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UNIT 1

WHAT DO YOU DO?

1 What jobs do you know? Write them down.

a taxi driver, a nurse,

.....

.....

.....

2 Listen and follow the conversation between two students.

Mario: Hello, I'm Mario.
Maria: Pleased to meet you. My name's Maria.
Mario: Where are you from, Maria?
Maria: I'm from Sofia, Bulgaria. And you?
Mario: I'm from Bari, Italy. What do you do?
Maria: I'm a musician. I play rock music with a band of five musicians. What about you? What do you do?
Mario: I'm a designer. I design furniture. I work for a small family company.

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. an architect | a. plays music |
| 2. a writer | b. draws plans of a new product |
| 3. an engineer | c. flies a plane |
| 4. a lawyer | d. designs buildings |
| 5. a pilot | e. writes books |
| 6. a musician | f. defends people |
| 7. a designer | g. makes machines |
1. d 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

Carmen: I'm an office assistant. I work for Love.com dating agency. For me love is the most important thing in the world. I help people find their true love.

Now put the words in bold in the correct column.

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
a journalist,	information,
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5 Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions below. Take notes.

- What do you do?
- Where do you work?
- Do you like your job?

Now use your notes to write a short text about your partner.

.....

.....

.....

.....

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Countable and uncountable nouns

Припомнете си!

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

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

a doctor	three doctors
a journalist	five journalists
a musician	eight musicians

Неброимите съществителни имена имат форма само за ед. ч.: music, news, money, knowledge, love, happiness, furniture, information, luggage.

Ако искаме да употребим неброимо съществително със значение за мн. ч., използваме: a piece of news/furniture/information/luggage.

4 Read the descriptions of three jobs.

Kate: I'm a journalist. I work for a popular radio station. It's great to look for important information and present it to the people. I usually prepare the morning news.
Robert: I'm a doctor. I work in a hospital. My professional knowledge helps me save people's lives. I look after my patients and I'm happy.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Introducing oneself

Hello!/Hi!
 I'm Mario. My name's Mario.
 Pleased to meet you, Mario.
 Nice to meet you, too.

6 Work in groups of three. Make a conversation to introduce yourselves. Follow the model in 2.

7 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letter S

/s/	/z/	/ʒ/	/ʃ/
basket	was	vision	passion
some	trees	revision	mission
sick	position	division	Russian

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

restaurant, music, hospital, commission, potatoes, preposition, news, television, profession, decision

/s/

/z/

/ʒ/

/ʃ/

UNIT 2

PLACES IN TOWN

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

a bus station,

.....

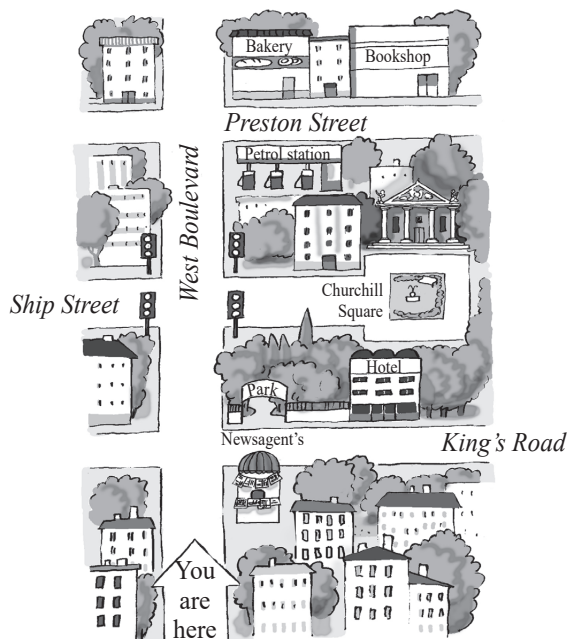
.....

2 Match the names of the places with their functions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. a newsagent's | a. a place where you can buy books |
| 2. a boulevard | b. a shop where you can buy food |
| 3. a bakery | c. a wide street |
| 4. a petrol station | d. a shop where you can buy newspapers and magazines |
| 5. a grocer's | e. a shop where you can buy bread and cakes |
| 6. a bookshop | f. a place where drivers can buy petrol |

1. d 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

3 Listen to two conversations. Which building is the post office? Which building is the Odeon Theatre? Mark them on the map.



1. A: Excuse me, is there a post office near here?
 B: Yes, there's one. It's in Preston Street.
 A: How can I get there?
 B: Go along West Boulevard. Turn right at the crossroads of West Boulevard and Preston Street. Cross Preston Street and you'll see a bakery and a bookshop. The post office is between them.
 A: Thank you very much.
 B: You're welcome.
2. A: Excuse me, can you help me?
 B: Sure.
 A: Where's the Odeon Theatre?
 B: It's on Churchill Square.
 A: How do I get there?
 B: Go straight on and cross King's Road. Turn right at the traffic lights and you'll see Churchill Square. The Odeon Theatre's on the left.
 A: Thank you very much.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

a/an

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

- когато ги споменаваме за първи път:
*This is **a** book.*
- когато говорим за професии:
*She is **a** musician. He is **an** architect.*
- когато говорим за болести и болки:
*I've got **a** headache/**a** cold/**a** toothache.*
- в следните изрази: *have **a** shower/**a** bath/**a** meal.*

the

Използваме **the** пред броими съществителни имена в ед. ч. и мн. ч. и пред неброими съществителни имена:

- когато предметът или лицето са ни познати или са единствени по рода си в конкретната ситуация:
*This is **a** house. **The** house is near **the** park.*
- пред названия на някои държави (**the** United Kingdom), планински вериги (**the** Alps), реки (**the** Danube), морета (**the** Black Sea), океани (**the** Pacific Ocean), хотели, театри, кина и музеи (**the** City Hotel, **the** Odeon Theatre, **the** Sky Cinema, **the** National Museum).
- пред съществителни имена, които са единствени по рода си: **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** earth.
- в следните изрази: *in **the** morning/afternoon/evening, go to **the** cinema/theatre, go to **the** doctor, play **the** piano/guitar, on **the** left/right.*

4 Underline **a** and **the** in the conversations in 3. Match **a/the** with their uses in the **Focus on grammar** box.

5 Fill in each gap with **a/an** or **the**.

1. There are lots of ski resorts in **the** Alps.
2. earth goes round sun.
3. I always have shower in morning.
4. I had terrible stomachache so I went to doctor.
5. Diana is nurse. She works in hospital.
 hospital is close to the city centre.
6. My daughter is musician. She plays piano.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Asking for and giving directions

Asking for directions: Excuse me, can you help me? Where is the Central Bank? Is there a hospital near here? How can I get there?/How do I get there?

Giving directions: Go straight on/Go along the street, turn left/right, cross the street at the first traffic lights. It's on the left/on the right. It's in Preston Street/King's Road/West Boulevard. It's on Churchill Square. It's on the corner of Preston Street/Preston Street and West Boulevard.

6 In pairs, make conversations as in 3. Ask the way to the petrol station and the newsagent's. Use the map and the **Useful language** box.

UNIT 3 THE FAMILY

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

grandmother, uncle, cousins, aunt, grandparents, grandchildren

- Your mother's or father's mother is your *grandmother*.
- Your mother's or father's sister is your
- Your parents' parents are your
- Your mother's or father's brother is your
- Your uncle's or aunt's children are your
- You and your brothers or sisters are your grandparents'

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Possessive 's and the preposition of

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

Поставяме 's след съществително име в ед. ч.:

Andrew's girlfriend, the girl's bag.

Поставяме само ' след формата за мн. ч., когато съществителното име е в мн. ч.:

the girls' stories.

Поставяме ' след формата за мн. ч., когато съществителното име има неправилна форма за мн. ч.:

children's books, people's life.

Когато притежателите са повече от един, поставяме 's след последното име:

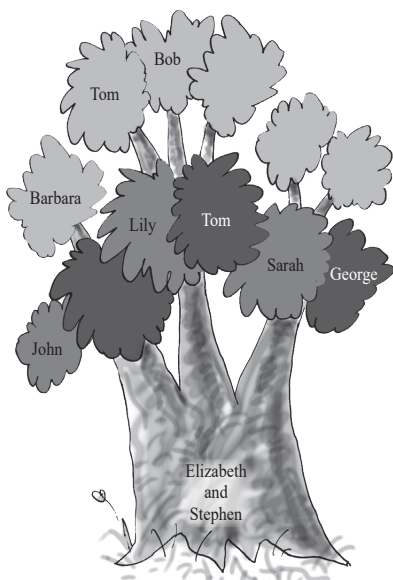
Kate and Peter's children.

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

the nature of Bulgaria, the name of the theatre.

2 Listen to Barbara talking about her family. Fill in the family tree with the missing family members.

Barbara: My grandparents Elizabeth and Stephen are still alive. They've got two sons and a daughter. All their children are married so they've got two daughters-in-law and a son-in-law. Uncle Tom married Aunt Lilly and



they've got three boys – Tom, Bob, and Stephen. Uncle George married Aunt Sarah and they've got two daughters – Alex and Betty. My mother Laura married my father John in 1990. I'm an only child. My grandparents have got three grandsons and three granddaughters.

3 Read the text in 2 and fill in the sentences. Use the words in brackets and 's or s'.

- Elizabeth is *Laura's* (**Laura**) mother.
- Tom, Bob, and Stephen are (**Elizabeth and Stephen**) grandchildren.
- Tom and George are (**Barbara**) uncles.
- My (**cousins**) names are Alex and Betty.
- Alex and Betty are (**Sarah**) daughters.
- Lilly and Sarah are my (**grandparents**) daughters-in-law.

4 Read a text about the typical British family and answer the questions.

- What is a typical British family?
- How many children have they got?
- What is a partner?
- When do young people in Britain leave home?

A typical British family is a married couple – a husband and a wife, with two children. More and more people, however, have got a partner. They live together but they are not married. There are a lot of single-parent families, too. Young adults don't normally live with their parents. They usually leave home when they are 20–24.

5 In groups of three, talk about the typical Bulgarian family. Answer the questions below.

- Is a married couple the typical Bulgarian family?
- Do a lot of people live with a partner?
- Are there a lot of single-parent families?
- When do young people in Bulgaria leave home?

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters TH

/θ/	/ð/
three	brother
thirty	this
thick	weather

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

throat, tooth, clothes, those, mouth, mother, father, thirteen, think, there, month

- /θ/
- /ð/

UNIT 4

A MAN'S CAR OR A WOMAN'S CAR?

- What is your favourite car? Do you think that there are men's and women's cars? Why/Why not?
- In pairs, decide which of the following features of a car are important to men or to women. Write M (men) or W (women) in the gaps.

1. It's easy to park.	5. It's big.
2. It's luxurious.	6. It's safe.
3. It's fast.	7. It's practical.
4. It's economical.	8. It's powerful.
- Listen to the conversation between Lucy and Bobbie. What does Lucy think about men's and women's cars?
- Now read the conversation. What is the typical woman's car according to Bobbie? What is the typical man's car according to Bobbie?

Lucy: Look at that fantastic dark green hatchback in front of the office.

Bobbie: Whose car is this?

Lucy: It's mine. I bought it yesterday. My old car was too big for me.

Bobbie: Well, it's a typical woman's car. Small, practical and safe. Easy to park but not fast enough. Nice colour but little power. Congratulations, anyway.

Lucy: You don't sound very enthusiastic.

Bobbie: You know I love fast and luxurious cars. I love big cars, men's cars!

Lucy: Oh, men! You're like children when it comes to cars. There's no such thing as men's and women's cars. A car is just a vehicle which helps you move faster.

Bobbie: Men prefer high-performance cars. Big SUVs are very popular with men. That's why I'm talking about men's and women's cars.

Lucy: I'm curious to see your car. Is that red sports car yours?

Bobbie: No, it isn't. Mine is that small and shabby yellow coupe over there.

Lucy: Oh, poor boy. Now I understand. I hope that one day you'll buy your dream car.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

Притежание изразяваме и с помощта на притежателните местоимения. Наричаме ги **possessive adjectives**, когато ги използваме като прилагателно име пред съществително, и **possessive pronouns**, когато ги използваме самостоятелно, без съществително име.

This is my car. It's mine.

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

- Read the conversation in 4 again and mark each sentence T (true) or F (false).
 - Lucy bought a new car yesterday. T
 - Bobby thinks that Lucy's car is very fast.
 - Lucy thinks that there are men's and women's cars.
 - According to Bobby, men prefer big fast cars.
 - Bobbie has got a red sports car.
- Underline the correct form.
 - There are a lot of useful things in my/mine bag.
 - Is this yours/your jacket?
 - A:** Is this car your/yours? **B:** Yes, it's my/mine.
 - Where are our/ours children?
 - These are her/hers shoes. They're her/hers.
 - This is their/theirs mother.
- Add the correct possessive pronoun and finish the sentence.
 - That small and shabby coupe is Bobbie's. It's his.
 - This fantastic hatchback is Lucy's. It's
 - This is my children's room. It's
 - This is our house. It's
 - This is your bag. It's
 - This is my bicycle. It's
- Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: **A:** Whose car is this?
B: It's Lucy's. It's hers.

A: Whose CDs are these?
B: I think they're John's. They're his.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ● house / Harry | ● laptop / Lilly |
| ● clothes / Andrew | ● books / Jennifer |

- Write about your dream car.

My dream car is

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 1-4

1 Write a or an where possible.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>an</i> actor | 6. music |
| 2. famous actress | 7. old car |
| 3. luggage | 8. knowledge |
| 4. musician | 9. news |
| 5. piece of news | 10. engineer |

2 Fill in each gap with a or an.

1.
A: What does your son want to be when he finishes school?
B: He wants to be *a* famous musician.
A: That's great? Can he play any musical instrument?
B: No, he can't. But I'll buy him guitar and he'll learn how to play.
2.
A: What do you do?
B: I'm office assistant.
A: Where do you work?
B: In office in King's Street.
3.
A: Is there bakery near here?
B: Yes, go straight on and you'll see new building. The bakery is in it.

3 Read the sentences below. Add *the* where necessary.

- Norman is from ^{*the*} United States of America.
- I always watch TV in evenings.
- Amazon is the widest river in the world.
- Last evening we went to theatre.
- Black Sea is in the east of Bulgaria.
- I can play piano very well.

4 Circle the correct answer.

- Jane is architect. She works at home.
 a. the b. a **c. an**
- Peter starts work at 9:00. He has shower at 7:00.
 a. the b. a c. an
- Odeon Cinema is in Los Angeles Boulevard.
 a. the b. a c. an
- Kate likes it when sun is shining.
 a. the b. a c. an
- The Morgan family lives in big house.
 a. the b. a c. an

5 Fill in each gap with a/an or the.

I am from 1. *a* small town in western Bulgaria. I live in 2. flat near 3. main street. 4. flat is spacious and sunny. My friends often visit me in 5. evenings. There is 6. bookshop opposite my flat. I go to 7. bookshop at weekends when I'm not at work. Yesterday I bought 8. interesting book. 9. book is about my home town.

6 Work in pairs. Make dialogues. Use the jobs in Unit 1. Follow the model.

Model: **A:** What do you do?
B: I'm a designer. I design furniture.
A: Where do you work?
B: I work in a design studio. / I work for a family company. The company is big / famous / popular.

7 Work in pairs. Draw a map on a sheet of paper. Name two streets, a boulevard, and a square. Mark where the bakery, the newsagent's, the post office, the petrol station, the bookshop, and the traffic lights are. Make dialogues. Ask the way to the bakery and the bookshop.

8 Read the text. Then write a similar text to describe your family. Say how many people there are in your family, what their names are, what they do.

There are six of us in our family. My mother's name is Kate. She is a nurse in a big hospital. She married my father in 1982. My father's name is Peter. He is an engineer in a small factory. I've got a sister named Liza. Liza doesn't work. She is married to John. John is a taxi driver. They've got two small children – a boy and a girl. I'm single but I've got a girlfriend. I'm still a student.

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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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

1. This is Mike. *He* is from the United Kingdom. *His* favourite football player is David Beckham.
2. Lisa is from Spain. is an architect. favourite architect is Santiago Calatrava.
3. Jack and Marie are from Paris. often go for a walk at weekends. favourite place in Paris is the Eiffel Tower.
4. My sister and I like comedies. often go to the cinema. favourite comedy is *Bruce Almighty* with Jim Carrey.
5. Tom is a musician. plays rock music. favourite band is The Beatles.

10. Underline the correct form.

1. A: Is this my/*mine* laptop? B: No, it's my/*mine*.
2. The new dark green hatchback is Lucy's car. It's her/*hers* car.
3. Jennifer and Rosa live in this house. The house is their/*theirs*.
4. A: Is this your/*yours* book, Laura? B: No, it's your/*yours*.
5. My sister and I live here. This is our/*ours* flat.
6. This is Christina's ID. It's her/*hers*.

11. Fill in the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun.

1. A: Is that red jacket Bill's? B: No, *his* is brown.
2. A: Are those beautiful shoes Jennie's? B: No, are in the wardrobe.
3. A: Is this new car Jane and Pete's? B: No, is in the garage.
4. This is my notebook, Tom! Where's?
5. Your car looks expensive. is cheap but safe.
6. A: Is this our train? B: No, arrives in 10 minutes.

