

**THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH CARE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN**

ENGLISH FOR PHARMACISTS

MODULE 1

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION



TASHKENT-2019

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TASHKENT PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE

LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

ENGLISH FOR PHARMACISTS

MODULE 1

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION

Knowledge domain: 500000-Healthcare and Social provision

Educational domain: 510000-Healthcare

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INTRODUCTION

English for the pharmacists “**Module 1 social and professional interaction**” is specifically created for people who need to communicate effectively in English in the pharmacy domain and the pharmaceutical industry. The book will equip learners with the linguistic skills such as reading, listening, writing and speaking and specialist vocabulary necessary to understand daily situations in a work environment. It is also covered with topics to improve social and cultural, professional competence of pharmacists.

The book consists of three units and covers the full process of pharmacy students. Every unit includes five lessons with more than fifteen activities and video materials. There are also topics, which provide role-play exercises to practice the language learned in the units.

Units start with a warm-up activity to introduce the topic. Each unit sets up realistic work scenario, which associated language skills can be communicated. Specific vocabulary aid to improve communicative competence of pharmaceutical students via the analysis of authentic documents and listening exercises.

At the end of the book, there are different types of tests. In the appendix 1 diagnostic test, progress test, which appropriated to each unit in order to study independently, appendix 2 learners can see the form of the irregular verbs, appendix 3 sequence of tenses. In the appendix 4 wordlist. The answer keys are provided for checking results in the appendix 5.



MODULE 1

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION

In this module you will:

- develop your professional and communicative language competences
- to be able to communicate effectively in social and professional environment

UNIT 1 “Socializing”

By the end of this unit students will be able to:

- make the acquaintance of various people
- take part in personal and professional conversations
- distinguish formal and informal greetings



Unit 1. Lesson 1 “Getting acquainted, Small talks, Hobbies and interests”

Lead in

Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What do you do when you first meet a person?
2. What words and word combinations used in greetings do you know?



Getting acquainted, Small talks

1. *Read the text about formal and informal greetings and compare them*

How greetings are used

“Hello” is used as a greeting in formal and informal situations. In British English the variants “Hallo” and “Hullo” are also used.

“Hi” is an informal greeting with the same meaning as “Hello”. “Hey” (an interjection for attracting attention) is sometimes used very informally in the meeting “Hello”.

“Good morning and Good afternoon” are generally used as greetings.

“Good day” and “Good evening” may be used at meeting or parting.

“Good night” is used for saying goodbye at night time, especially before going to sleep.

“How are you?” is a very common greeting and a question asking about a person`s health and well-being; it is used in formal and informal situations.

Typical responses: Fine, thank you. Fine, thanks. Very well, thank you.

“How are you doing?” is a little more informal than “How are you?” and is used in the same way. “How are you doing?” is very common.

“How do you do?” is formal greeting used when people are getting acquainted, mostly in formal introductions.it is not a real question and doesn`t require an answer.

2. Look at the pictures and choose greetings for formal and informal meetings.



<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Both</i>

Present Simple

Instruction for Present Simple

Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/you/we/they play He/She/it plays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do I/you/we/they play...? Does he/she/it play...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/you/we/they do not play He/she/it does not play
Use	Example	Signal words
Present habits	Joanna goes to dance lessons every Saturday	✓ <u>Adverbs</u> : always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never
Permanent situation	Does Dan work at the cinema?	✓ <u>Phrases</u> : every year/month /week/day each year/month /week/day once/twice a week/month/etc.
States	I like the new James Bond film.	

Check your grammar:

3. Complete using the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative and question forms.

1. I (like) _____ lemonade very much.
2. The girls always (listen) _____ to pop music.
3. Janet never (wear) _____ jeans.
4. _____ you _____ English? (speak)
5. _____ she _____ bathroom every Sunday? (clean)
6. Billy _____ _____ in the supermarket. (work)
7. Mr Smith (teach) _____ Spanish and French.
8. You (do) _____ your homework after institute.

9. We (have)_____ a nice garden.
10. Simon (have) _____ two rabbits and five goldfish.
11. My father never (make) _____ breakfast.
12. She _____ Italian. (speak)
13. I always (hurry) _____ to the bus stop.
14. Pete and his sister (read)_____ a lot of English books.
15. It often (rain) _____ in autumn.



Unit 1. Listening 1. Track 1 Listen three conversations about people meeting visitors and complete the chart.¹

	Conversation 1	Conversation 2	Conversation 3
1. Have the speakers met before?			
2. Is the conversation formal or informal?			
3. Where are they meeting?			
4. What problems did the visitors have during the journey?			
5. What are they doing first?			

¹English for socializing, Sylee Gore david Gordon Smith, Oxford University Press, 2016

²Destination B1-Grammar and Vocabulary, ISBN:978-0-23003537-g, www.macmillanenglish.com

4. Listen track 1 again, complete the sentences from the dialogues.

1. You _____ be Raj.
2. It is great to _____ meet you in _____ after all our phone calls and emails.
3. I _____ you have not been _____ long.
4. It is a _____ to meet you.
5. How was your _____?
6. Hi, Paul, good to _____ you _____.
7. Sorry to keep you _____.
8. Can I _____ you with your _____?
9. Would you _____ taking this?

Small talks

5. Read the article and discuss in groups what small talk topics are common in your country.

How do you start a conversation with new people you meet at some event? How do you decide what things to talk about? Or you just wait until some of them walk right up to you? For many people, beginning a small talk is actually a huge problem. Some of my friends cannot even accustom to the idea of talking with a person they do not know close.

Weather

Dwelling on weather is one of the most common small talk topics for almost any event in Great Britain. According to studies 38% of Brits had small talks about the weather during their last 6 hours of the day. *“I love this weather, what do you think?”*

Cinema and art

All people have hobbies, but I would not recommend asking about the free time of your colleagues whom you met a few days ago. Many introverts regard this too personal and strictly separate their private life from the working environment. Of

course, in a couple of months of knowing each other, you can feel freer but still mind personal space.

In any case, you should always think of what you are going to say before words slip out of your mouth.

Parties, concerts, other public or professional events

Even if you couldn't go to the last corporate party, you can always ask your colleagues to share their impressions. Again, good small talk topics would be about food, some activities, funny incidents, jokes, and after party time.

On the other hand, if you can't stay home at your weekends and usually visit different free entry events, this is another source to exploit. Avoid awkward questions about something too personal and give your tips on how to make free time unforgettable and pleasant spending less than one cocktail costs. People like such true-to-life stories and are always eager to add something from their own experience.

Sport and your physical activities

If you aren't fond of sports, then think of your gym trainer who makes you physically suffer from burning those trifling calories. You shouldn't necessarily be a Yankees fan to have something to say about the sport. Discuss your physical activities like yoga or even meditation practice. Even if you have no idea what happens on yoga classes or even meditation practice.²

Proverbs

“Easy come, easy go”

“East or West, home in best”

“Silence is golden”

“Bad news has wings”



6. *The weather is one of the most popular small-talk topics. It is a topic everybody can talk about. Put the words below into the right categories.*

²<https://preply.com/en/blog/2018/06/23/10-english-small-talk-topics-for-starting-a-conversation-at-work/>

Cloudy/ cold / damp/ drizzling/ freezing/ grey/ hazy/ humid/ mild/ overcast/ pouring/ rainy/ roasting/ sunny/ warm.

Words describing temperature	Words describing the sky	Words to do with water

Hobbies and interests

Free time activities

Asking about free-time activities

So, what do you like doing in your free time?

Do you have any hobbies?

Do you do any sports?

What do you do to keep fit?

Talking about free-time activities

I love(don't) like/hate cooking/watching TV.

I often go to the gym/ do yoga after work/at the weekend.

I like going to the theatre but I hardly ever have the time.

I try to play football/squash at least once a week.

Try to avoid these common mistake:

~~I like looking television.~~ I like **watching** television.

~~I hate making fitness.~~ I hate **going to the gym.**

~~I often go in the cinema.~~ I often **go to** the cinema.

~~I like it to read books in English.~~ I like

7. How well do you know the other people in your group? Ask each other questions and fill in the names of someone who:

- 1) Has a hobby he/ she does at least once a week. _____
- 2) Enjoys playing a team sport with friends or colleagues. _____
- 3) Likes going shopping during the lunch break. _____
- 4) Has become good friends with a business contact. _____

8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, go, or play.

1. Are there any nice places to _____ running around there?
2. My daughter and I enjoy _____ chess.
3. _____ you ever _____ taichi? I really enjoy it.
4. How often _____ you _____ to the gym?
5. I _____ the piono since I was a child.
6. Last summer we _____ wind sirfing almost every day.
7. I used to _____ aerobics when I was younger.
8. I wish I had time to _____ more sport.

9. Match (1-5) with (a-e) to make questions from the dialogue. Then match them with the answers (A-E).

1. Is Anja still	a. doing these days?	A. She is working as a designer for a bicycle manufacturer.
2. That`s near	b. doesn`t she?	B. It is not too far.
3. Do you know	c. What she`s doing there?	C. That`s right.
4. How`s he	d. With the company, by the way?	D. He`s doing fine.
5. She enjoys sailing	e. You, isn`t it?	E. She`s not actually.

10. Work with a partner to make a dialogue. Student A and student B are waiting for a lecture to begin and are chatting until the other students arrive.

Student A	Student B
Greet B and ask how he /she is.	Respond. Ask A how he/she is.
Respond. Say something about the weather.	Respond. Ask about your partner`s hobbies.
Respond. Ask about your partner B`s hobbies.	Respond. Ask about a friend you both know.
Respond. (a lecture begins.)	Agree.

Adjectives

Instruction for adjectives

A positive adjective is a normal adjective that`s used to describe, not compare. For example: “This is *good* soup” and “I am *funny*.”

A comparative adjective is an adjective that`s used to compare two things (and is often followed by the word *than*). For example: “This soup is *better* than that salad” or “I am *funnier* than her.”

Adjective with one or two syllables forms by adding “*-er*”

Adjective with three or more syllables forms by adding the word “*more*”

For example: loud-louder, big-bigger, small-smaller, thin-thinner

beautiful- more beautiful, difficult- more difficult, interesting- more interesting

A superlative adjective is an adjective that`s used to compare three or more things, or to state that something is the *most*. For example: “This is the *best* soup in the whole world” or “I am the *funniest* out of all the other bloggers.”

Adjective with one or two syllables forms by adding “*-est*”

Adjective with three or more syllables forms by adding the word “*most*”

For example: loud- the loudest, big-the biggest, small-the smallest, thin-the thinner, beautiful- the most beautiful, difficult- the most difficult, interesting-

the most interesting

Irregular adjectives: bad- worse-the worst, good(well)-better- the best, far-further (farther)- the furthest(the farthest), old(people in a family)- elder-the eldest, old(general use)-older- the oldest

Check your grammar:

11. Make sentences comparing life in the city and country

The city is	cheaper	than the country
The country is	safer	
	noisier	
	dirtier	
	more expensive	
	more exciting	
		than the city

12. Match an adjective with its opposite

Adjective	Opposite
fast	cheap
big	slow
dirty	friendly
dangerous	clean
noisy	quite
modern	old
unfriendly	safe
exciting	boring
expensive	small

13. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the adjectives

A: Life in the country is **slower than** city life. (*slow*)

B: Yes, the city's much **faster**(*fast*)

A: New York is _____ London. (*safe*)

B: No, it isn't. New York is much _____. (*dangerous*)

A: Paris is _____ Madrid. (*big*)

B: No, it isn't! It's much _____. (*small*)

A: Madrid is _____ Rome. (*expensive*)

B: No, it isn't. Madrid is much _____. (*cheap*)

A: The buildings in Rome are _____ the buildings in New York. (*modern*)

B: No, they aren't. They're much _____. (*old*).

A: The Underground in London is _____ the Metro in Paris. (*good*)

B: No! The Underground is much _____. (*bad*)



14. Speaking activity: work with your friend and complete the table

Who ...	Me	my friend
• is a better student?
• is better at sports?
• is taller?
• is older?
• has got shorter hair?
• has got longer arm?

15. Writing activity: write about you and your friend. Use the information from the Speaking activity.

Me and my friend by

My name is _____ . My friend`s name is _____

16. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

tall	taller	the tallest
funny		
nice		
beautiful		
slim		
cold		
good		
easy		
careful		
bad		
fat		
long		

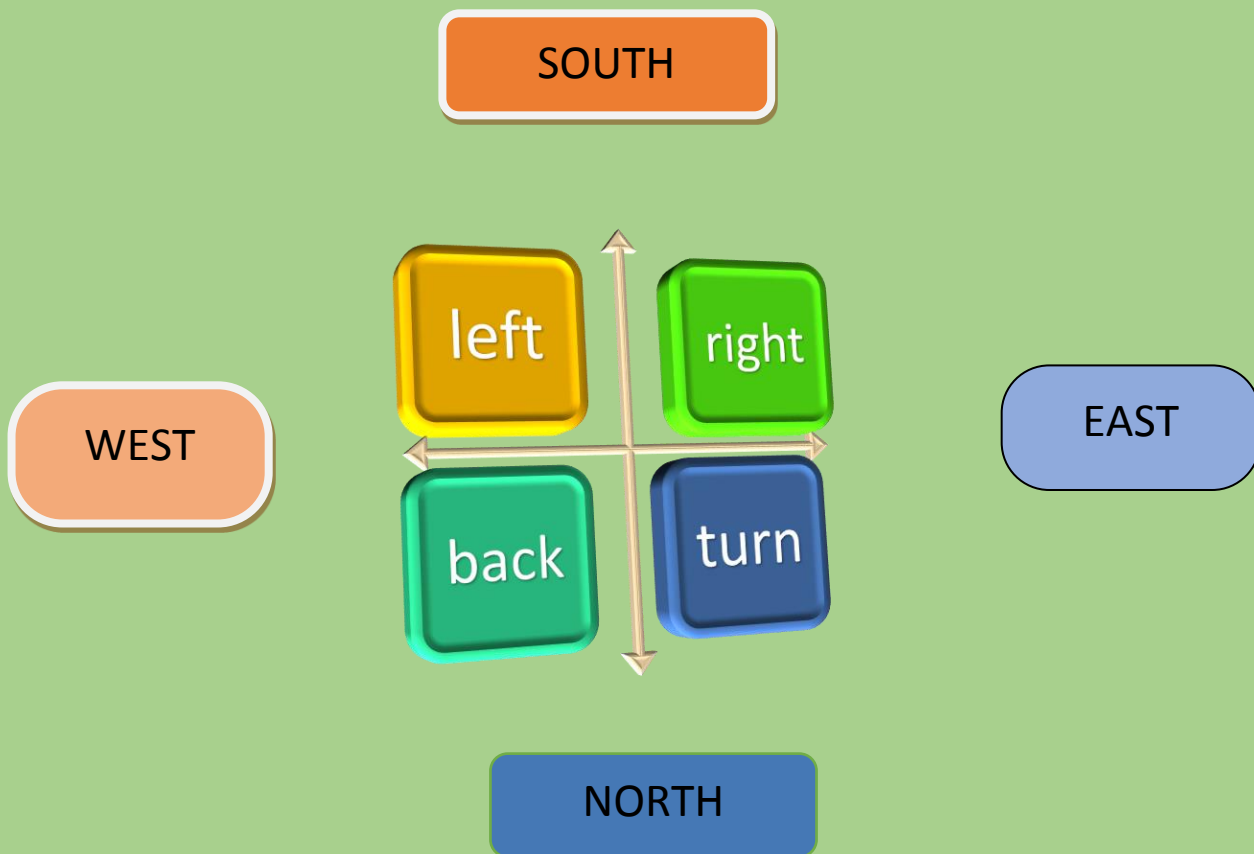
17. Complete the sentences.

- a) My car is *faster than* yours. (fast)
- b) She is the _____ all. (thin)
- c) It is the _____ book of the three. (interesting)
- d) Paula is _____ Fatimah. (short)
- e) Maths is _____ History. (difficult)
- f) She is the _____ her class. (pretty)
- g) Tim is _____ Harry. (happy)
- h) Dimitris is _____ Ivan. (careful)
- i) Don is the _____ student _____ the class. (lazy)
- j) Meera is _____ Nora. (beautiful)

Lesson 2 Welcoming a friend (giving directions)

Lead in

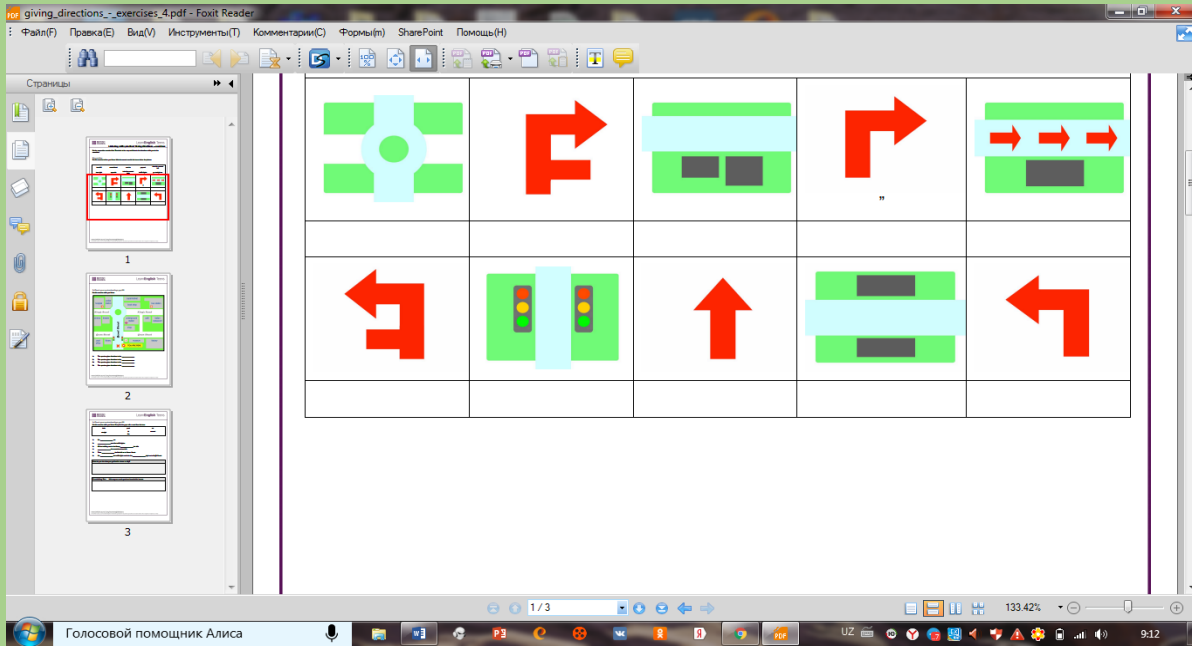
1. What is direction?
2. Can you give direction?
3. Do you know necessary words for giving directions?
4. Can you use appropriate phrases?



14. Do this exercise before you listen. Write the correct word in the boxes below the picture.³

turn left	round about	next to
turn right	opposite	take the second left
traffic lights	go straight on go past	take the second right

³<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/giving-directions>



*Unit1 listening 2 Check your understanding: gap fill. Do the exercise while you listen.*⁴



⁴English for socializing, Sylee Gore david Gordon Smith, Oxford University Press, 2016

- A. The speaker gives directions to the _____
- B. The speaker gives directions to the _____
- C. The speaker gives directions to the _____
- D. The speaker gives directions to the _____

15. Do this exercise while you listen. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

<i>take</i>		<i>past</i>		<i>on</i>
	<i>straight</i>		<i>At</i>	
<i>second</i>		<i>Go</i>		

1. Go _____ on.
2. _____ past the traffic lights.
3. It's the building next to the library _____ the left.
4. _____ the roundabout turn left.
5. Then _____ the first left on to Green Street.
6. Go _____ the traffic lights and take the _____ right on to King's Road.

16. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

1. ? | OK | you | Are
2. school. | I'm | new | this | at
3. your | ? | name | What's
4. do | you | it? | spell | How
5. birthday | November. | My | in | is
6. you | in? | class | What | are
7. lost. | am | I
8. yet. | know | don't | I
9. live | ? | Where | you | do |

10. are | How | ? | you | old |
11. your | ? | specialty | is | What |
12. The | is | sun | brightly | shining |



*Unit 1 listening 3. Watch the video and check your understanding: true or false Circle **True** or **False** for these sentences.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. It's Makayla's first day at a new school. | True / False |
| 2. Makayla knows a lot of people at the school. | True / False |
| 3. Gemma is friendly and helpful. | True / False |
| 4. Makayla is 18. | True / False |
| 5. Gemma and Makayla are both in Year 11. | True / False |
| 6. Gemma will help Makayla find her teacher. | True / False |

17. Write numbers (1–7) to put the conversation in order.

1. I need to go to the library. Do you know where it is?
2. Where do you need to go?
3. Yes, I do. I'm going to the library now. Let's go together.
4. No problem. Come with me.
5. Hi, how are you?
6. Really? OK, great! Thank you!
7. Hello. I'm OK, thanks ... but I'm lost.

