. We'll contact you if we find the thief.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What was the first thing Mrs Jones did when she found out that her purse was missing?
2. What was Mrs Jones doing when someone pushed her?
3. What was she trying to do when she noticed that her bag was open?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Simple Tense and The Past Continuous Tense

Припомнете си!
Често използваме минало просто време (**The Past Simple**) и минало продължително време (**The Past Continuous**) заедно, когато говорим за две действия в миналото, като по-краткото действие се извършва на фона на по-продължителното действие. При тази употреба по-краткото действие изразяваме с **the Past Simple**, а по-продължителното – с **the Past Continuous**.

While I was going out of the metro station, someone pushed me.

She was trying to get up when she noticed that her bag was open.

3 Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. The old lady was paying/paid her bill when someone was pushing/pushed her.
2. The thief was running/ran away while she was trying/tried to get up.
3. He was sleeping/slept when the police officer was ringing/rang his doorbell.

4. A lot of people were walking/walked in the park when the accident was happening/happened.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. Someone *stole* (steal) my wife's purse while she (do) the shopping in the supermarket.
2. I (watch) TV when I (hear) a strange noise in the garden.
3. The witness (buy) a newspaper when the criminal suddenly (appear) in front of the newsagent's.
4. The police officer (have) some coffee when Mrs Jones (come) in.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Crimes

Verb: to steal/rob/burgle/murder/shoplift/smuggle
commit/witness/report a crime

to be a victim of crime

to be a witness to a crime

Noun: a theft, a robbery, a burglary, a murder, shoplifting, smuggling

Someone who commits crime: a criminal, a thief, a robber, a burglar, a murderer, a shoplifter, a smuggler, a pickpocket

5 Match the words below with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. to shoplift | a. a person who steals from a house |
| 2. to rob | b. somebody who is hurt or killed |
| 3. a pickpocket | c. to steal from shops |
| 4. a victim | d. someone who steals something |
| 5. a burglar | e. to take money or property by using threats |
| 6. to steal | f. a person who steals things out of pockets |
| 7. a thief | g. to take something that belongs to someone else |

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

6 Work in pairs. Report a crime to a police officer. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model. Take turns.

Model: A: I'm here to report a burglary.

B: What happened?

A: I was reading a magazine when someone broke into my house and stole my watch.

- I – a burglary / I watch TV / break into my house and steal my laptop
- we – a bank robbery / we exchange some money / the bank robber enter and take a gun out of his pocket
- I – shoplifting / I buy some sweets / I see that the lady in red jacket put something in her handbag

UNIT 15 MOVING HOUSE

1 Listen to the story of Maria and Peter. What did they dream about?

Maria and Peter are from Bulgaria. Last year they moved to Birmingham with their two children. They rented a bungalow in the city outskirts. It was the cheapest property they could find. Things went well. Maria and Peter both worked in the largest and most popular shopping centre in the city. They worked harder than anyone because they wanted to buy their own home. They dreamed of a home that was bigger and closer to the shopping centre. They needed to reach their work faster. Last week they took a day off to look for a property. They found the best flat for the lowest price possible. Now Maria and Peter are packing up their furniture and personal belongings. They are throwing away everything unnecessary. Maria and Peter are the happiest people in the world because they will finally have their own home.

2 Now read the text and answer the questions.

- When did Maria and Peter move to Birmingham?
- Why did they rent a bungalow in the outskirts?
- Where did they work?
- Why did they work harder than anyone?
- What did they find last week?
- What are they doing now?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

Припомнете си!

Comparative and superlative adjectives

large – larger – the largest

frequent – **more** frequent – the **most** frequent

Прилагателни с неправилна форма:

good – better – the best

bad – worse – the worst

much/many – more – the most

little – less – the least

far – farther/further – the farthest/furthest

*My new flat is **bigger than** the old one.*

*This studio is **as big as** my old flat.*

*Our living room is **not as spacious as** their reception room.*

*This is **the most expensive** house in the area.*

Comparative and superlative adverbs

carefully – **more** carefully – the **most** carefully

hard – harder – the hardest

fast – faster – the fastest

late – later – the latest

early – earlier – the earliest

Наречия с неправилна форма:

well – better – the best

badly – worse – the worst

far – farther/further – farthest/furthest

3 Fill in each gap with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- Maria and Peter need a *bigger* (**big**) house.

- They work in (**expensive**) city in the world.
- He wanted to buy a (**good**) house for a (**low**) price.
- They live in (**high**) block of flats in the city.

4 Fill in each gap with the comparative or the superlative form of the adverb in brackets.

- He needs to work *harder* (**hard**) in order to get a promotion.
- Buy this car. It runs the (**fast**).
- She was dismissed. She did her work the (**badly**) of all her colleagues.
- You can come to the office (**late**).

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Types of houses

- a detached/a semi-detached/a terraced house
- a block of flats, a high-rise block
- a bungalow, a country cottage, a thatched cottage

Types of flats

- a bedsitter, a studio flat, a flat, an apartment
- to move house, to pack up furniture, to throw away unnecessary things

5 Match the words below with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. a studio flat | a. a house on one level only |
| 2. a high-rise block | b. a small one-bedroom flat |
| 3. a bungalow | c. a small flat with only one large room |
| 4. a bedsitter | d. a very tall block of flats |
1. c 2. 3. 4.

6 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: Why are you moving house?

B: I need a cheaper flat. And I need to get to work faster.

- need a larger flat / want to live well
- need a house that is closer to the beach / want to live more luxuriously

7 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

Word stress 1

thir•ty	thir•teen
part•ner	po•lite
head•ache	be•cause

8 Read the words below and underline the stressed syllable. Listen and check your answers.

headlight, detached, armchair, message, sixteen, become, cottage, faithful, belong

UNIT 16

MALE AND FEMALE JOBS

1 Match the jobs with the work people do.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. a firefighter | <i>h</i> |
| 2. a tailor | |
| 3. a beautician | |
| 4. a chambermaid | |
| 5. a kindergarten teacher | |
| 6. a plumber | |
| 7. a crane operator | |
| 8. a painter | |

- takes care of small kids
- cleans and tidies hotel rooms
- makes clothes for men
- paints houses, rooms, and buildings
- fixes and repairs water pipes and bathroom fittings
- uses a crane to lift and move heavy things
- gives beauty treatment to face, hair, and body
- stops fires from burning

2 Listen to the conversation between Mrs Parker and a journalist. Are there male and female jobs according to Mrs Parker?

Journalist: Today we're going to talk about male and female jobs. We have in our studio Mrs Parker. She's a firefighter. Her job is really very difficult and lots of people think it's a male job. Do you agree with them?

Mrs Parker: I don't think they're right. The fact that I do my job very well shows that there aren't male and female jobs. I hope you don't think that women are too tender and not brave enough to save people's lives.

Journalist: Well, of course not. But you see, we haven't even got a word for a female firefighter in English. This means something.

Mrs Parker: I'm sorry, but I disagree. Our life is changing, our society is changing and we can't stay in the same place.

Journalist: A survey shows, however, that almost 95 per cent of kindergarten teachers, nurses, beauticians, and chambermaids are female. Almost 98 per cent of plumbers, firefighters, crane operators, and painters are male. How will you comment on these results?

Mrs Parker: I'll say we need to be more open-minded and honest enough to admit that this stereotype is quite old-fashioned.

3 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

- Why doesn't Mrs Parker agree that a firefighter is a male job?
- What does a survey show?
- How does Mrs Parker comment on the results?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Adverbs of degree

Наречията за степен определят прилагателно име или друго наречие. Такива наречия са: **very, really, too, quite, enough.**

Very и **really** подсилват прилагателното име или наречieto и означават „в много голяма степен“.

Поставят се пред думата, която определят:

*The pilot was **very/really** brave.*

*He worked **very/really** hard.*

Too означава „повече от необходимата степен“ и се поставя пред прилагателното име или наречieto:

*It was **too** late.*

*He drove **too** fast.*

Enough означава „в необходимата степен“ и се поставя след прилагателното име или наречieto:

*He was brave **enough** to save the children.*

*He didn't work hard **enough**.*

4 Fill in each gap with *too, really, or enough*.

- This dress is *too* old-fashioned. I don't like it.
- He studied hard to get this job.
- Your office is very comfortable.
- Don't drive quickly. There's a traffic camera here.
- I speak English well to work in the UK.
- She sings beautifully.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Expressing agreement

I agree with you./I completely agree with you./

I'm of the same opinion./That's exactly what I think.

Expressing disagreement

I'm afraid I can't agree./I'm sorry, but I disagree./

I don't think you're right.

5 Work in pairs. Express agreement (✓) or disagreement (✗). Use the ideas in the box and the Useful language box. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: Most of the best chefs are male.

B: I'm of the same opinion. I don't know a famous female chef.

- Most of the best chefs are male. / I don't know a famous female chef. (✓)
- Women cannot work as firefighters. / I know a very brave woman who is a good firefighter. (✗)
- All kindergarten teachers are female. / I know a male kindergarten teacher and children adore him. (✗)
- 98 per cent of plumbers are male. / They are handier. (✓)
- Most nurses are female. / A friend of mine is a male nurse. He's very good at his job. (✗)

REVISION OF UNITS 13–16

1 Fill in each gap with the correct body part.

1. You see with your *eyes*.
2. You smell with your
3. You eat with your
4. You hear with your
5. You hold things with your
6. You run with your
7. You stand on your
8. There are five on your hand.
9. There are five on your foot.
10. You wear a hat on your

2 Match the verbs with their Past Simple form.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| catch • | • took | ring • | • threw |
| hear • | • stood | fight • | • met |
| stand • | • caught | grow • | • rang |
| hurt • | • stole | keep • | • fought |
| steal • | • heard | throw • | • grew |
| take • | • hurt | meet • | • kept |

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

Josh 1. *was* (be) very ill last month. He 2.
 (catch) a cold. He 3. (have) a
 temperature. He 4. (feel) sick and
 dizzy. His body 5. (hurt) all over. He
 6. (not sleep) well and he 7.
 (take) a lot of pills. He 8. (not go) to work
 for a week. He 9. (stay) at home and
 10. (not leave) his bed.

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

1. Josh / ill / when / was / very ?
When was Josh very ill?
2. did / sleep / you / night / last ?
.....
3. lots of / take / your wife / did / pills ?
.....
4. catch / she / did / where / a cold ?
.....
5. did / how / they / feel ?
.....

5 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. Follow the instructions and use the phrases in the Useful Language box in Unit 13, p. 20. Take turns.

Doctor: Ask what is wrong with the patient.
Patient: Say what you feel, what hurts you/where you have pains/what part of your body aches.
Doctor: Make a diagnosis and prescribe some pills.
Patient: Thank the doctor and promise to stay home.

6 Put the words below in the correct column.

steal, burglary, shoplift, smuggler, theft, murderer, criminal, rob, smuggling

VERB	NOUN	SOMEONE WHO COMMITS CRIME
<i>steal</i>		

7 Last night someone stole Mr Smith's golden watch. A police officer is questioning the neighbours. What were they doing at the time of burglary? Use the words below to answer the police officer's questions.

1. Jessica / cook in the kitchen
Jessica was cooking in the kitchen.
2. Jane and Mark / watch TV
.....
3. The Morgans / have dinner
.....
4. Geoffrey / study and listen to music
.....
5. Mr Johnson / read a newspaper
.....
6. Mrs Robinson / sleep in her armchair
.....