12. Use the adjectives in the box to describe the two cars below.

practical, big, safe, luxurious, fast, small, new, expensive, cheap, shabby, old, fantastic, slow, economical



1.



2.

1. Fill in each gap with the correct job.

How do you call someone who ...

1. designs houses and buildings?
2. makes machines?
3. defends people?
4. writes articles for a newspaper?
5. flies a plane?

5

2. Fill in each gap with a/an or the.

Mrs Smith is 1. English language teacher. She is from 2. United Kingdom. Now she lives in 3. small town near 4. Danube. She has got classes in 5. morning. In 6. afternoons, she plays chess with 7. friend of hers. In 8. evenings, she goes out for 9. meal with friends. She likes 10. town.

10

3. Fill in each gap with the correct personal pronoun, possessive adjective, or possessive pronoun in the box.

they, her, our, my, it, their, hers, its, theirs, she

1. Karen and Mary are sisters. live in a small flat. This is living room.
2. We bought car in 2009. Our friends bought a year later.
3. I did homework two days ago. Rita did yesterday.
4. London is famous for landmarks. is my favourite city.
5. My mother likes car. drives it every day.

10

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

- Sure!
- How can I get to Lion's Boulevard?
- Why don't you come with me? I'll show you.
- Is there a bakery near here?
- Thank you very much.
- Excuse me, can you help me?
- Let me see. Go along King's Road. Then turn right at the second traffic lights. Go along Forest Street and turn left on the corner of Forest Street and Lion's Boulevard. The bakery is on the right.
- There's one in Lion's Boulevard. It's not far.
- Oh, I'm not sure I can find it.
- You're welcome.

5

UNIT 5

TYPICAL BRITISH HOUSES

1 Listen and repeat the names of typical British houses.



a detached house



a semi-detached house



a block of flats



a terraced house



a thatched cottage

2 Match the types of houses with their definitions.

1. a detached house
2. a block of flats
3. a semi-detached house
4. a terraced house
5. a thatched cottage

- a. a house which is not joined to another house
- b. a small house in the country
- c. a building with a lot of flats in it
- d. a house which is joined to another house on one side
- e. a house which is part of a row of houses that are joined together

1. a 2. 3. 4. 5.

3 Listen to the descriptions of two real estate properties. What types of houses does the agent offer Mike and Liza?

Real estate agent: What I can offer you at the moment is a very cheap and fully furnished semi-detached house in the suburbs of the city. It's a two-floor house. There's a kitchen, a living room, and a toilet downstairs. There are two bedrooms with bathrooms upstairs. The house is spacious with high ceilings and thick walls. It's very warm in winter. I think it's a very good offer.

The other property you can rent immediately is a small cottage in a village near the city. There's one living room with a kitchenette on the first floor. There's a master bedroom with a bathroom and a very small bedroom with a shower on the second floor. There are buses to the city every 10 minutes.

4 Now read the descriptions and answer the questions.

1. Where is the house located?
2. Is there any furniture in the semi-detached house?
3. How many floors are there in the house?
4. What makes the house spacious?
5. Why is the house warm?
6. Where is the cottage located?
7. How many rooms are there in the cottage?
8. How can Mike and Liza get to the city?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

There is/There are

Припомнете си!

There is/There are е безлична конструкция, която означава „има“, „намира се“. Използваме **there is** пред съществителни имена в ед. ч., а **there are** – пред съществителни имена в мн. ч.

There is a big French window in the kitchen.

There are two bedrooms on the second floor.

There isn't a bathroom on the first floor.

There aren't four bedrooms in the house.

Is there a garage in the house? – Yes, there is./No, there isn't.

Are there any semi-detached houses in the area? – Yes, there are./No, there aren't.

How many bedrooms are there in the house?

How much furniture is there in the living room?

Когато изброяваме няколко неща, **there is/there are** се съгласува с първото съществително име.

There is a kitchen and two bedrooms.

There are two bedrooms and a kitchen.

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters CH

/tʃ/	/k/	/ʃ/
cheese	chemistry	chef
cheap	mechanic	machine
March	technique	Chicago

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

headache, thatched, Christmas, lunch, chemist's, detached, technician, chair, moustache, parachute, Michelle, champagne, chocolate, mechanism, school

/tʃ/

/k/

/ʃ/

UNIT 6

MY HOME IS MY CASTLE.

1 Listen to Mr Jones talking about his house. What are his favourite things in the living room?

English people often say 'My home is my castle'. This house is my castle indeed. It is the house where I was born. My grandfather built it in 1928. I'll show you my favourite things in my living room. One of them is the fireplace. Look at its mantelpiece. It's made of marble. My grandfather brought it from Italy. You can see an ancient porcelain vase on the mantelpiece and a lot of family photographs. The vase is from China. On the wall, above the fireplace, is a picture of our family tree. And now, my favourite rocking chair in front of the fireplace. It's made of wood and it's very comfortable. I spend winter evenings in front of the fire. I read an interesting book and my dog is always next to me.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Prepositions of place: behind, in front of, above, next to

Припомнете си!

Lucy lives **in** a luxurious detached house.

There is a small bedroom **on** the second floor.

Turn left **at** the traffic lights.

The bakery is **between** the bookshop and the grocer's.

The petrol station is **opposite** the park.

The village is **near** the city.

The dog is **under** the table.

Други предлози за място са **next to, behind, in front of, above.**



next to



behind



in front of



above

The supermarket is **next to** the hairdresser's.

There is a garden **behind** the house.

There are two old trees **in front of** the house.

There are some photographs **above** the fireplace.

2 Now read the text in **1** and answer the questions.

- Where is the fireplace?
- Where are the family photographs?
- Where is the family tree?
- Where is the rocking armchair?
- Where does Mr Jones spend winter evenings?

3 In pairs, make dialogues. Follow the model.

Model: A: Which is your favourite piece of furniture in your house / flat?

B: It's a mirror / a bed / a small table with chairs / a bench.

A: Where is it located?

B: It's above the sofa / next to the dressing table / behind the house / in front of the house.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Plurals

Припомнете си!

Образуваме мн. ч. на съществителните имена, като прибавим **-s, -es**: *fireplaces, lamps, churches, kisses, potatoes.*

Съществителните имена, които завършват на **-y** след съгласен звук и на **-f, -fe**, имат следните форми за мн. ч.:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-y + ies	baby family study lady	babies families studies ladies
- f/-fe + ves	loaf half knife wife	loaves halves knives wives

Запомнете наизуст неправилните форми на следните съществителни:

tooth – teeth fish – fish
foot – feet sheep – sheep

4 Make the underlined words plural and write a new sentence.

- Our family always gathers at Christmas.
Our families always gather at Christmas.
- Please, buy a loaf of bread from the bakery.
Please, buy three of bread from the bakery.
- Give me the knife, please.
Give me the, please.
- John and Mary have got a baby.
John and Mary have got two
- The old lady often sits on the bench in front of her house.
The old often sit on the bench in front of their house.
- I can see a sheep in the field.
I can see some in the field.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Materials

It's made of marble / porcelain / metal / plastic / glass / brick / gold / cotton / wool / silk.

5 Fill in each gap with adjectives in the *Useful Language* box.

- Look at my new dress. It's made of *silk*.
- I bought new chairs. They're made of
- This is my wedding ring. It's made of
- This is a very warm pullover. It's made of
- This beautiful vase is made of
- This wall is very thick. It's made of

UNIT 7

IN A SUPERMARKET

1 Jane is doing the shopping in a supermarket. Read her list of products.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| • a jar of honey | 1 pound of pork |
| • 6 cans of beer | 2 lb of potatoes |
| • 2 toilet rolls | 3 tubes of toothpaste |
| • a bar of soap | a box of laundry detergent |
| • 3 lb of oranges | a carton of milk |

2 Read to find out where you can find different products in a supermarket. Write more products you know.

The Diary Section: butter, cheese,

The Meat & Poultry Section: pork, chicken,

The Bakery Section: muffins,

The Snacks & Drinks Section: water, beer,

The Health & Beauty Section: soap, shampoo,

The Household Section: toilet rolls, detergent,

The Fruit & Vegetables Section: oranges, potatoes,

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Units of measurement

Най-често използваната единица за тежина във Великобритания е **pound**. Съкратено се изписва **lb**, за да не се бърка с паричната единица **£**. Произхожда от римската дума *libra*. 1 **pound** е равен на 453.59 gr. Използват се и общоприетите единици **kilogram/kilo (kg)** и **gram (gr)**. Най-разпространената мярка за вместимост е **pint (pt/p)**, която е равна на 0.568 l. Използва се и **litre (l)**.

3 Listen and follow the conversation. Where can Jane find the products she needs?

Jane: Excuse me. I need some cream cheese. Where can I find it?

Shop assistant: It's in the Diary Section. The third aisle on your left. I can show you.

Jane: That's OK. I'll find it.

Shop assistant: Do you need anything else?

Jane: I'm sure there's something else... But where's my list? Oh, here it is. Well, I need some laundry detergent. Where can I find it?

Shop assistant: It's in the Household Section. It's between the Health & Beauty and the Fruit & Vegetables Sections. Let me take you there.

Jane: Thank you.

Shop assistant: Can I help you find anything else?

Jane: I don't need anything else. Thank you very much.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Some and any

Припомнете си!

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

*There are **some** beautiful places in our town.*

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

*Are there **any** beautiful places in your town?*

*Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?*

*I haven't got **any** favourite pieces of furniture in my flat.*

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

Indefinite pronouns

Със **some** и **any** образуваме неопределителни местоимения (**Indefinite pronouns**).

	-body	-one	-thing
some	somebody	someone	something
any	anybody	anyone	anything

Обикновено използваме **somebody/someone** и **something** в положителни изречения. **Somebody/someone** използваме за лица, а **something** – за предмети.

*There is **somebody/someone** in the garden.*

*I want **something** to drink.*

Използваме **anybody/anyone** и **anything** във въпросителни и отрицателни изречения. **Anybody/anyone** използваме за лица, а **anything** – за предмети.

*Is there **anybody/anyone** in the house?*

*Is there **anything** in the fridge?*

*I can't see **anybody/anyone**.*

*I don't need **anything**.*

4 Underline the correct pronoun.

1. Is there anybody/somebody in?
2. I want to buy something/somebody new.
3. Is there anything/something interesting on TV?
4. There isn't anything/anybody in the house. All the people are outside.
5. Somebody/Anybody called you yesterday.
6. There's anything/something in my eye.

5 Work in pairs. Read again the conversation in 3. Then make similar conversations. Use the information in 2 and ask each other questions where you can find the products you need.

6 Listen and repeat.

country, furniture, car, terrace, restaurant, fruit, terrible, spring, detergent, short, sugar, letter, summer, room, orange, bar, third

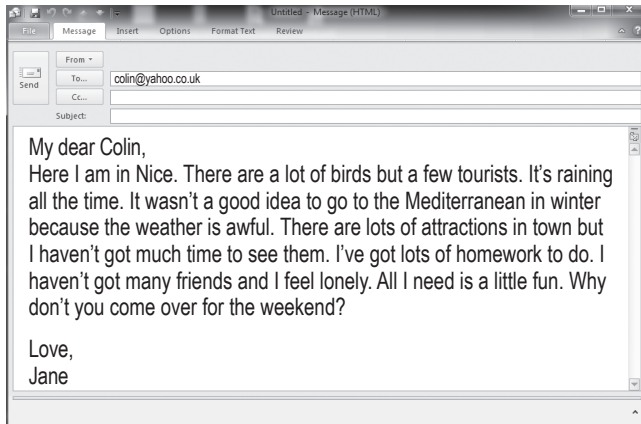
7 Write down the words in which you hear the sound /r/.

.....

UNIT 8

ON HOLIDAY

1 Jane is in Nice. She is attending a French language course. Read the email Jane sent to Colin. Does she feel happy?



FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Much, many, a lot of/lots of

Припомнете си!

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

*Have you got **many** friends in the UK?*

*Is there **much** sugar left?*

*There isn't **much** sugar left.*

*There aren't **many** landmarks in this town.*

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

*There are **a lot of/lots of** cafés on the beach.*

*My sister eats **a lot of/lots of** bread.*

A little, a few

A little означава „малко, известно количество“, а **a few** означава „няколко, известен брой“. **A little** се използва с неброими съществителни имена, а **a few** – с броими.

*We need **a little** help.*

*I've got **a few** very good friends.*

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

- How *many* classes a day have you got?
- How milk do you want?
- There are interesting places to see in my home town.
- There aren't theatres in my home town.
- There is sugar in my coffee.
- There isn't money in my wallet.

3 Put the words in the box in the correct table.

chocolate, money, students, months, information, days, water, friends, time, books, beer, people, help

A LITTLE

chocolate,

A FEW

students,

4 Underline the correct form.

- Peter knows a little/a few Spanish.
- Jane knows a little/a few Spanish words.
- There are a little/a few apples in the basket.
- There is a little/a few wine in the bottle.
- I wrote a little/a few emails yesterday.
- Kate's got a little/a few time to finish her homework.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Expressing attitude

It's beautiful/wonderful/great/spectacular/fantastic.

It's awful/terrible/horrible.

Wow!/Oh, what a wonderful place!

Yeah, it was the most horrible holiday in my life!

5 Julie and Mary spent their holidays in different countries. Listen to their conversation. Who had a wonderful holiday and who didn't?

Julie: Hi, Mary. How was your Caribbean holiday?

Mary: Oh, it was great! The weather was wonderful.

There were only a few cloudy days. The hotel was fantastic. I had a spectacular view to the sea from my room. Local people were very kind and the food was delicious. I swam a lot. I think it was the most wonderful holiday in my life!

Julie: Wow, sounds great! I wasn't so lucky. I was in the Alps. The weather was horrible. There was strong wind all the time and we didn't ski at all. The hotel was terrible. The people were rude and the food was awful.

Julie: Oh dear, I'm sorry to hear that!

Mary: Yeah, it was the most terrible holiday in my life!

Julie: Why don't you come with me next time?

Mary: Thanks. Great idea!

6 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

- Where did Julie and Mary spend their holidays?
- What was the weather like in the Caribbean and in the Alps?
- How did Julie and Mary feel?
- Why was Julie's holiday wonderful?
- Why was Mary's holiday terrible?

7 In pairs, make similar dialogues. Talk about your last holiday. Was it wonderful or terrible? Explain why.

8 You are on holiday in Varna. Write a postcard to a friend. Use the adjectives in the Useful language box to describe your holiday.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 5-8

1 Fill in each gap with *there is/there are*.

1. *There is* a big supermarket in our street.
2. a lot of thatched cottages in this country.
3. some news on TV.
4. time to relax.
5. He's a rich man. always a lot of money in his wallet.
6. different types of houses in the UK.

2 Use the phrases in brackets to write sentences. Use *there isn't/there aren't*.

1. (many detached house / in the city centre)
There aren't many detached houses in the city centre.
2. (a fireplace / in our flat)

.....
3. (an outdoor swimming pool / in Kate's house)

.....
4. (four bedrooms / on the second floor)

3 Use the phrases in brackets to make questions. Use *How many ... are there?/ How much ... is there?*

1. (semi-detached houses / in your street)
How many semi-detached houses are there in your street?
2. (furniture / in your flat)
3. (pieces of furniture / in your bedroom)
4. (flats / in your block of flats)

4 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. a door | a. a part of the room on which people walk |
| 2. a wall | b. the inside top part of a room |
| 3. a ceiling | c. an entrance to a house or a room |
| 4. a floor | d. an opening in a wall which is filled with glass |
| 5. a window | e. one of the sides of a house or a room |
1. c 2. 3. 4. 5.

5 Read the text and mark each sentence T (true) or F (false).

Tescos, Sainsburys, and Asda are three of the biggest supermarkets in the UK. Supermarkets usually work 7 days a week. Most of them open at 7 am and close at 11 pm from Monday to Saturday. They usually work from 10 am to 4 pm on Sundays.

Some supermarkets in larger towns are open 24 hours.

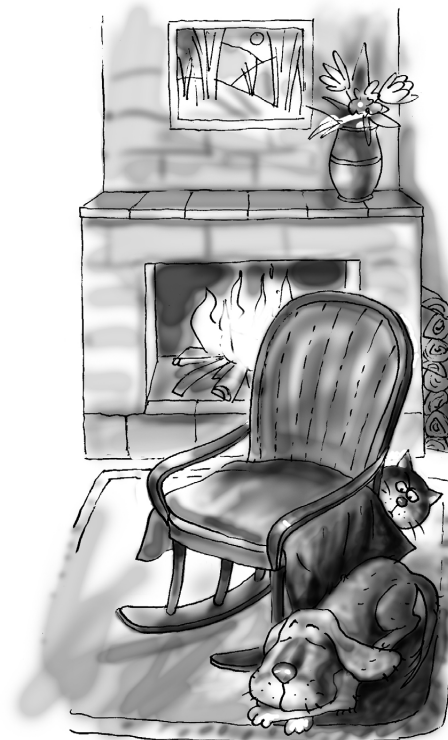
1. Tesco, Sainsbury's, and Asda are the biggest supermarkets in the UK. *F*
2. Supermarkets work on weekdays only.
3. Most supermarkets close at 11 pm from Monday to Saturday.