18. Check your understanding: gap fill Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

in	am	don't	spell	year	birthday
----	----	-------	-------	------	----------

1. I _____ know anyone.
2. How do you _____ it? With a 'p' or a 'b'?
3. What _____ are you in at school?
4. I'm _____ Year 8.
5. I'm 15. My _____ is in June.
6. I _____ late!

19. What do you do when you get lost in a town or city? Vocabulary Box.

Write about 40 or 50 words you have learnt in this lesson.

Proverbs

- “A living dog is better than died lion”
- “All is not that glitters”
- “A good beginning makes a good ending”
- “Money is a good servant, but a bad master”



Lesson 3 Making contact (Social network)

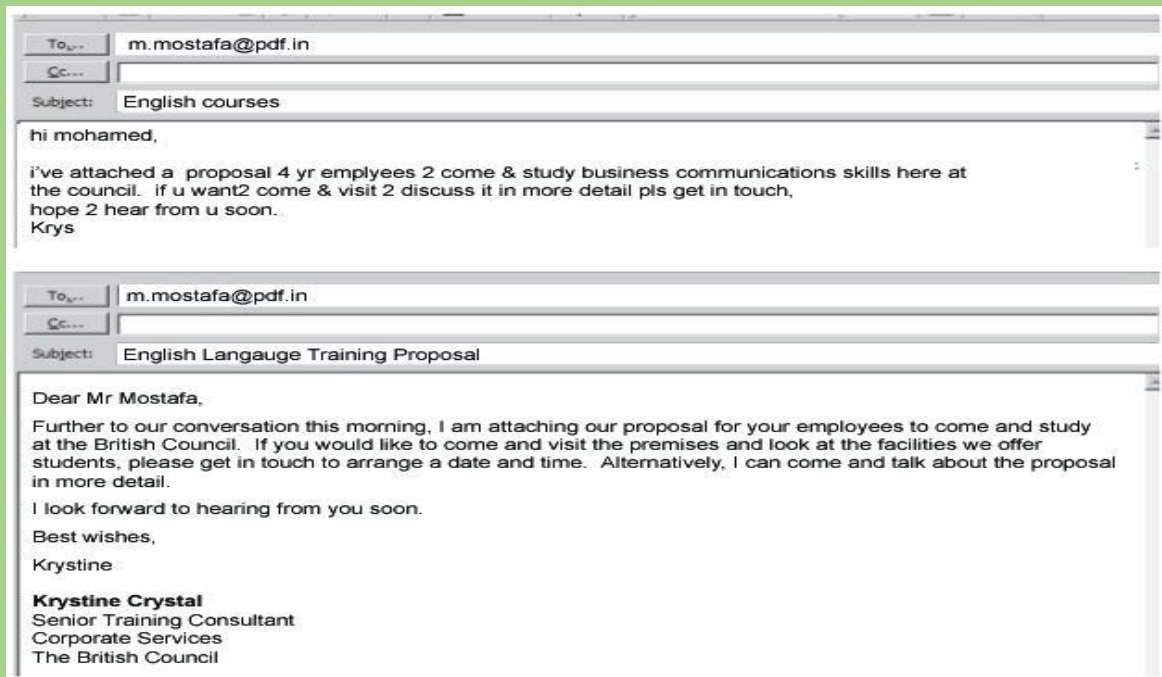
Lead in

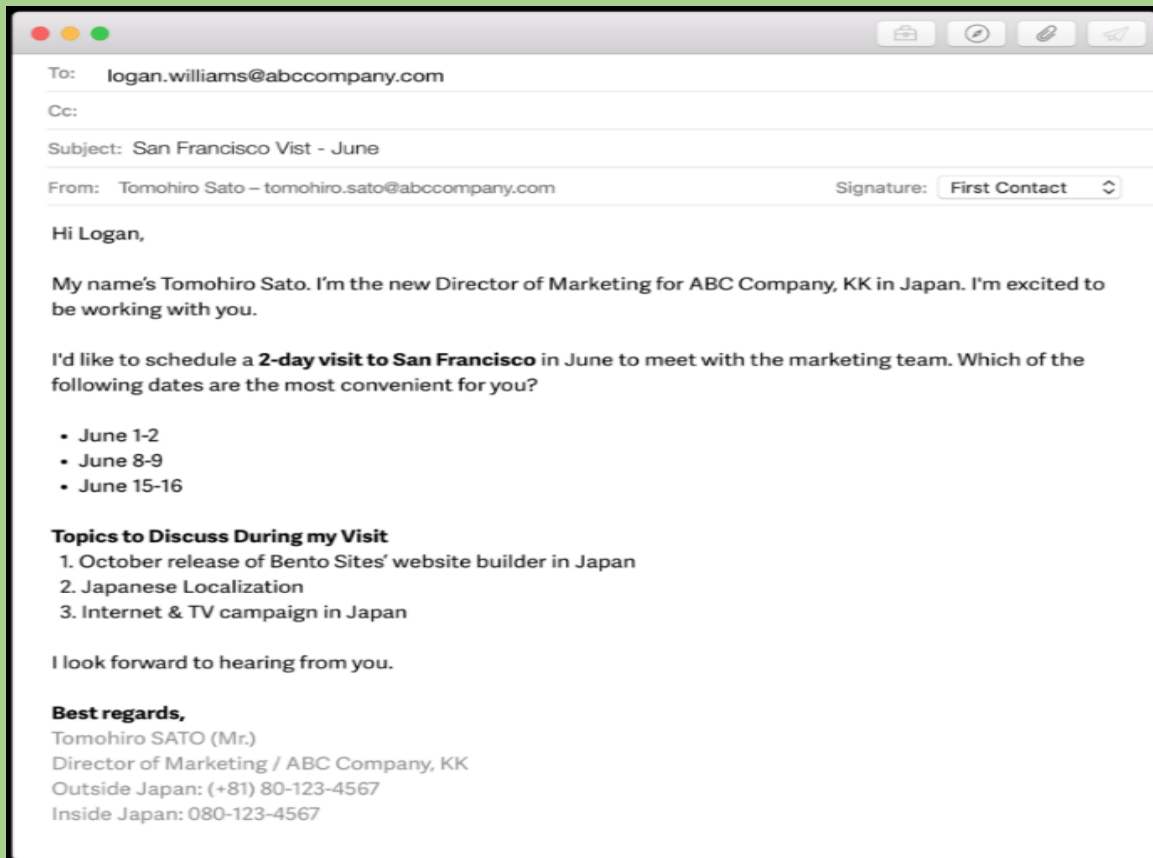
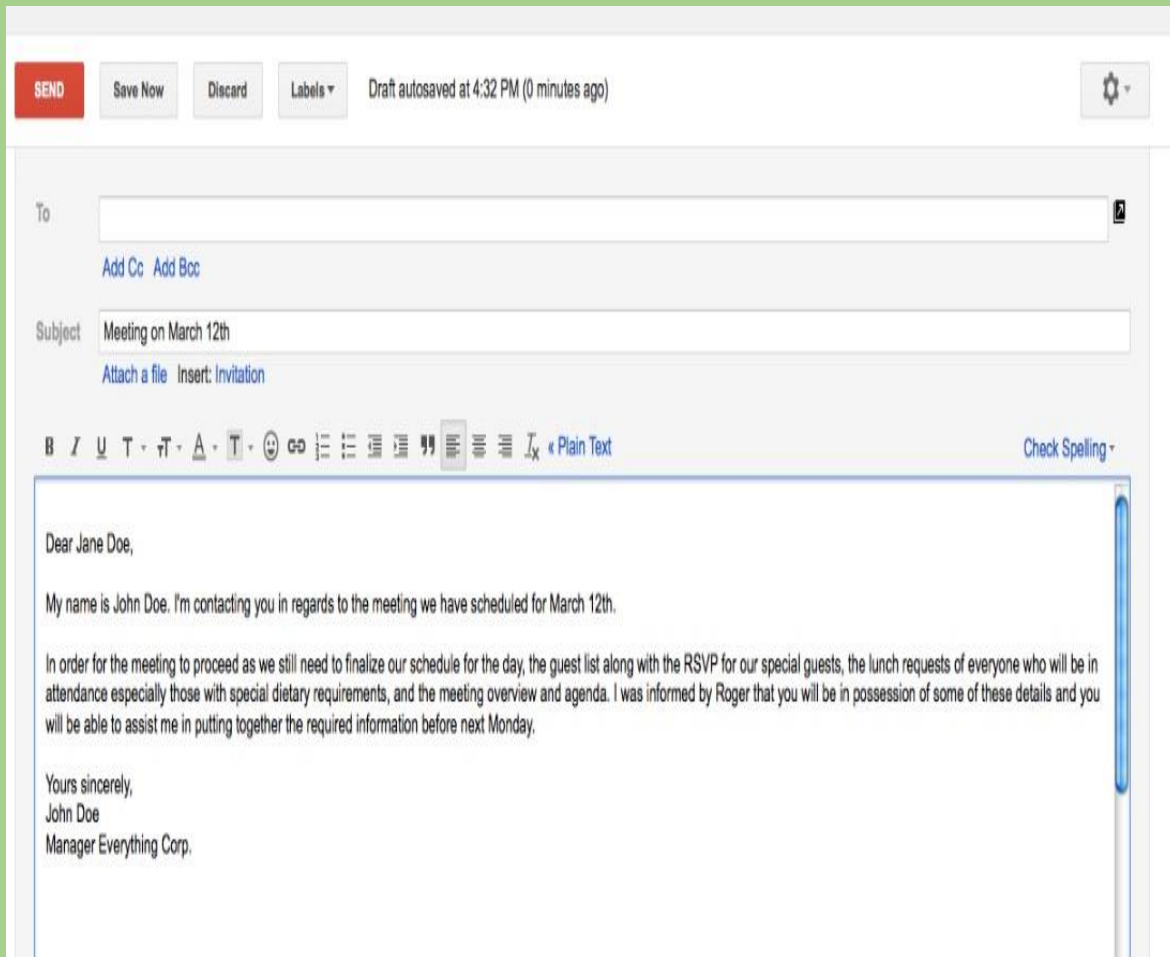
Work in pairs and discuss the following questions:

1. What social networks you know that mostly used in your country?
2. Do you know benefits and drawbacks of social networks?
3. Why do people need to use social networks?



20. *Emails are often used to make online contact. Look at the emails below. Which emails are the most formal?*





50a Chandos Road
London
NW2 4LU
United Kingdom

19 January, 2018

Dear Meie,

It's been a while since I've heard from you. How have you been? I was thrilled to see the photos of your holiday with Bas on Facebook – did you enjoy your time away? I'm writing to you with some good news: Amir and I are going to move in together!

We have been looking at two-bedroom flats near West Hampstead, in the same area where we live now. It turns out that, despite London's extortionate prices, the average rent is quite affordable with our two incomes combined.

This will be the first time I have moved in with a partner, but at least we've had a few months of practice during my break from full-time work.

Have you considered moving in with Bas before? If so, where would you be looking to rent?

I can't wait to hear from you. Send my regards to Bas as well!

Lots of love,
Lola

The screenshot shows an email composition window. At the top, it says "Checking in on our conversation" and "JohnQSmith@Sample.com". Below that, the draft text is visible: "Checking in on our conversation". To the left of the draft, there is a list of email parts with arrows pointing to the corresponding text in the draft:

- Greeting → Hi John!
- Opener → Hope all's well!
- Transition → I just wanted to quickly ping to let you know that I ran the proposal by the team and it looks good on our ends! We can kick off as early as 7/1!
- Closing → Just let me know if that works on your end!
- Sign-off → Thanks!
Henry

Below the list, there is a signature block for Henry Blue, Co-Founder & CEO of Spoken, with the website <http://getspoken.com>. At the bottom, there is a rich text editor toolbar with a "Send" button and a "Saved" indicator.

21. Look at the emails again and match from a to e with numbers 1-6⁵.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

- 1) An announcement to the staff of a new regulation
- 2) A message to a colleague
- 3) A message to a customer about a change in plans
- 4) A request for confirmation of an order
- 5) A hotel reservation
- 6) An enquiry to supplier

⁵English for emails, Rebecca Chapman, Oxford university press, 2018

22. Find examples of formal and informal phrases in the emails above to complete the table.

	More formal	Informal
Salutations and closes	Dear Mr. Braithwaite	Hey Gray!
Phrases and vocabulary	inform	Just a note to tell you...
Abbreviations, etc.		☺

23. Complete the emails below with words from above. Be careful of the register.

Dear Mr. Bass

I am writing to _____ about your range of less exclusive products. Our company has diversified recently and, in addition to the professional equipment we have previously purchased, we now _____ products for the hobby golfer.

Could we _____ a meeting to see one of your sales reps who can _____ us about our products? The week of 19 August would be _____ for us.

As I will be out of the office from 2 to 6 August, please _____ my assistant, Sylvie Jouet, directly.

Best regards

Simon Pilgrim

Hi Sylvie

Just a quick note to say we are very _____ for the delivery delay.

I'm afraid we'll have to _____ the delivery date for 10 days because of the truck driver's strike. When exactly do you _____ the goods? If it is very

urgent I'll _____ the manager of the forwards whether we can _____ a special delivery somehow.

I'll _____ asap, but please tell me know the latest date for the goods.

Despite this, have a nice day!

Regards

Jean

24. Find ten spelling mistakes in the first email. Then correct the second email. How many mistakes can you find? (Look out for punctuation too.)

Hi Charlotta

Jsut a quick note to tell you that the info fort he new product has finally arrived.

Ill get in tuch with you next week to update you on tomorrow#s metting in Romania. Can you put of the product mailing until I'm back?

See you soon.

Regards

Tibor

Deer Mahendra

we are still waiting for the above oerder but have received no email to explain the reson for the deley.

Please can you kontakt the forwarders find out what has happened and inform us imidiatly.

we look forward to hearing from you very soon

kind regards

Mila



25. Write a formal letter to pharmaceutical company and informal letter to your friend abroad.

26. Match the vocabulary used in formal emails (1-10) with the less formal vocabulary below.

To answer, to ask, to get in touch with, help, to need, ok,
to put off, to be sorry, to set up, to tell

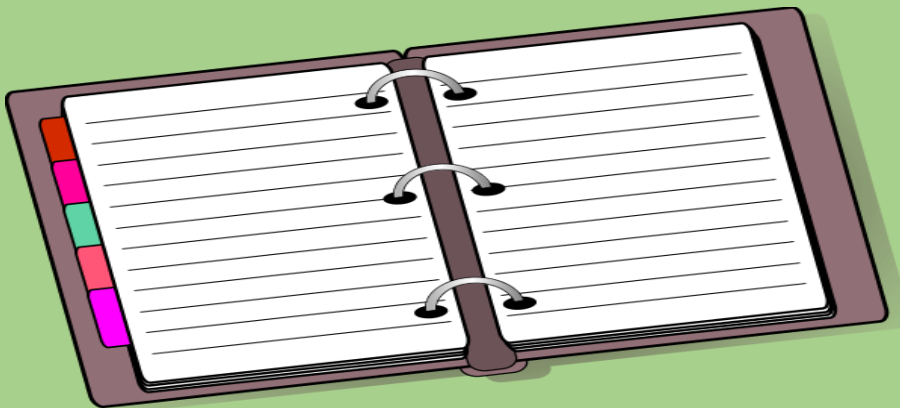
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Convenient = _____ | 6. To contact = _____ |
| 2. Assistance = _____ | 7. To postpone = _____ |
| 3. To inform = _____ | 8. To arrange = _____ |
| 4. To reply = _____ | 9. To enquire = _____ |
| 5. To regret = _____ | 10. To require = _____ |

Lesson 4 Talking about future plans

Lead in

Look at the picture and tell

- What is it?
- Do you use diary?
- Why/why not do you use diary?
- Would you like to make notes your future plans in diary?



Unit 1 Listening 4 *Mr. Syms and Ms. Janiak are talking about their plans.*

Listen and complete Ms. Janiak`s diary.

Ms. Janiak`s dairy

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

27.  Listen again and complete the sentences from the dialogue.

- 1) It`s _____ now. We`ll be _____ in five minutes.
- 2) I thought you might like to _____ your hotel first and _____ your things.
- 3) Then we _____ a spot of lunch. There`s nice Italian place _____ you hotel.
- 4) After that we _____ to the office.
- 5) We _____ with the sales team at two, as you know.
- 6) At four we _____ the production plant.
- 7) That _____ an hour.
- 8) Then perhaps you _____ a taxi back to your hotel and _____ for a bit.
- 9) I _____ again at seven for dinner.
- 10) It _____ really good. We _____ to this fantastic French restaurant.
- 11) At four we _____ the production plant.
- 12) That _____ an hour.
- 13) Then perhaps you _____ a taxi back to your hotel and _____ for a bit.
- 14) I _____ again at seven for dinner.
- 15) It _____ really good. We _____ to this fantastic French restaurant.



We use different verb forms to talk about our plans for the future – depending

Talking about plans

There are many ways to talk about future plans in English, and often you can say the same thing in different ways. Here are some ways to talk about plans:

- using modals verbs such as *can, could, might, should, etc.*

I thought you might like to check into your hotel first.

Then we can go to the office.

That should only take an hour.

- using the present tense:

We have the meeting with the sales team at two. It is the big company dinner tonight.

- using *will*:

I'll pick you up again at about seven for dinner.

~~decided to phone his mum before he speaks – he already had a plan.~~

I'm going to wear my black dress tonight. I need to pick it up from the cleaners.

I know there's no milk. I'm going to get some. It's on my shopping list.

present continuous

We can also use the **present continuous** to talk about future plans. We usually use it when the plan is an 'arrangement' – more than one person is involved and we know the time and place.

I'm meeting Jane at 8 o'clock on Saturday.

We're having a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

Are you doing anything interesting this weekend? We often use the present continuous to ask about people's future plans.

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Stud

ent A: you are the student of pharmacy direction. You are dropping B off at his/her hotel. Person B: you are a foreigner.

Student A	Student B
Tell B about the hotel (check in, how much time to relax).	Respond. Ask about plans for later.
Tell B about plans for the afternoon.	Respond. Ask about plans for the evening.
Tell B about plans for the evening.	Respond.
Ask B about his/her plans for tomorrow.	Tell A about your plans for tomorrow.

29. Circle the correct word or phrase

- Oscar says he **is doing/ will do** the washing –up after dinner.
- What are you going to do / do you do this evening.
- Shall you tell/ Will you tell Rupert I'm sorry about yesterday?
- My dad will grow/ is going to grow a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.
- I have to revise tonight because we are having/ will have an exam tomorrow.
- I am remembering/ will remember this day for the rest of my life!
- Do you go/ Are you going to Australia next Christmas?
- I'm sure you are passing/ will pass your driving test. Don't worry!

30. Choose the correct answers

- "Have you made plans for the summer?"

"Yes, to Spain."

a) We`ll go b) We`re going c) We go

2. “We`re moving house tomorrow”

“Really? You with the furniture.”

a) I help b) I`m helping c) I`ll help

3. “Do you need this paintbrush?”

“Ah, yes. It to me, please?”

a) Do you pass b) Will you pass c) are you passing

4. “What do you want to be when you grow up, Stevie?”

“..... a scientist. That`s what I want to do, anyway.”

a) I be b) I`m going to be c) I`m being

Prepositions of time

in	On	at
Months: in January / in April Seasons: in spring / in winter Years: in 1984 / in 2015 Centuries: in the 20th century Times of day: in the morning / in the evening Longer periods of time: in the past / in the	Days of the week: on Monday Days + parts of days: on Tuesday afternoon / on Saturday mornings Dates: on November 22nd Special days: on my birthday / on New Year`s Eve	Clock times: at 7.30 a.m. / at 5 o`clock Festivals: at Christmas / at Easter Exceptions: at night / at the weekend

1990s / in the holidays		
-------------------------	--	--

31. Check your grammar: gap fill-prepositions of time. Write the preposition to fill the gap.

1. I finish school early _____ Wednesdays.
 2. Do you work _____ the summer holidays?
 3. I only ever see my cousins _____ Christmas.
 4. What do you do _____ the weekend?
 6. My exam is _____ 7th June.
 8. I have my guitar lesson _____ Friday afternoon.
-

Pay attention to the time prepositions!

Vocabulary connected with time

To be on time- to arrive at the correct time and not be late

Examples:

The trains here are never on time. They're always late.

We're leaving at 10.00 sharp. So be sure you're on time.

To be in time (for something)-to arrive early enough (for something)

Examples:

I don't use an alarm clock but I always wake up in time for the 7 o'clock news on the radio.

Sorry, I won't be home in time for dinner, I have to work late at the office.

To kill time-to do something to make time appear to pass more quickly

Examples:

The film doesn't start for another 2 hours, so we'll have to kill time for a

bit.

On my way back from Australia I had a lot of time to kill at Singapore Airport - the shopping was great!

in (next to) no time-very soon, very quickly

Example:

On my bike I can get to the Sports Centre in next to on time. It takes longer by car because of the traffic.

32. Learn by heard prepositions given above and use it in your conversation with your partner.

Lesson 5 Eating out

Lead in

Which of the places below would you take the following guests for dinner?