8 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

An old lady 1. *was walking* (walk) in the park when she 2. (see) something white in the grass. She 3. (cannot) see what it 4. (be) without her glasses. She 5. (take) her glasses out of her handbag and 6. (put) them on. She 7. (look) at the object. It 8. (be) a purse. While she 9. (think) what to do and how to find the owner she 10. (see) a police officer. She 11. (give) him the purse and 12. (go) home.

9 Write sentences to give your opinion. Use the comparative of the adjective or adverb in brackets.

1. a bedsitter is / a studio flat (cheap)
I think a bedsitter is cheaper than a studio flat.
2. a detached house is / a terraced house (expensive)
.....
3. women drive / men (carefully)
.....
4. kindergarten teachers work / school teachers (hard)
.....
5. apartments are / bedsitters (spacious)
.....

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

10. Fill in each gap with the superlative of the adjective or adverb in brackets.

1. Peter and Mary work *the hardest* (**hard**) of all their colleagues.
2. Our house is (**old**) in the area.
3. Travelling by plane is (**fast**) way to get somewhere.
4. Diana dances (**well**) of all our friends.
5. I always arrive (**early**) at parties.

11. Fill in the dialogues with the adverbs of degree in the boxes.

really, too, enough, very (x2)

- A: How was your fishing trip?
 B: Oh, it was 1. *really* great. I caught a 2. big fish.
 A: How big?
 B: 3. big.
 A: Can I see it?
 B: Oh, it was 4. big and I couldn't put it in my car. My boot wasn't big 5.

too, very, enough (x2)

- A: What do you think of the film?
 B: Sandra Bullock was great but the film was 6. boring.
 A: I absolutely agree with you. It wasn't exciting 7. Everything went 8. slowly and the male character wasn't handsome 9.

12. Look at the pictures below. What do Sandra and Gregory do? Describe their work. Use the definitions in Unit 16, exercise 1.



.....

1. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

nurse, plumber, firefighter, painter, chambermaid

1. My brother works as a male in the local hospital.
2. Sally is a in a seaside hotel.
3. When is the going to fix the water pipe?
4. My husband works as a in Spain.
5. The brave saved the children from the burning building. 5

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. When Tom (**call**) Amelia, she (**watch**) *Eastenders*.
2. When Marvin (**come**) home, his wife (**check**) his mail.
3. The thief (**break**) into the house while Joanne (**have**) a shower.
4. While we (**do**) a sightseeing tour, someone (**steal**) our jewellery from the hotel room.
5. While she (**walk**) along the street, she (**see**) her children in front of a pub. 10

3. Fill in each gap with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets.

1. Mark is my (**good**) friend.
2. Go (**far**) and you'll see the theatre.
3. Documentaries are (**interesting**) than soap operas.
4. Peter drove (**slowly**) because it was raining.
5. Our new house is (**expensive**) than the old one. 5

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

- Have you got any other symptoms?
- When did you first notice your symptoms?
- Good morning. Please, have a seat here. What's the matter?
- Three days ago.
- Let me have a look at your throat. I'm going to give you a prescription for antibiotics.
- Twice times a day for seven days. You'll feel better.
- Yes, I had a temperature yesterday.
- How often do I need to take them?
- Thank you, doctor.
- I have a sore throat. 10

UNIT 17 BUYING A TRAIN TICKET

1 Listen to the conversation between Josh and a ticket seller.

Can Josh get a discount?

Josh: Excuse me, I'd like a ticket to York. I have to be in York tomorrow afternoon.

Ticket seller: Single or return?

Josh: Return, please. I have to be back in four days.

Ticket seller: That'll be a weekly return actually which is cheaper than the ordinary return.

Josh: When does the train leave?

Ticket seller: It leaves at 6:15 in the morning and you have to be at the station 30 minutes before departure. The train arrives in York at 2 pm.

Josh: Do I have to change trains?

Ticket seller: No, you don't. It's a direct train.

Josh: Could I get a discount?

Ticket seller: Yes, it's 10 per cent cheaper if you have an International Student Identity Card.

Josh: Here's my card. Can I get a refund for an unused ticket?

Ticket seller: Yes, you can. If it's not expired, you'll get 70 per cent of the ticket price back. So you'd like a weekly return to York, one adult, £ 25, travelling on 21st May.

Josh: Yes, please.

Ticket seller: Here's your ticket. And don't forget: you have to be at the station 30 minutes before departure. The train leaves from platform 6.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What kind of ticket does Josh want to buy?
2. Which kind of ticket is cheaper?
3. When does the train leave the railway station?
4. When does Josh have to be at the station?
5. What time does the train arrive in York?
6. Does Josh have to change trains?

3 Fill in each gap with the correct positive (✓), negative (✗), or question form of *have to*.

1. He *has to* take part in a conference in York. (✓)
2. She work hard. She's rich. (✗)
3. we go to the station earlier?
4. They learn English to work in the UK. (✓)
5. she wear a uniform at work?
6. You come to work on Saturday. (✗)
7. Peter leave immediately. (✓)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

At a railway station

- a single/a return ticket
- a train timetable
- to take a train, be on a train, to miss a train
- to get a student/senior citizen discount/a refund

When does the train leave/arrive?
Which platform does the train leave from?
Which platform does the train arrive at?
Do I have to change trains?

4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the words in bold with your ideas. Follow the model.

Model: A: I'd like a ticket to **Edinburgh**.
B: Single or return?
A: **Single, please**.
B: Here you are. And your ticket will be **£ 95**.
A: What time does the train leave?
B: **It leaves at 2 pm**.

5 Listen and underline the correct pronunciation of *have to* and *has to*.

1. Do I have to /hæv tə, hæf tə/ change trains?
2. Does he have to /hæv tə, hæf tə/ be in York tomorrow?
3. She has to /hæz tə, hæs tə/ change trains.
4. He has to /hæz tə, hæs tə/ be at the station 30 minutes before departure.
5. He doesn't have to /hæv tə, hæf tə/ change trains.
6. They don't have to /hæv tə, hæf tə/ travel to York.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

*Have to
Positive and negative*

I	have to		do housework.
You	do not (don't) have to		
We			
They			
He	has to		
She	does not (doesn't) have to		

Yes/No questions **Short answers**

Do	I	have to	work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.
	you			No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does	he	have to		Yes, he/she does.
	she			No, he/she doesn't.

Wh-questions

What	do	they	have to	do at work?
Where	does	she		go?
When	do	we		leave?

Have to означава „трябва, нужно е“. Използваме тази форма, когато някой друг изисква от нас да направим нещо или такова е правилото.

Don't have to означава „не трябва, не е необходимо“.

UNIT 18

YOU MUSTN'T DRINK AND DRIVE.

1 Listen to the conversation between Lewis Hamilton, a famous Formula 1 winner, and a reporter. What are they talking about?

Reporter: Mr Hamilton, you won Formula 1 Championship in 2008. Road safety is one of the burning topics of the day. Can you tell us what safety rules you follow when you drive your own car?

Lewis Hamilton: I've got my own rules and always follow them because I want to reach my final destination safe and sound.

Reporter: What are these rules?

Lewis Hamilton: I must always fasten my seat belt. I must always keep a safe distance from other vehicles and observe the speed limit. Our motorways and roads aren't Formula 1 racing tracks and we must follow the rules in order to drive safely.

Reporter: What mustn't car drivers do?

Lewis Hamilton: First of all, they mustn't drink and drive. They mustn't break the speed limit. They mustn't talk on their mobiles while driving. They must use a hands-free device instead. Finally, they mustn't drive when they're tired or sleepy.

Reporter: Thank you very much, Mr Hamilton. Dear drivers, follow Mr Hamilton's advice and you'll have a safe trip.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Must Positive and negative

I/You/He/She/It We/They	must must not (mustn't)	go.
----------------------------	--	-----

Must означава „трябва“. Използваме този глагол, когато говорещият смята, че нещо е важно или задължително.

Отрицателната форма на **must** е **must not (mustn't)** и означава „не трябва, забранено е“. В този случай забраната обикновено е наложена от говорещия.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What rules does Lewis Hamilton always follow when he drives his own car?
2. What mustn't car drivers do?

3 Maria made a list of things she must do to get a promotion. Use *must* and write sentences.

- learn English very well
- work harder than ever
- work efficiently
- get more qualifications
- help my colleagues
- be available at weekends

1. I must learn English very well.
2.
3.
4.

5.
6.

4 Maria also made a list of things she mustn't do in order to get a promotion. Use *mustn't* and write sentences.

- be late for work
- look tired
- have long lunch
- breaks
- talk on the phone for a long time
- skype my friends from work
- have more than 3 cigarette breaks

1. I mustn't be late for work.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Road safety rules

- I must always keep a safe distance.
- I must always fasten my seat belt.
- I must always observe the speed limit.
- I must use a hands-free device.
- * You mustn't drink and drive.
- You mustn't talk on your mobile while driving.
- You mustn't break the speed limit.
- You mustn't drive when tired or sleepy.

5 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box.

Model: A: I know I must always fasten my seat belt. I was in a hurry and I forgot to fasten it.
B: You mustn't drive with your seat belt unfastened. I'll give you a ticket.

- observe the speed limit / be late for my flight / break the speed limit
- use a hands-free device / my husband phone and I pick up my mobile / talk on your mobile while driving
- keep a safe distance / the road be very slippery and I lose control / drive too closely behind other vehicles

6 Write three things you must do and three things you mustn't do in order to drive safely.

-
-
-
-
-
-

UNIT 19 I CAN FIX YOUR WATER PIPES.

1 Listen to the stories of two young people waiting to register in a job centre. What do they do?

Emil: Hi, I'm 18. I'm a student at a vocational school. I want to be a plumber. I can repair and maintain sinks, baths, and toilets. I could do this when I was 14. My father was a plumber and he taught me everything. Well, I can't assemble and install all types of fittings and I can't read building plans. But when I finish school, I will be able to do all these things. I will be able to fix your water pipes in a few seconds.

Margarita: Hi, I'm a student, too. I study Early Years Care and Education and I work to earn my living. I'm an au pair. I can draw very well and I can play the piano. I could play the piano when I was 5. My grandmother taught me. I can teach children to draw and to play the piano. I can teach them good manners, too. I can play with them and read them stories. But I can't teach them to read and write in English. I'm not qualified enough. When I graduate, I will be able to do that and parents will trust me more.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Can, could, be able to

Припомнете си!

Използваме **can**, когато говорим за физическа и умствена възможност да направим нещо. Използваме **could**, за да изразим способност или възможност в миналото.

He **can speak** English very well.

He **can repair** sinks and baths.

He **could change** a plug at the age of 15.

He **can't assemble** all types of fittings.

You **can't teach** children if you aren't qualified.

My mother **couldn't speak** German when she was young.

Can you play tennis?

Could you play the piano at the age of 6?

Be able to

Positive and negative

I/You/He/She/We/ They	will be able to won't be able to	test pipes.
--------------------------	---	-------------

Yes/No questions

Will	I/you/he/she /we/they	be able to	work 8 hours a day?
-------------	--------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

Short answers

Yes, I will.

No, I will not (won't).

Wh-questions

When	will	you	be able to	start work?
-------------	-------------	-----	-------------------	-------------

Използваме **be able to**, за да изразим възможност или способност в бъдещето.