4. Supermarkets usually work 6 hours on Sunday.
5. All supermarkets in larger towns work 24 hours.

6 Write the plurals of the nouns below where possible.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| street <i>streets</i> | body |
| life | tomato |
| furniture | boss |
| half | wife |
| family | money |

7 Look at the picture below and fill in the text with the prepositions *on, in, above, in front of, next to, and behind*.



This beautiful fireplace is 1. *in* my living room. There is a rocking chair 2. it. There is a vase 3. the mantelpiece. There is a picture 4. the mantelpiece. The dog is 5. the rocking chair and the cat is 6. it.

8 Match the phrases in A with the words in B.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A | B |
| 1. a pot | a. butter |
| 2. a packet | b. toothpaste |
| 3. a jar | c. apple juice |
| 4. a bar | d. Coke |
| 5. a tube | e. wine |
| 6. a carton | f. yoghurt |
| 7. a bottle | g. honey |
| 8. a can | h. soap |
1. f 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

9. Fill in each gap with anything, something, anyone, or someone.

1. Have you got *anything* in your pocket?
2. Bob hasn't got in his pocket.
3. My brother is speaking to on the phone.
4. Ivan didn't give me for my birthday.
5. Did Anna give you for your birthday?
6. **A:** What did you do last night?
B: I didn't do
7. Has got a red pen?
8. There is at the door. Can you go and see who it is?

10. Fill in the sentences with the pronouns in brackets.

1. (**anything, anybody**) There isn't *anything* interesting on TV this evening. Does *anybody* want to go out for a drink?
2. (**somebody, anybody**) is opening the front door. Are you expecting
3. (**something, anything**) **A:** I've got in my eye. **B:** Are you sure? I can't see
4. (**somebody, anybody**) **A:** I think there's in the garden. **B:** It's dark. I can't see
5. (**somebody, something**) Let's call There's strange in this house.

11. Fill in each gap with a little or a few.

1. I love the Beatles' song 'With *a little* help of my friends'.
2. I need minutes to finish my homework.
3. My sister's got books in English.
4. I'd like sugar, please.
5. There's still bread left.
6. Can you buy bottles of water, please.
7. I need flour and eggs for the pancakes.

12. Fill in each gap with much, many, a lot of, a little, and a few.

1. I've got *a lot of* friends in Italy. I haven't got friends in England but I've got in Spain.
2. I know French. I know words but I don't know expressions.
3. I haven't got time. I've only got minutes. Tomorrow I'll have free time. Phone me tomorrow and we can talk.

1. Fill in each gap with the correct word.

How do you call ...

1. a house which is not joined to another house?
2. a small house in the country?
3. a building with a lot of flats in it?
4. a house which is joined to another house on one side?
5. houses joined together in long rows?

5

2. Fill in each gap with someone, anyone, something, or anything.

1. I don't know who can speak ten languages.
2. The doorbell's ringing – there's at the door.
3. Come closer, I want to show you
4. Can tell me what time it is?
5. Do you want from the bakery?

5

3. Fill in each gap with much, many, a little, and a few.

1. **A:** How time do you need?
B: Just minutes.
2. I know words in Spanish but I haven't got time to learn more.
3. **A:** There isn't sugar.
B: There is in the cupboard.
4. I haven't got money to buy Anne a present but I've got pounds to buy her flowers.
5. **A:** Have you got homework? **B:** Yes, I have. And I need help with my homework.

10

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

- Is it fully furnished?
- Yes, it's very warm in winter.
- What exactly do you need?
- Good afternoon, I'm looking for a property to rent.
- It's fully furnished and the house is made of brick.
- I need a house or a flat with three bedrooms.
- So it's warm in winter.
- I can offer you a semi-detached house in the suburbs.
- Only if you don't like the furniture in the house.
- Do you think we'll need some extra furniture?

10

UNIT 9

TRADITION SAYS ...

1 Listen to three people talking about interesting traditions in their countries. From which countries are these traditions? Match the traditions with the pictures.



A.

B.



C.

- 1. On New Year's Eve, Spanish people eat the grapes of good luck. It is a tradition to eat twelve grapes at midnight for each stroke of the clock. You take one grape and make one wish for each month of the new year. If you don't eat the twelve grapes before the end of the stroke, you will have a year of bad luck.
- 2. In Gloucester, England, there is a tradition called *The Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling*. The participants gather on top of a hill, they run after a wheel of cheese and try to catch it. The person who catches the cheese or who gets to the finishing line first wins the cheese. Every spring, people from all over England gather to participate in this festival.
- 3. In Germany, on the night before a wedding, the guests gather in front of the house of the bride and break plates, sinks, and other porcelain objects. But they can't break glass. After that the future husband and wife clean the pieces together. This means that when they are a family, the man and the woman will help each other even when their life is difficult.

2 Now read the texts and answer the questions.

1. When do people in Spain eat the grapes of good luck?
2. What do people in Spain do at midnight according to tradition?
3. Where does the cheese-rolling take place?
4. Who wins the cheese according to tradition?
5. What do people in Germany do before the wedding day?
6. Why do the future husband and wife clean the broken pieces together?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Present Simple Tense

Припомнете си!

My brothers go out every evening.
Kate lives in a small house in the suburbs.
When do my brothers go out?

Where does Kate live?

My brothers don't go out every evening.

Kate doesn't live in a small house in the suburbs.

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

- обичайно повтарящи се действия, навици и предпочитания:
I get up at 6:30 every morning.
- състояния, мисли и чувства:
Kate knows five languages.
- общовалидни факти и истини:
The earth goes around the sun.

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

1. Every day, British people *drink* (**drink**) 165 million cups of tea.
2. People in the USA and the UK (**celebrate**) Halloween on 31st October every year. Children (**visit**) houses, (**sing**) songs, or (**tell**) jokes to get sweets.
3. British people celebrate Mother's Day three weeks before Easter. Children often (**give**) their mothers flowers or chocolates. They (**organise**) a special day out for their mothers, and (**send**) them special 'Mother's Day' cards.
4. 2012 Wimbledon Championship (**start**) on 25th June and (**finish**) on 8th June.
5. The Edinburgh International Festival (**last**) from 9th August to 2nd September.

4 Write questions about the underlined words in the sentences in 3.

1. *How many cups of tea do British people drink every day?*
2.
3.
4.
5.

5 Work in pairs. Write a short text about a festival you know. How is it called? Where and when does it take place? What does it celebrate?

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Listen and repeat.

know, listen, often, knee, write, autumn, lamb, knife, hour

7 Circle the silent letter in each word.

UNIT 10

I ALWAYS HAVE BREAKFAST AT 7:00.

1 Listen to two people talking about their eating habits. Whose eating habits are healthier?

Amanda: I always have breakfast at 7:00. I usually have an apple and some cereal with yoghurt. I have lunch at 12:00 sharp. I sometimes have a tuna sandwich with some salad. I have dinner at least three hours before I go to sleep. I often have a light dinner – some salad, fish, or a chicken fillet. I drink at least two litres of water. I never eat sweets because they are bad for your health. At weekends, I get up late and I have brunch.

Chuck: My wife and I go to work at noon. We always have a traditional English breakfast – baked beans, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, two eggs and a sausage. We sometimes have lunch before we go to work. We usually have fish and chips for lunch. In the evenings, my wife often cooks something delicious. Sheppherd's pie is my favourite. I always have a pint or two of beer with my dinner and my wife has a glass of wine. We never have dessert after dinner.

2 Now read the texts and underline the adverbs of frequency. Then complete the sentences.

- Amanda always *has breakfast at 7:00.*
- She usually
- She sometimes
- She often
- She never
- Chuck and his wife always
- They sometimes
- They usually
- In the evenings, his wife often
- Chuck and his wife never

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Adverbs of frequency

Припомнете си!

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

Наречията за честота (**adverbs of frequency**) показват колко често се извършва действието. Те се поставят след глагола **to be** и пред останалите глаголи.

*Kate is **never** tired. British people **sometimes** have cooked meals for breakfast.*

3 Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- (never)** I eat sweets because they aren't healthy.
I never eat sweets because they aren't healthy.
- (always)** Kate has orange juice for breakfast.
.....
- (often)** Amanda and her boyfriend go to the gym after work.
.....

- (sometimes)** John has ham and eggs for breakfast.
.....
- (usually)** British people have a lot of tea during the day.
.....
- (never)** Ben is late for dinner.
.....

4 Use the words below to make questions in the Present Simple. Use do or does.

- drink / Amanda / always / litres / two / water / of ?
Does Amanda always drink two litres of water?
- usually / Amanda / at / lunch / sharp / 12:00 / have ?
.....
- fish and chips / Betty and Anne / for lunch / often / have ?
.....
- have / dessert / your / always / children ?
.....
- sometimes / Tom / dinner / 9 pm / have / at ?
.....

USEFUL LANGUAGE

HAVE phrases

have a bath	have a break	have a test
have a shower	have a party	have a snack
have a good time	have a rest	have a meal
HO:		
have breakfast	have lunch	have dinner
have brunch	have fun	

5 Fill in the table about your routines. Use the adverbs of frequency and write the time you do them.

When do you	You	Your partner
have a shower?		
have breakfast?		
have a snack?		
have lunch?		
have dinner?		

Now work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about his/her routines and fill in the table. Take turns.

Model: A: When/What time do you have a shower?
B: I always have a shower at 7 am.

Report to the class about your partner's routines.

6 Write a short text about your eating habits. What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch, and dinner? Are you a fan of healthy food?

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 11 HE'S PERFECT. SO WHY DON'T I LIKE HIM?

1 Listen to an opinion of a blogger. Does the perfect man/woman exist in his opinion? Does he/she exist in your opinion?

People usually spend a lot of time trying to find a perfect match. But is there such a thing as the perfect man/woman? In my opinion, the answer is NO. A perfect man/woman exists in films and fairy tales only. We meet a person and we think he/she is almost perfect for us but there aren't butterflies in our stomach. How is that possible? Well, I'll give you an example of what usually happens between two people. This is the story of Jane and Michael: Jane meets Michael at a wedding. Michael is very nice, polite, and he's a manager in a big software company. Jane finds him very caring and good-looking. Michael is really interested in Jane. He takes her to nice restaurants and buys her presents. Jane likes his company and she knows Michael is great but she can't fall in love with him. Jane hates that fact. Well, the explanation is simple. It doesn't matter if the person you're dating is good-looking, respectful, and successful – if there isn't any chemistry between you and him/her, there isn't anything you can do about it.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Personal pronouns

<i>Subject pronouns</i>	<i>Object pronouns</i>
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Личните местоимения (**Personal pronouns**) в английския език имат една форма, когато заместват подлога в изречението (**Subject pronouns**), и друга, когато заместват допълнението (**Object pronouns**).

Bob likes Madonna. He likes her.
My sister and I like Jennifer Lopez. We like her.
Mary doesn't like Prince. She doesn't like him.
John and Mary don't like their new neighbours. They don't like them.

2 Now read the text in 1 and underline all personal pronouns. What words do they replace?

3 Replace the words in bold with the correct object pronoun.

- My favourite actor is **Ashton Kutcher**. I really like *him*.
- I want to talk to **you and your brother**. I want to talk to immediately.
- 'Jane Eyre' is my favourite **book**. I like very much.
- Kate likes those **jeans**. She wants to buy
- I phoned **Amanda**. I asked to buy some bread.

- My boyfriend and I are going to the cinema. Why don't you join
- I met **Andrew** yesterday. I invited to dinner.
- I can't write emails. Can you help

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Talking about likes and dislikes

Likes: I adore/love/like ...
 It's fascinating/marvelous.
Dislikes: I don't like/can't stand/hate ...
 It's boring/dull.

Expressing a personal opinion

I think/I don't think ... In my opinion, ...
 In my view, ... To my mind ...

4 Work in pairs. Talk about people or things you like or don't like. Use the expressions in the Useful Language box and the ideas below. Follow the model and take turns.

Model: A: What do you think about George Clooney?
B: In my opinion, he's a good actor but I don't like him very much. / In my view, he's a great actor. I like him. / I don't think he's a good actor at all. I never watch his films.

- Harry Potter books – very interesting/really boring
- football matches – the most interesting thing in the world/waste of time
- Madonna – an excellent dancer/not a very good singer
- fantasy films – fascinating/dull and monotonous

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters EA

/i:/	/e/	/eɪ/
speak	head	break
easy	bread	great
eat	instead	steak

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

head, great, healthy, pleased, cheap, steak, repeat, weather, breakfast, break, ready

- /i:/
 /e/
 /eɪ/

UNIT 12

WHEN DO YOU CELEBRATE ...?

1 Listen to the invitations. Which two festivals are mentioned in the invitations?

A.

B.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Regrets only. Означава да се обадите или пишете само ако не можете да отидете.

2 Read the invitations and mark each sentence T (true) or F (false).

- The annual Halloween party is on Thursday. *F*
- The Halloween party starts at 8:30 pm and finishes at 12 am.
- Guests are invited to wear their favourite costumes.
- Irish people celebrate St Patrick's Day on 17th April.
- Guests are invited to wear something green.
- The party starts at 8 am.
- The party will be at Colin's home.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Prepositions of time

Припомнете си!

Използваме предлога **in** с месеци, сезони, години и частите на деня:

in October/in winter/in 2012/in the evening.

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

on Monday/on Sunday morning/on my birthday/

on 6th of May/on Christmas Day/on weekdays.

Използваме предлога **at** с часове и в някои изрази: *at 12:30/at night/at midnight/at weekends/at noon/at Easter.*

Before/after

Използваме **before**, когато говорим за действия и събития, които се извършват преди конкретен момент във времето.

He always comes home before 6:30.

Използваме **after**, когато говорим за действия и събития, които се извършват след конкретен момент във времето.

After dinner they often watch TV.

from ... to ...

Използваме **from ... to ...**, когато искаме да посочим кога започва и свършва дадено действие или събитие.

The shop is open from 9 am to 9 pm.

3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Families gather together | a. from 8 am to 10 am. |
| 2. I'm going on holiday | b. at 12:30 pm. |
| 3. My husband often works | c. on Thanksgiving Day. |
| 4. On Sundays, I have brunch | d. on Saturdays. |
| 5. I never come home | e. in July. |
| 6. Ivan always plays tennis | f. before 8 pm. |

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

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

- People celebrate Halloween *on* 31st of October.
- Thanksgiving dinner is 5:30 pm 8:30 pm.
- The Irish celebrate St Patrick's Day March.
- People give presents Christmas Day.
- Shops usually have sales January.
- In Bulgaria, people paint eggs Easter.
- I wash my hands I eat.
- My colleagues often go to the pub work.

5 Put the sentences in the correct order to make an invitation.



- 22nd of November
- The Bradleys invite you to Thanksgiving dinner with family, friends and, of course, lots of food!
- Regrets only by November 10th at sandra@yahoo.com

Join us to celebrate and give thanks for our country, friends, and families.

5:30 pm to 8:30 pm

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

7. What do you think about ...? Write down your opinion.

1. New Year's Eve

I think it's the greatest time of the year. I always go to parties and have fun. / In my view, people drink lots of champagne and eat lots of unhealthy food.

2. Bulgarian nature

.....

3. our towns

.....

4. folk music

.....

5. hamburgers

.....

8. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition: *in, at, on, from ... to, before, after.*

1. I always go skiing *in* winter.

2. Susan and Robert go to the mountains weekends.

3. We usually visit our parents Thanksgiving Day.

4. My children often come home midnight.

5. Ronda gets up early weekdays.

6. My father always watches the evening news 8 o'clock.

7. Our lesson is 9 am 10 am.

8. Peter was born 11th October, 1989.

9. I often make a list of products I go shopping.

10. Let's go for a walk breakfast.

9. Write an invitation. Invite a friend to a celebration. Include the type of event, the date, the time, the place and any special requirements.

.....

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

George 1. (be) a waiter. He 2.

(work) in a restaurant in the city centre. George

3. (not like) his job. He 4.

(start) work at 11 am and 5. (finish) at 11

pm. George usually 6. (has) a short break

at 4 pm. He 7. (take) his children to

kindergarten before work.

George's wife 8. (work) in a local

supermarket from 8 am to 8 pm. She 9.

(not have) breakfast at home. George and his wife

10. (be) very tired.

10

2. Underline the correct pronoun.

1. I see they/them every day.

2. I know him/he very well.

3. Ivan often helps I/me with my lessons.

4. Mrs Smith teaches we/us English.

5. Andrew buys she/her many presents.

5

3. Fill the gap with the correct preposition of time.

1. My granddad was born 1920.

2. Alex has a break 1 pm 1:30 pm.

3. My son often wakes up night.

4. My American friends always have a party Thanksgiving Day.

5. weekdays, I get up at 7 am.

6. My children go to bed at 10 pm weekends.

7. You can have some chocolate dinner.

8. My wife often cleans the house the morning.

9. We usually go on holiday August.

10. I always have a shower I go to work.

10

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

No, they don't. They're singers. They sing beautifully. So, what kind of music do you like, Natalia?

The Rolling Stones. I adore Mick Jagger. How about you? Do you like him?

Well, not really. What about you, Pedro?

Do you like R&B, Natalia?

I love rock and roll.

Hmm, you're the only person I know who doesn't like Mick.

Well, yes. I'm a real fan of Boyz II Men.

Which is your favourite rock and roll band?