Discuss with a partner.⁶

1. A group of British pharmacists
2. An important Indian customer
3. Colleagues from America
4. A group of government officials from Italy
5. Colleagues from Uzbekistan

⁶English for socializing, Sylee Gore david Gordon Smith, Oxford University Press, 2016



Unit 1 Listening 5 *Bruno and Carlo are entertaining Anna at a local restaurant. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions below.*

- ✓ Have the hosts been to the restaurant before?
- ✓ Why is Ann hungry?
- ✓ What do we discover about Bruno`s wife?
- ✓ Who is driving?
- ✓ What do they plan to do later?

33. *Complete the table with their order.*

	Starter	Main course	Drink
Ann			
Bruno			
Carlo			



34. *Match the two halves to make sentences from the dialogue. Listen again if necessary.*

- 1) This looks
- 2) I hope
- 3) I'm absolutely
- 4) I'm afraid they don't have
- 5) How many courses
- 6) What do you
- 7) It comes with asparagus
- 8) I'll have the soup
- 9) What would you like
- 10) Let's see if we can

- a) are we having, Carlo?
- b) to drink?
- c) followed by the pasta.
- d) recommend?
- e) catch the waiter's attention.
- f) menus in English here.
- g) you like it.
- h) starving.
- i) a really nice place.
- j) and small potatoes roasted in the oven.

❖ **IDEOMS**

“Better late than never”

“Time is money”

“Have the time of your life”

“Money to burn”

35. Look at the description of different dishes below. Can you guess what each dish is?

1. So this is a Swiss specialty. You get a pot with melted cheese and then you dip pieces of bread into the cheese and eat them. It's great at parties or when you have a group of people.

Chinese
Italian
Swiss

2. This is a typical Italian dish. It's made with flat sheets of pasta with tomato sauce in between. It also has a white sauce and may be some cheese

3. This is an Indian specialty popular in the West especially in the UK. You have meat or vegetables in a spicy sauce. Often the sauce is made with cream. It`s served with rice.

French
Indian
Japanese

36. Look at the figures given in the exercise 35 again. Think of three dishes and explain them to your partner. Can they guess what they are?

Explaining a menu

This is a local specialty.
 It`s typical of/a specialty of our region.
 It`s a spicy/ savory/sweet dish.
 It is a kind of pasta/meat/dumpling.
 It`s made with meat/fish/vegetables.
 It`s a bit like spaghetti/pudding/rice/pizza.
 It`s light/dark/wheat beer.
 It`s juice mixed with mineral water.

37. Sort the words into the correct categories in the table below.

Parts of the meal	Types of meat	Types of vegetables	Side dishes	Ways of cooking	Words for describing food

➤ **Articles**

a / an (indefinite article)	
Use: singular countable nouns (not specific)	Example: I need to get a new coat.

Use: instead of when the next word begins with a vowel sound	Example: I don't have enough money for an expensive dress.
---	--

!!! Whether we use **a** or **an** with a word depends on the sound, not the spelling.
Be careful with following words and phrases

- **An honest person**
- **An hour**
- **A euro**
- **A uniform**

the (definite article)

Use: singular countable nouns(specific)	Example: Let's go to the new shopping center. Where are the books I ordered? I gave the shop assistant the money and then left
plural countable nouns(specific)	
uncountable nouns(specific)	

no article (zero article)

Use: plural countable nouns(general)	Example: Prices have gone up a lot recently. Fresh fruit is really good for you.
uncountable nouns(general)	



38. Complete using **a**, **an** or **the**

1. We had _____ really good science lesson at school today.
2. I found _____ unusually insect on the wall outside our house.
3. It's your birthday next week. Are you going to have _____ party?

4. We waited for hours, but we finally saw _____ Queen.
5. Why don't we listen to _____ radio?
6. Did you exchange _____ euro, didn't you?
7. Mum went to _____ bank, but she didn't take her bag.

special rules	
Use	Examples
<i>places</i>	<p>the: seas (the Atlantic), rivers (the Amazon), areas (the Antarctic), some countries (the USA), public buildings (the theatre), the Earth, the world, the sky, the moon, the sun, the sea, the environment</p> <p>no article: towns and cities (Moscow), most countries (France), continents (Europe), streets (Baker Street), planets (Mars)</p>
<i>activities</i>	<p>a/an: have a job, work as a...</p> <p>the: on the radio, the media, play the piano</p> <p>no article: go to work, on TV, go shopping, play tennis, listen music, go to work, go to school, be at school, be at university, school subjects(math)</p>
<i>time</i>	<p>the: in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the 20th march, in the 1950s</p> <p>no article: days (Thursday), month(May), years(2019), at night</p>
<i>people</i>	<p>the: the King, the Prime Minister, the army, the navy, the police, the Germans, the English</p> <p>no articles: become king, he`s English</p>

39. Write an article in each gap where necessary. If an article is not necessary, put a dash (-)

I had (1) _____ really bad day on (2) _____
 Tuesday. I bought (3) _____ new game on CD-ROM
 for my computer, but (4) _____ game didn't work

40. Make a dialogue with your friend about eating out and take it into video.

- Do you like eating out
- How often do you go out with your friends or family
- Which restaurant in your country could you suggest for tourists
- Is it expensive eating out frequently in your country
- How often do you have dinner with your family



Module 1

By the end of this unit you will be able to

- discuss students` life and your future profession
- write an e-mail about institute and chemical lab

➤ give a presentation about famous people

Unit 2 “Being a student”

Lesson 1 How to be a successful student

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below.

1. What will you do to be a successful student?
2. Who is a successful student in your group?



41. Read the article about 10 habits of successful students and choose the main three of them which are suitable with your student's life



10 Habits of Successful Students

- 1. Get Organized.** Making a plan for what you're going to do and when you're going to do it will make sure you're always ahead of the curve - literally.
- 2. Don't multitask.** Studies have shown that multitasking is physically impossible.
- 3. Divide it up.** Studying isn't fun to begin with, and forcing yourself through a study marathon will only make it worse.
- 4. Sleep.** Don't underestimate the importance of those eight hours of zzz's every night! Getting a good night's rest will improve your working memory.
- 5. Set a schedule.** Do you work better right after school or after you've eaten dinner? Find an appropriate schedule and stick to it.
- 6. Take notes.** Taking notes will not only keep you more engaged during class, but will also help you narrow down what you need to study when exam time rolls around. It's much easier to reread your notes than to reread your entire textbook!
- 7. Study.** This one might be obvious, but did you know that there's a right and a wrong way to study? Review your material several days ahead of time, in small chunks, and in different manners (for example, write flashcards one day and take practice tests the next).
- 8. Manage your study space.** Find a place that will maximize your productivity. Look for places away from the television and other distractions. Whether it's your local library or just the desk in your bedroom, set aside a study space.
- 9. Find a study group.** Sitting down with a group of people who are learning the same things as you is a great way to go over confusing class material or prepare for a big test. After all, teaching someone else is the best way to learn.
- 10. Ask questions.** You're in school to learn, so don't be afraid to do just that! Asking for help - from a teacher, a tutor or your friends - is a surefire way to make sure you truly understand the material.



LearnEnglish Teens - Listening skills practice - B1 - Advice for exams.mp3

Unit 2 Listening 1 Listen to the teacher giving students advice for exams and do the exercises to practice and improve your listening skills.

Preparation before listening: matching

42. Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

1..... advice	a. very worried
2..... last but not least	b. be attracted to doing something
3..... be tempted to	c. a good or full amount of
4..... anxious	d. the act of doing something again
5..... plenty of	e. an opinion or recommendation about what someone should do
6..... repetition	f. a short walk around your small section of the city
7..... a stroll around the block	g. to put something over something so that you can't see it
8..... to cover something up	h. an expression used before the last thing in a list, to say that it is equally as important

43. 1. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. The teacher wants the students to ...
 - a. take notes after she has finished speaking.
 - b. take notes while she is speaking.
 - c. forget about taking notes.
2. The teacher suggests eating ...
 - a. sugary snacks.
 - b. only apples.
 - c. fruit and cereals.
3. The teacher suggests finding a study place with a lot of ...
 - a. light.

b. space.

c. books.

4. If students feel stressed they should ...

a. go to bed.

b. go out for a walk.

c. drink some water.

5. Students are advised to ...

a. select the important things to learn.

b. read through everything once.

c. make notes about every topic.

6. The teacher understands that repeating things can be ...

a. difficult.

b. uninteresting.

c. tiring.

7. Students can do past exam papers ...

a. in the library only.

b. at home if they take photocopies.

c. in the after-school study group.

8. The teacher recommends a break of five minutes every ...

a. hour.

b. two hours.

c. thirty minutes.

9. It's important to ...

a. eat regularly.

b. sleep when you feel tired.

c. keep hydrated.

10. The teacher is sure that the students will ...

a. pass their exams.

b. fail their exams.

c. do their best.

44. Check your understanding: grouping

Write the words in the correct group.

a. Get very comfortable	b. Read your notes again and again.	c. Try to learn everything.	d. Eat sugary food while you are studying
e. Focus on the details.	f. Take regular breaks.	g. Start by choosing the important things to study.	h. Photocopy past exam papers.

Do	Don't

45. Discussion:

- 1. Does any of this advice surprise you?*
- 2. Have you got any good advice to share about studying for exams?*

Vocabulary Box
Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

⁷.opportunity.org

⁸.www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Modals: ability, permission, advice

Introduction to modals

statement	negative	statement	negative
Can	can` t/cannot	could	couldn` t/could not
May	may not	might	mightn` t/might not
Will	won` t/will not	would	wouldn` t/would not
Shall	shan` t/shall not	should	shouldn` t/should not
Must	mustn` t/must not		

- I can speak English and French
- Can you understand what he`s saying?
- You may send the fax when you want
- Students must be in time for the lessons

We use the modal verbs *might*, *may* and *could* + an infinitive form without *to* when we think it is possible that something is true. We use *must* when we are sure it is true and *can` t* when we are sure it isn` t true.

We use *must* if we think something is true and *can` t* if we think something isn` t true.

Check your grammar: error correction

46. Correct and write these sentences on the line below.

1. It may be him. He's about that height.

2. You could to be right. Let's check on the internet.

3. It`s six o'clock. She must have leave work by now.

4. That can't being them. Their car's yellow.

5. Joe might be to play football at the moment.

6. That virus may of come from an app.

7. This writing is terrible. That can be an 'e', but I'm not sure.

8. I don't believe it! You can't had failed your exam!

47. Rewrite the sentences using *should* or *ought to* and the words in brackets.

You may have to use some negative form.

1. "I need to earn more money." (a, get, job, you)

"You should/ ought to get a new job" _____

2. "Brenda is angry about what I said". (are, say, sorry, you, you)

" _____ "

3. "Tom doesn't understand his homework". (about, ask, it, he, his, teacher)

" _____ "

4. "I'd like to learn to play the piano". (having, lessons, start, you)

" _____ "

5. "Tina is often tired at work". (at, late, night, she, TV, watch)

" _____ "

6. "I don't seem to have much energy at the moment". (exercise, get, some, you)

" _____ "

Proverbs

"Action speak louder than words"

"A good beginning makes a good ending"

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away"

48. Read the text below and compare Zehraa`s life with yours. Discuss it with your partner

A Day in the Life of a First Year Pharmacy Student

Zehraa is a Year 1 student on the Pharmacy course at Manchester. Here, she takes us through a typical day on the course.



My alarm goes off for my morning (before sunrise) prayer, and I head back to sleep 15 minutes later.

7:30am – 9:00am

My alarm goes off for the second time. Just got ready and finished eating breakfast and it is time to walk to Stopford Building for my Extemporaneous Dispensing Practical.

9:00am – 12:00pm

No matter how tired I am, this is my favorite part of the day. I head to my station where I will be extemporaneously preparing eight copper sulphate suppositories! In this practical session, every student is expected to demonstrate professionalism in their attitudes and dispensing practice. By the end of this three-hour practical, we are required to manufacture the suppositories using the standardized method, fill a product record sheet and get our final product checked by a member of staff.

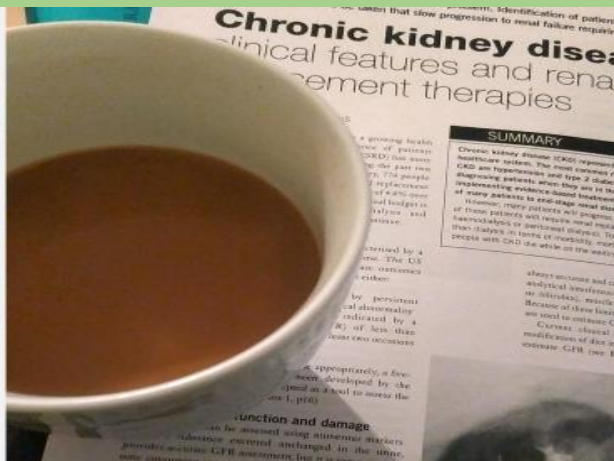
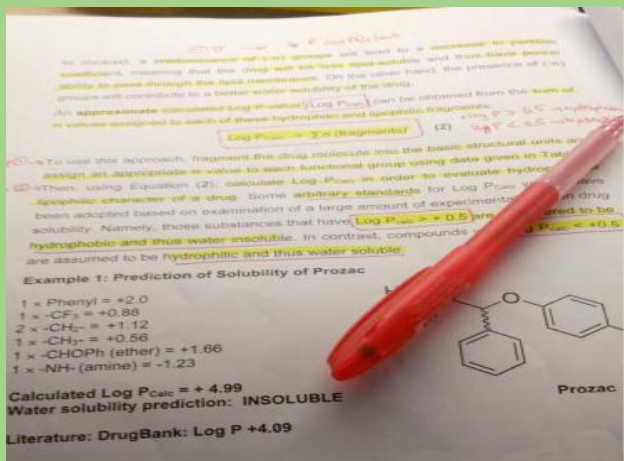
12:00pm – 1:00pm

It's lunch time. I grab a bite of my homemade hummus and fatuous salad, and before you know it, I am already running to my chemistry professor **Dr. Sally Freeman's** office to ask questions about the ionization state of prednisone in the stomach at pH of 2, and in the blood at physiological pH of 7.4. This is for a paper I am writing regarding treatment options for non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.



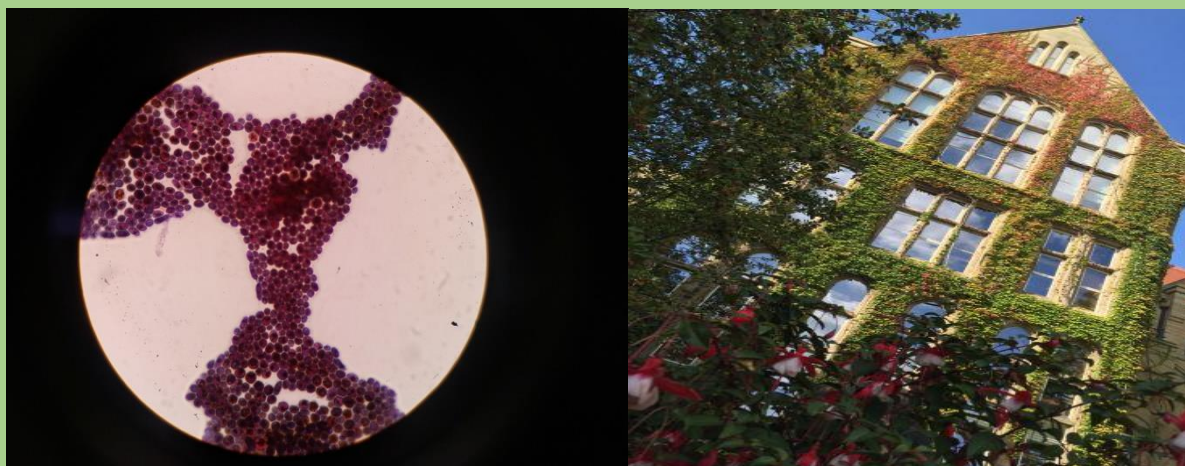
1:00pm – 2:00pm

I meet a friend for coffee before rushing to a lecture, which is conveniently located in the same building. Today, one of my favorite professors, **Dr. Jason Hall**, will be lecturing on drug misuse and how pharmacists can help drug misusers.



2:00pm – 4:00pm

The last slot for my university schedule is an exciting one! **Dr. David Allison** seems to be extremely passionate about the study of microbiology. He explains the steps for the laboratory practical very well. I examine culture plates from the last practical, when I inoculated three test organisms at various temperatures, pH, salt concentrations, and oxygen requirements. I also determined whether erythromycin, nalidixic acid and penicillin were sensitive or resistant to the three test organisms.



4:00pm – 7:00pm

At home, I catch up on my midday and late afternoon prayer. I look at my calendar and remember I have a night shift as University Student Ambassador at the Manchester Calling Campaign. I re-energise with a nice meal!

7:00pm – 9:00pm

I walk back to the campus and head to my work station. This is a fantastic opportunity because it provides potential international offer holders with a chance to have a high quality conversation with a current international student.

As soon as I sit down, I call a potential applicant to allow them to ask me any questions they may have about living and studying in Manchester. During these informal calls, I spend a good chunk of my time sharing my experiences. Thousands of calls are made each year by my team, and I find it such a rewarding experience!

9:00pm – 11:00pm

9pm signals the end of my shift, and I treat myself with an ice cream before reaching my flat. Once I arrive home, I pray after sunset and before midnight. Before I head to sleep, I call my parents, fiancé and siblings to check how they are. I think it is now safe to say goodnight!

The typical experience at pharmacy school differs on a day-to-day basis. Some days are easier, while other days are harder. So far, pharmacy school has been my greatest challenge in life!

49. Check your understanding: give your answers with T/F

1. In the practical session, all students try to demonstrate professionalism in their attitudes. _____
2. Zehraa invite her chemistry professor Dr. Sally to make lunch before leaving the building. _____
3. Zehraa and her friend have a cup of coffee in the cafeteria which is located out of the building. _____
4. She keeps in touch with a current international students from 7 p.m to 9 p.m _____
5. Students of pharmacy course have different days with the greatest challenge in their life. _____

50. Make discussion about your student`s life and describe your working place in your laboratory. Take it into video and show it to your group mates



❖ IDEOMS

“Jump to conclusions”

“ Get the hang of something”

“ I can`t get my head (a)round it!”

“Bring someone up to speed on something”

⁹Destination B1:Grammar and Vocabulary,ISBN:97B-O-23003537-g,www.macmillanenglsh.com

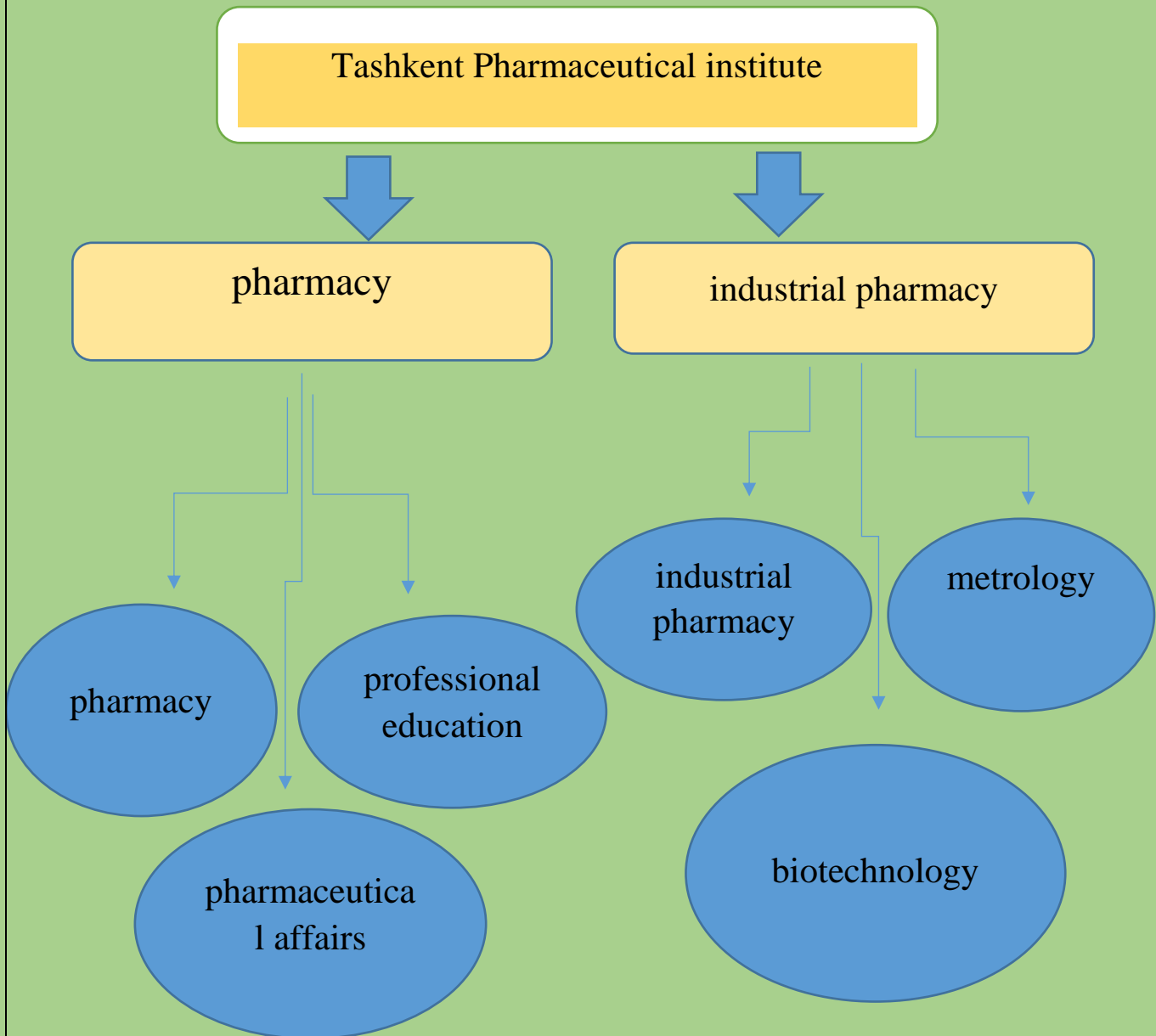
¹⁰<https://manchesterbmhstudents.wordpress.com>

Lesson 2 University life (getting around the institute)

Lead in

Work in group and discuss about your institute

- Identify the directions and key subjects of your institute?
- Give short information about your specialty



The Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute



The Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute was founded in 1937 and now it is situated in Oibek Street. The institute has two departments: pharmacy and industrial pharmacy. So, it trains pharmacists and biotechnologists for Uzbekistan. Now the institute has good training facilities. The chemical laboratories are equipped with modern apparatus. The students may prepare their lessons in the reading hall of the institute library. There are hostel, canteen and stadium in the territory of the institute. The key subjects are pharmacognosy, technology of medicinal forms and galenic preparations. Various branches of chemistry and foreign languages are also studied at the institute. The fourth and fifth year students spent their practical training at the chemist` shops and pharmaceutical factories. The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take test and examinations. Those who get excellent marks are paid a high scholarship. Some students take part in the Students Scientific Society, which is held once in a year.