2 Now read the texts and answer the questions.

1. What can Emil/Margarita do?
2. What could he/she do?
3. What can't he/she do?
4. What will he/she be able to do?

3 Fill in each gap with can, can't, could, or be able to.

1. Emil **can** repair sinks and baths but he read building plans.
2. He speak English at the age of 7.
3. They draw very well but they play any musical instrument.
4. She will get a driving licence when she is 18 in May.
5. When you graduate, you will find a better job.
6. My father speak five languages at the age of 25.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Skills and talents

- to read building plans, to repair and maintain sinks/baths/toilets, to fix water pipes, to assemble and install all types of fittings
- to speak languages, to play the piano, to draw, to teach children good manners, to do embroidery, to knit
- to use a computer, to design things, to work well with wood/metal/leather

4 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about your skills and abilities. Use the questions below. Take notes.

- What can you do?
- What can't you do?
- What could you do when you were a child?
- What will you be able to do when you finish this course?

Then write a short description of your partner's skills and abilities.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

Word stress 2

cin•e•ma	im•por•tant
hol•i•days	a•part•ment
grand•par•ent	to•geth•er

6 Read the words below and underline the stressed syllable. Listen and check your answers.

nowadays, tomorrow, umbrella, customer, delicious, favourite, unleaded, museum, unhappy, instrument

UNIT 20

YOU CAN'T SMOKE IN THE PROPERTY.

1 Read the words below and match them with their definitions.

- 1. a landlord (a landlady) c
- 2. a tenant
- 3. homestay
- 4. a flatmate
- 5. a bedsitter
- 6. a lodger

- a. a person who shares a flat with two or more people
- b. renting a room from a local family
- c. a man/woman who rents a room or building to someone
- d. a person who pays rent for the use of a room or a building
- e. a person who pays to live in a house with the person who owns it
- f. a room in which you live and sleep

2 Listen to the conversation between a landlady and a lodger.

Lodger: May I ask a few questions about the house rules I have to follow during my stay in your property? I know that I can't smoke here and I can't have a pet.
Landlady: That's right. What else would you like to know?
Lodger: Could I pay the deposit later?
Landlady: You have to pay the deposit and the rent for the first month before you move in.
Lodger: I see. And could I use the washing machine, the dishwasher, and the cooker?
Landlady: Yes, if my family isn't in the kitchen.
Lodger: Can I bring my friends here?
Landlady: Not later than 10 pm.
Lodger: Can I have a friend stay overnight?
Landlady: No, you can't. You can only have family members overnight.
Lodger: Can I use the telephone?
Landlady: Sorry but you can't. And you can't use the bathroom between 7 and 9 am.
Lodger: But my lectures start at 9. I have to leave the house at 8:30.
Landlady: Your problem, young man. You just have to get up earlier.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Can, could, may – permission

Използваме **can**, когато молим или искаме разрешение.

Can I open the windows?

Could е по-учтива форма от **can**.

Could I pay the deposit later?

Когато искаме разрешение от непознати или по-възрастни хора, често използваме **may**.

May I ask a few questions?

Can't – prohibition

Използваме **can't**, за да изразим забрана. В този случай забраната е наложена отвън.

You can't smoke here.

3 Now read the conversation and mark each sentence T (true) or F (false).

- 1. The lodger can smoke in the property. *F*
- 2. The lodger can't use the dishwasher when the family is in the kitchen.
- 3. The lodger can have friends overnight.
- 4. The lodger can't use the telephone.
- 5. The lodger can use the bathroom between 7 and 9 am.

4 Make sentences to ask for permission in the following situations. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. Ask your teacher to leave the class. (**may**)

May I leave the class?

2. Ask your classmate to borrow his/her pen. (**can**)

3. Ask a stranger in the street for help. (**could**)

4. Ask your boss to have a day off. (**may**)

5. Ask your doctor to prescribe you sleeping pills. (**could**)

5 Complete the sentences to express prohibition.

- 1. You *can't* have visitors in the property.
- 2. You listen to loud music.
- 3. You park here.
- 4. Teenagers go out after 10 pm.
- 5. You take pictures inside the museum.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Accommodation

- fully furnished/part furnished/unfurnished
- single room/double room
- full board/half board/self-catering
- reasonable rent/pw rent (per week)/pcm rent (per calendar month)

6 You are looking for accommodation. Make a list of requirements the accommodation has to meet.

Reasonable rent,

7 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue between a tenant and a landlord. Use the words in the Useful language box and follow the instructions. Take turns.

Tenant: Say what you are looking for.

Landlord: Describe the advantages of your property.

Tenant: Ask whether you can have parties and whether you can share property with a flatmate.

Landlord: Give a negative answer to the first question and a positive – to the second.

REVISION OF UNITS 17-20

1 Use the words and phrases below to make sentences with *have to* and *don't have to*.

1. You / work hard / to get a better job
 You / work hard / if you haven't got any ambitions
You have to work hard to get a better job.
You don't have to work hard if you haven't got any ambitions.

2. They / get up early / on weekdays
 They / get up early / at weekends

.....

3. Anna / make dinner every evening
 Anna / make dinner this evening / because her family are going to eat out

.....

4. Peter / study all night before the test
 Peter / study all night before the test / because he's very good at English

.....

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

- No, you have to change trains at Nottingham.
- Here's your ticket and change, sir.
- What time does the next train to London leave?
- Single or return?

Passenger: 1. *What time does the next train to London leave?*

Ticket seller: At 16:35, from platform 8.

Passenger: Is it a direct train to London?

Ticket seller: 2.

Passenger: I see. One ticket to London, please.

Ticket seller: 3.

Passenger: Single, please.

Ticket seller: £ 64 pounds, please.

Passenger: Here you are.

Ticket seller: 4.

3 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Follow the instructions. Take turns.

Passenger: Choose a destination. Ask what time the train leaves and arrives. Ask about a student discount.
Ticket seller: Ask about the type of ticket. Answer the questions the passenger asks. Remind him/her to be at the station 30 minutes before departure.

4 Complete the phrases below with the verbs in the box.

keep, speed, use, break, fasten, observe

1. *keep* a safe distance
2. a hands-free device
3. your seat belt
4. the speed limit
5. the road safety rules

5 Fill in each gap with *must* or *mustn't*.

1. You *must* always fasten your seat belt.
2. You drink and drive.
3. You keep a safe distance from other vehicles.
4. You break the speed limit.
5. You talk on your mobile while driving.
6. You observe the road safety rules.

6 Write three sentences about the things you have to do at home and three sentences about the things you don't have to do. Then tell your partner about these things.

.....

7 Circle the correct form.

1. She teaches French and she speak German very well.
 a. can b. can't c. could
2. He will find a better job after he finishes vocational school.
 a. can b. be able to c. could
3. you speak Italian before you moved to Rome?
 a. Can b. Couldn't c. Could
4. After the car accident, she drive for two years.
 a. can b. can't c. couldn't
5. Liza will buy her own house next year.
 a. can b. not be able to c. could
6. Tom will read building plans when he finishes school.
 a. can't b. be able to c. could

8 William is a bus driver. He's unemployed. He's 32 years old and is now looking for a new job. He made a list of his professional skills. Read the list and write a short description of his professional profile.

In my 20s: drive a car, ride a motorbike
 Now: drive a bus and a coach
 When I finish my pilot training: fly a small plane

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

.....

9. Fill in the conversation with *can, can't, or may*.

Worker: 1. *May* I ask you a question, sir?

Boss: Go ahead.

Worker: 2. I have a day off tomorrow? I have to pick my wife up at the airport.

Boss: 3. I ask you a question, too? Will you be able to finish the installation of the water pipes today?

Worker: I'm afraid, I won't.

Boss: In that case you 4. have a day off.

10. Look at the signs below. Write sentences to express permission or prohibition. Use the phrases in the box.

bring dogs here, take pictures, drink this water, talk on your mobile, walk here, cycle and walk here



1. You can't bring dogs here.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

11. The advertisements below were placed on a noticeboard in a local shop. Read them and write them in full.

1. 2. 3.

.....

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. a senior citizen
 2. a return ticket
 3. a speed limit
 4. homestay
 5. a tenant
- a. a visit in which you pay to stay in someone's house
 b. a person who pays rent to live in someone's property
 c. somebody who is over 60 years old
 d. the highest speed at which you can legally drive on a particular road
 e. a ticket that takes you to a place and back again 5

2. Fill in each gap with *have to, mustn't, or don't have to*.

1. You finish your education to get a better job.
2. You break the speed limit.
3. They know German to get a job in France.
4. They follow the house rules.
5. You drive tired or sleepy. 5

3. Fill in each gap with *can, can't, or could*.

1. I read when I was five.
2. I ask you a question?
3. Linda speak five foreign languages at the age of 16.
4. Excuse me, you tell me where the post office is?
5. Computers World. I help you?
6. You park here – it's a non-parking area.
7. you repair your car at the age of 19?
8. I'm sorry but I help you with your homework.
9. I play the piano very well but I sing at all. 10

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

- Can I use the telephone?
- First of all, can I bring my dog here?
- Good morning. May I ask you a few questions about the house rules?
- I'm afraid you can't. You can only bring small pets like gold fish, for example.
- Hmm, you've got lots of rules. Can I cook in the kitchen?
- Sounds good to me. When do I have to pay the rent?
- You can use it only during the weekends. Phone calls are cheaper then.
- You don't have to cook. We offer full board.
- You must pay the rent on the first day of every month.
- Certainly. What would you like to know? 10

UNIT 21 *COULD I SEE YOUR TICKET, PLEASE?*

1 Listen to the conversation between Margaret and a check-in agent. Where is Margaret flying to?

Agent: Good morning. Could I see your ticket and passport, please?

Margaret: Here they are.

Agent: How many bags are you checking in?

Margaret: Just one. I've also got one carry-on bag.

Agent: Your carry-on bag is too large. You have to check it in too. Could you place your bags on the scales, please?

Margaret: Certainly.

Agent: Your luggage is overweight. That makes an extra charge of €150. You have to pay for the extra luggage first and then I'll issue your boarding pass.

....

Margaret: Here's the receipt. Can I have my boarding pass now?

Agent: Sure. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

Margaret: Could I have an aisle seat, please?

Agent: Oh, I'm sorry, madam, but I can only give you a window seat. All aisle seats are occupied.

Margaret: That's fine.

Agent: Here's your boarding pass. Your boarding gate is A22 and your boarding time is 18:45.

Margaret: Thank you. Oh, just one question. Can I get a coffee at the gate?

Agent: Yes, there's a coffee vending machine at A22. Have a nice flight to Manchester.

2 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. How many bags is Margaret checking in?
2. How much does she have to pay for the extra luggage?
3. What type of seat does she want?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Can and could – requests and offers

Припомнете си!

Използваме **can**, когато отправяме молба.

Can I have my boarding pass, please?

Can I have an aisle seat, please?

Използваме **could** за учтива молба.

Could I see your passport, please?

Could you open your bag, please?

Използваме **can**, когато предлагаме помощ:

Can I help you?

Can I get you a cup of coffee?

Can I do the washing-up for you?

I can drive you to the airport.

3 Write a request for each situation.

1. Ask your friend to pick you up at the airport.

Can you pick me up at the airport, please?

2. Ask your teacher to help you with your homework.
-

3. Ask your mother to help you make a cake.
-

4. Ask the check-in agent for an aisle seat.
-

4 Offer help in each situation.

1. Offer your granddad to go to the supermarket for him. *I can go to the supermarket for you.*

2. Offer your wife to clean the house for her.
-

3. Offer your friend to pay his/her lunch.
-

4. Offer your colleague to drive him/her home.
-

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Airport check-in and passport control

- a check-in area, passport control, customs, a baggage claim area, a duty-free shop
- a domestic/an international/a connecting flight
- arrivals, departures
- to take off, to land

Passenger: Is my flight on time?/Where is the boarding gate? Where do I collect my luggage?/

Where is the check-in desk for British Airlines?