Do they play any musical instruments?

No, I don't.

5

UNIT 13 WHAT ARE THESE PEOPLE DOING?

1 Look at the pictures showing housework activities. Listen and repeat.



make the bed



wash the dishes



lay the table



clean the window



vacuum the floor



do the ironing

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense

Припомнете си!

I'm writing an email to a friend now.

Look, the train is coming.

They're talking to their children at the moment.

What are they doing?

Are they talking to their children?

She isn't wearing a nice suit.

I'm not making a cake at the moment.

Използваме сегашно продължително време (The Present Continuous), за да опишем:

- действие, което се извършва в момента на говоренето:

I'm at the bus stop now. I'm waiting for the bus.

- действие, което се извършва в кратък период от време около настоящия момент:

This week we are having a great time at the seaside.

Глаголи, които изразяват състояния, мисли и чувства, като **like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, believe, think, know, understand**, обикновено не се използват в сегашно продължително време.

2 Use the pictures in 1 and make dialogues. Follow the model.

Model: A: What is Ben/Jane doing?

B: He's/She's making the bed.

3 Read the conversations below. What other kinds of housework do people do? Underline the words.

(a telephone conversation)

John: Hi, Steve! What are you doing?

Steve: I'm tidying my room. It's such a mess – my clothes are all over the place. What are you doing?

John: I'm cooking dinner for my girlfriend. It's her birthday today.

(in the street)

Jenny: Hi, Liza! How are you? Where are you going?

Liza: Hi, Jenny. I'm fine, thanks. I'm taking my clothes to the dry cleaner's. And you? Where are you going?

Jenny: I'm just taking out the rubbish. I can come with you to the dry cleaner's and we can have coffee afterwards.

Liza: That's great! Let's go.

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

Today is a special day for the Bradleys. It's Thanksgiving Day and there's a party tonight. It's four o'clock. What 1. *are* they *doing* (do)? Sandra

2. (not listen) to her favourite classical music. She is in the kitchen. She

3. (cook) for the party. She

4. (prepare) a traditional Thanksgiving turkey. Her husband David

5. (not watch) a football match.

He 6. (tidy) the living room and

7. (vacuum) the carpets. Their daughter Sarah 8. (iron) the

napkins. And their son Josh 9. (lay) the table. They 10. (work) hard.

Only their dog 11. (have) a rest.

He 12. (sleep) on the sofa.

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters AI and AY

/eɪ/	
wait	play
email	stay
rain	day

6 Listen to some words and fill in the missing letters: AI or AY.

s __, M __, str __ ght, w __, w __ ter, alw __ s,

Sp __ n, l __, tr __ n, Mond __, d __ ly, p __, expl __ in

Check your answers with a partner.

UNIT 15 I MADE A MISTAKE. DO ME A FAVOUR, PLEASE.

1 Listen to the telephone conversation between Janet and her mother. What promise did Janet make?

Janet: Hi, mum! How are you? What are you doing?

Mother: I'm fine, Janet. I'm making Christmas decorations. How are you? And the kids?

Janet: They're fine, mum. But everything else is going wrong. I promised the kids to make a Christmas cake. I'm doing my best to keep my promise but I haven't got enough time to do everything before Christmas. This morning I'm doing the cleaning, the washing-up, the ironing. I also want to do my hair in the afternoon. I can't keep my promise. I made a mistake.

Mother: Don't worry, Janet. Do the housework. Do your hair. I'll come in the afternoon and help you make the Christmas cake.

Janet: Oh, mum. Thanks a million.

Mother: And, Janet, can I make a suggestion?

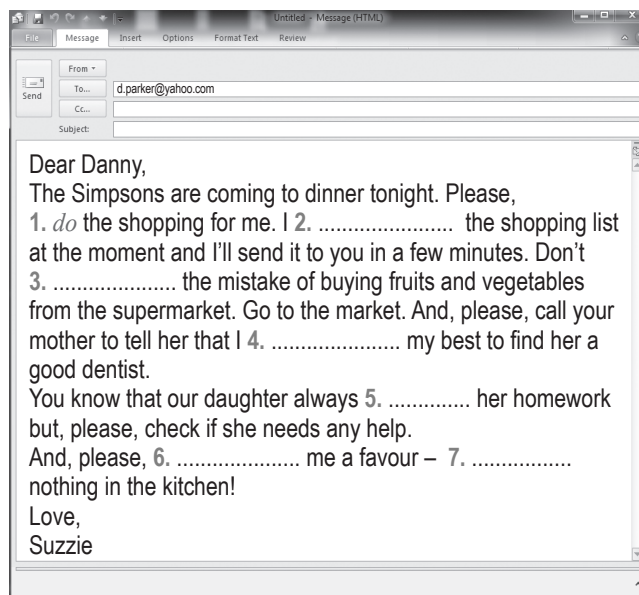
Janet: Sure.

Mother: Do me a favour – don't make such promises any more.

3 Fill in each gap with *make* or *do*.

- Can you *do* me a favour and phone Alex?
- It's your turn to the washing-up today.
- Please a list of the products we need for the cake.
- My husband sometimes helps me the housework.
- My kids often a noise when they play with the dog.
- Don't a promise of you can't keep it.
- My grandparents a lot of crosswords.
- Please an effort to prepare the report by Friday.
- I always my hair after I have a bath.
- It's cheaper to phone calls after 8 pm.
- I always my English homework before classes.

4 Fill in the email Mrs Parker sent to her husband with the correct form of *do* or *make*. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.



FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

DO phrases and MAKE phrases

DO phrases	MAKE phrases
Глаголът do като самостоятелен глагол означава „правя, върша“. Използва се в следните изрази: do homework do the housework do the washing-up do the cleaning do the shopping do a favour do your hair do a crossword do your best do your job do something/nothing	Глаголът make означава „създавам, произвеждам, приготвям“. Използва се в следните изрази: make a phone call make a mistake make a noise make a cake make an effort make a promise make a suggestion make a decision make arrangements make a list make a mess

2 Now read the conversation. Underline all phrases with *do* and *make*. Then fill in the table below.

MAKE	DO
<i>Christmas decorations</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters EI and EY

/i:/	/eɪ/
key	weight
receive	they
ceiling	neighbour

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

weight, survey, seize, beige, they, ceiling, key, grey

/i:/
 /eɪ/

UNIT 16

WHY DON'T WE GO TO THE SEASIDE?

1 Listen to the conversation between Sandra and Mike. Where do they want to go on holiday?

Sandra: I'm so happy it's summer and we can go on holiday.

Mike: Yes, me too. We can do lots of things in the mountains. We can go biking, we can go fishing, and we can even go camping for one night.

Sandra: Oh, it doesn't sound great to me anymore. I want to go dancing, go to the cinema or a nice concert. Why don't we go to the seaside? There are lots of things to do there. And we can go by plane. It's faster this way.

Mike: Oh, Sandra, you're so boring. You always want to do the things you do every day. OK then, let's go to the seaside.

Sandra: You're wonderful, Mike. You can go fishing and jogging in the morning and you can go to bed early every night. And I can relax on the beach, go shopping, or go to parties. It's the perfect holiday!

Mike: Yes, perfect! But I don't want to go by plane. We'll go by car.

Sandra: OK, you know I always do what you say.

Mike: Give me a break!

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What does Mike want to do in the mountains?
2. What does Sandra want to do at the seaside?
3. How does Sandra want to get to the seaside?
4. What can Mike do at the seaside? What can Sandra do?
5. How does Mike want to get to the seaside?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

GO phrases

Често използваме глагола **go** с предлога **to** в следните изрази:

go to school/go to work/go to church
go to sleep/go to bed
go to a party/go to a concert
go to the cinema/go to the theatre
go to the airport/go to the supermarket

В някои изрази **go** се използва с предлога **on**:

go on holiday
go on a cruise/go on a business trip

В някои изрази **go** се използва без предлог:

go home/go downtown/go uptown.

Go често се използва и с наречия за място и движение:

go inside/go outside/go straight/go up/go down.

Използва се и в много изрази, които обикновено изразяват дейности в свободното време:

go biking/go jogging
go camping/go fishing
go swimming/go dancing
go ice skating/go skiing
go shopping/go window-shopping

3 Fill in the gaps with suitable phrases in the box. Use the correct form of go.

~~go on business trips~~, go to bed, go to the supermarket, go to the airport, go straight, go inside

1. Dan is a very busy man. He *goes on business trips* every week.
2. We haven't got any bread left. Can you and buy some, please?
3. Moira's plane arrives at 5 pm. Can you and meet her?
4. It's very cold, kids. immediately.
5. **A:** Excuse me, where can I find a bank?
B:on . There's a bank on the corner.
6. My little son at 8 pm sharp.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Means of transport

to go to work by bicycle/by train/by car/by bus/
by coach/by underground/by tram/on foot

to go on holiday by plane/by boat/by train

to walk/drive/cycle to work/school/college

How long does it take to get there?

4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the words in bold with your ideas. Use the Useful language box. Take turns.

Model: A: Where do you want to go on holiday?

B: To **Varna**.

A: How do you want to get there?

B: **By plane**.

A: How long does it take to get there?

B: **Forty-five minutes**.

5 Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions below. Take notes. Then write a short text to describe your partner's travel routine.

- How do you usually go to work/school?
- Do you drive or take a bus or a train?
- Do you often walk to work/school?
- How long does it take you to get to work/school?

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REVISION OF UNITS 13–16

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

- Please, don't speak so fast. I'm *trying* (**try**) to write down your message.
- This week we (**go**) to bed early every day.
- Sorry, I can't hear you! Someone (**make**) a lot of noise here.
- Susan's in the kitchen. She (**make**) my birthday cake.
- John (**do**) a lot of exercise this month.
- someone (**stay**) in this house this week?
- A:** What is Betty doing? **B:** She (**fill**) in the application form.
- Anne (**work**) on a new project this week.
- Peter (**not drive**) to work this week.
- It's 7 pm. My parents (**have**) dinner.

2 Look at the verbs in the Present Continuous in 1. Do they describe an activity happening now or around now? Underline the correct answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>now</u> /around now | 6. now/around now |
| 2. now/around now | 7. now/around now |
| 3. now/around now | 8. now/around now |
| 4. now/around now | 9. now/around now |
| 5. now/around now | 10. now/around now |

3 Work in pairs. Make dialogues about the Tanner's family. Use the ideas in the box.

Model: **A:** What is Mary doing right now?
B: She's cooking for the party.

- Mary/cook
- Tom/tidy the dining room and vacuum the carpet
- Anne/make the beds
- Ben/take out the rubbish
- Peter/take the clothes to the dry cleaner's
- their dog/sleep on the sofa

4 Underline the correct form.

- How often do you go/are you going on holiday?
- Sorry, I can't talk. I drive/am driving at the moment.
- I never cycle/am cycling to work in winter.
- Do you understand/Are you understanding what I'm saying?
- The earth turns/is turning around the sun.
- Look! The neighbours leave/are leaving the house.
- The manager is making/makes a phone call now.

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

Michael Simpson 1. *is* (**be**) a chef in a restaurant in Manchester. Every day he 2. (**go**) to work at 10 am. He usually 3. (**cycle**)

to work but this morning he 4.
 (**travel**) by bus. He always 5.
 (**take**) the kids to school but this morning the kids
 6. (**walk**) to school alone.
 He sometimes 7. (**cook**)
 something delicious for breakfast but now his
 wife 8. (**make**) cheese
 sandwiches. The kids 9. (**be**) usually
 very quiet but this morning they 10.
 (**make**) a terrible noise. The cat always
 11. (**sleep**) on the sofa but this morning
 she 12. (**play**) with her toy.

6 You are at work at the moment. Tell your partner about your job. What do you do? What are you doing right now?

7 Read the list of activities in Susan's diary. Write do or make.

- make* the beds
- the washing-up
- the ironing
- a cake
- a decision about my birthday party
- the crossword in the newspaper
- my hair
- a phone call to my friend Molly

8 Write three sentences about the places you usually go to or the activities you usually do at weekends.

I usually go to church on Sundays./I usually go fishing on Saturdays.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9 Rewrite the sentences. Follow the model.

- John always drives to work.
John always goes to work by car.
- My children walk to school.

- Sandra and Mike usually fly to the seaside.

- My husband never drives to the supermarket.

- Students in Oxford usually cycle to their college.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

.....

10. Work in pairs. A tourist is asking you how long it takes to get to different places in your country. Make dialogues. Follow the model and use the ideas in the box.

Model: Tourist: Excuse me, how long does it take to get to the Black Sea?
You: It takes 45 minutes by plane or 5 hours by car.

- Borovets / 1 hour by car or an hour and a half by coach
- the city centre / 50 minutes by bus or 10 minutes by underground
- the National Opera House / 20 minutes by tram or 30 minutes on foot

11. Look at the photo of a woman. Write a short story. Give the woman a name, nationality, age, job. Describe her appearance. Where is she? What is she doing? What is she thinking about?



.....

1. Underline the correct form.

1. I ’m leaving/leave my flat now.
2. We visit/are visiting our parents twice a year.
3. Peter is not answering/doesn’t answer the phone this morning.
4. What are you doing/do you do at the moment?
5. Kate always cycles/is cycling to work.

5

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

Dear Sir,

I 1. (write) to you about your advertisement in the newspaper. I 2. (look) for a nice place to stay in summer. 3. you (offer) holiday houses? My family and I usually 4. (stay) at a hotel but I 5. (want) to rent a holiday house for the summer.

10

3. Fill in each gap with the correct form of do or make.

1. Please, an effort to prepare the report.
2. Sarah often a lot of mistakes on her English tests.
3. I’m my hair for the party tonight.
4. My husband never the washing-up.
5. Josh always crosswords on Sundays.
6. I never a list of products before I go shopping.
7. I always help my children their homework.
8. Jane a lot of phone calls everyday.
9. Peter always his job very carefully.
10. I’m tired. I can’t a decision.

10

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

- Well, OK, I can ask my mother to make the cake.
- Hi, Sarah! What are you doing?
- Oh, I see. I want to buy some presents for the kids. Can you come with me?
- Hi, Rita! I’m doing the housework – washing-up and cleaning.
- Well, it’s my husband’s name day today. I want to make him a cake.
- Sounds great. Call your mother and then call me back.
- Oh, Rita, I don’t know. I want to do my hair and make the cake before my husband comes home.
- But Sarah, it’s my last day in town! And we can go to the hairdresser’s.
- OK, Rita, I’ll call you later. Bye, bye.
- Have you got any plans for this afternoon?

5

UNIT 17 I HAD A JOB INTERVIEW YESTERDAY.

1 Read Stephen's CV below and answer the questions.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal information

First name Surname	Stephen Grahame
Address, telephone, email	4 High Street, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 5TL, UK, +44 (0) 1273 308779 grahame@brighton.co.uk
Nationality	British
Date of birth	12.10.1993

Work experience

Dates	30 August 2009 – 31 December 2011
Occupation/position held	Receptionist
Main activities and responsibilities	Guest registration, room reservations, answering phone
Employer	Albany Lions Hotel, Eastbourne
Type of business	Tourism

Education and training

Dates	2007 – 2009
Title of qualification awarded	Diploma in Hospitality Management
Name and type of organisation	Vocational college for Catering and Tourism, Eastbourne
Level in national classification	Vocational qualification

Personal skills and competences

Mother tongue(s)	English
Other language(s)	Dutch, French
Organisational skills	Experience in logistics, sense of organisation and responsibility
Computer skills	Good command of Microsoft Office
Other skills and competences	Volunteer in Oxfam
Driving licence	Category B

1. When was Stephen born?
2. When did he finish school?
3. What kind of school did he finish?
4. What did he work?
5. What languages does he speak?

2 Stephen applied for the position of a reception manager. Yesterday he had a job interview. Listen to the interview. Did Stephen get the job?

Interviewer: Right, Stephen. Why did you quit your last job?

Stephen: Well, I wasn't happy with the working conditions. I worked seven days a week from 12 am to 12 pm. I didn't have any day off. My colleague was never on time and I worked overtime.

Interviewer: Did you have any problems with the customers?

Stephen: Well, yes. Some guests weren't polite, they were even rude. But I was kind all the time and did my best to satisfy their needs.

Interviewer: What do you expect from the position you are applying for?

Stephen: A better payment and better working conditions.

Interviewer: Well, Stephen, thank you for your time. I'll inform you about my decision.

Stephen: Thank you too, sir.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Simple Tense

Припомнете си!

He **was** a teacher ten years ago.

They **finished** school in 2001.

He **bought** a new house last year.

When **did** he **buy** a new car?

Were you in the UK last month?

I **wasn't** happy yesterday.

He **didn't** spend his time in night clubs.

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.

Kate finished school five years ago.

Mark came home late last night.

3 Now read the interview and answer the questions.

1. Why did Stephen quit his job in the Albany Lions Hotel?
2. What problems did he have with the customers?
3. What does he expect from his new job?

4 Write your CV. Use Stephen's CV as a model.

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

was and were

was

He was /wəz/ here yesterday.

Was /wəz/ he here yesterday? Yes, he was /wɒz/.

were

We were /wə/ in the mountains yesterday.

Were /wə/ you in the mountains yesterday?

Yes, we were /wɜː/.