Answer to the questions:

1. When was The Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute founded?
2. How many departments has the institute?
3. What are the key subjects?
4. Where do the students hold their practical classes?
5. What Society do the students take part in?

51. Discuss with your partner about a top of modern universities all over the World

Fill the table

Names of the Universities	Directions

PASSIVE VOICE

Instruction for Passive Voice

The passive (present simple, past simple, will)		
be in the right form + past participle		
statement	negative	question
Everyone is invited!	Some people aren't (are not) invited.	Is everyone invited?
Active		Passive
Present simple	They always invite Grandma.	Grandma is always invited
Past simple	They invited Uncle Adrian.	Uncle Adrian was invited.
Will	They will/will not invite the neighbours.	The neighbours will/ will not be invited.
Use	Example	
When we don't know who does something	My sister's bike was stolen yesterday	
When we don't want or need to say who does something	Was Simon invited?	

Check your grammar:

52. Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When people _____ (arrest), they _____ (take) to the police station.
2. Milk _____ usually (keep) in the fridge.
3. _____ we (tell) what`s in the next week`s test.
4. How did people communicate over long distance before the phone _____ (invent)?
5. _____ you (allow) to come to the party next Saturday?
6. You _____ (give) your exam results next Monday.

- ✓ Many accidents **are caused** by careless driving
- ✓ How **is** this word **pronounced**?
- ✓ This picture **was drawn** with pencil
- ✓ My room **will be cleaned** tomorrow

❖ *IDIOMS*

All`s well that ends well: a successful outcome is worth the effort.

-“I have completed writing my book after all painful work. All`s well that ends well”

Be bent on something: have a strong desire to do something.

-I told Harry not to drive his car in such bad weather, but he `was bent on` leaving right away

Come near: almost do something.

-I was so angry last night I `came near` telling George what I thought of him

¹¹L.X.Bozorova, V.N.Kovtunenکو, D.M.Ziyodullayeva “Ingliztili” darsligi

¹²Destination B1: Grammar and Vocabulary, ISBN:97B-O-23003537-g, www.macmillanenglish.com

THE LESSON ON UNIVERSITY

READ!

University is one of the happiest times of our life, if you go to university, that is. I totally loved my university days. I also loved my university. I had three great years of being a student. It was the first time I lived alone, without my parents. I had to cook, wash and clean for myself. I loved it. I had complete freedom. I also loved the studying. It was much more interesting than studying at school. It was nice to just wander along to a lecture, do the reading and then do the assignments. I really felt like I was learning something. I also loved the social life at university. It's almost 24/7. There are always parties and things to do. You have to get the right balance between studying and partying.



university.mp3

Unit 2. Listening 2 Do the given exercises below via listening tract

53. While listening fill in the gaps

University is one of _____ of our life, if you go to university, that is. I totally loved my university days. I also loved my university. I had three _____ being a student. It was the first time I lived alone, without my parents. I had to cook, wash and _____. I loved it. I had complete freedom. I also _____. It was much more interesting than studying at school. It was nice to just _____ a lecture, do the reading and

then do the assignments. I really felt like I was learning something. I also loved _____ university. It's almost 24/7. There _____ and things to do. You have to get _____ between studying and partying.

54. *Correct the spelling*

University is one of the sphiepta times of our life, if you go to university, that is. I attlylo loved my university days. I also loved my university. I had three great years of being a student. It was the first time I lived ealno, without my parents. I had to cook, wash and clean for myself. I loved it. I had lmptceeo freedom. I also loved the studying. It was much more interesting than studying at school. It was nice to just drenwa along to a lrteceu, do the reading and then do the assignments. I really felt like I was arglenin something. I also loved the social life at university. It's almost

55. *Unjumble the words*

University times happiest the of one is our of life, if you go to university, that is. loved I my totally universitydays. I also loved my university. I had three great years of being a student. lived I time first the was It alone, without my parents. I had to cook, wash and clean for myself. I loved it. I had complete freedom. I also loved the studying. interesting studying was more than It much at school. was just to It to along lecture nice wander a, do assignments reading then the the and do. I really felt like I was learning something. I also loved the social life at university. It's almost

56. *Student university survey*

Write five GOOD questions about university in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down the answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q 1			
Q 2			
Q 3			
Q 4			
Q 5			

57. Write at least 100 words about your university. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

COLLOCATION EXAMPLES:

Here are a number of common collocations in English:

to make the bed	I need to make the bed every day
to do homework	My son does his homework after

	dinner
to take a risk	Some people don't take enough risks in life
to give someone advice	The teacher gave us some advice on taking tests
to feel free	Please feel free to take a seat and enjoy the show
to come prepared	Make sure to come prepared for the test tomorrow
to save time	You'll save time if you turn off your smartphone and concentrate on the lesson
to make progress	Don't worry! You're making progress on your study

58. *Make an interesting video which related to students' life and about your university, its directions, faculties and canteen*



¹³<https://listenaminute.com/u/university.html>

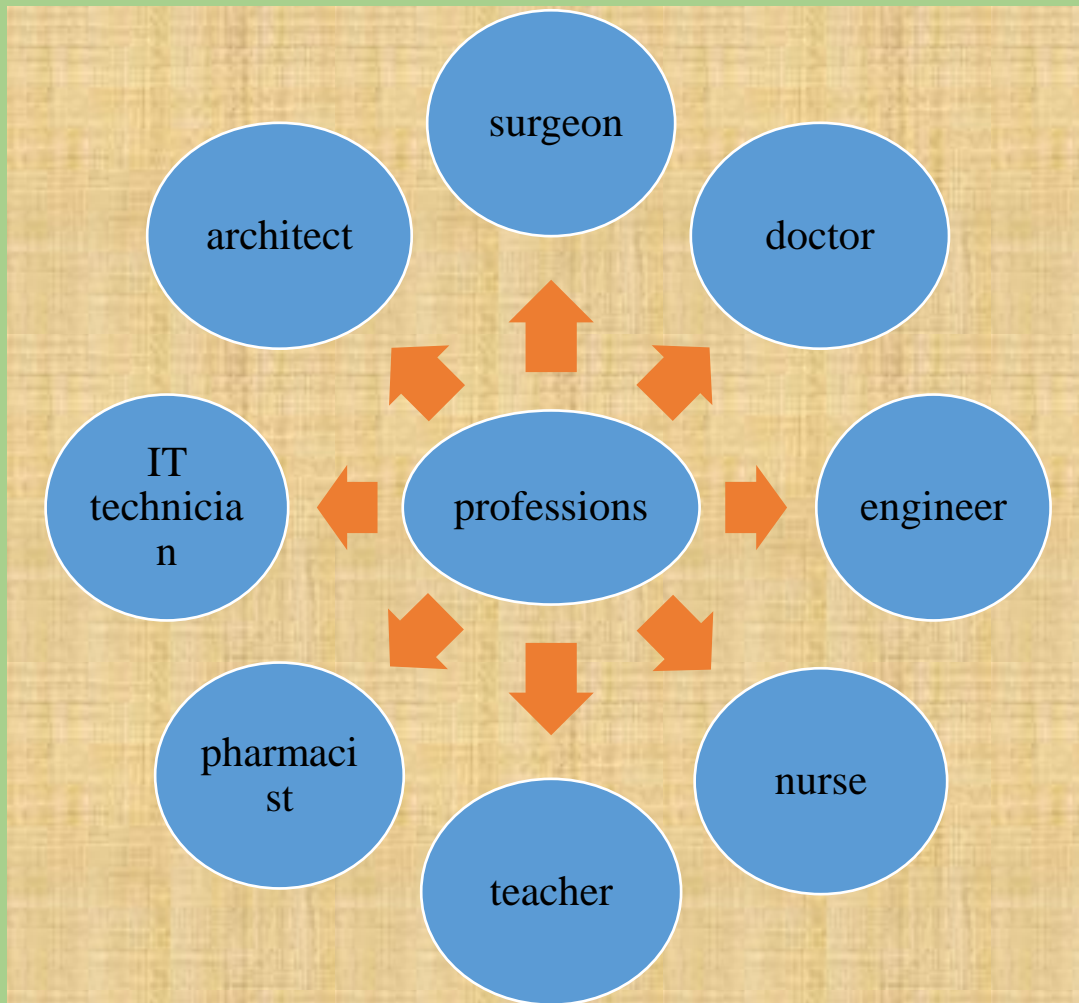
¹⁴<https://www.thoughtco.com/collocation-examples-1210325>

Lesson 3 My future specialty: who is pharmacist?

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below.

1. What kind of professions do you know?
2. What qualities should pharmacist have?



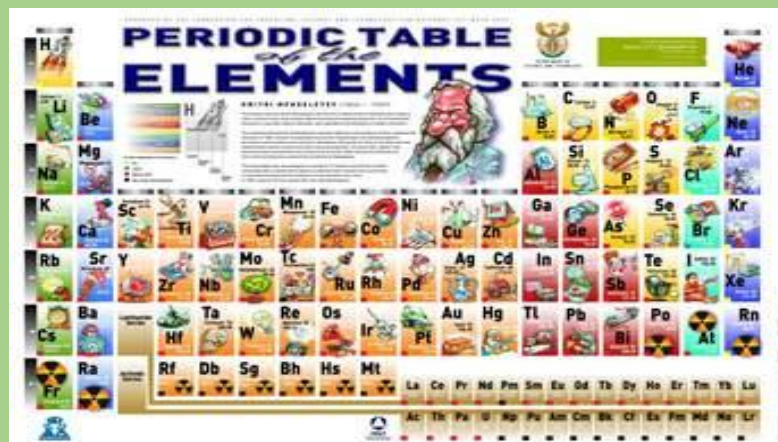
59. Read the text and select out main skills for pharmacists



Top 10 Qualities of a Great Pharmacist

1. **Communication Skills:** A great pharmacist should have excellent communication skills and be able to speak on a professional level with peers and doctors, as well as in laymen's terms to patients. A great pharmacist is also able to communicate with people despite possible language barriers and other factors of diversity.

2. **Interpersonal Skills:** A great pharmacist should have excellent interpersonal skills, as they deal with doctors, patients, and other staff on a daily basis.
 3. **Leadership Skills:** A great pharmacist has strong leadership skills and is able to supervise the work of technicians and assistants. They take charge when problems arise and can handle the stress of any difficult situation.
 4. **Analytical Skills:** A great pharmacist has sharp analytical skills and can easily reach conclusions based on information presented by patients and doctors, as well as from new research.
 5. **A Good Memory:** A great pharmacist has an excellent memory and is able to easily recall hundreds of drugs, side effects, and interactions.
 6. **Conscientiousness:** A great pharmacist pays close attention to detail and is conscious of everything they do on the job. They understand that every aspect of their work can seriously affect a patient's health.
 7. **Counseling Skills:** A great pharmacist is able to counsel patients on how their prescribed drugs work and what to expect while taking them. They act as educators to the public on how medications help the body.
 8. **Scientific Aptitude:** A great pharmacist has a solid background in science, including chemistry, biology, and biochemistry. They are able to employ skills learned in these classes in their everyday work and are also able to learn new scientific concepts easily.
 9. **Interest in Continuing Education:** A great pharmacist pursues continuing education opportunities not only because it is a requirement to maintain licensure, but also because they are interested in new research and developments in the industry. They keep up with research journals and other relevant news.
 10. **Computer Skills:** A great pharmacist has excellent computer skills and can use software programs to take new orders, find drug information, and manage inventory, among other tasks.
60. *Work pair, share your point about “how to be a good pharmacist” and “what abilities pharmacist should have” with your partner (discussion)*



Chemical elements

Oxygen

Hydrogen

Carbon

Zinc

Sulphur

Nitrogen

¹⁵<http://pharmacyschools.com/resources/top-10-qualities-of-a-great-pharmacist>



Read the text and make definitions to the bold words:

P1 Choosing a career is like any other activity; it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what your **requirements** are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your **strengths and weaknesses**. You may think for example, that you would like a job, which involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your **strong point**. On the other hand, you should remember that training would equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary **to achieve** your longer term objectives.

P2 Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirement. In particular, you can answer to important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to lead? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is **leisure time** of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and **initiate changes**?

*P3*As for me, I have made up my mind to be a pharmacist. As my parents are pharmacists they have made a great influence on my choice and I can say that this profession runs the family. My choice of this occupation did not come as a sudden flash. I think that nowadays this profession is of great need and importance to our country. It is my aim to be a highly **qualified specialist** and to serve the interests of my country. To be a well-prepared pharmacist I should have some **important**

qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and have course and knowledge of foreign languages. I think that my facilities combined with the knowledge would be quiet enough to succeed in my work.

61. Read all paragraphs and choose the best title to each one. There is one extra heading.

- A. Identify who you are!
- B. People should have a precise purpose before choosing career.
- C. Initial choice of children is often changed by their parents.
- D. Most of the parents affect and control decisions of their children

62. Read the text again and find out if the sentences are True /False or Not given

- 1.Very many people start looking for a particular occupation before planning their career.
- 2.You must keep in your mind that teaching wouldn't lead you to your goals.
- 3.Especially you are able to answer to a lot of questions
- 4.I have already make my mind to become an engineer
- 5.It was my dream to be a good specialist and to serve my country.
- 6.Because of my parents' jobs I decide to be a doctor.

63. Do this exercise in written form and orally in your group

Discuss with your partner the following questions and write your answers:

What were your plans before entering higher institution?

Have you always dreamt entering institute (university)?

Why have chosen this Institute?

There is / There are

Affirmative

There is (There`s) a book on the table.

There are (There`re) three students in the room.

Question

Is there a book on the table?

Short answers

Yes, there is / No, there is not

Are there three students in the room?

Yes, there are / No, there are not

Negative

There is not a book on the table.

There are not three students in the room.

We use there is/ there are to say something exists.

There is a mistake in this exercise.

There are 109 elements in the Periodic Table.

64. Complete the sentence with *is* or *are*.

- a. There _____ 25 students in the class.
- b. There _____ a hospital in the city center.
- c. There _____ a big supermarket near my house.
- d. There _____ two teachers in the room.
- e. There _____ 12 songs on this CD.
- f. There _____ a good film on TV tonight.
- g. There _____ his friends.
- h. There _____ your mobile phone.
- i. There _____ a computer and a TV in my room.
- j. There _____ seven books in my bag.
- k. There _____ no homework today.

65. Complete the gaps with *there is* or *there are*.

- a. _____ twelve stars on the European flag.
 - b. _____ any gravity in space.
 - c. _____ a Rome in every continent of the world.
 - d. _____ any deserts in Europe.
 - e. _____ over 40.000 characters in Chinese writing.
 - f. In Las Vegas casinos _____ any clocks.
 - g. In over 90 % of plane crashes _____ a survivor.
 - h. In an average bar of chocolate _____ eight insect legs!
-



How to Make a Career Choice When You Are Undecided

Assess yourself

Make a list of occupations to explore

Explore the occupations on your list

Create a "Short list"

Conduct informational interviews

Make your career choice

Identify your goals

Write a career action plan

¹⁶<https://www.thebalancecareers.com/steps-to-choosing-career-525506>



Unit2, Listening 3 Listen to five different people talking about their jobs and do the exercises to practice and improve your listening skills.

66. Do this exercise before you listen. Write the correct word in the boxes below the picture.

shopassistant	teacher	dentist	cleaner	tourguide	doctor	pilot	nurse
							
							

Check your understanding: gap fill

67. Do this exercise while you listen. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

Pilot	tour - guide	dentist	shop - assistant	nurse
-------	--------------	---------	------------------	-------

1. Speaker A works as a _____.
2. Speaker B works as a _____.
3. Speaker C works as a _____.
4. Speaker D works as a _____.
5. Speaker E works as a _____.

¹⁷www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

Check your understanding: multiple choice

68. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best answer for these questions.

1. Does speaker A enjoy his job?	Yes. Sometimes. No.
2. When does speaker A work?	When he is at university. Weekends. Summer holidays
3. When does speaker B work?	Weekdays. Weekends and holidays. Summer holidays.
4. What does speaker B say tourists love doing?	Visiting universities. Taking a boat trip. Swimming in the river.
5. Does speaker C like his job?	Yes. Sometimes. No.
6. What does speaker D say is difficult about being a pilot?	Travelling to many countries. Learning many languages. Flying planes in bad weather
7. What does speaker D say is the best thing about his job?	Visiting different places. Meeting different people. The different weather.
8. What does speaker E not like about her job?	The doctors. The sick people. The uniform.

¹⁸<https://www.thebalancecareers.com/steps-to-choosing-career-525506>

Lesson 4 People who I admire in the field

Lead in

Work in group and discuss about outstanding people.

- Famous pharmacists and their biography
- Inventions and unique jobs



Famous People Who Were Pharmacists

- Charles Alderton, inventor of Dr. Pepper
- Caleb Bradham, inventor of Pepsi-Cola
- Luke Howard, “the father of meteorology”
- Hubert Humphrey, US Vice-President 1965–69
- David Jack, leader of research that developed major asthma drugs
- John Pemberton, inventor of Coca-Cola
- Friedrich Sertürner, discovered morphine in 1804
- Joseph Swan, inventor of the incandescent light bulb
- D.I. Mendeleev, inventor of Periodic Table
- Avicenna- the greatest philosopher and physician, his famous book “The Canon of Medicine”

Read!

69. Look up the translation of words in bold and write definitions

Pharmacists typically work in **retail** pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics. One can **assume** that being a pharmacist is a regular job, and it can be **stereo-typed** as a boring profession. Well, allow me to **enlighten** you, the field of pharmacy goes far and wide, there are hundreds of different **types of work settings** and practices throughout the world. Pharmacists are very creative scientists, they can work in the most usual and unusual places! Pharmacists are famous for inventions that have changed lives and inspired the world. Let's step outside of the "pill-box" and take a look at the **creativity, innovation, and accomplishments** of pharmacists!

Throughout history pharmacists were originally chemists, at times they followed formulas, while others researched for new things. Often, during research we look for one thing and end up finding something entirely different, even far more important or innovative than the **original goal**. One great example, is when Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin. Before he discovered penicillin, Flemming was already well-known for excellence in medical and chemical research. He witnessed many soldiers loosing lives from **wound infections** during World War I, and was determined to find medicines with antiseptic properties. During his research Fleming discovered Penicillin totally accidentally. Alexander Flemming stated, "When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't plan to revolutionize all medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or **bacteria killer**, but I suppose that was exactly what I did." (1) It became one of the most widely used **antibiotics** in the world!

Retail - _____

Assume - _____

stereo-typed - _____

enlighten - _____

types of work settings - _____

creativity - _____

innovation - _____

accomplishments - _____

original goal - _____

wound infections - _____

bacteria killer - _____

antibiotics - _____

PAST SIMPLE

Instruction for Past Simple

Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form
I/you/we/they played He/She/it	I/you/we/they Did play...? He/She/it	I/you/we/they did not play He/She/it
Use	Example	Signal words
We use the past simple to talk about finished states, events and actions in the past	Last year we studied the lives of the ancient Greeks in History. Then in the summer we visited Athens and saw the Acropolis. It was very interesting.	✓ <u>Adverbs:</u> Yesterday, always The day before yesterday ✓ <u>Phrases:</u> Last year/month /week/day Previous year/month /week/day Once upon a time In January/2001/etc An hour/ a week/ a year ago
Regular verbs is formed using the ending -ed	wish-wished, date-dated, carry-carried, fit-fitted, fill-filled, close-closed, study-studied, tap-tapped	
Irregular verbs have irregular past forms	go-went, have-had, take-took, put-put, come-came, give-gave, buy-bought, win-won, speak-spoke (See the List of irregular verbs)	

¹⁹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_pharmacists

²⁰Destination B1: Grammar and Vocabulary, ISBN:97B-O-23003537-g, www.macmillanenglish.com

Check your grammar:

70. Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative and question forms.