Information desk: Your flight is delayed/cancelled.

Passport control: Could I see your passport/ID card, please?

Customs: Do you have anything to declare?

5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. You are a traveller going through passport control. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: **A:** Welcome to **Manchester**. Could I see your passport, please?

B: Sure. Here it is.

A: What's the purpose of your visit?

B: I'm **here on business**.

A: How long are you going to stay?

B: **Until next Tuesday**.

- Paris / here as a tourist / until next Monday
- Athens / visiting relatives / for one month
- Berlin / here as an exchange student / for three months

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

There are two pronunciations of **can** and **could**: stressed: **can** /kæn/, **could** /kʊd/ and unstressed: **can** /kən/, **could** /kəd/.

6 Listen to the sentences. Write S (stressed) or U (unstressed) next to can and could.

1. Could *U* you help me, please?

2. Can I have a window seat, please?

3. He could speak 7 foreign languages.

4. Marta can play the piano very well.

5. Can I take your pen? Yes, you can.

UNIT 22

I'D LIKE TO BOOK A ROOM, PLEASE.

1 Listen to the conversation between Mr Johnson and a receptionist. When are Mr and Mrs Johnson going to arrive in the Holiday Inn Hotel?

Receptionist: Good afternoon, Holiday Inn Hotel. May I help you?
Mr Johnson: I'd like to book a room, please.
Receptionist: When for, sir?
Mr Johnson: December 15th.
Receptionist: How many nights would you like to stay?
Mr Johnson: Five nights.
Receptionist: Would you like a single or a double room?
Mr Johnson: I'd like a double room, please.
Receptionist: Would you like a smoking or non-smoking room?
Mr Johnson: Non-smoking, please. Oh, and I'd like a room on the upper floors, away from the ice machine.
Receptionist: Certainly, sir. I'll just check what we've got available ... Yes, we've got a room on the 9th floor with a really splendid view and away from the ice machine.
Mr Johnson: Fine. How much is the charge per night?
Receptionist: Would you like breakfast?
Mr Johnson: Yes, please.
Receptionist: It's 135 euro per night excluding VAT.
Mr Johnson: That's fine.
Receptionist: And who's the booking for, sir?
Mr Johnson: Mr and Mrs Johnson. That's J-O-H-N-S-O-N.
Receptionist: Let me give you your confirmation number. It's: 7576385. I'll repeat that: 7576385. Thank you for choosing Holiday Inn Hotel and have a nice day. Goodbye.
Mr Johnson: Goodbye.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Would like

Positive				
I/You/He/She/ We/They	would like ('d like)	to book a room.		
Yes/No questions				
Would	you	like	a single room?	
Short answers				
Yes, I would.		No, I would not (wouldn't).		
Wh-questions				
What	would	you	like	to do?

Използваме **would like** в положителна форма, за да изразим желание:
I'd like to buy these jeans.
 Използваме **would like** във въпросителна форма, за да направим предложение или покана:
Would you like to come with me?
 След **would like** винаги използваме глагол с **to**.
I'd like to speak to John, please.

- 2 Read the conversation and answer the questions.**
- Why is Mr Johnson calling the hotel?
 - What kind of room would he like to book?
 - Would he like breakfast?

- 3 Write what you want or want to do in the situations below.**
- You want to book a single room with a view to the park.
I'd like to book a single room with a view to the park, please.
 - You are in a restaurant and you want a chicken fillet and potato mash.
 - You are at the railway station and you want to buy a return ticket to Manchester.
- 4 Write polite offers and invitations.**
- Offer your guests a cup of coffee.
Would you like a cup of coffee?
 - Ask a passenger politely if he/she wants a window or an aisle seat.
 - Offer your friend to come to your house for dinner.
 - Ask the hotel guest if he/she wants to pay in cash or by credit card.
 - Ask the hotel guest if he/she wants a wake-up call.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

In a hotel

- to book a room, to make a hotel reservation
- a single/a double/a twin room, a suite
- room service, mini-bar, front desk, housekeeping office
- to check in/out, to fill in a registration form
- I'd like a wake-up call./I'd like an extra towel and a blanket.
- How would you like to pay?/Would you like any assistance with your bags?

- 5 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box. Follow the model.**
- Model: Room service:** Room service. Can I help you?
Guest: Yes, this is Mr Johnson from room 9111. I'd like a tuna fish sandwich and a bottle of white wine, please. Could you send up?
Room service: Certainly, sir. That'll take about 10 minutes.
Guest: Thank you.

- Ask room service for a tuna fish sandwich and a bottle of white wine.
- Ask room service for two tomato and cheese salads and two mineral waters
- Ask the housekeeping office for an extra towel and a blanket.

UNIT 23 WILL YOU HELP ME CLEAN THE HOUSE?

1. Look at the list of objects we use to clean our homes. Listen and repeat. Then match the words with the pictures.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a broom | 5. a bucket |
| 2. a dustpan | 6. a cleaning detergent |
| 3. a brush | 7. a mop |
| 4. a duster | 8. a vacuum cleaner |



2. Listen to the conversation between two flatmates. What are Susan and Jerry going to do this weekend?

Susan: It's time to do the spring clean this weekend. Will you help me clean the house?
Jerry: What do you want me to do?
Susan: Will you go to the supermarket to buy some cleaning detergents? Oh, a duster and a new mop as well.
Jerry: OK, I'll buy this stuff and I'll clean the windows. Will you dust the books and the bookshelves and clean out the closet?
Susan: Sure. And, Jerry, will you sweep the lane in front of the house?
Jerry: OK. Do you want me to mow the lawn as well?
Susan: That would be great. Let's start then. I don't want to waste any more time. We have a lot of work to do.
Jerry: You can't imagine how I hate the spring clean. Promise to hire a housecleaning company next year.
Susan: Promise. Next year we'll hire a housecleaning company.

3. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What does Susan want Jerry to buy from the supermarket?
2. What will Jerry do?
3. What will Susan do?
4. What does Susan promise Jerry?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Will – requests

Припомнете си!

Използваме **will**, когато:

- говорим за факти в бъдещето:
I'll be 21 next year.
- предвиждаме събития в бъдещето:
This summer will be hot and dry.
- вземаме спонтанно решение:
The weather is so nice. I'll go out.
- предлагаме помощ: *I'll take your bags.*
- даваме обещание: *I'll stop smoking.*

Will се използва също, когато отправяме учтива молба в неофициални ситуации:
Will you please answer the phone? I'm driving.

4. Write a request for each situation.

1. Ask your son to switch the radio off.
Will you switch the radio off, please?
2. Ask your wife to switch the computer on.
.....
3. Ask your friend to lend you his car.
.....
4. Ask your daughter to dust the bookshelves.
.....
5. Ask your husband to vacuum the carpets.
.....

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Housecleaning

- to sweep/to mop/to vacuum the floor
- to dust, to scrub, to polish, to wipe
- to tidy (up)/to air a room, to clean out a closet
- gloves, a sponge, a dustbin, spring clean

5. In pairs, make similar dialogues. Use the phrases in the Useful language box. Follow the model.

Model: A: Will you sweep the floor, Peter?
B: Sure. And I'll clean out the closet.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

Stress in two-word nouns

6. Listen and underline the stress pattern you hear.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| bus stop | bus stop |
| post office | post office |
| hotel room | hotel room |
| ski resort | ski resort |

7. Read the words below and underline the stressed part. Listen and check your answers.

sun glasses, police station, bus station, car park,
 sea resort, room service, shopping centre, coffee shop

UNIT 24

AT THE CHEMIST'S

1 Listen to the conversation between Maria and a chemist. What problems has Maria got?

Chemist: Good morning. Can I help you?

Maria: Good morning. I've got a sore throat. Could you give me something to relieve the pain, please?

Chemist: Try these lozenges. Take one every four hours. They'll help. Anything else?

Maria: Yes, please. Can you recommend something for the rash on my neck?

Chemist: Oh, dear! It looks nasty. I think you should see the doctor.

Maria: I can't get an appointment before Monday and it feels very itchy.

Chemist: Have you got any drug allergy?

Maria: As far as I know, I haven't.

Chemist: Well, try this anti-itch cream. Rub it into your skin twice a day. You shouldn't take a shower for a few days and you should wear only cotton.

Maria: Thank you. How much does it cost?

Chemist: It's £ 8.50 altogether.

Maria: Here you are. Thank you for your help.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Should

Positive

I/You/He She/We/They	should	go	by train.
-------------------------	--------	----	-----------

Negative

I/You/He She/We/They	should not (shouldn't)	smoke.
-------------------------	---------------------------	--------

Yes/No questions

Should	you	take	these pills?
--------	-----	------	--------------

Short answers

Yes, you should.	No, you should not (shouldn't).
------------------	---------------------------------

Wh-questions

What	should	I	do	to relieve the pain?
------	--------	---	----	----------------------

Използваме **should**,

- за да дадем съвет:

You should be more careful.

You shouldn't drive so fast.

- за да поискаме съвет:

Should I use sun cream to protect my skin?

What should I tell her?

2 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What does the chemist recommend Maria for her sore throat?
2. What advice does he give Maria?
3. What does he offer her to stop the itch?
4. What else does he recommend her to do?

3 Ask your friend for advice in the situations below.

1. It's cloudy. **(take my umbrella)**

Should I take my umbrella?

2. I want to lose weight. **(do more exercise)**
-

3. I have a temperature. **(take some paracetamol)**
-

4. I have a headache. **(have a rest and go to bed early)**
-

5. I don't know which car to take. **(buy the cheaper one or the safer one)**
-

4 Give advice to a friend. Use *should* (✓) or *shouldn't* (✗).

1. cold outside / wear warmer clothes (✓)

It's cold outside. You should wear warmer clothes.

2. you look tired / stay up late (✗)
-

3. you were very rude / apologise to your wife (✓)
-

4. your parents are old / visit them more often (✓)
-

5. your children miss you / go out with friends every evening (✗)
-

6. your clothes are very expensive / spend so much money on clothes (✗)
-

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Illnesses, injuries, and treatment

- cream, syrup, cough mixture, pills, lozenges, tablets, drops, capsules, a painkiller, adhesive tape, a bandage
- a rash, a drug allergy, sore eyes, a heart attack, a nosebleed, a dry cough
- to sunburn, to cut your finger
- to relieve/to remove the pain, to stop the itch

5 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues to give advice. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: I've got sore eyes. What should I do?

B: You should see the doctor immediately.

- a dry cough / take some cough mixture
- a rash / rub anti-rash cream into your skin
- a nosebleed / lie on your back and raise your left hand

6 Your son/daughter has got a sore throat. Give him/her advice on how to relieve the pain.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 21-24

1 Fill in the questions with *Can I* or *Can you*. Are they requests or offers? Write **R** (request) or **O** (offer).

1. *Can you* help me? **R**
2. get me a glass of orange juice?
3. get you a glass of orange juice?
4. have another glass of water?
5. help you carry this suitcase?
6. see your ID card, please?

2 Write polite requests. Use *Could I* or *Could you*.

1. see / your passport
Could I see your passport, please?
2. have / a return ticket to Bath
.....
3. use / your mobile
.....
4. fill in / the registration form
.....
5. open / your bag
.....
6. see / your ticket
.....