6 Now listen to six sentences and circle the pronunciation you hear.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |
| 2. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |
| 3. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |
| 4. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |
| 5. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |
| 6. /wəz/ | /wɒz/ | /wə/ | /wɜː/ |

UNIT 18

I WAS LOOKING FOR BOOTS.

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

a shirt, a jacket,

.....

2 Look at the list of clothes and accessories. Listen and repeat. Then match the pictures with the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a tie | 6. shorts |
| 2. a sweatshirt | 7. trainers |
| 3. a cardigan | 8. boots |
| 4. a jumper | 9. a belt |
| 5. a tracksuit | 10. jewellery |



1. a 2. 3. 4. 5.
 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

3 Listen to Jennifer talking to her mother. What did Jennifer buy?

Mother: Hi, Jen.
Jennifer: Hi, mum!
Mother: Are you OK? I phoned you three times this morning but you didn't answer your phone.
Jennifer: Oh, sorry. When did you phone me?
Mother: I phoned you at 10.
Jennifer: At 10 I was in the mall. I was looking for new boots.
Mother: Then I phoned you again at 10:30.
Jennifer: Hmm, at 10:30 I was trying on a cardigan and I didn't hear my mobile ring. It's so noisy in the mall.
Mother: And I finally phoned at 11:30.
Jennifer: Let me see, I was having coffee with Linda. We were talking and laughing. Sorry about that.
Mother: That's OK. Did you buy any boots?
Jennifer: Yes, they're cool. I'll show them to you when I come home.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Continuous Tense Positive

I He She It	was	running in the park at 8 am yesterday.
We You They	were	

Използваме минало продължително време (**The Past Continuous**), когато говорим за действие, което се е извършвало в даден момент или в продължение на кратък период в миналото.
She was wearing a long dress at the party.
All men were wearing ties.

4 Now read the conversation and underline the verbs in the Past Continuous.

5 Read the conversation in 3 again and answer the questions.

- When did Jennifer's mother call first?
- What was Jennifer doing at 10 am?
- What was she looking for?
- What was Jennifer doing at 10:30 am?
- What was she doing at 11:30 am?

6 Use the Past Continuous and write sentences as in the model.

- My boyfriend / wear / blue jeans and a sweatshirt.
My boyfriend was wearing blue jeans and a sweatshirt.
- Luisa / shop for clothes / at 3 pm / yesterday.

- Diana and Andrew / talk / to their friends in the USA / at 5 pm yesterday.

- Adele / sing / on TV / at 8 pm last night.

- The girl / try on / a jumper.

- My husband / watch / the evening news / at 7 pm.

7 Write a short text to describe what you were doing at 6 pm yesterday. What were you doing at 6 pm yesterday? What was your friend doing? Write a short text.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 19 WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT 3 PM?

1 A serious car accident happened at 3 pm yesterday. The police officer is questioning the witnesses. Listen to the conversation. Who caused the accident?

Police officer: What were you doing when the accident happened, sir?

Witness 1: I was working in my garden. I heard a terrifying scream. I looked up and I saw the two smashed cars and the injured kids. I immediately went home to call 112.

Police officer: Where exactly were you standing?

Witness 1: I was in front of the house and I was watering my roses at that moment. But my wife was just coming back from the supermarket. She saw the accident.

Police officer: Can I ask you a few questions, madam? What exactly were the kids doing?

Witness 2: They were just standing on the pavement and waiting for the traffic lights to turn green. They were laughing. Then the red car overturned twice and hit the boy and the girl. The other car just smashed into the tree. It was terrible. The girl was bleeding and screaming. The boy was injured but not seriously.

Police officer: Thanks a lot, madam.

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

- Who was injured in the car accident?
- What was the first witness doing at that moment?
- Where was he standing?
- What was his wife doing?
- What were the kids doing?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Continuous Tense Negative

I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't)	talking	on the phone at 11 pm.
We/You/They	were not (weren't)		

Yes/No questions Short answers

Was	I he she it	sleeping	at 11 pm?	Yes, No,	I he she it	was. wasn't.
Were	you we they	sleeping	at 11 pm?	Yes, No,	you we they	were. weren't.

Wh-questions

What	was	I/he/she	doing	last night?
What	were	you/they		

3 The police officer questioned some other witnesses, too. Use the words and write questions.

- Who / you / talk to / when the accident happened?
Who were you talking to when the accident happened?
- What / the people in the street / do?

3. Where / the red car / come from?

4. What / the driver of the other car / do?

5. Where exactly / the other witnesses / stand?

4 The following statements are false. Correct them.

- Witness 1 was watching TV when he heard a scream.
Witness 1 was working in his garden when he heard a scream.
- Witness 1 was standing behind the house.
- Witness 2 was talking to a neighbour.
- The kids were crossing the street at a red light.
- The girl was helping the boy.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Car accidents

a car accident happened/occurred
 a car crashed/smashed/bumped into a tree
 a car overturned
 a car run over/knocked over a dog/a passenger
 Victims were seriously injured.

5 Work in pairs. Describe an accident to your partner. The following questions may help you.

- Where and when did it happen?
- What were you doing at that time?
- Where exactly were you standing?
- Were there any victims?

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters OU

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	/ɔ:/	/ʌ/
loud	though	thought	enough
about	although	bought	trouble
countable	doughnut	four	couple

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

our, young, mountain, country, over, cousin, about, south, brought, cloud, couple

- /aʊ/
- /əʊ/
- /ɔ:/
- /ʌ/

UNIT 20

HERO OF THE MONTH

1 Listen to the interview with Mr Jones – hero of the month. What did he do?

Journalist: In our studio today is Mr Jones – hero of the month. He saved two children from a burning building. Mr Jones, tell us what happened.

Mr Jones: Well, I was going home from work when I saw some smoke. I looked up and saw a building in flames. I entered the building. I was climbing the stairs when I heard children's screams.

Journalist: What were you thinking at that moment?

Mr Jones: I wasn't thinking at all. I just found the burning flat and smashed the door open. I couldn't see anything because of the smoke. I was smashing the door open when I heard the children calling for help.

Journalist: Were you leaving the building when the roof fell down?

Mr Jones: No, we weren't. We were already outside. The kids were really frightened.

Journalist: But you saved the children and according to our listeners you are our hero of the month. Let's congratulate this brave and responsible man.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

The Past Simple and The Past Continuous

Често използваме **The Past Simple** и **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**.
I was going home from work when I saw some smoke.
He was watering his roses when he suddenly heard a terrifying scream.
The witness was talking to her neighbours when she saw the accident.

2 Now read the interview and answer the questions.

- Who is the guest in the studio?
- When did he see the flames?
- What did he hear when he was climbing the stairs?
- What happened when he was smashing the door?
- Where were they when the roof fell down?

3 Underline the correct form.

- What were you doing/did you do at 3 am? Were you having/Did you have a party?
- I was driving/drove to work when I was seeing/saw an accident.
- I was writing/wrote an email to you when you were phoning/phoned me.
- I was talking/talked to Mark when you were coming/came.
- Mark and Fiona were walking/walked in the park when I was seeing/saw them.

6. Ben *was entering/entered* the building when he *was hearing/heard* screams.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Personality adjectives

- generous, honest, polite, friendly, helpful
- intelligent, responsible, confident, reliable, brave
- dishonest, selfish, lazy, impatient, frightened

4 Read the statements below. Do you agree or disagree? Write ✓ in the box.

	Agree	Disagree
1. A hero is generous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. A hero is impatient.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A hero is selfish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A hero is responsible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A hero makes mistakes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A hero is confident.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A hero is polite and helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. A hero is dishonest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. A hero is never frightened.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now finish the sentence below.

In my opinion, a hero is

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

generous, lazy, selfish, brave, helpful

- Mr Jones saved two children from a burning building. He is very *brave*.
- My husband is very He bought me a car for my birthday!
- My children are very They never do any housework.
- Betty always thinks about herself. She is
- Tom is always ready to help me. He is

6 Think of a person you know well. In pairs, discuss what kind of person he/she is. Use the words in the Useful Language box. Follow the model.

Model: A: What kind of person is ...?
 B: ... is polite and friendly. He/She is responsible and independent.

7 Now write a description of this person.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REVISION OF UNITS 17-20

1 Match the verbs with their Past Simple form.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| think • | • ate | know • | • flew |
| leave • | • drank | understand • | • put |
| become • | • thought | sleep • | • took |
| drink • | • chose | stand • | • knew |
| hit • | • left | take • | • slept |
| choose • | • became | put • | • understood |
| eat • | • hit | fly • | • stood |

2 Match the names of the people with their occupations. Then write sentences about them. Use the Past Simple of the verb to be.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ayrton Senna | a. American actors |
| 2. Diana | b. a French president |
| 3. Abba | c. Russian writers |
| 4. Ilf and Petrov | d. a Swedish pop group |
| 5. Francois Mitterand | e. a British princess |
| 6. Fred Aster and Gene Kelly | f. a Brazilian racing driver |

1. f 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

1. *Ayrton Senna was a famous Brazilian racing driver.*
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.

3 The statements below are all false. Make the verb negative to make them true.

1. John Lennon was a famous journalist.
John Lennon wasn't a famous journalist.
 2. The Beatles were an American band.

 3. Students had computers at school in 1955.

 4. People went to the moon in 1945.

 5. Henry Ford made his first car in 1999.

4 Work in pairs. Act out a job interview. Ask about the education and professional experience of the applicant and about the problems he/she had with his/her previous job(s)?

5 What were these people doing at 10 am yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences in the Past Continuous.

1. I *was making* (make) a phone call.
 2. Witness 1 *wasn't standing* (not stand) in front of the house.
 3. The children (ride) their bikes.
 4. My wife (not drink) her coffee.
 5. Ben (prepare) his weekly report.
 6. My friends (have) a break.
 7. Jane (do) her hair.

8. Tom's parents (not drive) him to the hospital.
 9. Mr Jones (save) two children from a burning building.
 10. Lilly (not fly) to London.
 11. Jennifer (try) on new boots.

6 Read the conversation below. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Continuous.

Helen: Hi, Alex? How are you? How's your holiday?

Alex: Hello, Helen! I'm having lots of fun here.

Helen: Sounds great! I phoned you twice yesterday.

Alex: Oh, really! What time?

Helen: I phoned at 11 am and at 3 pm. What

1. *were you doing* (do)?

Alex: Well, at 11 am I 2. (have)

brunch, 3. (read) a magazine,

4. (do) a crossword and I

5. (listen) to music.

Helen: I see. You always do lots of things at the same time. And what about 3 pm?

Alex: Well, I 6. (swim) in the sea.

Helen: Are you sure? Jason saw you in a café with a pretty blonde girl.

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

A.

1. Ben *was reading* (read) the newspaper when he *saw* (see) the job advertisement.

2. The interviewer (ask) Tom questions when someone (open) the door.

3. Anne (check) the company website when the manager (phone) her.

4. Peter (answer) questions about his work experience when his mobile (ring).

B.

Betty 1. (sleep) when she suddenly

2. (hear) the doorbell. She

3. (look) out of the window and

4. (see) a little girl in front of the door.

The girl 5. (wear) a red dress.

C.

Matthew 1. (cycle) to the supermarket when a car 2. (smash) into a tree. There

3. (be) other witnesses, too. They

4. (stand) on the pavement and

5. (wait) for the traffic lights to turn green.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

8. Read the text below and mark each sentence T (true) or F (false).

Geoffrey was driving to work when a car accident happened. It was raining and he couldn't see the road very well. He was turning left at the crossroads when he saw a dog in the middle of the street. He tried to stop but the road was wet and his car overturned. Fortunately, Geoffrey and dog weren't injured.

1. Geoffrey was driving to school when a car accident happened. *F*
2. He couldn't see the road very well.
3. He was turning right at the crossroads when he saw a dog.
4. He couldn't stop his car on the wet road.
5. The dog was bleeding.

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

polite, confident, dishonest, intelligent, reliable, impatient, ~~friendly~~

1. My new colleagues are very nice to me. They are very *friendly*.
2. My son is never late. He is
3. I always say 'Thank you'. I am
4. Maya is applying for a new job. She has got the required experience and she is she will get the job.
5. Martin has always got great ideas. He is very
6. The shop assistant never gives me the right change. I thinks she is
7. Children can't wait long. They are very

10. Describe what the man and the woman in the pictures were wearing when they were taken.



1. Fill in the gaps with the Past Simple form of the verbs in the box.

not sleep, see, go, teach, find

1. We to the beach yesterday afternoon.
2. Mr Ivanov students from 1st to 4th grades.
3. He well last night.
4. Jane the picture of the hero in the newspaper.
5. I my keys under the armchair.

10

2. What were these people doing at 9 pm yesterday?

1. Rebecca (**phone**) her boyfriend.
2. Simon and Jessie (**watch**) TV.
3. Dannie (**wait**) for his friend.
4. The children (**sleep**).

4

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

- Yesterday, the listeners 1. (**choose**) our new hero of the month – Pretty the dog. She 2. (**save**) Mrs and Mr Bond's lives. They 3. (**have**) lunch when Pretty 4. (**enter**) the living room and 5. (**start**) playing with her ball. Suddenly she 6. (**hear**) something and 7. (**run**) out. The Bonds 8. (**follow**) her. They 9. (**leave**) the house when they saw that the roof 10. (**be**) in flames.

10

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

- I finished school in 2002 and I graduated from Sofia University in 2007.
- Why did you quit your last job?
- What work experience have you got?
- Mr Ivanov, you are applying for the position of full-time teacher. Tell us something about your education.
- I worked as a teacher for two years. I taught English language to students from 1st to 4th grades.
- Because I left Plovdiv and moved to Sofia.

6

UNIT 21 THE EARTH IS GETTING WARMER.

1 Listen to some climate facts. Now read them and underline the words that name natural disasters.

- Global warming causes stronger hurricanes, tsunamis and floods.
- Average temperatures are higher than they were 100 years ago.
- The last 20 years of the 20th century were the hottest in 400 years.
- There are more intense and longer droughts.
- Hot days, hot nights, and heat waves are more frequent.
- 2011 in England was as hot as 2006.
- The coldest month of the year in Bulgaria is January, and the hottest is July.
- Spring in Bulgaria is not as rainy as spring in England.
- Some scientists believe global warming causes more earthquakes.
- In 2011, we witnessed Japan's most powerful earthquake.

2 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. a flood | a. a very large wave in the sea |
| 2. an earthquake | b. a huge storm with very strong winds |
| 3. a drought | c. a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface |
| 4. a hurricane | d. a large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry |
| 5. a tsunami | e. a long period of time when there is not enough rain |

1. d 2. 3. 4. 5.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Comparison of adjectives

Припомнете си!

Comparatives and Superlatives

large – larger – the largest
 strong – stronger – the strongest
 dangerous – **more** dangerous – the **most** dangerous
 frequent – **more** frequent – the **most** frequent

Когато сравняваме две лица или два предмета и искаме да кажем, че те са подобни по някакъв признак, използваме израза **as ... as**.

The weather in India is as hot as the weather in Pakistan.

Когато сравняваме две лица или два предмета и искаме да кажем, че те са различни, използваме израза **not as ... as**.

December was not as cold as February.

3 Fill in the text with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Death Valley in California is one of the 1. *hottest* and 2. (dry) places on earth. In most deserts

nighttime temperatures are 3. (low) than daytime temperatures. In Death Valley, daytime temperatures are 4. (high) than 40 °C for four months of the year. Night temperatures are usually not 5. (cool) than 30 °C. The period from July 17–19, 1959 was the 6. (long) period where nighttime low temperatures did not fall below 38 °C.

4 Use *as...as* (✓) or *not as...as* (✗) and the adjectives in brackets to complete the sentences. Follow the models.

- Floods ... (dangerous) droughts. (✓)
Floods are as dangerous as droughts.
- Manchester ... (big) London. (✗)
Manchester is not as big as London.
- Tsunamis ... (powerful) earthquakes. (✓)
- The weather in January ... (warm) it is in November. (✗)
- Sometimes the tsunami waves in the Indian Ocean ... (high) a ten-floor building. (✓)
- July in Bulgaria ... (hot and dry) July in Greece. (✗)

5 Work in pairs. Choose two geographical places and compare their weather conditions. Say which one is hotter/cooler/colder/bigger/drier.

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters OW, AU, AW

OW	OW	AU	AW
/aʊ/	/əʊ/	/ɔ:/	/ɔ:/
how	slow	caught	saw
allow	grow	daughter	raw
town	low	sauce	draw

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

window, taught, tomorrow, awful, snow, own, below, brown, law, autumn, follow, vowel, shower, lawyer

- /aʊ/
- /əʊ/
- /ɔ:/
-

UNIT 22

DO YOU FEEL YOU LIVE UNDER STRESS?

- 1 Listen to the interview between Dr Adams and a journalist. What is Dr Adams' advice to people who are under stress?

Journalist: Good morning. Our topic this morning is stress. We have in our studio today Dr Adams. He's an expert on stress. Dr Adams, what are the signs of stress in our life?

Dr Adams: When you wake up in the morning and you feel worse than in the evening, maybe you're under stress. It's very important to find out how you feel physically and emotionally.

Journalist: What do you mean? Do you mean that our body reacts to stress both physically and emotionally?

Dr Adams: Yes, that's right. When it reacts physically, your heart beats faster and your brain functions worse. When it reacts emotionally, you get sad more easily and react more angrily to everyday situations.