1. I (drink) _____ lemonade yesterday.
2. The girls (listen) _____ to pop music.
3. Janet (wear) _____ jeans last day.
4. _____ you _____ English when you were 14? (speak)
5. _____ she _____ bathroom last Sunday? (clean)
6. Billy _____ _____ in the supermarket two years ago. (work)
7. Mr Smith (teach) _____ Spanish and French in the past.
8. You (do) _____ your homework after lunch.
9. We (have) _____ a nice garden in 2011.
10. Simon (not have) _____ two rabbits and five goldfish last week.
11. My father (make) _____ breakfast and went to work.
12. She _____ _____ Italian before. (not speak)
13. I (not meet) _____ him at the bus stop.
14. Pete and his sister (read) _____ a lot of English books when they studied at school.

Raise awareness of inventors and their inventions:

71. Pay attention to verbs in bold and try to give definition

1) Alexander Flemming

Contribution: The discovery of penicillin

About: Prior to his discovery of penicillin, Alexander Flemming already had a reputation for excellence in medical and chemical research. He actively **researched** potential drugs with antiseptic properties after watching many soldiers die of sepsis due to infected wounds during World War 1. However, his discovery of penicillin was completely accidental. When discussing his find, Flemming stated, "When I **woke up** just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly **didn't plan** to revolutionize all

medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer, but I suppose that was exactly what I did.”

Penicillin *is currently used* to treat a wide number of ailments and is one of the most popular drugs prescribed on the NHS.

2) Friedrich Sertuner

Contribution: Discovered Morphine

About: As a pharmacist's assistant, Friedrich Sertuner was the first chemist to separate morphium (morphine) from opium. In the 18th century opium was a widely available and addictive drug (and as you may have heard it wasn't only popular for its medical properties).

Although his discovery was made in 1805, it wasn't until after 1815 that morphine became widely available for use. It is due to Sertuner's discovery and continuous research into the effects of morphine that we are able to harness its pain relief qualities today.

Discuss with your partner about famous people given below:

D.I.Mendeleyev	Avicenna (Ibn Sina)
Contribution: About:	Contribution: About:

²¹<http://www.whatuni.com/student-centre/choosing-a-course/famous-inspirational-pharmacists.html>

²²<https://www.cambridge.org>



videoplayback.mp4

“A person to admire”

➤ Speaking goals:

- talk with classmates about admirable people and their qualities
- describe a person’s life history and achievements
- brainstorm, select, and organize ideas into an outline
- learn about the parts of a good introduction and conclusion
- make effective note cards and use eye contact
- prepare and give a presentation about a person you admire

➤ Admirable qualities

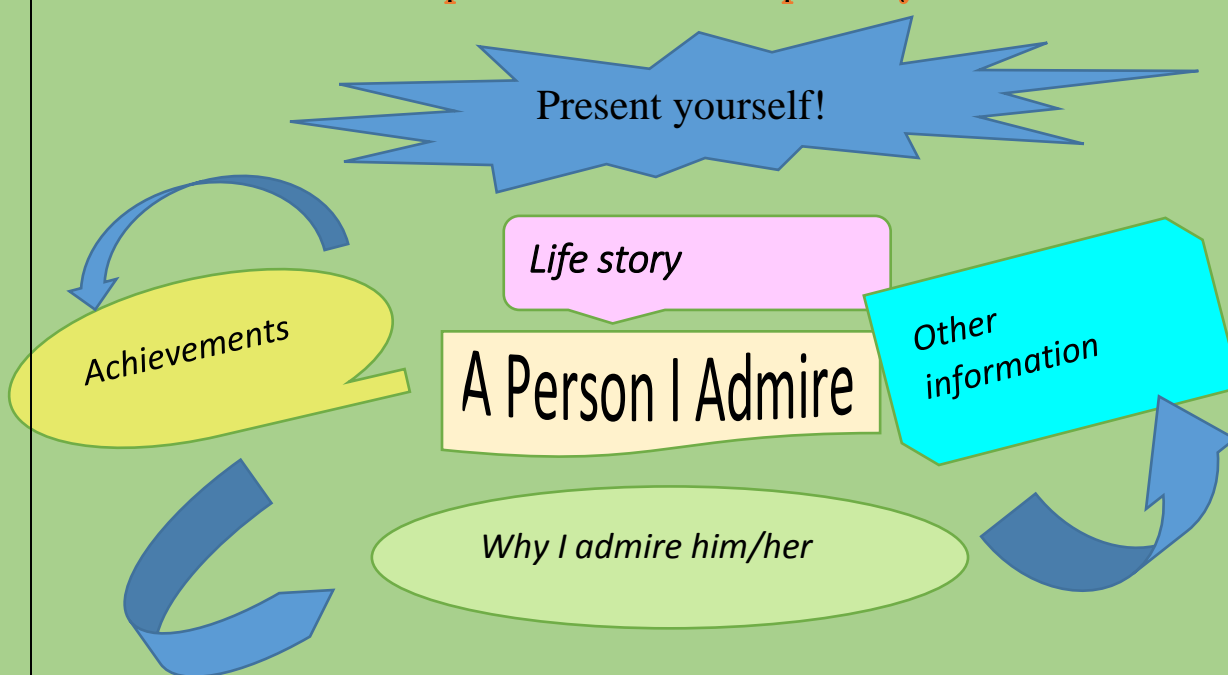
- Which of the qualities below do you admire most? Are there any in the chart that you think are not admirable? Add any other qualities you admire and compare your ideas with a partner.
- Work with your partner. Describe people who have qualities you admire. Write in the chart.
- Ask your partner the questions below and make notes of each other’s answers.
- Now join another pair and tell your group members what you found out about your partner.

I admire people who . . .	For example . . .
achieve great success in their work.	
have great physical beauty.	
overcome serious disabilities in their life.	
are willing to suffer for their beliefs and principles.	
show strong courage in the face of danger	

are wealthy or powerful.	
dedicate themselves to helping others.	

Heroe sand Role Models	
Questions	Notes
Which historical figure do you admire the most? Why?	➤
Which living person do you admire the most? Why?	➤
Who is the most successful person you know or have met?	➤
Who is your favorite movie or book hero? Why?	➤
Can you think of a role model for your life? (someone who is a good example for you to follow)	➤

Give a presentation about a person you admire

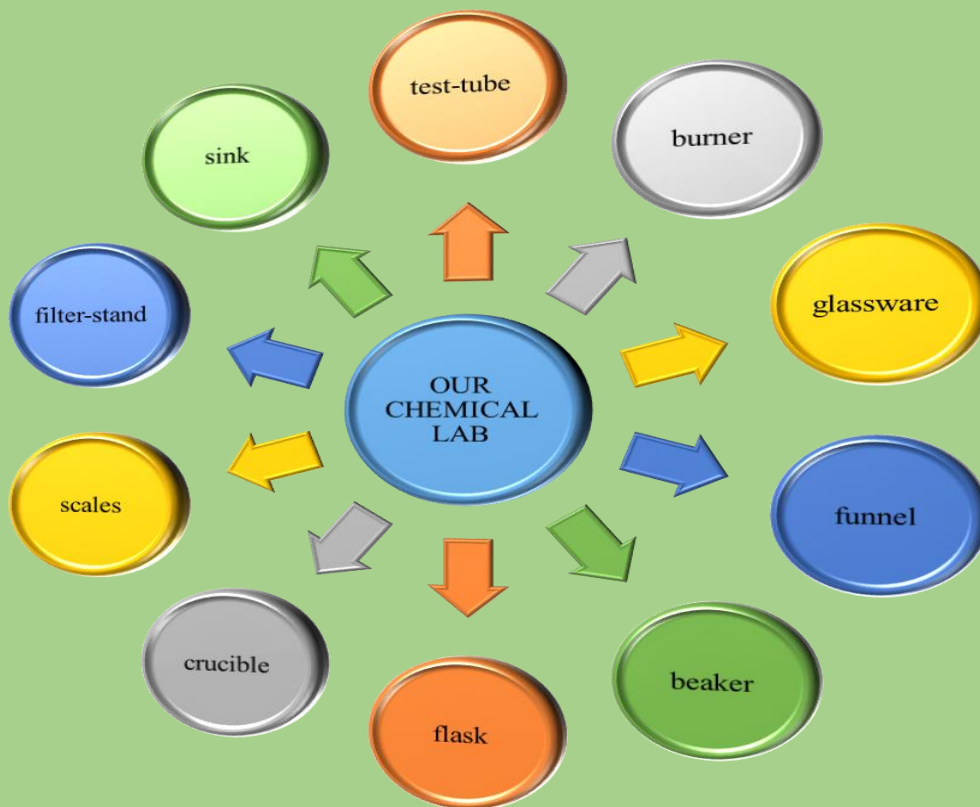


²³<https://www.cambridge.org>

Lesson 5 Chemical lab in our Institute

Lead in

Work in group and say the names of equipment in the lab.



! LEARN BY HEART THE NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

Fluorine F

Actinium AC

Chlorine CL

Mercury Hg

Sodium Na

Potassium K

PERIODIC TABLE of the ELEMENTS

72. Introduce with the text below and tell about chemical lab in your institute

OUR CHEMICAL LAB

The students of our institute study chemistry. They study different branches of chemistry such as organic, inorganic, analytical and others. Every week the students attend lectures and have their practical classes on chemistry. They have their practical classes in a chemical lab, which is equipped with special apparatus. The lab a large and light room. There are two benches, shelves and racks above the benches in it. On the shelves you can see some glassware, funnels, beakers and different forms of flasks. On the benches there are burners, crucibles, test-tube stands, filter-stands and scales. There is a sink with running water in every chemical lab. On the wall you can see the Periodic Table. There is a ventilating hood for the escaping of disagreeable odour and harmful vapours.

Work with your partner!



²⁴L.X.Bozorova, V.N.Kovtunenکو "Ingliz tili"qayta ishlangan va to'ldirilgan III nashri

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Instruction for Present Perfect

Have/has + past participle		
statement	negative	question
I/you/we/they have(^ve) learnt.....	I/you/we/they have not (haven`t) learnt.....	Have I/you/we/they learnt ?
Use	Example	
Situations that started in the past and are still true	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs Jenkins has been the head teacher for three years. 	
Completed actions at a time past which is not mentioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I`ve already read that book. 	
Completed actions where the important thing is the result now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They`ve all done their homework 	

Helpful hints

- for – She`s taught German here **for** over five years.
- since – Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2016.
- just – We`ve **just** done this exercise.
- already – We`ve **already** done this exercise.
- yet – We haven`t checked the answers **yet**.
- ever – Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?
- never – I`ve **never** understood why they give us so much homework!
- it`s the first time – **It`s the first time** we`ve watched a video in class.

Check your Grammar:

73. Complete using the correct form of verbs in brackets in present Perfect Tense

1. I _____ (see) this film already
2. John and Julie _____ (had) their car for about a year.
3. She _____ (not/take) her driving test yet.
4. Sue _____ (be) a tour guide since she left University.
5. _____ (you/ ride) into town on your new bike yet?
6. This new computer _____ (make) my life a lot easier.
7. We _____ (not/deside) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
8. _____ (Paul/ever/meet) a famous person.

74. Choose the correct form:

1. _____ never played this game before.
a) I've b) I
2. Adam _____ his room last night.
a) has tidied b) tidied
3. _____ here since 2015?
a) have you lived b) did you live
4. Carol and I _____ to the cinema three nights ago.
a) have been b) went
5. It's the first time _____ our flat, isn't it?
a) you've visited b) you visited
6. They _____ the baby a name yet.
a) haven't given b) didn't give
7. _____ to New York when you went to the States last summer?
a) have you been b) Did you go
8. _____ an e-mail before?
a) have you ever sent b) did you ever send

LEARN!!! *"Tell me who you go with and I'll tell you who you are"- saying*

Miscellaneous collocations- Classifiers

- ✓ a ball of string
- ✓ a bar of chocolate
- ✓ a bottle of water
- ✓ a bunch of carrots
- ✓ a cube of sugar
- ✓ a pack of cards
- ✓ a pad of paper

²⁵Destination B1: Grammar and Vocabulary, ISBN: 978-0-23003537-g, www.macmillanenglish.com

²⁶<https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations-common.htm>



Lab Tour!.mp4

- Take notes unfamiliar words while watching video
- Discuss with your partner about difference and similarities your lab and lab in the video



! LOOK AT THE SAMPLE OF INFORMAL LETTER

HOW TO WRITE E-MAIL

<p style="text-align: right;">Address Date</p> <p>Dear (name),</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">Opening</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">Body</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">Closing</div> <p>Best, (signature)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1000 S. Grand Ave Los Angeles, CA 90015</p> <p style="text-align: right;">April 12, 2013</p> <p>Dear Richard,</p> <p>How has life been treating you, friend? I read your novel, and I'm writing to tell you I thoroughly enjoyed it. Well done.</p> <p>Since you left to Paris to pursue your writing career, we have drifted apart. I hope we can start a correspondence here, where you can tell me about your Parisian exploits.</p> <p>Give my regards to Monsieur Leon Dupuis, the bartender at Strada.</p> <p>Best, Jordan</p>
---	--

²⁷<https://owlcation.com/academia/Examples-of-how-to-write-informal-letters-in-English-Personal>

What Is the Difference Between Informal and Formal Letters?

Informal Letter

An informal letter is a letter that is written in a personal fashion. You can write them to relatives or friends, but also to anyone with whom you have a non-professional relationship, although this doesn't exclude business partners or workers with whom you're friendly. We'll discuss the following elements:

- Address
- Date
- Opening
- Body
- Closing
- Signature

Formal Letter

The formal letter, on the other hand, is written in a professional tone using carefully chosen and polite language for an official purpose. Unlike the informal letter, there is nothing friendly or quirky about this type of letter, which must adhere to a strict format.

Pay attention to examples!

Opening sentences	Body	Closing sentences	Signature
How are you?	State your reason	I am looking	Best wishes,
How have you	for writing,	forward to seeing	Best,
been?	Expand on what	you,	Kindly,
How is life	you mentioned in	I can't wait to see	Kind regards,
treating you?	the first	you soon,	Best regards,
How are the kids?	paragraph,	I can't wait to hear	Lots of love,
I hope you are	Ask about the	from you,	Love

Module 1

Unit 3 “Networking”

By the end of this unit you will be able to

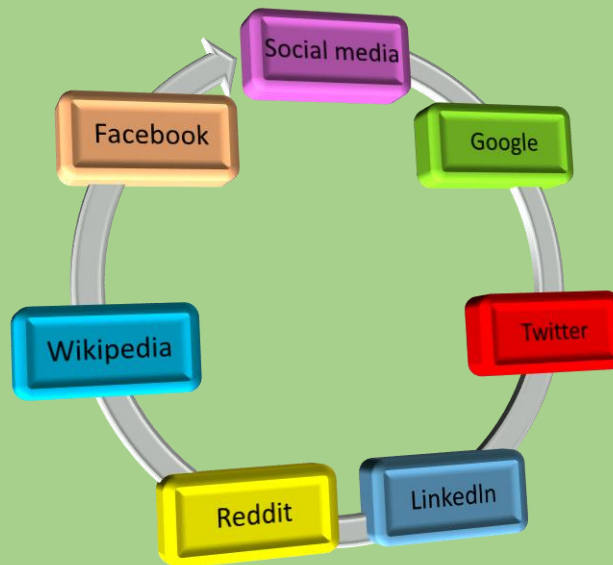
- Keep in touch through the internet
- write formal and informal letters
- create contacts and blogs

Lesson 1 Socializing through technology (social network)

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below.

1. Social network: types of social media?
2. Pros and Cons of technology in social life?



Social network

People engaged in [social networking](#) may be doing so as a personal or a business endeavor. Those who engage on social network sites as a personal endeavor interact by using various forms of media to discuss their lives and interests. The most popular social networks for this type of familiar interaction include [Facebook](#), [Google+](#) and [Twitter](#). Although these and

other social networks may be used for business purposes -- especially marketing -- social networks exist specifically for [enterprise social networking](#). Popular enterprise social network platforms include [Socialcast](#) and [Yammer](#). Ideally, employees who are tasked with participating on social networks are provided with a [social media policy](#) so there is no ambiguity about what management considers to be [acceptable use](#).

Social media

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and applications dedicated to [forums, microblogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation](#), and [wikis](#) are among the different types of social media.

Work in pair:

- Try to understand texts above without dictionary
- Try to describe the highlighted words in both texts
- What type of social media channels are popular in your country?
- What channels can be offered by you?

Discuss in your group:

- ❖ Which social media channels does your organization find most successful in interacting with customers, generating leads and identifying overall brand sentiment?

²⁴<https://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/social-network>

²⁵<https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/social-media>

²⁶<https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/social-media>



Possible answer:

Social media analytics is the practice of gathering data from blogs and social media websites and analyzing that data to make business decisions. The most common use of social media analytics is to mine customer sentiment to support marketing and customer service activities.

Here are some prominent examples of social media:

75. Read and try to understand the text and say what social media is popular in your country

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

Twitter is a free microblogging service that allows registered members to broadcast short posts called tweets. Twitter members can broadcast tweets and follow other users' tweets by using multiple platforms and devices.

Google+ (pronounced *Google plus*) was Google's social networking project, designed to replicate the way people interact offline more closely than is the case in other social networking services. This website is no longer offered to new users and plans to shut down remaining accounts in 2019.

Wikipedia is a free, open content online encyclopedia created through the collaborative effort of a community of users known as Wikipedians. Anyone registered on the site can create an article for publication; however, registration is not required to edit articles. Wikipedia was founded in January of 2001.

LinkedIn is a social networking site designed specifically for the business community. The goal of the site is to allow registered members to establish and document networks of people they know and trust professionally.

Reddit is a social news website and forum where stories are socially curated and promoted by site members. The site is composed of hundreds of sub-communities, known as "subreddits." Each subreddit has a specific topic such as technology, politics or music. The goal is to send well-regarded stories to the top of the site's main thread page.

➤ **USED TO**

Used to + bare infinitive

Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form
I/you/we/they/ he/she/it Used to	Did I/you/we/they/ he/she/it use to?	I/you/we/they/ he/she/it never used to..... didn't use to
Ex: She used to be a teacher	Did you use to live in the country?	They didn't use to like cooking
Use: distant past habits and states	Example: When I was four, I used to eat ice cream every day	

76. Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box and used to or didn't use to

watch	get	love	kiss	work	like	pay	go	help
-------	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	----	------

A: Darling, do you love me?

B: Yes, of course I do

A: Do you? I think you used to love me, but I'm not sure that you do now.

B: Why not?

A: You _____ me more attention

B: I still do.

A: You don't. You _____ me and give me presents

B: Don't be ridiculous.

A: You _____ so much football. You _____ out with me

B: What are you thinking about? I haven't changed

A: Yes, you have. You never _____ angry like you are now

B: I'm not angry. In any case, you _____ football

A: No, I didn't really. I just pretended I did.

B: Did you ?

A: Yes, I did

B: Things are different now. We didn't have the children and I _____ so hard.

A: That's another thing. You _____ more with the housework. Nowadays you don't do anything.

77. Circle whether used to is Correct or Incorrect in these sentences

1. When I was a child, my hair used to be much blonder than now.

Correct Incorrect

2. I never used to go to football. I hate it. I can't understand why people like it.

Correct Incorrect

3. I used to like his music before he went all hip-hop. But now!

Correct Incorrect

4. We used to visit my grandmother every weekend. I love listening to her stories.

Correct Incorrect

5. "Didn't you use to wear glasses?"-"Yes, but I had an operation on my eyes."

Correct Incorrect

6. I used to walk to school. I don't like using public transport and my mum doesn't have a car any more.

Correct Incorrect

²⁷<https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/social-media>

77. Complete the sentence using the correct form of *used to* and one of the verbs in the box.

do	sit	play	speak	smoke	buy	Have
----	-----	------	-------	-------	-----	------

1. He lived in Brazil until he was seven. He _____ Portuguese, but he's forgotten a lot of it now.
2. We _____ smartphones, or even internet in our houses. To go online you had to go to an internet café or library or something.
3. She _____ but she's given up now. She's really healthy these days.
4. We _____ together when we were children, but I don't see them much any more.
5. You used to live on the same road as me! _____ sweets in that shop on the corner?
6. She _____ any sport at all, but now she's in the basketball team and she loves it.
7. We always _____ on the bridge with our legs hanging down, and throw sticks into the river.

English listening on Social Networking



social_networking.mp3

Unit 3. Listening 1

READ!