3 Read the dialogue between a passport control officer and a passenger. Make similar dialogues. Replace the words in bold.

Officer: Good morning. Welcome to **Manchester**.
Could I see your passport, please?
Margaret: Here you are.
Officer: Are you here as a tourist or on business?
Margaret: I'm **here on business**.
Officer: How long are you going to stay in **Manchester**?
Margaret: **Two weeks**.
Officer: That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.

4 Work in pairs. Act out a dialogue at the airport check-in.

Agent: Ask for the passenger's ticket and passport/ID card.
Passenger: Answer.
Agent: Ask how many pieces of luggage the passenger is checking in.
Passenger: Only one suitcase and a carry-on bag.
Agent: Ask what type of seat the passenger would like.
Passenger: A window seat.
Agent: Give the passenger the boarding pass and say what the boarding gate number is and when boarding is.
Passenger: Ask if there is a duty-free shop at the boarding gate.
Agent: Answer that there isn't. Wish the passenger a pleasant fly.

5 Fill in the conversation in a restaurant with the phrases in the box.

we'd like (x3), would you like (x3), I'd like (x2), would like

1. Waiter: Good evening. Are you ready to order, sir?

Mr Roberts: Good evening. **1.** *We'd like* the menu, please.

Waiter: Here you are. **2.** the wine list as well?

Mr Roberts: Yes, please. And **3.** some water, please.

2. Mr Roberts: Excuse me, **4.** to order now.

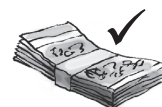
Waiter: What **5.**?

Mr Roberts: **6.** a green salad and my wife **7.** barbecued vegetables.

Waiter: **8.** some wine?

Mr Roberts: No, but **9.** two beers.

6 Write offers and responses about each pair of pictures.



1. *Would you like a steak?*
No, thanks. I'd like a salad.

- 2.**
- 3.**
- 4.**

7 Work in pairs. Make a hotel reservation.

Receptionist: Answer the phone. Say the name of the hotel and offer to help.

Guest: Say that you'd like to make a reservation.

Receptionist: Ask when the reservation is for.

Guest: Answer.

Receptionist: Ask about the length of stay.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Guest: Answer.

Receptionist: Ask about the type of room.

Guest: Answer what type of room you'd like.

Receptionist: Say that the check-in time is 11 am.

Guest: Thank and ask for a confirmation number.

Receptionist: Give the confirmation number and say goodbye.

8. Underline the correct verb form.

Guest: Good morning. *Will/Can* I have a room for two nights?

Receptionist: Certainly. *Can/Could* you fill in the registration form, please?

Guest: Yes. And I *will/would* like a room with a view to the park.

Receptionist: Sorry, sir, but we haven't got rooms available with a view to the park. *Can/Would* you like a room with a view to the street?

Guest: That's fine. *Will/Can* I pay by American Express?

Receptionist: Certainly.

9. Ask your children to do the things below.

1. sweep the floor

Will you sweep the floor, please?

2. mop the floor

3. air the rooms

4. vacuum the carpets

5. do the washing-up

6. dust the bookshelves and tables

10. Write two sentences. Describe the problem and give advice.

1. a temperature / take paracetamol three times a day
I've got a temperature. You should take paracetamol three times a day.

2. a pain in my back / rub this cream into your skin and have a rest

3. a cut on my arm / put adhesive tape

4. sore eyes / use eye drops twice a day

5. a dry cough / take cough mixture every four hours

1. Write a request in each situation. Use can, could, or will.

1. Ask you father to take care of your kids.

2. Ask the check-in agent for a window seat.

3. Ask the chemist for some painkillers.

4. Ask a passenger for his/her ticket and passport.

5. It's hot in the room. Ask your husband to open the window.

10

2. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

dust, dustbin, twin, aisle, pills

1. I'd like an seat, please.

2. Could I have a room, please?

3. Will you the bookshelves, please?

4. You should always put the rubbish in the

5. You shouldn't take without a prescription.

5

3. Give advice to your friend.

1. not work so hard

2. sleep at least 8 hours

3. not smoke and drink alcohol

4. eat more fruits and vegetables

5. not chat on the Internet for hours

5

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

- Your suitcase is 30 kilos. That makes 5 kilos over the limit. You have to pay an extra charge of £75.
- How many pieces of luggage are you checking in?
- Good morning. Could I see your ticket and passport, please?
- A suitcase and a carry-on bag.
- Certainly. But you have to pay the extra charge first and then I'll issue the boarding pass.
- Here's your boarding pass, sir. Your boarding gate is G39 and your boarding time is 10:15. Have a nice flight.
- No problem. Is cash OK?
- OK. ... Can I have my boarding pass now?
- Thank you.
- Here they are.

10

UNIT 25 WE'RE GOING TO GET MARRIED NEXT YEAR.

1 Read the words and their definitions. Then match them with the correct picture.

1. a bride – the woman who gets married
2. a bridegroom – the man who gets married
3. best man – the male friend who helps a bridegroom at his wedding
4. a bridesmaid – a young woman or a girl who helps a bride before and during her wedding



2 Listen to the phone conversation between Emily and her mother. What kind of wedding is Emily going to have?

Emily: Hi mum, Peter proposed to me last night. We're now engaged. We're going to get married next year.

Mother: Oh, dear! Congratulations, Emily! Are you going to have a white wedding?

Emily: You bet! My wedding will be one of the most important events of my life and I'd like a traditional wedding. I'm going to wear a white wedding dress and I'm going to wear 'something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue' according to tradition.

Mother: Are you going to invite a lot of guests to the wedding ceremony?

Emily: Well, we're going to invite about 100 people.

Her mother: And what about the wedding reception? Where would you like to celebrate your wedding?

Emily: I've got no idea. We have to decide.

Mother: Listen, Emily. I'll organise the reception.

Emily: Thanks, mum. And I'll phone the dressmaker to arrange an appointment.

3 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What is Emily going to wear?
2. How many guests are they going to invite?
3. What will her mother do?
4. What will Emily do?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Will and be going to

Припомнете си!

Използваме **will**, когато вземаме решение в момента на говоренето:

I'm hot. I'll take off my coat.

Използваме **be going to**, когато говорим за планове (**plans**) и намерения (**intentions**) за бъдещето.

They're going to get married next year. (= Те са сгодени и са решили да се женят догодина.)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Getting married

- to propose, to get engaged/married
- a fiancé, a fiancée, an engagement/a wedding ring
- a civil ceremony (at the Registry office), a white wedding (in a church)
- a hen party, a stag party
- a wedding bouquet, a wedding cake

4 Peter is talking to his father about his plans. Fill in each gap with *will* or the correct form of *be going to*.

1. I *am going to* propose to Emily on Friday evening. I think I take her to the new French restaurant.
2. We have a white wedding. I think I ask Matt to be my best man.
3. Jennifer to organise the hen party for Emily. I think I have a stag party.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress 1

Фразово ударение е изтъкването на една дума във фразата по сила, височина и времетраене. То се поставя върху думи, които са носители на смисъла в изречението – глаголи, съществителни, прилагателни, наречия, спомагателни глаголи в отрицателна форма. Без ударение остават определителният и неопределителният член, съюзите, местоименията, предлозите и спомагателните глаголи.

5 Listen and repeat the sentences. What are the important words in these sentences? Do we say every word with the same stress or force?

1. I have to go to the bank.
2. I didn't have to go to the bank.

6 Underline the stressed words in the sentences below. Listen and check your answers.

1. Barry isn't going to study medicine at university. He's going to study civil engineering.
2. Marissa will be 25 next year. She isn't going to get married.

UNIT 26

I'M SEEING THE DECORATOR ON TUESDAY.

- 1 Listen to the phone conversation between Louise and Ann. Why can't Louise come to Ann's birthday party?**
- Louise:** Hi, Ann. How are you? What are you doing?
Ann: Hi, Louise! I'm renovating my flat and I'm very busy this week.
Louise: Are you free on Tuesday evening? What about going out for a drink?
Ann: I'm afraid, I can't. I'm seeing the decorator on Tuesday evening.
Louise: What are you doing on Wednesday?
Ann: The designer is coming to measure up my kitchen.
Louise: What about the weekend then?
Ann: On Saturday, I'm going to 'Pots and Pans' to buy some cutlery and crockery. I also need a new set of cooking pots. I'm having a birthday party next weekend and lots of guests are coming. Why don't you come?
Louise: I'm sorry but I can't. I'm flying to Stratford-upon-Avon on Sunday. I'm performing Juliet at the theatre next weekend. I wanted to invite you to the premier. But I see that you're very busy.
Ann: When does the performance start?
Louise: At 8 pm.
Ann: Listen! My party is on Saturday evening. I'll take a plane on Sunday morning. I won't miss your premier.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Present Simple and the Present Continuous with future meaning

Използваме сегашно просто време (**The Present Simple**) за бъдещо действие, когато говорим за разписания на превозни средства, телевизионни програми, театри и т.н.:

*The train **arrives** at 2 o'clock on Saturday.*

*Tomorrow **is** 26th of March.*

*The concert **starts** at 8 pm.*

Използваме сегашно продължително време (**The Present Continuous**) за бъдещо действие, когато говорим за предварително уговорени срещи и лични ангажменти в близкото бъдеще:

*I'm **meeting** my father on Friday evening.*

*She's **playing** tennis with George at 5 pm on Saturday.*

*They're **flying** to Stratford-upon-Avon next weekend.*

2 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What is Ann doing on Tuesday evening?
2. What is she doing on Wednesday?
3. Where is she going on Saturday?
4. What is she having next weekend?
5. Where is Louise flying to on Sunday?
6. What is she doing there next weekend?
7. When does the performance start?

3 What are these people doing next week? Write sentences.

1. Mark / go to the theatre
Mark is going to the theatre.
2. Kate / have lunch with her boss

3. Danny and Peter / fly to the USA

4. Max / not play tennis

5. My friends / help me with the spring clean

6. Ann / buy some cutlery and crockery

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple to express a future meaning.

1. It's too early. The shops *open* (**open**) at 10 am.
2. The performance (**start**) at 7:30 pm.
3. The plane (**arrive**) at 5 pm on Tuesday.
4. The last train to London (**leave**) at 10:30 pm.

5 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box.

Model: **A:** What are you doing **tomorrow evening**?
B: I'm flying to Bath.
A: What time does **the plane take off**?
B: It takes off at **9:30**.

- on Friday / go to the theatre / the performance start / at 7:30 pm
- on Saturday evening / go to a Halloween party / the party start / at 8 pm
- on Sunday morning / meet my mother at the train station / her train arrive / at 9 am

USEFUL LANGUAGE

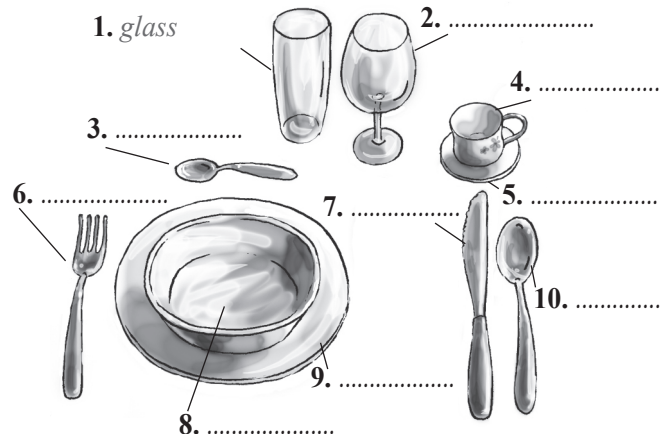
Cutlery and crockery

Cutlery: a fork, a spoon, a knife, a teaspoon

Crockery: a plate, a bowl, a cup, a saucer, a pot, a pan, a set of cooking pots, a casserole, a glass

6 Look at the picture. Put the words in the box in the correct gaps.

a spoon, a cup, a glass, a fork, a knife, a bowl, a plate, a saucer, a teaspoon, a wine glass



UNIT 27 HOW MUCH DO YOU EARN?