Journalist: Can you give any advice to people who are under stress?

Dr Adams: My only advice to them is to live more healthily – follow a healthy diet and do sport more frequently. Think more positively and act more efficiently. This is the best recipe to fight stress.

Journalist: Thank you very much, Dr Adams.

- 2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What are the signs of stress?
2. How does your body react to stress physically?
3. How does it react to stress emotionally?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Adverbs of manner

Припомнете си!

Наречията за начин показват как се извършва действието.

Listen to me **carefully**!

Maria can speak English very **well**.

Andrew works **hard** to buy a new car.

Comparison of adverbs

Наречията се степенуват като прилагателните имена и имат сравнителна (**The Comparative**) и превъзходна степен (**The Superlative**).

Наречията, които завършват на **-ly**, се степенуват с **more** и **most**:

carefully – **more** carefully – the **most** carefully
angry – **more** angrily – the **most** angrily

Наречия като **hard, fast, early, late** образуват сравнителна и превъзходна степен както кратките прилагателни:

hard – **harder** – the **hardest**

fast – **faster** – the **fastest**

early – **earlier** – the **earliest**

late – **later** – the **latest**

Има и някои неправилни наречия:

well – **better** – the **best**

badly – **worse** – the **worst**

far – **farther/further** – **farthest/furthest**

- 3 Fill in each gap with the comparative form of the adverb in brackets.

1. Drive *more slowly* (**slowly**), please!
2. Go to yoga classes (**frequently**) to fight stress.
3. To learn English (**well**) read books in English.
4. I can run (**fast**) than my brother.
5. Every morning I get up (**early**) than my wife.
6. Girls usually work (**hard**) than boys.
7. Do your homework (**carefully**) next time.

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

1. I go to work *the earliest* (**early**).
2. Betty sings (**beautifully**) of all my friends.
3. Kate reads (**fast**) in the class.
4. Jeremy studies (**hard**) in the group.
5. Peter and Stephen came to work (**late**) of all colleagues.
6. He always reacts (**angrily**) in difficult situations.
7. My grandma lives (**healthily**) of all family members.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Asking for and giving an explanation

Asking for an explanation

What's the problem? What do you mean?

I'm sorry. I don't understand.

What are you talking about?

Giving an explanation

I mean that ... /What I'm trying to say is .../What I mean is ...

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

Model: A: Is your new **car** good, Lucy?

B: I'm sorry. I don't understand. What do you mean?

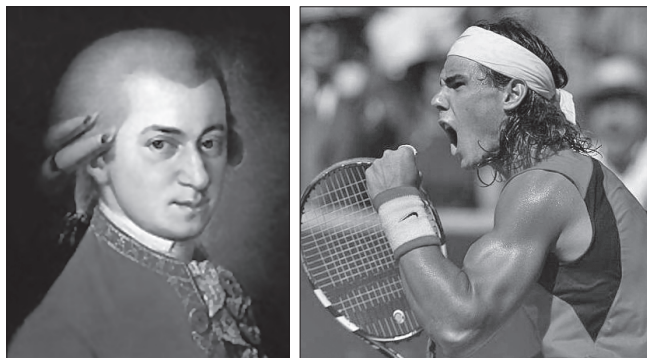
A: What I'm trying to say is that I saw you **in a new yellow car** yesterday.

B: Oh, it wasn't me you saw. It was my **sister**.

- motorbike / Liza / on a motorbike / daughter
- mountain bike / Peter / on a mountain bike / brother

UNIT 23 HE COULD COMPOSE MUSIC AT THE AGE OF FIVE.

1 Look at the pictures below. Who are the people? What do you know about them? Listen to some facts about them. What could they do when they were children?



A. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a famous Austrian composer. He was born on 27 January, 1756. He composed over 600 works. He is one of the most popular of classical composers. He could play the piano and the violin at the age of four. At the age of five, he could compose little pieces of music. He couldn't write them down but he played them to his father and he wrote them down. He could speak fifteen different languages.

B. Rafael Nadal is a Spanish professional tennis player. He was born in Spain. Nadal could play tennis when he was three years old. At the age of five, he could play forehand and backhand shots with two hands. At the age of eight, Nadal won a regional tennis championship for kids under 12. He was also a promising football player at that time. But he chose tennis and he is now the most successful Spanish tennis player of all time.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Could (past ability)

Could е формата за минало време на глагола **can**. Използваме **could**, за да изразим способност или възможност в миналото. След **could** винаги поставяме глагол в основна форма без **to**. Глаголът има една и съща форма за всички лица.

He could read English at the age of six.

They could play tennis at five.

My mother couldn't read English at the age of six.

We couldn't play the piano when we were children.

Could you swim at the age of three?

Could they speak Chinese when they were kids?

2 Write sentences about the abilities of famous people.

1. The great German composer Beethoven / play the organ very well / when he was a child

The great German composer Beethoven could play the organ very well when he was a child.

2. The Spanish painter Pablo Picasso / draw very well / from an early age

.....

3. The famous French singer Edith Piaf / (not see) from

the age of three to seven

4. The famous Hungarian chess player Judith Polgar / play chess / from an early age

5. The famous American writer Dan Brown / do crossword puzzles / when he was a young boy

3 Fill in the dialogues with *could* or *couldn't*.

1.

A: *Could* you speak English when you were a child?

B: Yes, I My grandmother was English and my grandfather was Bulgarian.

A: you grandfather speak English?

B: No, he but my grandmother speak Bulgarian.

2.

A: you play the violin when you were ten?

B: No, I but now I can. My mother is a musician and she taught me. you play the violin when you were ten?

A: Oh, yes, I And I also play the guitar.

4 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her past abilities.

Follow the model and make similar dialogues. The ideas below may help you.

Model: A: Could you ride a horse when you were five?

B: No, I couldn't but I could read.

- play chess when you were a child / play football
- cook at the age of ten / dance rumba
- run 200 m for 30 seconds at eight / swim very well at that age
- say the English alphabet at the age of six / write the Bulgarian alphabet

5 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters EE and EA

/i:/	
week	speak
sweet	eat
greet	easy

6 Listen to some words and fill in the missing letters: EE or EA.

str_ _t, h_ _t, m_ _t, r_ _d, tr_ _ , betw_ _n, j_ _ns,

thr_ _ , ch_ _p, pl_ _se

Check your answers with a partner.

UNIT 24

COULD I TALK TO MR JOHNSON, PLEASE?

- 1 Listen to the conversation between an office assistant and a caller. Who wants to talk to Mr Johnson?**

Office assistant: Good morning, York Computers, Mary Kent speaking. Can I help you?

Caller: Could I speak to Mr Johnson, please?

Office assistant: Could I take your name, please?

Caller: It's Paul Robinson from Robinson Brothers Ltd. I need to talk to Mr Johnson. It's urgent.

Office assistant: Could you hold the line, please? ...

I'm afraid he's in a meeting at the moment. Can I take a message?

Caller: Tell him to phone me back as soon as possible.

Office assistant: I'm sorry, I can't hear you well. Could you speak louder, please?

Caller: It's Paul Robinson and it's very urgent. Tell Mr Johnson to phone me at 890 673 225.

Office assistant: Thank you, sir. I'll give your message to Mr Johnson as soon as he's available.

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

1. Is Mr Johnson available at the moment?
2. What message does Mr Robinson leave?
3. What telephone number does Mr Robinson leave?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Can and could (making a request)

Освен за изразяване на способност и възможност използваме глагола **can** и за отправяне на молба. Когато отправяме молба, винаги използваме думата **please**.

Can I use your mobile, please?

За учтива молба използваме **could** вместо **can**. На български език и двете форми се превеждат по един и същи начин: „Мога ли/Може ли ... ?“.

Could I speak to Mr Johnson, please?

Когато отговаряме на учтива молба, използваме следните изрази:

Sure./Yes, certainly./Thank you very much./Thanks, but .../I'm afraid you can't./No, thanks.

- 3 Write questions to make a request in the situations below.**

1. Ask your friend to use her dictionary.
Can I use your dictionary, please?
2. Ask an office assistant to take a message for her boss.
.....
3. Ask your boyfriend/girlfriend to buy two tickets for a concert.
.....
4. Ask a caller to speak louder.
.....

- 4 Circle the correct answer to the requests below.**

1. Could I speak to Mrs Smith, please?
a. No. b. You couldn't. c. Yes, certainly.

2. Could you spell that, please?

a. Thanks a lot. b. I couldn't. c. It's B-R-O-W-N.

3. Could I speak to the manager, please?

a. I'm afraid you can't. b. You can't. c. Couldn't.

4. Can I leave a message?

a. Sure. b. You could. c. No.

5. Can I ask who's calling, please?

a. No. b. It's Mrs Robinson. c. You can.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Talking on the telephone

Answering the phone

Good morning/afternoon/evening, York Computers, Mary Kent speaking.

Asking for the caller's name

Who's calling, please?/Can I ask who's calling, please?/Could I take your name, please?

Introducing yourself

This is Paul Johnson speaking.
Hello, it's Paul Johnson from Johnsons Ltd.

Asking for someone

Could I speak to John Martin, please?
I'd like to speak to John Martin, please.

Explaining absence

I'm sorry, he's in a meeting at the moment.
I'm afraid he's on another line at the moment.

Putting someone through

Just a moment, please. I'll see if Mr Jones is available./I'll put you through./I'll connect you.
Could you hold the line, please?/Hold the line, please.

Problems

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat that, please?/I'm sorry, I can't hear you very well. Could you speak louder, please?/Could you spell that, please?

Leaving/Taking a message

Can I leave a message?/Can I take a message?

Когато произнасяме телефонните номера на английски език, казваме всяка цифра отделно, като **0** се произнася **oh**.

456 022 378 – four five six oh double two three seven eight

- 5 Work in pairs. Make a telephone conversation between an office assistant and a customer. The customer wants to talk to the manager. He/She wants to tell the manager that his/her new fridge doesn't work. The manager is on another line at the moment. The office assistant promises the customer to put him/her through as soon as possible.**

REVISION OF UNITS 21-24

1 Put each word in the box under the correct picture.

drought, flood, hurricanes, earthquake, tsunami



1. drought 2. 3.



4. 5.

2 Fill in each gap with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- Temperatures in March 2012 will be *higher* (**high**) than temperatures in March 2011.
- There will be (**strong**) winds.
- As a whole, summers are getting (**warm**).
- We will witness (**frequent**) and (**powerful**) earthquakes.
- Some regions of the world will see (**intense**) and (**long**) droughts.

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

- Kilimanjaro is *the highest* (**high**) peak in Africa.
- The Dead Sea is (**low**) place in Asia.
- The Antarctic Desert is (**large**) desert in the world.
- The Rila Mountain is (**high**) mountain in Bulgaria.
- The Iskar is (**long**) river in Bulgaria.
- The Pacific Ocean is (**deep**) ocean in the world.

4 Use *as...as* or *not as...as* and the adjectives in brackets to complete the sentences. Follow the model.

- I ... (**not good**) at Maths / my brother.
I'm not as good at Maths as my brother.
- Nadal is ... (**good**) at tennis / Federer.
.....
- Plovdiv ... (**not big**) / Sofia.
.....
- London ... (**beautiful**) / Paris.
.....

5. Kate ... (**not confident**) / Peter.
.....

5 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box.

Model: **A:** Is the Jaguar as fast as the Ferrari?
B: No, the Jaguar's not as fast as the Ferrari.
The Ferrari is the fastest car.

- the Danube / long / the Nile
- Bulgaria / small / the Vatican
- The Atlantic Ocean / deep / the Pacific Ocean

6 Fill in the telephone conversation with the comparative form of the adverbs in brackets.

- A:** Good morning. Can I help you?
B: Can I speak to Ms Boyle, please?
A: Sorry, I can't hear you very well. Can you speak 1. *louder* (**loud**), please?
B: I'd like to speak to Ms Boyle.
A: I'm afraid she's not in the office at the moment. She usually comes 2. (**late**) on Fridays. Can I take a message?
B: Yes, please. My name is Jim Brown. Can you tell her our meeting starts 3. (**early**) tomorrow?
A: Sorry. Can you speak 4. (**slowly**), please?
B: Sure. Our meeting starts at 2 o'clock, not at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
A: OK. I'll tell her.

7 Fill in each gap with the superlative form of the adverb in brackets.

- You can travel *the most comfortably* (**comfortably**) by plane.
- He got there (**fast**) of all.
- Of all the people I know, my father drives (**quickly**).
- Kate and Sue work (**hard**) of all.
- Jeff speaks (**quietly**) of all students.
- Of all my friends, Mary sings (**beautifully**).

8 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. What's | a. talking about? |
| 2. What do | b. don't understand. |
| 3. What are you | c. the problem? |
| 4. What I'm trying | d. stress can be dangerous. |
| 5. What I mean is that | e. you mean? |
| 6. I'm sorry. I | f. to say is that the copy machine doesn't work. |

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

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

9. Fill in the conversation with the expressions in the box.

What do you mean? ~~What's the problem?~~
What I'm trying to say

- A: Can I use your mobile? I need to make a call.
 B: *What's the problem?*
 A: I haven't got a mobile and **I can't start my car.**
 B: **You bought it a month ago.**
 A: is that I need to call **the mechanic** immediately.

10. In pairs, make similar dialogues as in 9. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the ideas in the box.

- the copy machine is not working / the technician repaired it yesterday / the technician
- I've got a terrible toothache / you looked so happy a few minutes ago / the dentist
- I can't find my credit card / you bought me flowers an hour ago / the bank

11. Write four sentences about the things you could do when you were a child.

1.
2.
3.
4.

12. Use the words below to make polite requests.

1. look at my car
Could you look at my car, please?
2. give me your telephone number
.....
3. spell your name
.....
4. phone my husband
.....
5. take a message
.....
6. have a glass of water
.....

13. Work in pairs. Make similar telephone conversations. Follow the model.

- Model:** A: Hello, could I speak to Sarah, please?
 B: Sorry. Sarah's not here. Could I take your name, please?
 A: My name is Alex, Alex Peterson. Could you tell her I called?
 B: Sure.

1. Fill in the advertisement below with the comparative form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

Are you working 1. **(hard)** than ever? Are you getting 2. **(busy)** every day? Are you getting 3. **(tired)** and 4. **(stressed)?** Join our dance classes! They will make you feel 5. **(happy)** and 6. **(healthy)**. They will help you work 7. **(quickly)** and 8. **(efficiently)**. They will make you look 9. **(pretty)** and 10. **(confident)**.

10

2. Fill in each gap with the superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

Plan your trip with Expedia! We are 1. **(big)** online travel agency in the world. With us you will travel 2. **(fast)** and 3. **(comfortably)**. With us you will travel 4. **(cheap)** and 5. **(safely)**. We offer you to visit 6. **(beautiful)** places in the world at 7. **(cheap)** price. Find 8. **(easy)** way to have 9. **(pleasant)** time. Visit our site at expedia.co.uk. and have 10. **(good)** holiday of your live.

10

3. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a telephone conversation.

- My name is Sunil Gavaskar.
- Can I take a message?
- Could I speak to your manager, please?
- Good morning! Diamond computers. Liza Simpson speaking. Can I help you?
- I'm sorry, I can't hear you very well. Could you spell your name, please?
- Sorry to hear that, sir. Please, come to our shop and we'll repair your computer immediately.
- I'm afraid he's in a meeting at the moment.
- It's S-U-N-I-L G-A-V-A-S-K-A-R.
- Could I take your name, please?
- Tell your manager that the computer I bought yesterday from your shop isn't working.

10

UNIT 25 I'LL COME AND PICK YOU UP.

1 Listen to the telephone conversation between Anna and Brad. Who will meet Anna at the airport?

Anna: Hi, Brad. My plane landed 20 minutes ago. I'm at the passport control at the moment.

Brad: Hi, Anna! I'll come and pick you up.

Anna: Don't worry, Brad. I'll take a taxi. I'll be in your office in an hour.

Brad: Don't take a taxi, please. I'll be at the airport in thirty minutes. I'll take you to the hotel to check in first and then I'll take you to our office.

Anna: No problem, Brad. I'll be in your office at 4 pm.

Brad: Hold on a minute! My colleague Peter is at the airport at the moment. He's meeting a client. I'll call him and ask him to pick you up.

Anna: That's OK, Brad. Give me his mobile number and I'll call him.

Brad: No, Anna. I'll call him and I'll arrange everything for you.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Will (spontaneous decisions, offers, and promises)

Припомнете си!

Използваме **will**, когато говорим за факти в бъдещето или предвиждаме събития в бъдещето. Формата на **will** е еднаква за всички лица.

I'll be 30 next month.

She'll be very famous one day.

Използваме **will** и когато в момента на говоренето:

- решаваме да направим нещо (**a spontaneous decision**):

I'm tired. I'll go to bed early tonight.

- предлагаме помощ (**offer help**):

I'll come and pick you up.

- даваме обещание (**make a promise**):

I won't be late tonight.

2 Match the two parts of the dialogues.

- Let's have a break.
- Your room is a complete mess!
- Please, come home before 7.
- This dress looks very good on you.
- I'm late for the interview.
- It's very hot in here.