What is the big deal with social networking? I don't understand it. I know a lot about computers. I spend a long time every day on computers. I also have a lot of friends. But I don't see the point of social networks. I joined Facebook but couldn't be bothered to make my profile. I can't see a single use of this site. Most of what I've heard about it isn't so good. Putting too much personal information on this site isn't a wise idea. I've also experimented with Twitter, but again, I don't really see what use it has. I suppose it's good to tell the world what's happening in countries that take away

people's freedom. My idea of social networking is meeting people face to face and talking to them.

78. Listen and fill gaps

What is _____ social networking? I don't understand it. I know a _____ . I spend a long time every day on computers. I also have a lot of friends. But I _____ of social networks. I joined Facebook but couldn't be bothered to make my profile. I can't _____ of this site. Most of what I've _____ so good. Putting too much personal information on this site isn't a wise idea. I've also experimented with Twitter, but again, I don't _____ it has. I suppose it's good to tell the world what's happening in countries that take _____. My idea of social networking is meeting _____ face and talking to them.

79. Correct the spelling

What is the big deal with social networking? I don't understand it. I know a lot about cpusmteor. I spend a long time every day on computers. I also have a lot of sinfder. But I don't see the ipotnof of social networks. I joined Facebook but couldn't be hrdetebo to make my profile. I can't see a slgien use of this site. Most of what I've heard about it isn't so good. Putting too much asoplrne information on this site isn't a wise idea. I've also experimented with Twitter, but again, I don't layrle see what use it has. I esppous it's good to tell the world what's npaiehgpn in countries that take away people's freedom. My idea of social networking is mtgeien people face to face and talking to them.



²⁸https://listenaminute.com/s/social_networking.html

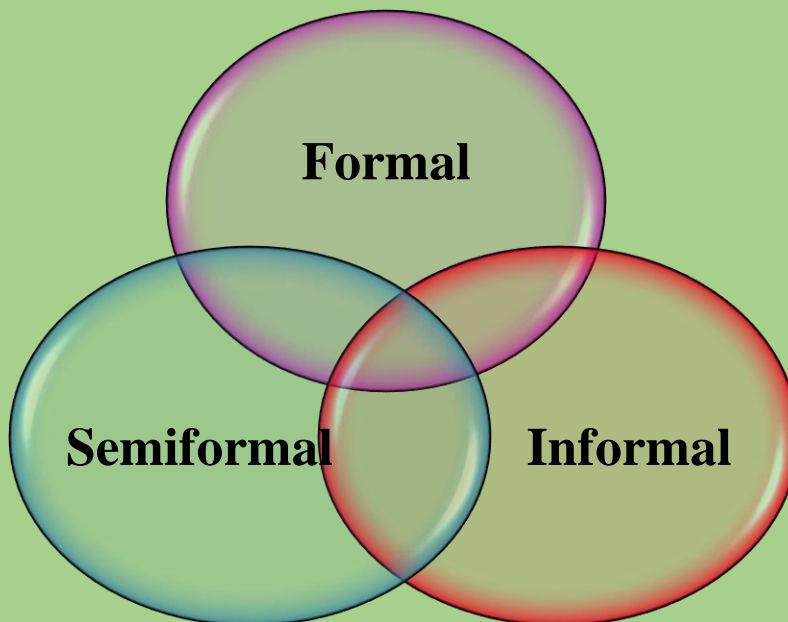
Lesson 2 Making contact (formal and informal letters)

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below

1. Types of letters: formal, semiformal, informal
2. Identify the usage of letters and e-mails

Types of letters



How to write Letters



Use these tips when writing a formal letter

In today's Internet- and email-driven society, the need to write a formal letter arises less often than in the past. However, it is still occasionally necessary to present a formal letter to obtain information, to apply for an academic program or a job, to write

a [complaint letter](#), or simply to express your opinion in an effective and coherent manner.

Vigorous writing is concise. A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts. This requires not that the writer make all sentences short, or avoid all detail and treat subjects only in outline, but that every word tell.

The address --- the date --- salutation or greetings --- title or heading --- the body --- subscription or complementary close

Use these tips when writing a semiformal letter

Semi-formal letter is usually sent to people you do not know very well, or to people / situations which require more sensitive approach. Typical examples are letters parents send to school principal, to teachers, to your landlord, boss, etc.

Thus, these letters are written in a more polite tone than informal letters. Here are some tips of what a semi-formal letter should consist of:

Salutation --- address and date --- the body --- the style used --- conclusion

Use these tips when writing an informal letter

An informal letter is a letter that is written in a personal fashion. You can write them to relatives or friends, but also to anyone with whom you have a non-professional relationship, although this doesn't exclude business partners or workers with whom you're friendly. There are different ways to carry out this type of letter depending on which country you are in. This article will address the English/American way.

An informal letter can be written in nearly any way you choose, but there are a few organizational guidelines you can follow if you are unsure of what to write or how to format your letter. The perfect informal letter consists of three sections:

²⁹<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-main-feature-of-a-formal-letter>

³⁰<https://formalletter.net/main-features-of-semi-formal-letters/>

Opening --- body text --- closing

!!! Identify types of letters

A

Sector 17
Vashi
New Bombay

6th July, 2013

Dear Maya

Thank you very much for your last letter. It was great to hear from you after so many months. You seem to be having a nice time in France.

Thanks also for the photographs. I absolutely loved that snap of yours standing in front of the Eiffel Tower. France looks stunning. Someday, I would definitely like to go there.

There's not much happening here. I am busy with my work and kids.

By the way, are you coming home anytime soon? If you are, let me know the dates and we can arrange to meet up.

Hope to see you soon!

Aditi

Sector 17
Vashi
New Bombay

The Manager
Modern Restaurant
Sector 23
Vashi

6 July 2010

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to complain about a meal we had in your restaurant yesterday.

We had booked a table for six but when we arrived there were no free tables and we had to wait for more than 45 minutes to sit down.

From a menu of 12 dishes, only four were available and their quality was poor. The fish, in particular, tasted awful and the waiter was rude when we told him about this.

We have eaten in your restaurant several times in the past but this is the first time we have received such bad treatment. I am not asking for a refund but I would like you to improve the quality of your dishes and service.

Yours faithfully

(Handwritten signature)

Ravi Menon

B

C

November 12, 2011

Dear Mr. Bigena,

Thank you so much for showing me around the city this past weekend. It was very beautiful. Your family is wonderful, and I couldn't have felt more welcome. I also want to thank you for teaching me those useful phrases so I could speak a little Italian while I finished my business trip. My time in Venice was amazing, and it was just about the only time I could actually get a little rest. The remainder of my trip was busy, but I still enjoyed it immensely. I would love to reciprocate by inviting you and your family to my home in London. (I'm sure you could use a break from your hard work!) I know the city very well and can show you all my favorite places. And of course you'd all be able to stay at my flat during your trip. I do hope you are able to attend. Don't worry about the cost; it will be my treat. It's the least I can do to pay you back for your amazing hospitality. Please write back if you would like to visit.

Yours truly,

Mike Ellis

Write an e-mail letter to your friend abroad and send it!

English listening



LE_listening_A2_An_invitation_to_a_party.mp3

Unit 3. Listening 2

80. Write appropriate sentences into box

1. The message was at a quarter to four
2. The woman talks about a swimming pool
3. The woman describes the house
4. The woman says thank you for the card

5.The women talks about a bus

6.The women gives direction

Message 1

Message 2

81. Choose the best answer.

1. She is having a party for

- a. her family
- b. her very good friend
- c. everybody at work

2. The party is at

- a. the swimming pool at her house
- b. her cousin`s house
- c. work

3. To get to the party, drive

- a. straight on Forest Road
- b. right on Forest Road
- c. left on Forest Road

4. The motorway exit you need is

- a. 3A
- b. 13A
- c. 30A

³¹<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/pre-intermediate-a2-listening/invitation-party>

5. The house is the first big house.....

- a. on the right
 - b. on the left
 - c. down at the end of the road
6. If you go by public transport, take
- a. bus 18 to Brownsville
 - b. bus 80 to Forest Road
 - c. bus 80 to Brownsville
7. The women received the birthday card...
- a. this morning
 - b. last night
 - c. yesterday morning

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

Had +past participle

statement	negative	question
I/you/we/they had written...	I/you/we/they had not written ...	Had I/you/we/they written..?

USE:

- Action and states before a moment in the past
- completed actions where the important thing is the result at a moment in past simple

Helpful hints:

- by: She`d finished his homework by 8 o`clock
- by the time: By the time I got to class, the lesson had started
- before: The teacher had checked the answers
- after: I left after I`d finished the test
- just: Simon had just finished the test when the bell rang
- when: I left when I`d finished the test

81. Complete the correct form of present perfect simple

1. By the time I arrived, everyone (leave).
2. Steve (already/see) the film, so he didn't come with us.
3. Tina (not/finish) doing the housework by seven o'clock.
4. (you/ just/speak) to Billy when I rang?
5. The car broke down just after (we/set off)
6. I didn't eat anything at the party because (I/already/eat) at home.
7. (you/hear) about the accident before you saw it on TV?
8. Jenny has gone (go) to bed.
9. The boys _____ (not/eat) their breakfast
10. I _____ (buy) a new bag.
11. Eric _____ (not/brush) his hair yet.
12. Lisa _____ (send) an email to her cousin.
13. I _____ (not/see) this film.
14. The dog _____ (be) in the garden all day.
15. Chloe _____ (visit) her grandparents twice this week.
16. Mum and Dad _____ (do) the shopping.
17. Nikos _____ (not/have) a shower.

82. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect

1. Most of my friends were no longer there. They had left (leave)
2. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He _____ (go) away.
3. The local cinema was no longer open. It _____ (close) down.
4. Mr Johnson was no longer alive. He _____ (die)
5. I didn't recognize Mrs Johnson. She _____ (change) a lot.
6. Bill no longer had his car. He _____ (sell) it.
7. The house was very quite when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.
8. I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
9. Sorry, I am late. The car _____ (break) down on my way here.

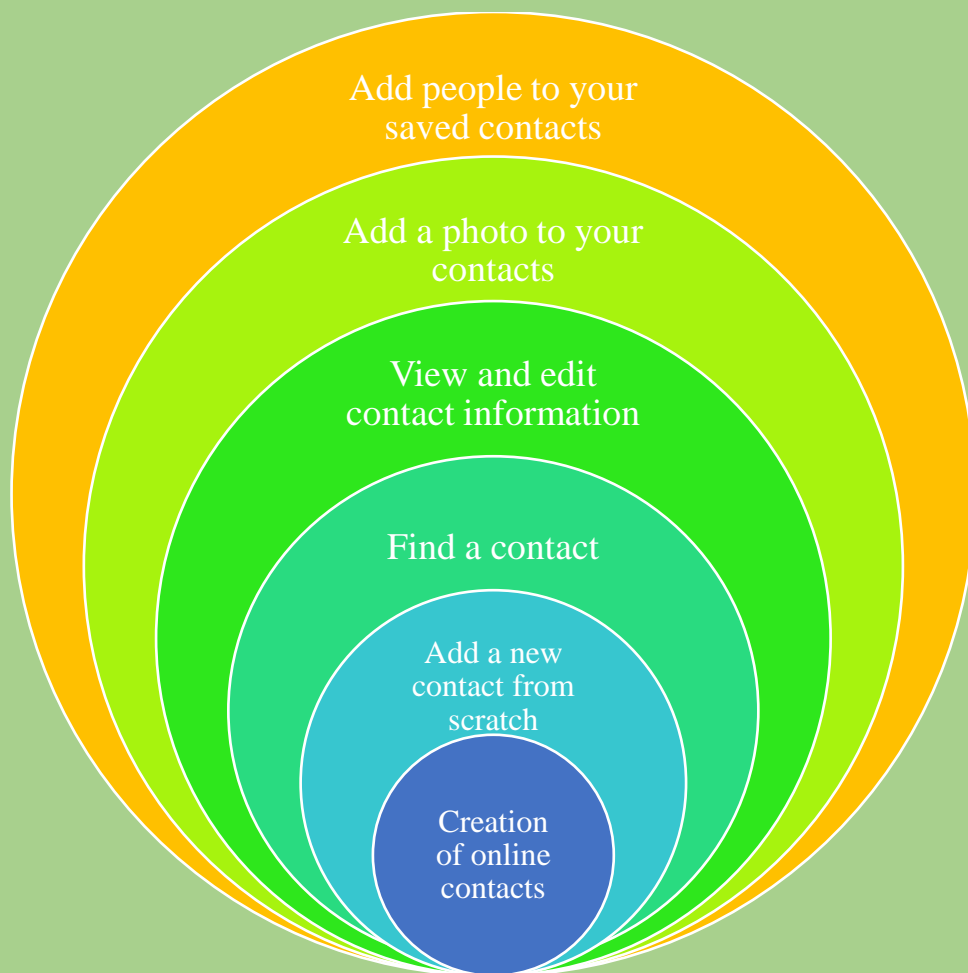
Lesson 3 Creating online contacts

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below

1. What are the online contacts
2. Have you ever tried to create online contacts
3. Why do we need online contacts

Possible answers



Create, view, and edit contacts and contact lists in Outlook.com

Use the People page in Outlook.com to view, create, and edit contacts and contact lists. Create new contacts from scratch, or add someone as a contact from an email message. You can also create a *contact list* for sending email to a group of people.

³²<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/create-view-and-edit-contacts-and-contact-lists-in-outlook-on-the-web-ca469928-4b1c-3347e4-ae85-15b6345ce043>

To go to the People page, sign in to Outlook.com and select at the lower left corner of the page.

Create contacts: new contacts are saved in your default Contacts folder, and you will also see them under **All contacts**. If you want to save the contact in a different folder, select the folder before creating the contact.


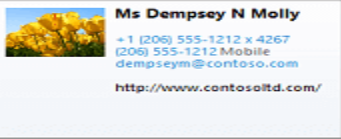

Add a contact from scratch	✓
Create a contact from an email message	✓
Add a contact to favorite	✓
Find a contact	✓
View and edit contact information	✓
Add a photo to your contacts	✓
Change how contacts are displayed and sorted	✓
Link contacts	✓

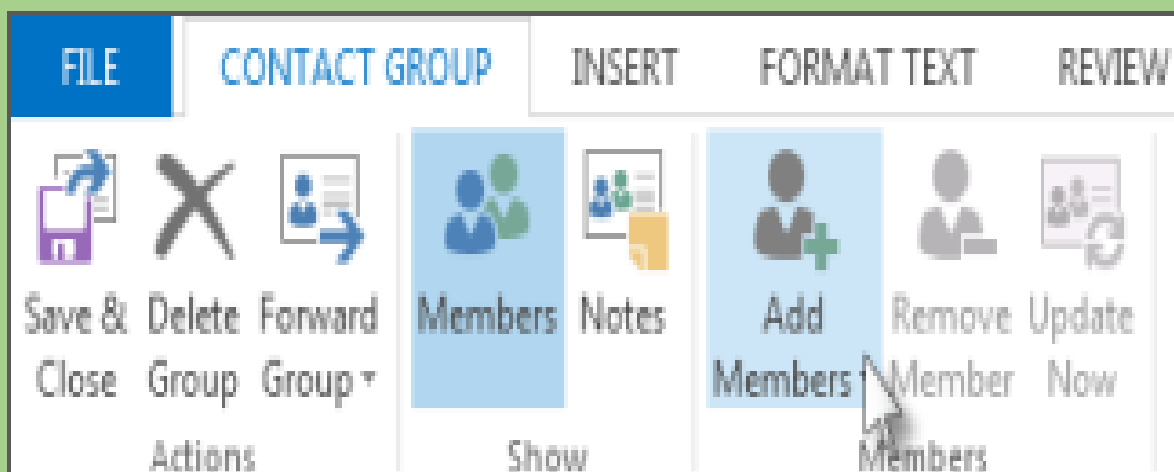
Create contact lists

A *contact list* is a collection of email addresses, and is useful for sending email to a group of people. Contact lists are sometimes referred to as *distribution lists*.

For example, create a contact list named **My book club** and add all the members of your book club to it. When you want to send an email message to everyone in the club, just add **My book club** in the **To** line of the email.

Create a contact list	✓
Add more people to a contact list	✓
Remove email addresses from a contact list	✓
Find contact list	✓

Full Name...	Ms Dempsey N Molly		
Company			
Job title			
File as	Dempsey, Molly N		
Internet			
E-mail...	<input type="checkbox"/> dempseym@contoso.com		
Display as	Molly N Dempsey (dempseym@contoso.com)		Notes
Web page address	http://www.contosoitd.com/		I
IM address			
Phone numbers			
Business...	+1 (206) 555-1212 x 4267		
Home...			
Business Fax...			
Mobile...	(206) 555-1212		
Addresses			
Business...			
<input type="checkbox"/> This is the mailing address		Map it	



!!! IMPERATIVE MOOD

In [English](#), the imperative is formed using the bare [infinitive](#) form of the verb

Imperatives are also used for speech acts whose function is essentially not to make an order or request, but to give an invitation, give permission, express a wish, make an apology, etc.:

- Come to the party tomorrow! (invitation)
- Eat the apple if you want. (permission)
- Have a nice trip! (wish)
- Pardon me. (apology)
- Visit Estonia! (advertisement)

English imperatives are negated using don't (as in "Don't work")

- Don't be late!
- Don't you dare do that again!



83. Read the Instant Messaging Conversation.

Choose True, False or Not in text.

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.43 am

Are you free this afternoon? Do you want to go out?

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.45 am

I just have to finish my homework, but I think I can finish it this morning. What do you want to do?

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.48 am

Let's go into town. We can go shopping and then get a coffee. We can go to the new cafe near the library. The cakes look great there.

³⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_mood

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.50 am

You know I hate shopping. Why don't we go to the park? Kev and Rob will be there skateboarding. We can have meet up with them.

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.52 am

I don't want to spend my Saturday afternoon watching boys skateboarding! That's so boring! But we can go to the park for a game of tennis if you like.

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.55 am

I'm not really in the mood for tennis. I don't want to do anything too active. I want to just relax. You could come to my house, and we could watch a movie. We've got lots of good food.

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.56 am

I could watch a film on my own. Why don't I bring some board games round? That'll be a bit more fun.

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.57 am

Okay, that sounds alright, but my little brother will probably want to play too. Is that okay with you?

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.58 am

Sure. Shall I invite anyone else? I think Sophie is free this afternoon.

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.00 am

Okay, you can invite her, but no-one else. I don't want too many people round.

Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.01 am

Fine. I'll come round after lunch. Is one o'clock okay?

Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.02 am

Make it half past. I have to write a few emails first. See you 18r.

1 Jack is doing his homework this morning.



True



False



Not in text

2 Jack and Tiffany went shopping together last Saturday.



True



False



Not in text

3 Tiffany wants to go to the library.



True



False



Not in text

4 Jack wants to take his skateboard to the park.



True



False



Not in text

5 Tiffany wants to play tennis, but Jack doesn't.

True

False

Not in text

6 Tiffany has already watched a film today.

True

False

Not in text

7 They decide to play board games at the new cafe this afternoon.

True

False

Not in text

8 Four people will play board games this afternoon.

True

False

Not in text

9 Jack's brother is younger than Jack.

True

False

Not in text

10 Tiffany will meet Jack at half past twelve.

True

False

Not in text

English listening



LE_listening_A2_Four_conversations.mp3

Unite 3.Listening 2

84. Matching conversations with appropriate titles

A university project	Conversation A
A holiday	Conversation B
An old photo	Conversation C
A work interview	Conversation D

85. Listen again and do True/False

Conversation A	The women was in the interview for 15 minutes	True False
Conversation A	The women thinks she is going to get the job	True False
Conversation B	The women was trying to look at art	True False
Conversation B	The women is thinking about not taking photos on holiday any more	True False
Conversation C	The boy and girl are brother and	True

	sister	False
Conversation C	The girl had an older boyfriend at school	True False
Conversation D	The man is not in the group because the others don't like his work	True False
Conversation D	The man needs to find another group	True False

Discussion

Work with your partner

- Have you ever had a similar conversation?
- What new phrases did you learn in these conversations?

86. *Write sentences with needn't.*

1. Shall I do the shopping now? (no/ this afternoon)

No, you needn't do it now. You can do it this afternoon.

2. Shall I clean the windows today? (no/tomorrow)

No, you _____. you _____ tomorrow.

3. Shall I type these letters now? (no/after)

No, _____ . you _____

4. Shall I go to the bank this morning? (no/ this afternoon)

³⁴<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/pre-intermediate-a2-listening/four-conversations>

Lesson 4 Creating blog

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below

1. What is a blog?
2. Blogs vs Websites- What is the difference?



Possible answers

What is a Blog?

- blog [blog]- (n) a regularly updated or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style
- (v) add new material to or regularly update a blog

Blogs vs Websites-
What is the difference?

- The primary difference between a blog and a website is that a blog is a specific type of content displayed on web pages on a website.

Know more about BLOG and BLOGGING

Plenty of people who have heard the term “blogging” fail to understand what a “blog” is or how creating or reading one can impact or improve their lives. Whether you have absolutely no idea what these terms mean or you know the basics but want to learn more, this guide provides you with a thorough breakdown of the topic.

The following sections also provide details about popular blogging sites and how to use one or more blogs to generate funds for personal and business goals.