- 1 Listen to the conversation between Ms Harris and a journalist. What was the purpose of the survey?**

Journalist: Ms Harris, tell us more about the survey you carried out last month.

Ms Harris: We tried to measure the standard of living in EU countries.

Journalist: Could you explain to our audience what a standard of living means?

Ms Harris: It's the amount of money and level of comfort that a person, a group, or a nation has. A high standard of living means good living conditions, access to health care, good education, high personal income, and a longer life expectancy. A low standard of living means poor living conditions, lack of health care, lack of education, low personal income, and a shorter life expectancy.

Journalist: How did you measure all these?

Ms Harris: We asked people a number of questions. One of the most important questions was: 'How much do you earn?'

Journalist: What other questions did you ask people?

Ms Harris: Some other questions were: 'How old are you? What's your educational background? Where do you work? When did you start working? How big is your family?'

Journalist: How do you determine the standard of living?

Ms Harris: Well, we take into account a lot of factors: the real income per person, the basket of goods and services, the unemployment rate, the life expectancy, etc.

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

1. What does a standard of living mean?
2. What is a high standard of living?
3. What is a low standard of living?
4. What questions did Ms Harris's team ask people?
5. What factors determine the standard of living?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Wh-questions

Припомнете си!

Задаваме въпроси с въпросителни думи, като поставим въпросителната дума в началото на изречението, следвана от спомагателния глагол, подлога и основния глагол.

What is the unemployment rate?

Where were you born?

When does the train arrive?

What are you talking about?

What was she doing when the thief took her purse?

When did she finish the renovation?

How can you learn English easily?

When will you be 50?

Where are they going to get married?

How much do you earn?

How many people work in your company?

- 3 Make questions about the underlined words.**

1. The minimum monthly wage in Bulgaria is BGN 270.
How much is the minimum monthly wage in Bulgaria?

2. Students leave school at the age of 18.
.....

3. Jonathan is going to live in the village.
.....

4. A lot of people in India live in very poor conditions.
.....

5. The inflation rate is becoming higher this month.
.....

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Standard of living

- the cost of living, the standard of living, the quality of life
- the average income, the inflation rate
- the basket of goods and services, the consumer basket
- the literacy rate, the unemployment rate, life expectancy

- 4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box.**

Model: A: What is the average salary in this country?

B: It's BGN 700.

- the unemployment rate in Bulgaria – 13 per cent
- the average life expectancy – 73 years
- the literacy rate in Bulgaria – 98 per cent
- the standard of living – not very high

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress 2

Логическото ударение се използва, за да подчертаем важността на дадена дума в рамките на фразата или изречението. За разлика от фразовото ударение логическото ударение може да пада върху местоимения, спомагателни глаголи, определителен и неопределителен член и предлози.

- 5 Listen and repeat the sentences. Note the difference in meaning.**

1. **I'm** not going. (= Not *me*, but perhaps *you, she* or *he*)

2. I'm **not** going. (= I *refuse* to go.)

3. I'm not **going**. (= I'm *not going*... I'm *coming back*!)

- 6 Listen to the sentences and underline the stressed words.**

1. We had a big breakfast yesterday.

2. We had a big breakfast yesterday.

3. We had a big breakfast yesterday.

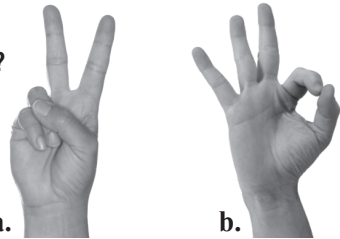
4. We had a big breakfast yesterday.

5. We had a big breakfast yesterday.

UNIT 28

BODY LANGUAGE

1. Look at the pictures below. What do these signs mean?



2. Listen to a text. What do we use when we talk to people?

When you talk to people face to face, you use much more than words. You give a lot of information through the language of your body. In fact, in any communication, more than 50 per cent of the information you give comes from your body language. It's a powerful indicator of how you feel and what you think. Smiling shows you are happy, crossing your arms indicates that you are bored or relaxed.

However, body language can sometimes get you into trouble when you travel abroad. Some gestures have a different meaning in different cultures and it is useful to know more about this.

The V sign (a.), for example, is a sign of victory and success when the palm is turned outwards. If the palm is turned inwards, however, it is a very offensive sign in the UK.

The most common interpretation of the OK sign (b.) is approval or agreement. However, in Brazil, Germany, and Russia, this sign will insult the locals and cause you trouble.

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

- How much information do you give through your body language?
- Why can body language cause trouble when you travel abroad?
- When is the V sign a sign of victory?
- When is it offensive?
- What is the most common interpretation of the OK sign?
- In which countries is the OK sign offensive?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Word building – suffixes and prefixes

Използваме наставки (**suffixes**) и представки (**prefixes**), за да образуваме нови думи. Образуваме съществителни имена от глаголи с помощта на наставките:

- **-er/-or**: writer, worker, builder, painter, actor
- **-tion**: communication, relation, instruction
- **-ment**: excitement, appointment, agreement

Образуваме прилагателни имена от глаголи с помощта на наставките:

- **-able**: countable, available, reliable
- **-ive**: offensive, active, passive
- **-ed**: scared, frightened, enclosed

Образуваме прилагателни имена от съществителни имена с помощта на наставките:

- **-ful**: powerful, beautiful, wonderful
- **-ous**: dangerous, nervous, generous

4. Read the text in 2 again. Underline 4 nouns formed from verbs, 3 adjectives formed from verbs, and 2 adjectives formed from nouns. Put them in the correct column.

-TION	-MENT	-ED	-IVE	-FUL
.....
.....
.....

5. Form nouns from the verbs below. Use *-er/-or, -tion, -ment*.

play	invite
drive	describe
speak	disagree
teach	move
direct	require

6. Form adjectives from the verbs and nouns below.

Use *-able, -ed, -ful, -ous*.

comfort	care
rely	faith
fashion	fame
surprise	ambition
worry	curiosity

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Body language

Facial expressions: smiling, worried, unreadable

Gestures with hands: shaking hands, crossing arms, waving, clenching your fist, thumb-up, thumb-down

Head gestures: nodding, shaking

Other: raising eyebrow, tapping your foot, shrugging shoulders

7. Match the gestures with their meaning.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. thumb-up | a. You're angry. |
| 2. raising an eyebrow | b. You disapprove. |
| 3. clenching your fist | c. You're impatient. |
| 4. thumb-down | d. You're surprised. |
| 5. tapping your foot | e. You approve. |

1. e 2. 3. 4. 5.

8. Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: What does an unreadable face mean?

B: It means you can't understand the feelings and thoughts of a person.

- nodding / you agree with somebody or approve of somebody or something
- shaking your head / you disagree with somebody or disapprove of somebody or something
- tapping your foot / you are impatient or nervous

REVISION OF UNITS 25-28

1 Fill in each gap with the correct form of will or be going to.

1. **A:** 1. *Are you going* to visit your friends in England this summer?
B: No, 2. visit Spain. I think I 3. go to England in May.
2. **A:** What 4. you have for dessert?
B: I'm not sure. I think I 5. have an apple pie. What about you?
A: I 6. have chocolate pudding.
B: Sounds delicious. I think 7. have the same.

2 Work in pairs. The wedding agent wants to know Emily's plans about their wedding ceremony. They make their decision at the moment of speaking. Use the ideas in the box and make a dialogue.

Model: Agent: Are you going to have a white wedding or a civil ceremony?
Emily: We think I'll have a white wedding.

- have a white wedding or a civil ceremony / a white wedding
- how many guests – invite / invite about 100 guests
- have a wedding reception / have a garden party
- wear a white dress / wear a short white dress
- Peter wear a black dinner suit / wear a grey suit

3 Read the sentences below. What do the underlined verb forms express? Put P (present activity) or F (future activity) in the gap.

1. I'm having *F* an exam on Tuesday, so I'm working *P* hard at the moment.
2. They're meeting a client tomorrow, so they're checking the documents now.
3. She's tiding her house now because she's having a party on Friday evening.
4. We're flying to the USA tomorrow, so we're packing our suitcases at the moment.

4 Look at Jane's diary.

<u>Tuesday</u> 9 pm go to cinema with Jeremy	<u>Friday</u> 9 pm go for a drink with friends
<u>Wednesday</u> 5 pm play tennis with Alex	<u>Saturday</u> 7 pm have dinner with my parents
<u>Thursday</u> 6 pm meet the decorator	<u>Sunday</u> relax all day

What is Jane doing next week? Write sentences in the Present Continuous.

1. *She's going to the cinema with Jeremy on Tuesday evening.*

2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.

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

- A:** Let's see *Romeo and Juliet* this evening.
B: Good idea. What time 1. *does* the performance *start* (**start**)?
A: It 2. (**start**) at 7:30 pm. We can take the bus at 6:15.
B: What time 3. the performance (**end**)?
A: It 4. (**finish**) at 10:30.
B: Is there a bus home that late?
A: Yes, the last bus 5. (**leave**) at 10:45.

6 Circle the correct verb form.

1. I'm going shopping. Shops at 10 am on Sundays.
 a. are opening **(b.) open**
2. **A:** When your plane? **B:** At 7:30.
 a. is arriving **b. does arrive**
3. I to Madonna's concert on Friday. It starts at 9:30 pm.
 a. am going **b. go**
4. I'm coming back on Sunday. My plane at 3:55 am.
 a. is landing **b. lands**
5. My boss to London tomorrow. His plane leaves at 6:30.
 a. is flying **b. fly**

7 Write what you are doing at the weekend and next week.

- a. At the weekend:** *doing the housework,*

b. Next week:

8 Now work in pairs. Ask your partner at least two questions about his/her arrangements for the weekend. Follow the model.

- Model: A:** What are you doing at the weekend?
B: I'm doing the housework.
A: When are you doing the housework?
B: On Saturday morning.
A: Are you doing it alone?
B: No, I'm doing it with my children.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

9. Read the answers and write the questions.

1. *What do you do?*
I'm a teacher.
2. born?
On 29th February, 1990.
3.?
She lives in York.
4. his house?
He bought it last year.
5. when you saw the burglar?
I was cooking dinner.
6. next Friday?
I'm visiting my friends.
7. spend the weekend?
In Plovdiv.
8. for dinner, sir?
I think I'll have a steak and a salad.

10. Fill in each gap with the correct noun or adjective formed by the word in bold.

1. Alan is a *painter*. He **paints** rooms and houses.
2. Marta is a She **sings** beautifully.
3. He likes giving He always **instructs** his children what to do.
4. You can always **rely** on Kate. She's a person.
5. This woman is very She's famous for her **beauty**.
6. He **described** everything to me. His was very interesting.

11. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

smiling, nod (x2), angry, shrugging your shoulders, impatient, shake (x2), waving

Some gestures are universal. 1. *Smiling* shows that you are happy, 2. tells people that you don't know or don't care. 3. is a way of saying 'hello' or 'goodbye'. Tapping your foot means you are 4. and clenching your fist means that you are 5. Sometimes, however, a gesture means different things in different countries. For example, in Western Europe, people 6. their heads when they agree and 7. their heads when they disagree with something. It's just the opposite in Bulgaria. We 8. our heads when we agree and we 9. our heads when we disagree. Very often this difference makes communication difficult.

1. Fill in each gap with the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

1. **A:** I'd love a cup of coffee.
B: I make some.
2. **A:** you come to the football match with us?
B: I think I watch tennis on TV.
3. **A:** Why are you wearing a tracksuit?
B: I do some exercise in the health club.
4. **A:** What would you like? A green salad or a tomato salad?
B: I think I have a green salad.

10

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

1. She (**attend**) an English language course in London. The course (**start**) on July 1st.
2. I (**pick up**) a client at the airport in the afternoon. Her plane (**arrive**) at 5:45.
3. They (**leave**) for Manchester on Sunday. Their train (**depart**) at 5:45.

6

3. Use the words below to make questions.

1. going to / in / where / are / stay / you / London ?
.....
2. time / arrive / train / what / does / the ?
.....
3. kind / would / wedding / what / of / like / you ?
.....
4. doing / Sunday / what / you / on / are ?
.....

4

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

- On March 29th. The plane takes off at 8:30 in the morning.
- Our company is advertising Bulgaria on a business forum.
- Hi mum, I'm flying to Canada next month.
- When exactly are you flying?
- About 9 hours.
- On April 29th.
- How long is the flight to Canada?
- When are you flying back?
- So, you're going to spend a month in Canada.
- What are you doing there?

10

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1 Fill in each gap with a/an, the, or zero article (-).

I love 1. food my grandmother makes. I adore
 2. shepherd's pie she prepares. I hate
 3. burgers and chips. Yesterday I was in
 4. café with 5. friend of mine. I ordered
 6. piece of pizza and he took 7. apple pie.
 8. pizza was awful and 9. pie wasn't tasty
 at all. The truth is nothing tastes better than 10.
 homemade food. □ 5

2 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of time, place, or movement.

1. The shop is the corner of Bond Street.
 2. People gather the city square to meet the
 New Year.
 3. My train arrives 5 o'clock.
 4. People go of their houses New Year's Eve.
 5. My house is the chemist's and the bakery.
 6. My son is school 9 am 4 pm.
 7. There was a big park my house.
 8. Don't go the tunnel. □ 10

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

Sandra always 1. (have) dinner at
 7 pm. She usually 2. (cook) something
 delicious and 3. (eat) her dinner in front
 of the TV. Yesterday evening, she 4.
 (come) home at 8 pm. She 5. (go) to
 see the doctor after work. She 6.
 (cook) her dinner when she suddenly 7.
 (hear) the news about the huge fire in the local factory.
 She immediately 8. (run) out and
 9. (look) at the sky. She
 10. (see) the flames. □ 10

4 Make the sentences below imperative.

1. You mustn't say anything to them.

 2. You shouldn't spend so much time at home.

 3. Can you help me with my bags, please?

 4. You must stop the car at the traffic lights.

 5. Would you like to go on holiday with us?
 □ 5

5 Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

fasten, attractive, texts, easygoing, return

1. She messages to her boyfriend every hour.
 2. You must your seat belt.
 3. Would you like a single or a ticket,
 please?
 4. **A:** What does she look like? **B:** Oh, she's a very
 young lady.
 5. **A:** What is he like? **B:** Oh, he's an
 person. □ 5

6 Fill in each gap with have to, don't have to, must, or mustn't.

1. I study English. It'll help me get a
 better job.
 2. You smoke cigarettes. They're
 dangerous to your health.
 3. You get up early at the weekends.
 4. You wear a uniform at work.
 It's a rule.
 5. Work starts at 7 am. You be late. □ 10

7 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the box. Use the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

fly, start, have, leave, watch

1. The train at 10:30.
 2. I can't come to your birthday party.
 I to Stratford-upon-Avon on Saturday.
 3. Kate and John usually TV in the
 evenings. But this evening they
 a party.
 4. The performance of *Romeo and Juliet*
 at 7:30. □ 5

8 Fill in each gap with can, can't, could, be able to, or not be able to.

1. She play the piano but she
 speak French.
 2. He repair sinks and baths at the age of
 14. But he will fix water pipes
 when he finishes school.
 3. Marta won't see you tomorrow.
 She isn't in town. □ 5

9 Write answers to the questions below.

1. What seems to be the problem, madam?

 2. What would you like to order, sir?

 3. Why don't we go to the theatre?

 4. What do you like doing at weekends?

 5. What is your best friend like?
 □ 5

UNIT 1

belief, *n* убеждение, възглед
chat, *v* бърбя, говоря
come out, *v* излизам (за песен, книга)
communication, *n* комуникация
compared (to), *v* в сравнение (с)
culture, *n* култура
delete, *v* триа, изтривам
download, *v* свалям данни
forward, *v* препращам
idea, *n* идея
junk mail, *n* нежелана електронна поща
mouse-click away на разстояние едно щракване на мишката
reply, *v* отговарям
share, *v* споделям
skype, *v* говоря по скайп
spam, *n* нежелана електронна поща
technology, *n* технология
text, *v* пиша съобщение по моб. телефон
thanks (to), *v* благодарение (на)

UNIT 2

angry, *adj* ядосан
apologise, *v* извинявам се
apology, *n* извинение
awfully, *adv* ужасно
fault, *n* грешка, вина
forgive, *v* прощавам
miss, *v* пропускам, изпускам
respond, *v* отговарям
traffic jam *n* задръстване
treasure, *n* съкровище

UNIT 3

besides, *prep* освен това
coatstand, *n* закачалка
hall, *n* антре
pretty, *adv* доста, твърде
put on, *v* обличам
raincoat, *n* шлифер
realise, *v* осъзнавам

UNIT 4

bad-tempered, *adj* с лош нрав
bald, *adj* плешив
beard, *n* брада
casual, *adj* небрежен
chin, *n* брадичка
clumsy, *adj* тромав
cookie, *n* бисквитка
curious, *adj* любопитен
dimple, *n* трапчинка (на буза)
easygoing, *adj* безгрижен
elderly, *adj* възрастен
faithful, *adj* верен
gentle, *adj* любезен
kind, *n* вид, тип
messy, *adj* мръсен, неподреден
middle-aged, *adj* на средна възраст
moody, *adj* на настроения; унил
naive, *adj* наивен
oval, *adj* овален
pale, *adj* блед
perfume, *n* парфюм
round, *adj* кръгъл
seem, *v* изглежда
sensible, *adj* благоразумен

shy, *adj* срамежлив
smart, *adj* елегантен
smell, *v* мириша
stupid, *adj* глупав
sun-tanned, *adj* със слънчев загар
taste, *v* имам вкус (на)
teenager, *n* тийнейджър
thin, *adj* слаб
tidy, *adj* подреден
unreliable, *adj* на който не може да се разчита
wavy, *adj* чуплив (за коса)
well-built, *adj* добре сложен
wrinkle, *n* бръчка

UNIT 5

appointment, *n* уговорена среща
century, *n* век
college, *n* колеж
day off, *n* почивен ден
look forward (to), *v* очаквам с нетърпение
paint, *v* боядисвам

UNIT 6

antifreeze, *n* антифриз
attendant, *n* служител
boot, *n* багажник
brake, *n* спирачка
brake fluid, *n* спирачна течност
break, *v* нарушавам
diesel, *n* дизел
fill up, *v* пълня (кола)
free, *adj* безплатен
headlight, *n* фар (на кола)
indicator, *n* мигач
limit, *n* ограничение
LPG, *abbr* газ пропан-бутан
major, *adj* основен
mind, *v* внимавам
motorway, *n* магистрала
number plate, *n* регистрационна табела
oil, *n* масло
per, *prep* за, на
PIN, *abbr* ПИН код
pump up, *v* помпам, напомпвам
rear-view mirror, *n* огледало за обратно виждане
seat belt, *n* колан (на седалка)
speed, *n* скорост
steering wheel, *n* волан
toll, *n* такса (за преминаване по магистрала)
turn-off, *n* отклонение, отбивка
type, *v* пиша (на машина, компютър)
tyre, *n* автомобилна гума
unleaded, *adj* безоловен
until, *prep* докато
washer fluid, *n* течност за чистачки
windscreen wiper, *n* чистачка (на кола)
windscreen, *n* предно стъкло (на кола)

UNIT 7

across, *prep* през
around, *prep* около
biscuit, *n* бисквита
bridge, *n* мост
disguise, *v* маскирам се
down, *prep* надолу
guide, *n* пътеводител

into, *prep* вътре в
jump, *v* скачам
out (of), *prep* от, навън от
park, *v* паркирам
subway, *n* подлез
suitcase, *n* куфар
through, *prep* през
to, *prep* към, до
up, *prep* нагоре

UNIT 8

allowance, *n* добавка (сума)
approved, *adj* одобрен
depend (on), *v* зависи (от)
hundreds of, *num* стотици
in order to, *con* за да
jobseeker, *n* лице, което си търси работа
online, *adv* по интернет
over, *prep* над
pension, *n* пенсия
pensioner, *n* пенсионер
register, *v* регистрирам се
state, *n* държава
thousands of, *num* хиляди
unemployed, *adj* безработен

UNIT 9

baguette, *n* франзела
clue, *n* указание
crowd, *n* тълпа
don't mind нямам нищо против
fashionable, *adj* модерен
glue, *n* лепило
guess, *v* отгатвам
lovely, *adj* прекрасен
mind, *v* имам нещо предвид
next door, *n* съседна врата
stage, *v* играе се
suggest, *v* предлагам

UNIT 10

air conditioner, *n* климатик
bulletin board, *n* дъска за съобщения
concentrate, *v* концентрирам се
drawer, *n* чекмедже
duty, *n* задължение
equipment, *n* оборудване
fax machine, *n* факс
file, *n* папка
filing cabinet, *n* шкаф за папки
monitor, *n* монитор
necessary, *adj* необходим
organise, *v* организирам
same, *adj* един и същ, същ
shredder, *n* машина за рязане на хартия
sit, *v* седя
stationery, *n* канцеларски материали
whiteboard, *n* бяла дъска

UNIT 11

cartoon, *n* анимационен филм
documentary, *n* документален филм
drama, *n* драма
give up, *v* отказвам се, предавам се
listings, *n* програма (на телевизии, кина)
mad, *adj* луд
none, *pron* никои
recipe, *n* рецепта
series, *n* сериал

WORDLIST

show, *n* представление, шоу
sitcom, *n* ситуационна комедия
soap opera, *n* сапунена опера
stay in, *v* оставам си вкъщи
talk show, *n* телевизионно интервю с гост
troubled, *adj* проблемен
unless, *con* освен ако
war, *n* война
watt, *n* ват
wolf, *n* вълк
wonder, *n* чудо

UNIT 12

bossa nova, *n* боса нова (музикален стил в джаза)
care, *v* грижа се; обичам
chance, *n* шанс
ethno, *n* етно
final, *adj* финален
freak, *n* запаляно, маниак
jazz freak човек, запален по джаза
pray, *v* моля се
scene, *n* сцена
techno, *n* техно музика