- OK. I'll make some coffee.
- Yeah, I think I'll buy it.
- I'll call you a taxi.
- I'll tidy it later today.
- I'll open the window.
- I won't be late.

1. a 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

3 Offer help in the situations below.

- I'm late for my flight. (**take you to the airport**)
I'll take you to the airport.

- My bag is very heavy. (**carry it for you**)
.....

- I haven't got enough money. (**pay for your lunch**)
.....

- It's raining and all the taxis are busy. (**pick you up at the station**)
.....

- I quit my job yesterday. (**help you find a new job**)
.....

- I don't want to go to the interview alone. (**come with you**)
.....

4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: I'll come and pick you up at the airport.
B: Don't worry. I'll ask Ivan to pick me up.

- call a taxi to pick you up at the airport / take the underground
- phone my friends to pick me up at the airport / send our driver to take you
- drive you to the airport / call a taxi
- wait for you at the bus station / phone Danny to wait for me

5 Your friend is at the airport with a lot of luggage. Offer him/her help. Write him/her a short text message.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters AR and OR

/ɑ:/	/ɔ:/
large	born
garden	morning
start	airport

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

car, short, garden, born, far, large, more, corner, Mark, boulevard

/ɑ:/

/ɔ:/

UNIT 26

I'M GOING TO STAY AT A HOSTEL.

1 Listen to the conversation between Lillian and Jeremy. What are Jeremy's plans for the summer?

Lillian: What are your plans for the summer, Jeremy?

Jeremy: I'm going to visit London this summer.

Lillian: Are you going to do some sightseeing? What famous sights are you going to visit?

Jeremy: I'm going to visit the British Museum, the Globe Theatre, and the Greenwich Royal Observatory.

Lillian: Where are you going to stay?

Jeremy: I'm going to stay at a hostel. There's a nice hostel in Carnaby Street and I'm going to book a room for five nights.

Lillian: Are you going to visit Tate Modern?

Jeremy: No, I'm not. I'm going to see the famous London parks instead.

Lillian: What are you going to do in the evenings?

Jeremy: I'm going to visit the most famous London pubs and taste English beer.

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

1. They *are going to* visit their parents next week. (✓)
2. I *'m not going to* spend next summer in Bulgaria. (✗)
3. How many days *are you going to* spend in London?
4. He study French. (✗)
5. My brother buy a car. (✓)
6. How many nights she spend in London?
7. I study at university. (✓)
8. Mary have a party at the weekend. (✗)
9. How much time they spend in the British Museum?

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Sightseeing

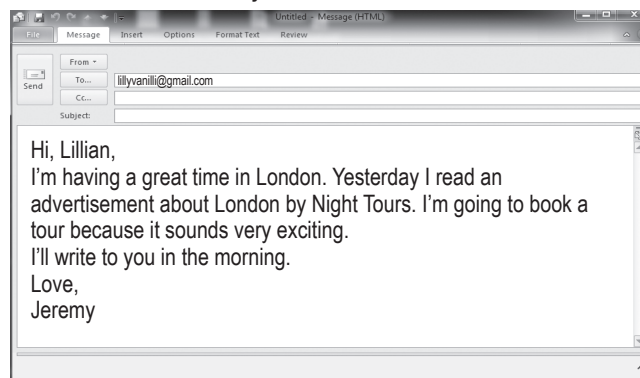
to do sightseeing	to see the sights
to buy a ticket	to visit a landmark
to book a hotel/flight	to make/confirm a reservation

4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: What are you going to do at the weekend?
 B: I'm going to **visit Plovdiv**. I'm going to **do some sightseeing**.

- search the Internet for hotels / book a hotel for my summer holidays
- visit Paris / see the Eiffel Tower and Champs Elysees
- climb Mount Mussala / take photos
- do the housework / have guests on Saturday evening

5 Read the email Jeremy sent Lillian.



6 Now write an email to a friend. Say where you are and what you are going to do.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Be going to Positive

I	am	going to	visit London.
He/She	is		
We/You/They	are		

Negative

I	am not ('m not)	going to	visit London.
He/She	is not (isn't)		
We/You/They	are not (aren't)		

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Am	I	going to	visit London?	Yes, I am.
Is	he/she			Yes, he/she is.
Are	we/you/they			Yes, we/you/they are.

Wh-questions

When	are	we/you/they	going to	visit London?
Where	is	he/she	going to	study French?

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

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What sights is Jeremy going to visit in London?
2. Where is he going to stay?
3. Is he going to visit Tate Modern?
4. What is he going to do in the evenings?

UNIT 27 I'LL BE THE GREATEST POP STAR IN 2020!

1 Listen to the conversation between two friends. Who will become the greatest pop star in 2020?

Maria: There's an interview with Robbie Williams in the magazine. He says 'I'll become the world's greatest pop star in 2012.' He's going to make a world tour and release his ninth studio album next year.

Martin: Sounds promising. And you, Maria? What are your plans for the future? When are you going to start your singing career?

Maria: I'm going to attend singing classes first. Then I'm going to polish up my English. I'll be 25 in 2020 and I'll have my first concert on my 25th birthday.

Martin: I hope your first concert won't be for your family and relatives only. I hope you'll have lots of fans.

Maria: Hope so. I'm going to work hard and make my dreams come true. I'll be the greatest pop star in 2020, Martin!

Martin: And I'll help you create your pop star image. You have my word!

2 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What are Maria's plans for the future?
2. What is Maria going to do to become a singer?
3. When will her first concert be?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Will and be going to

will	be going to
Използваме will , когато: • говорим за факти в бъдещето: <i>I'll be fifty in 2020.</i> • предвиждаме събития в бъдещето: <i>It'll be sunny tomorrow.</i> • взимаме решение, предлагаме помощ или даваме обещание в момента на говоренето: <i>I'm hungry. I'll have an early dinner.</i> <i>I'll take your luggage.</i> <i>I won't tell anyone.</i>	Използваме be going to , когато говорим за планове или намерения: <i>They're going to study English next year.</i> <i>I'm going to visit my parents at the weekend.</i>

3 Fill in each gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use will and be going to.

1. **A:** What *are* you *going to* (**do**) at the weekend?
B: I (**study**) English.
2. **A:** people (**be**) more intelligent in 2050?
B: People (**not be**) more intelligent in 2050. But they (**be**) healthier.

3. **A:** What you (**do**) in summer?

B: I (**attend**) singing classes.

4. **A:** Do you want coffee or tea?

B: I think (**have**) tea.

5. **A:** I need some eggs and butter for the cake.

B: OK. I (**buy**) some.

6. **A:** What Ben (**visit**) tomorrow?

B: He (**see**) the Louvre.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Future time expressions

tonight	next week
tomorrow	next month
tomorrow night	next year

4 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Replace the phrases in bold with the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: I'm going to **attend dance classes** next month.

B: Me too. I think it'll **be fun**.

- study English / be useful
- visit London / be great
- work harder / be difficult
- do lots of exercise / be healthy

5 Write down three sentences to say what you are going to do next week, next month, and next year. Then write three sentences to say what will happen next week, next month, and next year.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Listen and repeat.

FOCUS ON PRONUNCIATION

The letters ER, IR, UR

/ɜ:/		
prefer	shirt	curly
her	dirty	surname
observatory	girl	turn

7 Listen to some words and fill in the missing letters: ER, IR, and UR.
c _ _tain, p _ _se, b _ _rthday, f _ _niture, g _ _lfriend,
n _ _se, sk _ _t, det _ _gent, p _ _fect, G _ _man, s _ _f,
th _ _d

Check your answers with a partner.

UNIT 28

IN A POST OFFICE

1 Look at the list of words related to postal services. Listen and repeat.

an envelope	airmail	a cashier
a postcard	registered mail	scales
a birthday card	a postman	to post/send
a stamp	a letterbox	to deliver
a parcel	a postbox	to receive/get

2 Listen to a conversation in a post office. What does the customer want to do?

Customer: Excuse me, can you help me? I need to send a letter by registered mail.

Cashier: Fill in the Registered Mail form. There are two forms: one for international mailings and one for domestic mailings.

Customer: How long will it take to deliver the letter?

Cashier: It'll take six working days to deliver it to EU countries and ten working days to deliver it to the USA.

Customer: What does 'delivery address' mean?

Cashier: It's the address you're sending the letter to.

Customer: How much will it cost to send a registered letter to Bulgaria?

Cashier: It will be £ 2.55.

Customer: I'd also like to send a postcard. How much will it cost?

Cashier: It depends on the final destination. It'll cost £ 4.25 to the USA and £ 2.50 to EU countries.

3 Now read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What do you need to do to send a letter by registered mail?
2. How long will it take to deliver a letter to the USA and to EU countries?
3. How much will it cost to send a postcard to the USA and to EU countries?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Wh-questions

Задаваме въпроси с въпросителни думи, като поставим въпросителната дума в началото на изречението, следвана от спомагателния глагол, подлога и основния глагол.

What is this?

When were you born?

Where do you live?

Who are you talking about?

What was she doing at 3 pm?

When did the accident happen?

How can you make a carrot cake?

When will you phone me again?

What are they going to do at the weekend?

How much money do you need?

How many people are there in the office?

4 Write questions to the underlined words.

1. Nina is writing a birthday card. *What is Nina doing?*

2. The postman delivered a large parcel yesterday.

3. It costs 3.50 BGN to send a registered letter from Bulgaria to other EU countries.

4. It will take ten working days to deliver a letter to the USA.

5. Peter wants to send a letter to Bulgaria.

6. I received a beautiful postcard from the seaside.

7. You can post a registered letter on working days.

8. They are going to receive the parcel tomorrow.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

In a post office

In post offices in Britain you can:

- buy stamps/envelopes/boxes/birthday cards
- pay bills
- apply for a driving licence
- exchange foreign money
- send a registered letter

5 Use the words below to make questions. Follow the model.

1. where / pay / my bills?

Where can I pay my bills, please?

2. where / buy / envelopes?

3. what / buy / in a post office?

4. where / apply / for a driving licence?

5. how / send / a registered letter / to Bulgaria?

6 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Use the ideas below and the phrases in the Useful language box.

Model: A: How much will it cost to send a registered letter to Bulgaria?

B: It'll be £ 2.55.

- what / she needs to do / to send a registered letter to France // needs to fill in the Registered Mail form
- how long / will take / to deliver the letter to Bulgaria // take six working days
- how much / will cost / to send a postcard to Argentina // be £ 5.99
- where / you want / send a letter to // to the USA

REVISION OF UNITS 25–28

1 Fill in each gap with will or won't.

1. It's Mary's birthday next week. She *will* be 21.
2. There be any snow. It's too warm.
3. The plane be late. There's fog in London.
4. They come to the party. They're out of town.
5. Jane be a famous rock star. She sings very well.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. come / and / will / I / pick you up .
I will come and pick you up.
2. call / tomorrow / I / at / will / 8 pm / you .
.....
3. wait / at / I / you / will / for / the bus station .
.....
4. you / help / do / homework / I / will / your .
.....
5. send / letter / I / tomorrow / your / will .
.....

3 Make a spontaneous decision. Use the verbs go and have and the phrases in the box.

glass of cold water, a cup of hot tea, a sandwich, home, for a walk, to bed early

1. I'm hot. (*I think I'll have a glass of cold water.*)
2. I'm tired.
3. I'm hungry.
4. It's a nice day today.
5. It's getting dark.
6. I'm cold.

4 Write sentences for each situation. Use will or won't.

1. Your friend hasn't got enough money. (**buy tickets for the cinema**)
I'll buy tickets for the cinema.
2. Your friend is sick and needs to see a doctor. (**take you to the hospital**)
.....
3. Your children want to have dinner with you. (**not be late for dinner tonight**)
.....
4. Your wife is tired. (**help you clean the house**)
.....
5. Your teen daughter has got a boyfriend. (**not tell your father**)
.....

5 Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Use the ideas in the box. Take turns.

Model: A: I'm very tired today.
B: OK. I'll cook dinner.

- I'm late / take the children to school
- I'm very busy today / do the shopping
- I'm interested in your offer / send you more information
- I feel bored / take you to a dance club

6 Fill in the text about Peter's plans with the correct form of be going to.

My friend and I 1. *are going to visit* (**visit**) London this summer. We 2. (**stay**) in a hostel. I 3. (**attend**) an English language course. I 4. (**learn**) English very well. My friend 5. (**study**) photography. He 6. (**become**) a famous photographer. We 7. (**do**) a lot of sightseeing. We 8. (**visit**) Westminster Abby, St Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and a lot of other landmarks.

7 Use the verbs in brackets to make negative sentences with be going to.

1. She *isn't going to ride* her bike in the afternoon. (**ride**)
2. He with us to the theatre. (**come**)
3. You dinner tonight. (**cook**)
4. I in the registration form. (**fill**)
5. Nina him later today. (**see**)
6. They us anything interesting. (**offer**)

8 Work in pairs. Talk about your plans and intentions. Use the ideas in the box.

Model: A: Which places in Bulgaria are you going to visit next summer?
B: I'm going to visit the Rila Monastery and the Balchik Botanical Garden.

- what / do / at the weekend? I / play tennis
- where / stay / at the seaside? I / stay in a B&B
- when / study English? I / study English / next year
- how / spend / your birthday? I / have a party

9 Write a short text about your plans for next year. The following questions may help you.

- What are you going to do?
 - Which places are you going to visit?
 - Where are you going to spend your holiday?
-
-

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

.....

10. Fill in each gap with *I'm going to* or *I will*.

1. *I'm going to* see the final of the Championship League. I've got a ticket.
2. These jeans are very nice. I think buy them.
3. Japan is a very interesting country.
 study Japanese next summer.
4. **A:** Are you ready to order, sir? **B:** I think
 have a chicken fillet and grilled vegetables.
5. I'm making some sandwiches.
 have an early lunch.

11. Use the words below to make questions.

1. this / is / man / who ?
Who is this man?
2. you / born / where / were ?

3. do / what / do / you ?

4. moment / are / doing / they / the / at / what ?

5. children / were / what / the / doing / 11pm / at ?

6. did / see / you / the / when / doctor ?

7. I / can / how / cake / make / a ?

8. you / be / when / will / 50 ?

9. are / going / when / to / they / visit / parents / their ?

10. cheese / we / much / need / how / do ?

11. there / students / how / are / in / many / room / the ?

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

- Airmail, please.
- How much will it cost to send a letter to France, please?
- Can I help you, madam?
- That'll be £ 2.99.
- Airmail or registered mail?
- Here you are.

1. Offer help in the situations below.

1. I'm late for work. I can't drive the kids to school.

2. I'm tired. I don't want to go to the supermarket.

3. My plane landed 30 minutes ago and there are no taxis at the airport.

4. My bag is very heavy and I can't carry it.

5. I'm hungry but I haven't got enough money to buy a sandwich.

2. Fill in the dialogues with *will* or the correct form of *be going to*.

1. **A:** What 1. you do this evening?
B: I 2. watch a film on TV.
2. **A:** I 3. invite Ben and Sandra to dinner tomorrow evening. It's my birthday.
B: OK. I 4. do the shopping.
 Who 5. cook dinner?
A: I 6.
3. **A:** Are you ready to order, madam?
B: I think I 7. have a chicken salad and a glass of white wine.
4. **A:** What 8. youdo in the afternoon?
B: I 9. visit the Royal Observatory.
A: Sounds interesting. I think I 10. join you.

10

3. Write the missing question word or phrase.

1. are you from?
2. old are you?
3. were your children born?
4. do you do?
5. does the jacket cost?
6. did the accident happen?
7. was the woman in your car?
8. children have you got?
9. can I buy a postcard?
10. was your husband doing at 11 pm?

10

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

- Yes, please. I need some stamps for this postcard.
- To Spain.
- Can I help you?
- That'll be £3.50.
- Where do you want to send it to?

5

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1 Fill in each gap with a/an or the.

John is 1. famous American journalist. His wife Sarah is 2. architect. They live in Los Angeles in 3. USA. Los Angeles is very close to 4. Pacific Ocean. They've got 5. big house in 6. centre of the city. They've got three bedrooms and 7. outdoor swimming pool. Every Saturday 8. family invites their neighbours for 9. drink. 10. neighbours like John and Sarah very much.

5

2 Fill in each gap with some, any, something, anything, somebody, or anybody.

1. **A:** Are you ready to order, sir?
B: I'd like to try 1. traditional food. I'll take fish and chips.
A: 2. else? 3. dessert?
B: I'd like 4. sweet. But I'll order it later.
 2. **A:** There's 5. in the garden.
B: I can't see 6.

6

3 Fill in each gap with much, many, a little, or a few.

1. There are people on the square.
 2. We've got milk left.
 3. Has he got money?
 4. There aren't apples in the fridge.

4

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

Peter always 1. (play) tennis on Saturday. But this Saturday he 2. (not play) tennis. He 3. (do) the shopping because it's his wife's birthday. He usually 4. (buy) her clothes but now he 5. (look) for black boots.

5

5 Fill in each gap with the correct form of go, have, make, or do.

1. Peter often fishing on Sundays.
 2. Let's dinner in a restaurant tonight.
 3. Can you me a favour, please?
 4. Liza is very impatient. That's why she often mistakes.
 5. Let's to the party and some fun.
 6. John the washing-up and Laura a cake at the moment.
 7. They never breakfast because they to work very early.