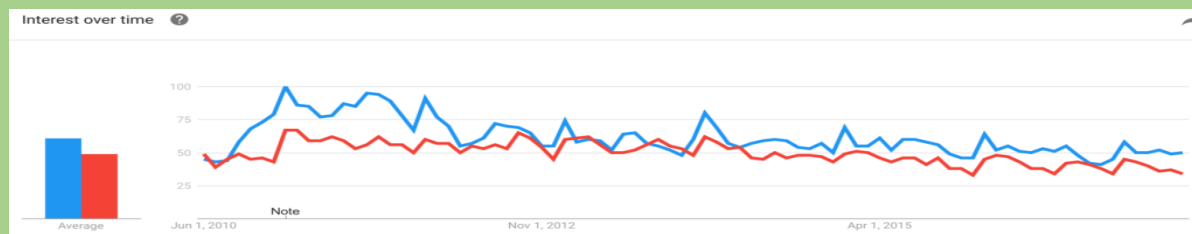
So exactly *what is a blog*?

A blog is an online diary or journal located on a website. The content of a blog typically includes text, pictures, videos, animated GIFs and even scans from old physical offline diaries or journals and other hard copy documents. Since a blog can exist merely for personal use, sharing information with an exclusive group or to engage the public, a blog owner can set their blog for private or public access.

Popularity Of Blogs & Blogging

A lot of people wonder why blogs and blogging have become so popular. Blogs provide a social outlet. Many people, by nature, are social animals. They actively seek out other people offline or online for interaction and sharing of knowledge and perspectives. Even many people who are anti-social in face-to-face, offline settings enjoy interacting online through social networks using their true identities or anonymous personas. Since a blog is a social tool, creating or reading blogs provides them with a better alternative method for interacting with others that did not previously exist.

Additionally, social and anti-social people use blogs to build new friendships and other types of relationships and gain a better understanding of the lives of people who they might not likely interact with on a daily basis. For example, blogs offer them opportunities to interact with people who are from others cultures and/or live in other geographic regions, people who work in different career fields and people who have taken up previously geographically-limited and rare types of hobbies.



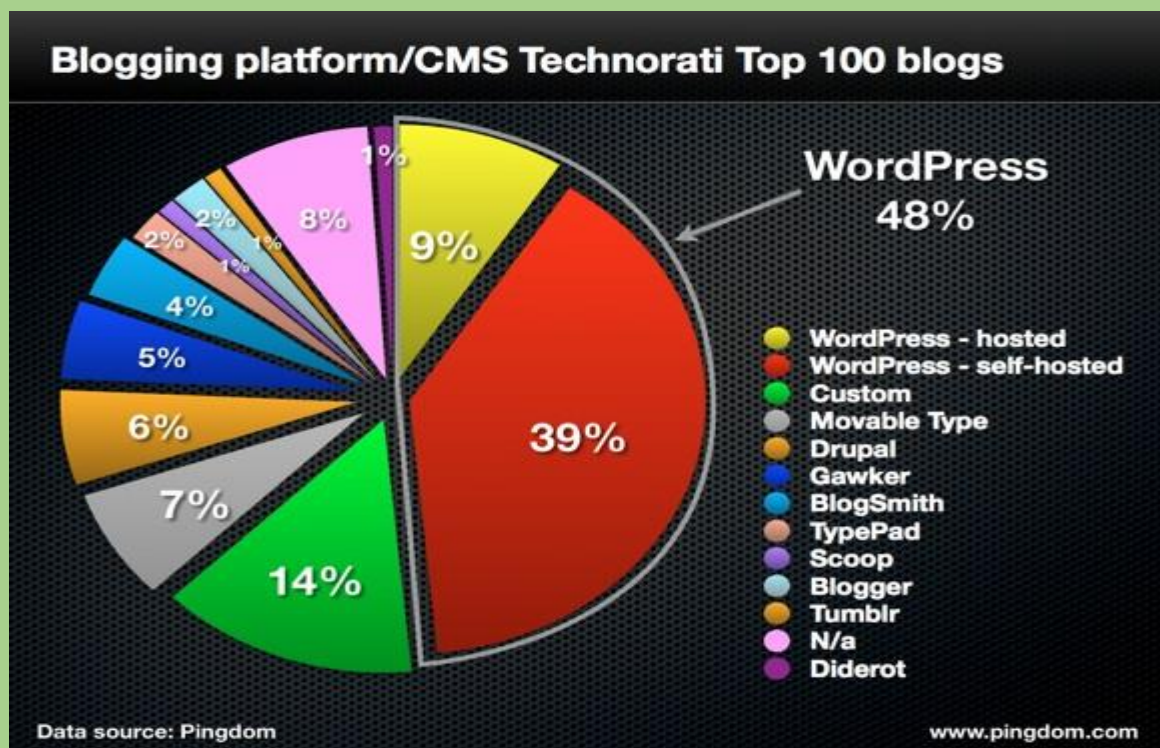
³⁶<https://makeawebsitehub.com/what-is-a-blog/>

³⁷<https://cdn.makeawebsitehub.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/blogging-trends-1024x297.png>

How to Start a Blog in 5 Steps:

There are **five main steps** you need to do in order to start a blog. If you follow this guide exactly, you'll have your own blog set up in 30 minutes or less.

1. Choose a great blog platform
2. Choose a web host for your blog
3. How to Set up a blog on your own domain
4. Design your new blog
5. Useful resources for blogging



Enjoy your new blog!

Speaking!

Tell about your blog to your friend

Share how to create online contacts with your partner

³⁸<https://www.bloggingbasics101.com/how-do-i-start-a-blog/>

Every gerund, without exception, ends in *ing*. Gerunds are not, however, all that easy to identify. The problem is that all present participles also end in *ing*. What is the difference?

Gerunds function as nouns. Thus, gerunds will be subjects, subject complements, direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions.

Present participles, on the other hand, complete progressive verbs or act as modifiers.

✓ *Read these examples of gerunds:*

Since Francisco was five years old, *swimming* has been his passion.

Swimming = subject of the verb *has been*.

Francisco's first love is *swimming*.

Swimming = subject complement of the verb *is*.

Francisco enjoys *swimming* more than spending time with his girlfriend Diana.

Swimming = direct object of the verb *enjoys*.

Francisco gives *swimming* all of his energy and time.

Swimming = indirect object of the verb *gives*.

When Francisco wore dive fins to class, everyone knew that he was devoted to *swimming*.

Swimming = object of the preposition *to*.

✓ *These ing words are examples of present participles:*

One day last summer, Francisco and his coach were *swimming* at Daytona Beach.

Swimming = present participle completing the past progressive verb *were swimming*.

A Great White shark ate Francisco's *swimming* coach.

Swimming = present participle modifying *coach*.

Now Francisco practices his sport in safe *swimming* pools.

Swimming = present participle modifying *pools*.

THE INFINITIVE

Some verbs are sometimes followed by the full infinitive.

Make in the passive is followed by the full infinitive:

✓ Michael **was made to apologize** by his mother.

✓ I **decided to apologize** to Emma.

Some can be followed by an object + full infinitive

✓ He **wants me to tell** him a joke

87. Choose the correct answer:

1. He tried to deny _____ the money, but no one believed him.
 - a. take
 - b. to take
 - c. taking
2. I hope _____ a pilot when I grow up.
 - a. become
 - b. to become
 - c. becoming
3. Mr Foster has decided _____ , so we are going to have a party.
 - a. retire
 - b. to retire
 - c. retiring
4. Do you remember _____ to Germany when you were two years old?
 - a. go
 - b. to go
 - c. going
5. You can make the dog _____ to you by shouting “come”.
 - a. come
 - b. to come
 - c. coming

⁴⁰<http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/gerund.htm>

After preposition we usually use - ing	✓ I am afraid of flying .
Some of the verbs are followed the infinitive	✓ I decided to apologize to Emma. (advice, choose, help, learn, plan, afford, decide, hope, manage, invite)

Some of the verbs are followed the gerund

✓ He enjoys making other people laugh.
(admit, deny, give up, mind, avoid, discuss, enjoy, mention, practice, finish)



A2_weather_forecast.mp3

Unit 3. Listening3. Listen to the weather forecast and do the exercises to practice and improve your listening skills.

88. Check your understanding: matching

Do this exercise while you listen. Match the two halves of the sentence and write a – d next to the number

1 – 4.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1..... The weather in the north is mostly | a. rainy. |
| 2..... The weather in the east is mostly | b. cloudy and sunny. |
| 3..... The weather in the west is mostly | c. dry and cloudy. |
| 4..... The weather in the south is mostly | d. windy. |

89. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise while you listen. Write the word to fill the gap.

1. Welcome to the weather forecast. Now, let's see what the weather is _____ today.

2. In the north of the country it's very windy and cold. There is a _____ of some rain, too.

⁴¹Destination B1: Grammar and Vocabulary, ISBN: 978-0-23003537-g, www.macmillanenglish.com

3. The temperature is around 10 _____ centigrade.

4. In the east it's rainy all day today, I'm afraid. There may be a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The _____ is a bit higher, at around 13 degrees.

5. In the west and middle of the country the weather is dry _____ cloudy.

6. The south of the country has the _____ weather today. It's cloudy most of the time but sunny this afternoon.

WRITE!

What is the weather usually like in your city or town?

It's usually ... (hot/ cold/ windy etc.)

It usually ... (rains/ snows etc.)

89. Prepare your own presentation about weather and present it to your group mates.



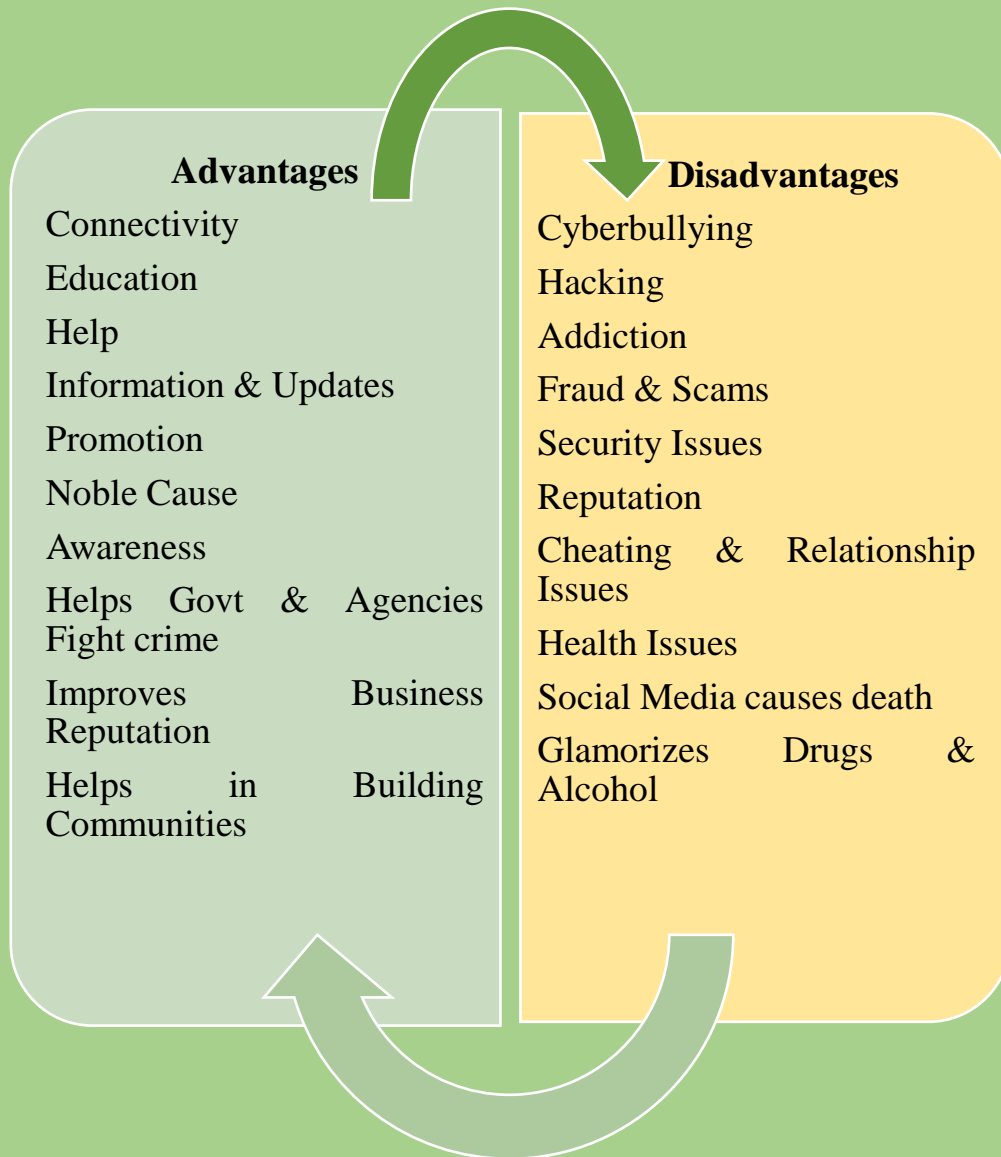
⁴²<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/weather-forecast>

Lesson 5 Advantages and disadvantages of social media

Lead in

Work in group and discuss the questions below

1. advantages of social media
2. Disadvantages of social media



⁴⁴<https://www.techmaish.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-social-media-for-society/>

READ!

90. Try to identify the words given in bold!



10 Disadvantages of Social Media for the Society

1:- Cyberbullying – According to a report published by PewCenter.org most of the children have become victims of the cyberbullying over the past. Since anyone can create a fake account and do anything without being traced, it has become quite easy for anyone to bully on the Internet. Threats, intimidation messages and rumors can be sent to the masses to create discomfort and chaos in the society.

2: – Hacking – Personal data and privacy can easily be hacked and shared on the Internet. Which can make financial losses and loss to personal life. Similarly, identity theft is another issue that can give financial losses to anyone by hacking their personal accounts. Several personal twitter and Facebook accounts have been hacked in the past and the hacker had posted materials that have affected the individuals personal lives. This is one of the dangerous disadvantages of the social media and every user is advised to keep their personal data and accounts safe to avoid such accidents.

3:- Addiction – The addictive part of the social media is very bad and can disturb personal lives as well. The teenagers are the most affected by the addiction of the social media. They get involved very extensively and are eventually cut off from the society. It can also waste individual time that could have been utilized by productive tasks and activities.

4:- Fraud and Scams – Several examples are available where individuals have scammed and commit fraud through the social media.

5:- Security Issues – Now a day's security agencies have access to people personal accounts. Which makes the privacy almost compromised. You never know when you

are visited by any investigation officer regarding any issue that you mistakenly or unknowingly discussed over the internet.

6:- Reputation – Social media can easily ruin someone’s reputation just by creating a false story and spreading across the social media. Similarly businesses can also suffer losses due to bad reputation being conveyed over the social media.

7:- Cheating and Relationship Issues – Most of the people have used the social media platform to propose and marry each other. However, after some time they turn to be wrong in their decision and part ways. Similarly, couples have cheated each other by showing the fake feelings and incorrect information.

8:- Health Issues – The excess usage of social media can also have a negative impact on the health. Since exercise is the key to lose weight, most of the people get lazy because of the excessive use of social networking sites. Which in result brings disorder in the routine life.

9:- Social Media causes death – Not just by using it, but by following the stunts and other crazy stuffs that are shared on the internet. For example bikers doing the unnecessary stunts, people doing the jump over the trains and other life threatening stuffs. These types of stunts are performed by the teenagers because of the successful stunts made and shared over the social media.

10:- Glamorizes Drugs and Alcohol – One of the disadvantages of the social media is that people start to follow others who are wealthy or drug addicted and share their views and videos on the web. Which eventually inspires others to follow the same and get addicted to the drugs and alcohol.





10 Advantages of Social Media for the Society

1:- Connectivity – The first and main advantage of the social media is connectivity. People from anywhere can connect with anyone. Regardless of the location and religion.

2:- Education – Social media has a lot of benefits for the students and teachers. It is very easy to educate from others who are experts and professionals via the social media. You can follow anyone to learn from him/her and enhance your knowledge about any field. Regardless of your location and education background you can educate yourself, without paying for it.

3:- Help – You can share your issues with the community to get help and giddiness. Whether it is helping in term of money or in term of advice, you can get it from the community you are connected with.

4:- Information and Updates – The main advantage of the social media is that you update yourself from the latest happenings around in the world. Most of the time, Television and print media these days are biased and does not convey the true message. With the help of social media you can get the facts and true information by doing some research.

5:- Promotion – Whether you have an offline business or online, you can promote your business to the largest audience. The whole world is open for you, and can promote to them.

6:- Noble Cause – Social media can also be used for the noble causes. People are using social media for donation for needy people and it can be a quick way to help such people.

7:- Awareness – Social media also create awareness and innovate the way people live. It is the social media which has helped people discover new and innovative stuffs that can enhance personal lives. From farmers to teachers, students to lawyers every individual of the society can benefit from the social media and its awareness factor.

8:- Helps Govt and Agencies Fight Crime- It is also one of the advantages of the social media that it helps Governments and Security Agencies to spy and catch criminals to fight crime.

9:- Improves Business Reputation – Just like it can ruin any business reputation, It can also improve business sales and reputation. Positive comments and sharing about a company can help them with sales and goodwill.

10:- Helps in Building Communities – Since our world has different religions and beliefs. Social media helps in building and participating in the community of own religion and believes to discuss and learn about it. Similarly, people of different communities can connect to discuss and share related stuffs.

91. Choose main advantages and disadvantages of social media and discuss it with your partner



⁴⁵<https://www.techmaish.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-social-media-for-society/>

Adverbs: uses

Adverbs are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs and adjectives. We use adverbs to add more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a clause or a whole sentence and, less commonly, about a noun phrase.

*Can you move it **carefully**? It's fragile.*

***Quickly!** We're late.*

*She swims **really** well.*

*Don't go so **fast**.*

*You have to turn it **clockwise**.*

*Come over **here**.*

***Actually**, I don't know her.*

*I haven't seen them **recently**.*

*The bathroom's **upstairs** on the left.*

Adverbs: meanings and functions

Adverbs have many different meanings and functions. They are especially important for indicating the time, manner, place, degree and frequency of something.

time	<i>I never get up early at the weekends.</i>
manner	<i>Walk across the road carefully!</i>
place	<i>When we got there, the tickets had sold out.</i>
degree	<i>It's rather cold, isn't it?</i>
frequency	<i>I'm always losing my keys.</i>

92. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

1. Joanne is happy. She smiles .
2. The boy is loud. He shouts .
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English .
4. Our mum was angry. She spoke to us .
5. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives .
6. The painter is awful. He paints .
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano .
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house .
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really .
10. This exercise is simple. You have to put one word in each space.

93. Make a role-play on social life



⁴⁶<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/about-adjectives-and-adverbs/adverbs>

⁴⁷<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adverbs/exercises>

English listening



LE_listening_A2_An_invitation_to_a_party.mp3

Unite 3. Listening 4.