UNIT 13

ache, *v* боли ме
against, *prep* против
all over, *adv* навсякъде
antibiotics, *n* антибиотик
back, *n* гръб
backache, *n* болка в гърба
cure, *n* лечение
dizzy, *adj* замаян
ear, *n* ухо
earache, *n* болка в ухото
elbow, *n* лакът
face, *n* лице
follow, *v* следвам
frightened, *adj* изплашен
hurt, *v* боли
knee, *n* коляно
neck, *n* врат
nose, *n* нос
nowadays, *adv* в наши дни
pain, *n* болка
pill, *n* хапче
prescription, *n* рецепта
sleepy, *adj* сънлив
suffer, *v* страдам
toe, *n* пръст на крак

UNIT 14

appear, *v* появявам се
break into, *v* нахлувам
burglar, *n* крадец, който влиза с взлом
burglary, *n* кражба с взлом
burgle, *v* обирам (къща)
cash, *n* пари (в брой)
commit, *v* извършвам (престъпление)
contact, *v* свързвам се
crime, *n* престъпление
criminal, *n* престъпник
description, *n* описание
miss, *v* липсва
murder, *n* убийство
murder, *v* убивам
murderer, *n* убиец

notice, *v* забелязвам
pickpocket, *n* джебчия
push, *v* блъскам, бутам
report, *v* съобщавам
rob, *v* обирам
robber, *n* обирджия
robbery, *n* обир
shoplift, *v* крада от магазин
shoplifter, *n* човек, който краде от магазин
shoplifting, *n* крадене от магазин
smuggle, *v* върша контрабанда
smuggler, *n* контрабандист
smuggling, *n* контрабанда
steal, *v* крада
theft, *n* кражба
thief, *n* крадец
victim, *n* жертва
while, *con* докато

UNIT 15

bedsitter, *n* стая, която служи за дневна и спалня
bungalow, *n* бунгало
dream, *v* мечтая
high-rise block, *n* многоетажен блок
outskirts, *n* покрайнини
pack up, *v* опаковам
promotion, *n* повишение
reach, *v* стигам, достигам
throw away, *v* изхвърлям
unnecessary, *adj* ненужен

UNIT 16

agree, *v* съгласявам се
beautician, *n* козметик
chambermaid, *n* камериерка
comment (on), *v* коментирам
completely, *adv* напълно
crane operator, *n* кранист
disagree, *v* не се съгласявам
fire, *n* пожар, огън
firefighter, *n* пожарникар
fix, *v* поправям
handy, *adj* сръчен
kindergarten, *n* детска градина
lift, *v* вдигам, повдигам
open-minded, *adj* без предразсъдъци
painter, *n* бояджия
plumber, *n* водопроводчик
stereotype, *n* стереотип
tailor, *n* шивач
take care, *v* грижа се
tender, *adj* нежен, крехък
treatment, *n* манипулация

UNIT 17

adult, *n* възрастен
departure, *n* заминаване
direct, *adj* директен
discount, *n* отстъпка
expired, *adj* с изтекла валидност
platform, *n* перон
refund, *n* възстановяване на пари
return (ticket), *n* билет за отиване и връщане
seller, *n* продавач
senior citizen, *n* пенсионер, възрастен човек

single (ticket), *n* еднопосочен билет
take part, *v* участвам
timetable, *n* разписание
unused, *adj* неизползван

UNIT 18

burning, *adj* злободневен
destination, *n* дестинация
device, *n* устройство
distance, *n* разстояние, дистанция
fasten, *v* затягам (колан)
hands-free device, *n* устройство „свободни ръце“
lose, *v* губя
observe, *v* спазвам
racing, *adj* състезателен
reporter, *n* репортер
road safety, *n* пътна безопасност
rule, *n* правило
safe and sound жив и здрав
safely, *adv* безопасно
slippery, *adj* хлъзгав
speed limit, *n* ограничение на скоростта
ticket, *n* квитанция за глоба
track, *n* писта
unfastened, *adj* с незакопчан колан
vehicle, *n* превозно средство

UNIT 19

assemble, *v* съгласявам
au pair, *n* гувернантка
embroidery, *n* бродерия
fittings, *n* водопроводни части
graduate, *v* завършвам (образование)
install, *v* монтирам
knit, *v* плета
maintain, *v* поддържам
manners, *n* маниери, обноски
qualified, *adj* квалифициран
trust, *v* доверявам се

UNIT 20

classmate, *n* съученик
deposit, *n* депозит
flatmate, *n* съквартирант
full board, *n* пълен пансион
half board, *n* полупансион
homestay, *n* квартира с хазия
landlady, *n* хазияка
landlord, *n* хазиян
lodger, *n* квартирант
move in, *v* настанявам се
pet, *n* домашен любимец
reasonable, *adj* разумен
smoke, *v* пуша
tenant, *n* наемател
unfurnished, *adj* необзаведен

UNIT 21

aisle seat, *n* място до пътеката
arrivals, *n* пристигащи
baggage claim area, *n* зона за получаване на багаж
boarding gate, *n* изход за отвеждане към самолета
boarding pass, *n* бордна карта
boarding time, *n* време за отвеждане в самолета

WORDLIST

cancelled, *adj* отменен
carry-on bag, *n* ръчен багаж
charge, *n* такса
coffee vending machine, *n* кафе машина
connecting flight, *n* самолетна връзка
customs, *n* митница
declare, *v* декларирам
delayed, *adj* отложен, закъснял
departures, *n* заминаващи
domestic, *n* вътрешен
duty-free shop, *n* безмитен магазин
extra, *adj* допълнителен
issue, *v* издавам
land, *n* кацам
occupied, *adj* зает
overweight, *adj* по-тежък от разрешеното
overweight luggage, *n* свръхбагаж
receipt, *n* квитанция
scales, *n* кантар
take off, *v* излитам

UNIT 22

assistance, *n* помощ
blanket, *n* одеяло
booking, *n* резервация
check out, *v* освобождавам стая в хотел
confirmation, *n* потвърждение
double room, *n* двойна стая
front desk, *n* рецепция
housekeeping office, *n* служба за поддръжка на стаите в хотел
ice machine, *n* машина за лед
mash, *n* пюре
non-smoking room, *n* стая за непушачи
reservation, *n* резервация
room service, *n* обслужване по стаите
single room, *n* единична стая
splendid, *adj* прекрасен
suite, *n* апартамент (в хотел)
towel, *n* хавлиена кърпа
twin room, *n* стая с две легла
VAT (value added tax), *abbr* ДДС

UNIT 23

air, *v* проветрявам
bookshelf, *n* полица
broom, *n* метла
brush, *n* четка
bucket, *n* кофа
clean out, *n* разчиствам
cleaning detergent, *n* препарат за почистване
dust, *v* бърша прах
dustbin, *n* кошче за боклук
duster, *n* парцал за прах
dustpan, *n* лопатка
gloves, *n* ръкавици
hire, *n* наемам
imagine, *n* представям си
lawn, *n* поляна
lend, *n* давам на заем
mop, *n* четка за миене на под
mop, *v* мия пода
polish, *n* лъскам
scrub, *n* търкам
sponge, *n* гъба
spring clean, *n* пролетно почистване
stuff, *n* неща (разг.)
sweep, *v* мета

switch off, *n* изключвам
vacuum cleaner, *n* прахосмукачка
waste, *v* губя (време)
wipe, *v* бърша, забърсвам

UNIT 24

adhesive tape, *n* лейкопласт
allergy, *n* алергия
anti-itch, *n* против сърбеж
as far as, *adv* доколкото
bandage, *n* бинт
capsule, *n* капсула
cream, *n* крем
cut, *v* режа, порязвам
drop, *n* капка
drug, *n* лекарство
heart attack, *n* сърдечен пристъп
itchy, *adj* сърбящ
lie, *v* лежа
lozenge, *n* таблетка за смучене
nasty, *adj* неприятен
nosebleed, *n* кървене от носа
painkiller, *n* обезболяващо
raise, *v* вдигам
rash, *n* обрив
relieve, *v* успокоявам
remove, *v* отстранявам
rub, *v* втривам
skin, *n* кожа
sunburn, *v* изгарям от слънце
syrup, *n* сироп
tablet, *n* таблетка
treatment, *n* лечение

UNIT 25

best man, *n* кум
borrow, *v* вземам на заем
borrowed, *adj* взет на заем
bouquet, *n* букет
bride, *n* булка
bridegroom, *n* младоженец
bridesmaid, *n* шаферка
ceremony, *n* церемония
civil engineering, *n* строително инженерство
civil, *adj* граждански
engagement, *n* годож
fiancé, *n* годеник
fiancée, *n* годеница
get engaged, *v* сгодявам се
get married, *v* женя се, омъжвам се
hen party, *n* моминско парти
propose, *v* правя предложение
reception, *n* прием
ring, *n* пръстен
stag party, *n* ергенско парти
You bet! Разбира се!
white wedding, *n* сватбена церемония в църква

UNIT 26

bowl, *n* купа
casserole, *n* тенджерка за готвене във фурна
crockery, *n* порцеланови изделия
cutlery, *n* прибори за хранене
decorator, *n* бояджия, декоратор
fork, *n* вилица
measure up, *v* вземам мерки
pan, *n* тиган

perform, *v* играя
performance, *n* представление
plate, *n* чиния
pot, *n* тенджерка
premier, *n* премиера
renovate, *v* обновявам
saucer, *n* чинийка
set, *n* комплект
spoon, *n* лъжица
teaspoon, *n* часна лъжичка

UNIT 27

access, *n* достъп
audience, *n* публика
average, *adj* среден
background, *n* подготовка
basket, *n* кошница
carry out, *v* извършвам
comfort, *n* материални блага
condition, *n* условие
consumer, *n* потребител
cost of living, *n* стойност на живота
health care, *n* здравеопазване
income, *n* доход
lack, *n* липса
life expectancy, *n* продължителност на живота
literacy, *n* грамотност
nation, *n* нация
poor, *adj* лош
rate, *n* размер
services, *n* услуги
standard of living, *n* стандарт на живот
unemployment, *n* безработица
quality, *n* качество

UNIT 28

approval, *n* одобрение
clench, *v* свивам
common, *adj* общоприет
cross, *v* скръствам
eyebrow, *n* вежда
fist, *n* юмрук
gesture, *n* жест
indicator, *n* показател
insult, *v* обиждам
interpretation, *n* интерпретация
inwards, *adv* навътре
local, *n* местен човек
nod, *v* кимам с глава
offensive, *adj* обиден
outwards, *adv* навън
palm, *n* длан
shake hands ръкувам се
shake head клатя глава в знак на отрицание
shrug, *v* свивам (рамене)
smile, *v* усмихвам се
success, *n* успех
tap, *v* потупвам, потропвам
thumb-down, *n* не одобрявам
thumb-up, *n* Добре! Хубаво!
trouble, *n* неприятност
unreadable, *adj* непроницаем
victory, *n* победа
wave, *v* махам (с ръка)
worried, *adj* загрижен

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

be /bi/	was /wɒz/, were /wɜː/	lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	mean /miːn/	meant /ment/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	meet /miːt/	met /met/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	read /riːd/	read /red/
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/
do /du/	did /dɪd/	say /seɪ/	said /sed/
draw /drɔː/	drew /druː/	see /siː/	saw /sɔː/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	send /send/	sent /sent/
eat /iːt/	ate /æt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔːt/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gruː/	take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜːd/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/
hurt /hɜːt/	hurt /hɜːt/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	understand	understood
leave /liːv/	left /left/	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	/ˌʌndə'stʊd/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/
let /let/	let /let/	wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/
		write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/