10

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

Last evening, Josh 1. (sit) in his living room and 2. (watch) TV when he suddenly 3. (hear) a strange noise. He 4. (open) the front door and 5. (see) a little dog in front of it.

5

7 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition of time or place.

1. Rebecca always goes shopping for clothes Christmas. Clothes are much cheaper then.
 2. Sally and her friend Miranda went shopping the city centre Sunday.
 3. Don't wait for me. I won't be home 11pm.
 4. There was a beautiful picture the fireplace.

5

8 Match the two parts of the dialogues.

1. Could I speak to Mrs Roberts, please?
 2. What work experience have you got?
 3. What does Sandra do?
 4. How can I get to the seaside?
 5. What are you doing, George?
 a. I worked as a taxi driver for three years.
 b. I'm afraid she's on another line at the moment.
 c. She's a nurse. She works in a hospital.
 d. I'm tidying my room. It's a complete mess.
 e. You can get there by plane or by car.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

10

9 You are looking for a new job. Write a short text to describe your previous job. Explain why you quit the job, what you liked and didn't like about it.

.....

10

WORDLIST

UNIT 1

architect, *n* архитект
basket, *n* кошница
decision, *n* решение
defend, *v* защитавам
design, *v* проектирам
designer, *n* проектант, дизайнер
division, *n* деление
draw, *v* рисувам, чертая
engineer, *n* инженер
information, *n* информация
knowledge, *n* знание
lawyer, *n* адвокат
luggage, *n* багаж
mission, *n* мисия
passion, *n* страст
patient, *n* пациент
pilot, *n* пилот
pleased, *adj* доволен
prepare, *v* подготвям
radio station, *n* радиостанция
save, *v* спасявам
true, *adj* истински
vision, *n* визия
writer, *n* писател

UNIT 2

bakery, *n* пекарна
bookshop, *n* книжарница
boulevard, *n* булевард
cross, *v* пресичам
earth, *n* земя
grocer's, *n* бакалия
moon, *n* луна
newsagent's, *n* магазинче за вестници и списания
newspaper, *n* вестник
petrol station, *n* бензиностанция
sun, *n* слънце

UNIT 3

adult, *n* възрастен
alive, *adj* жив
daughter-in-law, *n* снаха
normally, *adv* нормално
partner, *n* партньор
single-parent, *adj* с един родител
thick, *adj* дебел, плътен
typical, *adj* типичен

UNIT 4

anyway, *adv* във всеки случай
as, *con* като
congratulation, *n* поздравление
coupe, *n* купе
curious, *adj* любопитен
dream, *n* мечта
enthusiastic, *adj* ентузиазизиран
hatchback, *n* кола тип „хечбек“
hers, *pron* неин
his, *pron* негов
its, *pron* негово
like, *con* като
luxurious, *adj* луксозен
mine, *pron* мой
ours, *pron* наш
over there, *adv* ей там
poor, *adj* беден

popular, *adj* популярен
power, *n* мощност
powerful, *adj* мощен
practical, *adj* практичен
shabby, *adj* занемарен
sports car, *n* спортна кола
such, *adj* такъв
SUV, *n* джип
theirs, *pron* техен
whose, *pron* чий
yours, *pron* твой, ваш

UNIT 5

block of flats, *n* жилищен блок
building, *n* сграда
ceiling, *n* таван
chemistry, *n* химия
cotton, *n* памук
detached house, *n* самостоятелна къща
downstairs, *adv* долу
fully, *adv* напълно
furnished, *adj* мебелиран
join, *v* свързвам; присъединявам се
kitchenette, *n* кухненски бокс
master bedroom, *n* голяма спалня
mechanism, *n* механизъм
moustache, *n* мустак
offer, *n* предложение
parachute, *n* парашут
property, *n* собственост
real estate agent, *n* агент за недвижими имоти
row, *n* ред
semi-detached house, *n* къща близнак
side, *n* страна
suburb, *n* предградие
technique, *n* техника
terraced house, *n* къща, която е част от ред къщи
thatched cottage, *n* къща със сламен покрив
together, *adv* заедно
upstairs, *adv* горе
village, *n* село
wall, *n* стена

UNIT 6

above, *prep* над
ancient, *adj* древен
behind, *prep* зад
bench, *n* пейка
brick, *n* тухла
castle, *n* замък
comfortable, *adj* удобен
fireplace, *n* камина
glass, *n* стъкло
gold, *n* злато
half, *n* половина
in front of, *prep* пред
indeed, *adv* наистина
knife, *n* нож
mantelpiece, *n* полица на камина
marble, *n* мрамор
metal, *n* метал
next to, *prep* до, в непосредствена близост

plastic, *n* пластмаса
porcelain, *n* порцелан
rocking chair, *n* люлеещ се стол
sheep, *n* овца
silk, *n* коприна
spend, *v* прекарвам
wood, *n* дърво
wool, *n* вълна

UNIT 7

aisle, *n* пътека между щандовете в супермаркет
bar, *n* парче, калъп
can, *n* консервна кутия
find, *v* намирам
household section, *n* секция за домакински препарати
jar, *n* буркан
laundry detergent, *n* прах за пране
let, *v* нека да, хайде да
poultry, *n* птиче месо
pound, *n* фунт
roll, *n* руло
section, *n* отделение
show, *v* показвам
snack, *n* лека закуска
soap, *n* сапун
tube, *n* тубичка

UNIT 8

admit, *v* признавам; допускам
attend, *v* посещавам
attraction, *n* атракция
awful, *adj* ужасен
bird, *n* птица
horrible, *adj* ужасен
lonely, *adj* самотен
Mediterranean, *n* Средиземноморие
rude, *adj* груб
spectacular, *adj* великолепен
wonderful, *adj* чудесен

UNIT 9

break, *v* чупя
bride, *n* булка
catch, *v* хващам
clean, *v* чистя
even, *adv* дори
fight, *n* битка
finishing line, *n* финална линия в състезание
grape, *n* гроздово зърно
grapes, *n* грозде
guest, *n* гост
hill, *n* хълм
joke, *n* шега
mean, *v* знача, означавам; имам предвид
participant, *n* участник
participate, *v* участвам
plate, *n* чиния
roll, *v* търкалям
run after, *v* бягам след
stroke, *n* удар (на часовник)
take place, *v* случвам се
top, *n* връх
tradition, *n* традиция
wedding, *n* сватба

WORDLIST

wheel, *n* пита (кашкавал)
win, *v* печеля

UNIT 10

at least поне
bacon, *n* бекон
baked, *adj* печен
beans, *n* боб, фасул
break, *n* почивка
brunch, *n* късна закуска, която замества обяда
cereals, *n* закуска от зърнени храни
mushroom, *n* гъба (растение)
sausage, *n* наденичка
sharp, *adv* точно
tuna, *n* риба тон

UNIT 11

adore, *v* обожавам
almost, *adv* почти
boring, *adj* скучен
butterfly, *n* пеперуда
caring, *adj* внимателен, грижовен
company, *n* компания
date, *v* срещам се, имам среща
doesn't matter няма значение
dull, *adj* скучен
example, *n* пример
exist, *v* съществувам
explanation, *n* обяснение
fairy tale, *n* приказка
fall in love влюбвам се
fascinating, *adj* очарователен
marvelous, *adj* чудесен
match, *n* подходяща партия, кандидат
matter, *v* от значение е
meet, *v* срещам
monotonous, *adj* монотонен
opinion, *n* мнение
polite, *adj* любезен
possible, *adj* възможен
respectful, *adj* уважаван
simple, *adj* прост
successful, *adj* успешен
view, *n* възглед, мнение
waste, *n* загуба

UNIT 12

annual, *adj* годишен
broomstick, *n* дръжка на метла
costume, *n* костюм, носия
dare, *v* смея, осмелявам се
dressed, *adj* облечен
invitation, *n* покана
invite, *v* каня
laughter, *n* смях
prize, *n* награда
put on, *v* обличам
regret, *n* съжаление
Thanksgiving Day Ден на благодарността
trick or treat номер или лакомство

UNIT 13

afterwards, *adv* след това
believe, *v* вярвам
dish, *n* съд, чиния, блюдо

dry cleaner's, *n* химическо чистене
floor, *n* под
ironing, *n* гладене на дрехи
lay, *v* подреждам (маса)
mess, *n* бъркотия
napkin, *n* салфетка от плат
rubbish, *n* боклук
take out, *v* изхвърлям
tonight, *n* тази нощ
vacuum, *v* чистя с прахосмукачка
window, *n* прозорец

UNIT 14

application form, *n* формуляр за кандидатстване
budget, *n* бюджет
by, *prep* до
chance, *n* шанс
complain, *v* оплаквам се
coordinate, *v* съгласувам
disappointed, *adj* разочарован
dismissed, *adj* уволнен
end, *n* край
excuse, *n* извинение
fill in, *v* попълвам
happen, *v* случва се
keep, *v* поддържам
lazy, *adj* мързелив
Maths, *n* математика
maybe, *adv* може би
meeting, *n* среща
message, *n* съобщение
on time навреме
operate, *v* управлявам
perfectly, *adv* перфектно
project, *n* проект
progress, *n* напредък
registration form, *n* формуляр за регистрация
right, *adv* точно
staff, *n* персонал
still, *adv* все още
take, *v* поемам
weekly, *adv* ежеседмично

UNIT 15

arrangement, *n* подготовка
beige, *adj* бежов
crossword, *n* кръстословица
decoration, *n* украса
do one's hair правя си прическа
else, *adv* друг, още
enough, *adj* достатъчен
everything, *pron* всичко
favour, *n* услуга
housework, *n* домашна работа
mistake, *n* грешка
mum, *n* мама (разг.)
promise, *v* обещавам
seize, *v* хващам, сграбчвам
suggestion, *n* предложение
survey, *n* проучване
washing-up, *n* миене на съдове
weight, *n* тегло

UNIT 16

boat, *n* кораб, лодка
concert, *n* концерт

cruise, *n* пътешествие с кораб
cycle, *v* карам колело
downtown, *n* търговската част на града
give me a break остави ме на мира
go down, *v* слизам, спускам се
go up, *v* качвам се, издигам се
ice skating, *n* ледена пързалка
inside, *adv* вътре
jogging, *n* джогинг
on foot пеш
tram, *n* трамвай
underground, *n* метро
uptown, *n* жилищен район, предградие
walk, *v* ходя пеш
window-shopping, *n* зяпане по витрините, без да се пазарува

UNIT 17

answer, *v* отговарям
apply, *v* кандидатствам
awarded, *adj* присъден
birth, *n* раждане, рождение
command, *n* власт
competence, *n* компетентност
curriculum vitae, *n* автобиография
Dutch, *adj* холандски
employer, *n* работодател
expect, *v* очаквам
experience, *n* опит
hospitality management, *n* мениджмънт на туризма
kind, *adj* любезен
level, *n* ниво
logistics, *n* логистика
main, *adj* основен, главен
mother tongue, *n* майчин език
need, *n* потребност
occupation, *n* занятие, работа
overtime, *n* извънредно
payment, *n* заплащане
qualification, *n* квалификация
quit, *v* отказвам се, напускам
reception, *n* рецепция
receptionist, *n* администратор (в хотел)
responsibility, *n* отговорност
satisfy, *v* удовлетворявам
sense, *n* чувство
skill, *n* умение
title, *n* титла, звание
training, *n* обучение
vocational college/school, *n* техникум
vocational, *adj* професионален
volunteer, *n* доброволец

UNIT 18

belt, *n* колан
boot, *n* ботуш
cardigan, *n* жилетка
cool, *adj* готин, чудесен
jewellery, *n* бижута
jumper, *n* пуловер
mall, *n* мол, търговски център
ring, *v* звъня
shorts, *n* шорти

WORDLIST

show, *v* показвам
sweatshirt, *n* горнище на анцуг (с качулка)
tie, *n* вратовръзка
tracksuit, *n* анцуг
trainers, *n* маратонки

UNIT 19

accident, *n* инцидент; катастрофа
although, *con* макар че
bleed, *v* кървя
bump, *v* удрям се
cause, *v* причинявам
crash, *v* катастрофирам, блъскам се
doughnut, *n* поничка
exactly, *adv* точно
hit, *v* удрям
injured, *adj* наранен
injury, *n* нараняване, травма
knock over, *v* блъскам
look up, *v* вдигам очи
loud, *adj* висок (за звук)
occur, *v* случва се
overturn, *v* преобръщам
pavement, *n* тротоар
police officer, *n* полицай
run over, *v* прегазвам
scream, *n* писък
scream, *v* пищя
serious, *adj* сериозен
seriously, *adv* сериозно
smash, *v* разбивам, смачквам
smashed, *adj* смачкан, разбит
stand, *v* стоя
terrifying, *adj* ужасяващ
though, *con* въпреки че
trouble, *n* проблем
victim, *n* жертва
water, *v* поливам с вода
witness, *n* очевидец, свидетел

UNIT 20

according, *adv* според, съгласно
brave, *adj* смел
burn, *v* горя
burning, *adj* горящ
call, *v* викам
climb, *v* изкачвам се
confident, *adj* уверен
congratulate, *v* поздравявам
dishonest, *adj* нечестен
enter, *v* влизам
fall, *v* падам
flame, *n* пламък
frightened, *adj* уплашен
generous, *adj* щедър
helpful, *adj* услужлив
hero, *n* герой
honest, *adj* честен
impatient, *adj* нетърпелив
intelligent, *adj* интелигентен
listener, *n* слушател
polite, *adj* любезен
reliable, *adj* надежден, сигурен
responsible, *adj* отговорен
selfish, *adj* егоистичен
smoke, *n* дим, пушек

UNIT 21

allow, *v* позволявам
amount, *n* количество
area, *n* площ
average, *adj* среден
century, *n* век
climate, *n* климат
cover, *v* покривам
dangerous, *adj* опасен
disaster, *n* бедствие
drought, *n* суша
earthquake, *n* земетресение
flood, *n* наводнение
frequent, *adj* чест
global warming, *n* глобално затопляне
grow, *v* раста
huge, *adj* огромен
hurricane, *n* ураган
intense, *adj* силен
raw, *adj* суров (за храна)
sauce, *n* сос
scientist, *n* учен
shaking, *n* вибриране, тряс
storm, *n* буря
surface, *n* повърхност
tsunami, *n* цунами
violent, *adj* бурен, силен
wave, *n* вълна

UNIT 22

act, *v* действам
advice, *n* съвет
angrily, *adv* ядосано
badly, *adv* лошо
beat, *v* бие, тупти
easily, *adv* лесно
effectively, *adv* ефективно
efficiently, *adv* ефикасно
emotionally, *adv* емоционално
everyday, *adj* всекидневен
expert, *n* експерт
far, *adv* далеч
fight, *v* боря се
find out, *v* откривам, намирам
healthily, *adv* здравословно
important, *adj* важен
physically, *adv* физически
positively, *adv* позитивно
react, *v* реагирам
recipe, *n* рецепта
sad, *adj* тъжен
sign, *n* знак
stress, *n* стрес
topic, *n* тема

UNIT 23

backhand, *n* бекхенд
championship, *n* шампионат
compose, *v* композирам
composer, *n* композитор
forehand, *n* форхенд
organ, *n* орган (муз.)
painter, *n* художник
promising, *adj* обещаващ
puzzle, *n* пъзел, главоблъсканица
regional, *adj* регионален
shot, *n* удар
violin, *n* цигулка

UNIT 24

afraid, *adj* изплашен, уплашен
connect, *v* свързвам
hold, *v* държа, задържам
I'm afraid, опасявам се, че
line, *n* линия
put through, *v* свързвам (по телефон)
soon, *adv* скоро
urgent, *adj* спешен

UNIT 25

arrange, *v* уреждам, организирам
ask, *v* моля
check in, *v* регистрирам се (в хотел, на летище)
complete, *adj* пълен, цялостен
flight, *n* полет
hold on, *v* чакам, не затварям
land, *v* кацам
passport control, *n* паспортен контрол
pick up, *v* минавам да взема (някого)
worry, *v* тревожа се

UNIT 26

advertisement, *n* обява
by night през нощта, нощем
confirm, *v* потвърждавам
exciting, *adj* вълнуващ
search for, *v* търся
sights, *n pl* забележителности

UNIT 27

create, *v* създавам
image, *n* образ
polish up, *v* усъвършенствам
relatives, *n* роднини
release, *v* пускам
true, *n* истина, действителност

UNIT 28

airmail, *n* въздушна поща
cashier, *n* касиер
deliver, *v* доставям
delivery address, *n* адрес на получателя
depend on, *v* зависи от
domestic, *adj* вътрешен
envelope, *n* плик
international, *adj* международен
letterbox, *n* пощенска кутия
mailing, *n* пощенска пратка
parcel, *n* колет
pay, *v* плащам
post, *v* изпращам по пощата
postbox, *n* публична пощенска кутия
postman, *n* пощальон
receive, *v* получавам
registered mail, *n* препоръчана поща
scales, *n* весни, кантар
send, *v* изпращам
stamp, *n* пощенска марка

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 /mi:t/	met /met/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	read /ri:d/	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 /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	send /send/	sent /sent/
eat /i:t/	ate /æt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	speak /spi:k/	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 /gru:/	take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/
leave /li:v/	left /left/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/
let /let/	let /let/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/