94. Listen and select out

- 1.The message was at a quarter to four
- 2.The women talks about a swimming pool
- 3.The women describes the house
- 4.The women says thank you for the card
- 5.The women talks about a bus
- 6.The women gives direction

Message 1

Message 2

95. Choose the best answer.

1. She is having a party for

- a. her family
 - b. her very good friend
 - c. everybody at work
2. The party is at
- a. the swimming pool at her house
 - b. her cousin`s house
 - c. work
3. To get to the party, drive
- a. straight on Forest Road
 - b. right on Forest Road
 - c. left on Forest Road
4. The motorway exit you need is
- a. 3A
 - b. 13A
 - c. 30A
5. The house is the first big house.....
- a. on the right
 - b. on the left
 - c. down at the end of the road
6. If you go by public transport, take
- a. bus 18 to Brownsville
 - b. bus 80 to Forest Road
 - c. bus 80 to Brownsville
7. The women received the birthday card...
- a. this morning
 - b. last night
 - c. yesterday morning

⁴⁸<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/pre-intermediate-a2-listening/invitation-party>

Appendix I

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
A		
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awakened / awoke	awakened / awoken
B		
backslide	backslid	backslidden / backslid
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	born / borne
beat	beat	beaten / beat
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet / <i>betted</i>	bet / <i>betted</i>
bid (farewell)	bid / bade	bidden
bid (offer amount)	bid	bid
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred

bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten / browbeat
build	built	built
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
burst	burst	burst
bust	busted / bust	busted / bust
buy	bought	bought
C		
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed / clad	clothed / clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crossbreed	crossbred	crossbred
cut	cut	cut
D		
daydream	daydreamed / daydreamt	daydreamed / daydreamt

deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
disprove	disproved	disproved / disproven
dive (jump head-first)	dove / dived	dived
dive (scuba diving)	dived / dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled
E		
eat	ate	eaten
F		
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit (tailor, change size)	fitted / fit	fitted / fit
fit (be right size)	fit / <i>fitted</i>	fit / <i>fitted</i>

flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
forego (also forgo)	forewent	foregone
foresee	foresaw	foreseen
foretell	foretold	foretold
forget	forgot	forgotten / <i>forgot</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
frostbite	frostbit	frostbitten
G		
get	got	gotten / <i>got</i>
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
H		
hand-feed	hand-fed	hand-fed
handwrite	handwrote	handwritten
hang	hung	hung

have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hew	hewed	hewn / hewed
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
I		
inbreed	inbred	inbred
inlay	inlaid	inlaid
input	input / inputted	input / inputted
interbreed	interbred	interbred
interweave	interwove / interweaved	interwoven / interweaved
interwind	interwound	interwound
J		
jerry-build	jerry-built	jerry-built
K		
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled
knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit
know	knew	known
L		

lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leaned / leant [?]	leaned / leant [?]
leap	leaped / leapt [?]	leaped / leapt [?]
learn	learned / learnt [?]	learned / learnt [?]
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lie (not tell truth) REGULAR	lied	lied
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
lip-read	lip-read	lip-read
lose	lost	lost
M		
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
miscast	miscast	miscast
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt
misdo	misdid	misdone
mishear	misheard	misheard
mislay	mislaid	mislaid

mislead	misled	misled
mislearn	mislearned / mislearnt [?]	mislearned / mislearnt [?]
misread	misread	misread
misset	misset	misset
misspeak	misspoke	misspoken
misspell	misspelled / misspelt [?]	misspelled / misspelt [?]
misspend	misspent	misspent
mistake	mistook	mistaken
misteach	mistaught	mistaught
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
miswrite	miswrote	miswritten
mow	mowed	mowed / mown
N		
No irregular verbs beginning with "N."		
O		
offset	offset	offset
outbid	outbid	outbid
outbreed	outbred	outbred
outdo	outdid	outdone
outdraw	outdrew	outdrawn
outdrink	outdrank	outdrunk

outdrive	outdrove	outdriven
outfight	outfought	outfought
outfly	outflew	outflown
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown
outleap	outleaped / outleapt	outleaped / outleapt
outlie (not tell truth) REGULAR	outlied	outlied
outride	outrode	outridden
outrun	outran	outrun
outsell	outsold	outsold
outshine	outshined / outshone	outshined / outshone
outshoot	outshot	outshot
outsing	outsang	outsung
outsit	outsat	outsat
outsleep	outslept	outslept
outsmell	outsmelled / outsmelt	outsmelled / outsmelt
outspeak	outspoke	outsspoken
outspeed	outsped	outsped
outspend	outspent	outspent
outswear	outswore	outsworn
outswim	outswam	outswum

<u>outthink</u>	outthought	outthought
<u>outthrow</u>	outthrew	outthrown
<u>outwrite</u>	outwrote	outwritten
<u>overbid</u>	overbid	overbid
<u>overbreed</u>	overbred	overbred
<u>overbuild</u>	overbuilt	overbuilt
<u>overbuy</u>	overbought	overbought
<u>overcome</u>	overcame	overcome
<u>overdo</u>	overdid	overdone
<u>overdraw</u>	overdrew	overdrawn
<u>overdrink</u>	overdrank	overdrunk
<u>overeat</u>	overate	overeaten
<u>overfeed</u>	overfed	overfed
<u>overhang</u>	overhung	overhung
<u>overhear</u>	overheard	overheard
<u>overlay</u>	overlaid	overlaid
<u>overpay</u>	overpaid	overpaid
<u>override</u>	overrode	overridden
<u>overrun</u>	overran	overrun
<u>oversee</u>	oversaw	overseen
<u>oversell</u>	oversold	oversold
<u>oversew</u>	oversewed	oversewn / oversewed

overshoot	overshot	overshot
oversleep	overslept	overslept
overspeak	overspoke	overspoken
overspend	overspent	overspent
overspill	overspilled / overspilt	overspilled / overspilt
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthink	overthought	overthought
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
overwind	overwound	overwound
overwrite	overwrote	overwritten
P		
partake	partook	partaken
pay	paid	paid
plead	pleaded / pled	pleaded / pled
prebuild	prebuilt	prebuilt
predo	predid	predone
premake	premade	premade
prepay	prepaid	prepaid
presell	presold	presold
preset	preset	preset
preshrink	preshrank	preshrunk
proofread	proofread	proofread

prove	proved	proven / proved
put	put	put
Q		
quick-freeze	quick-froze	quick-frozen
quit	quit / <i>quitted</i>	quit / <i>quitted</i>
R		
read	read (sounds like "red")	read (sounds like "red")
reawake	reawoke	reawaken
rebid	rebid	rebid
rebind	rebound	rebound
rebroadcast	rebroadcast / rebroadcasted	rebroadcast / rebroadcasted
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
recast	recast	recast
recut	recut	recut
redeal	redealt	redealt
redo	redid	redone
redraw	redrew	redrawn
refit (replace parts)	refit / refitted	refit / refitted
refit (retailor)	refitted / refit	refitted / refit
regrind	reground	reground
regrow	regrew	regrown

rehang	rehung	rehung
rehear	reheard	reheard
reknit	reknitted / reknit	reknitted / reknit
relay (for example tiles)	relaid	relaid
relay (pass along) REGULAR	relayed	relayed
relearn	relearned / relearnt	relearned / relearnt
relight	relit / relighted	relit / relighted
remake	remade	remade
repay	repaid	repaid
reread	reread	reread
rerun	reran	rerun
resell	resold	resold
resend	resent	resent
reset	reset	reset
resew	resewed	resewn / resewed
retake	retook	retaken
reteach	retaught	retaught
retear	retore	retorn
retell	retold	retold
rethink	rethought	rethought
retread	retread	retread
retrofit	retrofitted / retrofit	retrofitted /

		retrofit
rewake	rewoke / rewaked	reawaken / rewaked
rewear	rewore	reworn
reweave	rewove / reweaved	rewoven / reweaved
rewed	rewed / rewedded	rewed / rewedded
rewet	rewet / <i>rewetted</i>	rewet / <i>rewetted</i>
rewin	rewon	rewon
rewind	rewound	rewound
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
roughcast	roughcast	roughcast
run	ran	run
S		
sand-cast	sand-cast	sand-cast
saw	sawed	sawed / sawn
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought

sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved / shaven
shear	sheared	sheared / shorn
shed	shed	shed
shine	shined / shone	shined / shone
shit	shit / <i>shat</i> / shitted	shit/ <i>shat</i> / shitted
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown / showed
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sight-read	sight-read	sight-read
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank / sunk	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay (kill)	slew / slayed	slain / slayed
slay (amuse) REGULAR	slayed	slayed
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
sling	slung	slung

<u>slink</u>	slinked / slunk	slinked / slunk
<u>slit</u>	slit	slit
<u>smell</u>	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt
<u>sneak</u>	sneaked / snuck	sneaked / snuck
<u>sow</u>	sowed	sown / sowed
<u>speak</u>	spoke	spoken
<u>speed</u>	sped / speeded	sped / speeded
<u>spell</u>	spelled / spelt	spelled / spelt
<u>spend</u>	spent	spent
<u>spill</u>	spilled / spilt	spilled / spilt
<u>spin</u>	spun	spun
<u>spit</u>	spit / spat	spit / spat
<u>split</u>	split	split
<u>spoil</u>	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
<u>spoon-feed</u>	spoon-fed	spoon-fed
<u>spread</u>	spread	spread
<u>spring</u>	sprang / sprung	sprung
<u>stand</u>	stood	stood
<u>steal</u>	stole	stolen
<u>stick</u>	stuck	stuck
<u>sting</u>	stung	stung
<u>stink</u>	stunk / stank	stunk
<u>strew</u>	strewed	strewn / strewed

stride	strode	stridden
strike (delete)	struck	stricken
strike (hit)	struck	struck / stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove / strived	striven / strived
sublet	sublet	sublet
sunburn	sunburned / sunburnt	sunburned / sunburnt
swear	swore	sworn
sweat	sweat / sweated	sweat / sweated
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen / swelled
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
T		
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
telecast	telecast	telecast
tell	told	told
test-drive	test-drove	test-driven
test-fly	test-flew	test-flown
think	thought	thought

throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden / trod
typecast	typecast	typecast
typeset	typeset	typeset
typewrite	typewrote	typewritten
U		
unbend	unbent	unbent
unbind	unbound	unbound
unclothe	unclothed / unclad	unclothed / unclad
underbid	underbid	underbid
undercut	undercut	undercut
underfeed	underfed	underfed
undergo	underwent	undergone
underlie	underlay	underlain
undersell	undersold	undersold
underspend	underspent	underspent
understand	understood	understood
undertake	undertook	undertaken
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten
undo	undid	undone
unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen

unhang	unhung	unhung
unhide	unhid	unhidden
unknit	unknitted / unknit	unknitted / unknit
unlearn	unlearned / unlearnt	unlearned / unlearnt
unsew	unsewed	unsewn / unsewed
unslung	unslung	unslung
unspin	unspun	unspun
unstick	unstuck	unstuck
unstring	unstrung	unstrung
unweave	unwove / unweaved	unwoven / unweaved
unwind	unwound	unwound
uphold	upheld	upheld
upset	upset	upset

V

No commonly used irregular verbs beginning with "V."

W

wake	woke / waked	woken / waked
waylay	waylaid	waylaid
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove / weaved	woven / weaved
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded

weep	wept	wept
wet	wet / <i>wetted</i>	wet / <i>wetted</i>
whet REGULAR	whetted	whetted
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold	withheld	withheld
withstand	withstood	withstood
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

X

No irregular verbs beginning with "X."

Y

No irregular verbs beginning with "Y."

Z

No irregular verbs beginning with "Z."

Test yourself!

Diagnostic test questions B1

1. A: Hi, John. It's me.

B: I'm sorry, I can't talk now. I'll have to _____

- a. call you again
- b. call you back
- c. call you over
- d. call you in

2. When Henry was young, he often _____ the car with his dad.

- a. repairs
- b. gets used to repairing
- c. repaired
- d. is repairing

3. Remember to _____ the mobile phone's battery.

- a. charge
- b. load
- c. fill
- d. supply

4. The situation is getting _____.

- a. more and more bad
- b. more and more worse
- c. bad and worse
- d. worse and worse

5. Jack works for a computer _____ .

- a. company
- b. facility
- c. organization
- d. service

6. Did you _____ anything from the shopping centre?

- a. buying
- b. used to buy

- c. buy
 - d. bought
7. this bag to you?
- a. Is ...belonging
 - b. Is ...belong
 - c. Do ...belong
 - d. Does ...belong
8. There was a painting_____ on the wall.
- a. hanging
 - b. holding
 - c. staying
 - d. supporting
9. In spite of the traffic I finally_____ to get home in time for dinner.
- a. caused
 - b. happened
 - c. managed
 - d. succeeded
10. Would you like_____ coffee?
- a. a few
 - b. many
 - c. one
 - d. some
11. I bought four_____ from the supermarket.
- a. bread
 - b. breads
 - c. loaves of bread
 - d. loaves of breads
12. A: Why was William so upset?
B: Well, he has been_____ for three months now.
- a. at work

- b. out of work
- c. working off
- d. working out

13. James _____ in passing his exam.

- a. achieved
- b. caused
- c. managed
- d. succeeded

14. _____ when _____ I last night?

- a. Did you study ...called
- b. Did you study ...was calling
- c. Were you studying ...called
- d. Were you studying ...was calling

15. _____ my doctor twice so far this week.

- a. I've been visiting
- b. I visit
- c. I've visited
- d. I visited

16. You should try to _____ before buying anything.

- a. do the shopping
- b. go shopping
- c. shop around
- d. go to shopping

17. You _____ take a torch with you if you're going camping.

- a. can't
- b. mustn't
- c. ought to
- d. would rather

18. I _____ swim than sunbathe.

- a. had better

b. might

c. could

d. would rather

19. These shoes are too big, they don't _____ me at all.

a. do

b. fill

c. fit

d. match

20. The waiter came to take our _____ .

a. question

b. instruction

c. order

d. request⁷

Progress test Unit 1

⁵⁰https://www.mmpublications.com/Content/images/resources/secondary-dult/B1/diagnostic_test_questions.pdf

1 "Pass the sugar, will you?" „ _____ ."

a) Please.

b) Here you are.

c) Help yourself to it.

2 The weather wasn't _____ to go for a walk so they decided to stay at home.

a) too good

b) good enough

c) so good

3 She's never met _____ friendly people before.

a) such

b) that

c) so

4 Mr Brown _____ forty cigarettes a day.

a) used to smoke

b) used to smoking

c) uses to smoke

5 We are _____ into our new flat next month.

a) arriving

b) entering

c) moving

6 John _____ every day after school.

a) gets riding

b) goes on a bike

c) goes cycling

7 I'm sure the book _____ into Polish soon.

a) will be translated

b) will translate

c) was translated

8 They've had this house _____ twenty years.

a) from

b) for

c) since

9 Let me _____ what happened.

a) to explain

b) that I explain

c) explain

10 We were all very _____ when we saw her new boyfriend.

a) surprised

b) surprising

c) surprise

11 Don't give the waiter a _____. The service was very slow.

a) bill

b) money

c) tip

12 Look at _____ ! Why are they so dirty?

a) themselves

b) them

c) their

13 Could you buy _____ bread on the way home?

a) a

b) any

c) some

14 Who _____ to do that?

a) wants

b) does want

c) want

15 She won the world championship _____ she was just 18.

- a) despite
- b) although
- c) in spite

16 “Are you going abroad this summer?” “I _____ go to Spain, I’m not sure yet.”

- a) may
- b) can
- c) should

17 She is really _____ on ballet.

- a) keen
- b) fond
- c) interested

18 You _____ write the report today. The deadline is May 26th .

- a) mustn’t
- b) haven’t to
- c) don’t have to

19 This is not my car. It’s my _____ ; they bought it last week.

- a) parents’
- b) parents
- c) parent’s

20 “This suitcase is very heavy.” “ _____ you.”

- a) I’m going to help
- b) I’m helping
- c) I will help⁸

Progress test Unit 2

⁵¹https://www.ue.katowice.pl/fileadmin/migrated/content/uploads/Placement_test_A2-B1.pdf

Jack, Kate and Leo are students. Read about them and answer the questions. Who do you think is speaking?

<p>JACK, age 18</p> <p>From Monday to Friday, Jack is a very busy person. He studies all day, and works in a restaurant in the evenings. At the weekend, he usually relaxes at home with his family, watching old films on TV, listening to classical music CDs, and reading. He's got an old Volkswagen Beetle, and he sometimes drives into the mountains with his girlfriend Jo, and they go walking.</p> <p>Jack has to get up early, so he goes to bed early, too – usually before his parents or his 15-year-old</p>	<p>KATE, age 21</p> <p>Kate goes to college during the day and studies at home during the evening. She and her husband Bob have a flat near the center, so she usually walks or cycles to college.</p> <p>They're always out at weekends, eating out, and going to clubs and discos, and they often drive to London to visit friends. They don't have a TV, but Kate usually listens to pop music on the radio while she's working. Kate's classes start at 8.00 in the morning, so she gets up</p>	<p>LEO, age 20</p> <p>When Leo isn't at the university, he's usually playing sport, watching sport, or listening to sport on the radio. He plays football or tennis every evening during the week, he goes for a long bike ride on Saturday, and on Sunday he watches sports all day on TV. His flat-mates Tom and Mike don't like sport much, but they're usually out on Sundays. Leo doesn't have a girlfriend, and he isn't interested in music. He doesn't have morning</p>
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sister Amanda.	quite early, and she usually goes to bed at about 10.30.	classes, so he goes to bed late – and he gets up late too.
-------------------	--	--

Write Jack, Kate or Leo. The first one has been done for you.

0 'I haven't got a bicycle.' ... *Jack*.....

1 'I live at home with my parents and sister.'

2 'I don't watch television.'

3 'I'm never at home at the weekend.'

4 'I'm usually alone on Sundays.'

5 'During the week, I'm always at home in the evenings.'

6 'I usually go to bed quite late.'

7 'I'm in love with my girlfriend.'

8 'I enjoy dancing and listening to pop music.'

Progress test Unit 3

Here is part of a holiday postcard. Choose the best words to fill the gaps. The first one has been done for you.

I'm0..... in a lovely hotel.1.....
 three restaurants and a big swimming pool, and
 all the rooms2..... balconies. It's a lovely
 warm day, and I'm sitting on my balcony now,
3..... a coffee. Below me, there are some
4..... swimming in the pool. Others
5..... at tables, or lying6..... the
 grass. And there are some children7.....
 the trees behind the pool.

0Astay Bstays Cstaying

1AIt got BIt's got CIt have

2Ahave got Bhas got Cgot

3Ahave Bhas Chaving

4Aperson Bpeople Cpeoples

5Asit Bsitting Care sitting

6Ain Bon Cat

7Aclimb Bto climb Cclimbing⁹

Appendix III

⁵²https://www.google.ru/search?newwindow=1&ei=W9QHxffNJO-Dk74P6JmS0Ao&q=progress+test+b1+pdf&oq=progress+test+b1+pdf&gs_l=psy-ab.3..3

Wordlist

Aspirins	children	diary
Mobile phone	people	sweets
Tissues	toothbrush	umbrella
Watch	win-win	scale
Partner	paper	dictionary
Photo	hotel	library
Hostel	canteen	favorite
Sales manager	doctors	nurses
Lawyers	IT technician	hairdresser
Shop assistants	taxi driver	university
Waiter	worry	carefully
Take care	forget	terrible
Stay in	surfing	sailing
Mountains	go out	a lifetime
Receipt	a cushion	a washbasin
Onions	business	restaurant
Clothes	accessories	footwear
Underwear	formal clothes	casual clothes
Expensive	reservation	travel
Confident	generous	selfish
Sensible	serious	shy
Knowledge	a comedy drama	presenter
Humor	partner	offer

Hospital	patient	qualification
Absurd	accept	standards
Acknowledge	admin	balance
Annual	applicant	branch
Challenging	leisure	mall
Input	industry	share
Income	predator	pressure
Salary	price	social
Telemarketing	trade	uneconomic

to supply	wrongdoer	symptoms
to devotesphere	synthesis	
to explainto define	tarry	
originto define	skipped heartbeat	
Adverse to dispense	disturbance	
Pharmacology	malady	scarlet fever
Usage	to examine	respond
Capsules	to suffer	heart failure
Compounds	blood	pain
Description	to swallow	recovery
Herbal	a pale face	measure
Reactions	inflammation	dizziness
Physiotherapy	lungs	blind trail
Glycoside	sneeze	drug abuse

Effects	cough	drop
Biology	symptoms	syrups
Alkaloid	bacterial infection	eyelash
Root	intramuscular	infection
Glabrous	injections	result
Rhizome	side-effect	risk
Proper administration	irritation	inpatient
Fatty oil	shake	local anesthetic
Gastrointestinal	stick	localized
Cancer	label	limitation
Humor	medical care	injection
Item	intravenous	laboratory
Liquid extracts	syringe	laxative
Technology	remedy	break out
to choose (chose, chosen)	over dosage	contraception
to recognize	sedative	diffuse
to identify	mixture	diastolic
to store	a pain-killer	allergic
to permit	constipation	affective disorder
volunteer	timeframe	apraxia
Understress	sector	case history
Patient history	report	details
Medication	examining	condition

Side effects	instilled	skin
Bandage	cream	lotion
Ointment condition	apply	pre-existing
Evidence	conclusive	inconclusive
Clinical trials	status	approval
Jeopardize	dizziness	bioavailability
Expert	antidotes	over-the-counter
Pharmacologists	frame	toxicity
To proceed	to develop	study results
Dosage form	development period	patch
Pills	trouble	nasal spray
Diarrhea	indigestion	fever
Insomnia	itching	nausea
Skin rashes	vomiting	asthma
Anaemia	bronchitis	diabetes
Heart condition	to survey	preferred
A round shape	amount	thick
Painful	chewing	container
Dissolve	to melt	rectum
Vagina	sweet	breathe
Retail	outlet	status
Misuse	abuse	adequate
Assurance	auditing	definition

Abbreviation	indicate	international
Clinical	documentation	manufacturing
Research	safety	requirements
GAP	GCP	GDP
GLP	GMP	GRP
GSP	Quality control	suitable recall
Endpoint testing	traceability	validation
Holistic	approach	SOP
Management	assurance	annual
Operator	senior	producer
Advise	timetable	schedule
Internal audit	laboratory staff	checklist
Attachment	original	corrective
Compliance	confirm	memo
Correspondence	objective	status
Verification	to involve	to follow
Employee	employer	various
Defect	technicians	workstation
Journals	conference	critical
Major	minor	to categorize
Toxic substance	lab coat	to notice
Compliance	colleague	gas
Eye bath	gas mask	hairnet

Latex gloves	overshoes	goggles
Bins	observation	follow-up
Improper	handling animals	transportation
Disposal	normal	waste
Sanitizing	rethink	signposted
Disinfectant	wipe – up	spills
Accordance	absorption	abundant
Admixture	aerial	afterwards
Against	agent	aggregate
Ailment	burst	butter cup
Dioxide	dilution	dimension
Fall out	extreme	endocarp
Exist	graduate	gravity
Glabrous	granula	habitat
Haemorrhage	ignite	internode
Isolate	juniper	mercuric oxide
Litmus	midrib	ore
Ovate	nitric	node

Appendix IV

Answer key

