

English – Analysis

1. Grammar and Language Structures

Definition:

Grammar refers to the rules and structures that govern the way words are combined in a language to form sentences.

Key Grammar Topics:

- **Tenses**

- **Present Perfect (Сегашно перфектно време)** – Used for actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past or have a connection to the present.

- *Example:* I have visited London twice. (*Аз съм посещавал Лондон два пъти.*)

- **Past Perfect** – Used for actions that happened before another action in the past.

- *Example:* She had left before we arrived. (*Тя беше тръгнала преди ние да пристигнем.*)

- **Future Forms** – Using *will*, *going to*, and the present continuous for future plans.

- *Example:* I am going to study medicine. (*Ще уча медицина.*)

- **Conditionals**

- **Zero Conditional** – For general truths.

- *Example:* If you heat water, it boils. (*Ако нагрееш вода, тя завира.*)

- **First Conditional** – For possible future events.

- *Example:* If it rains, I will stay home. (*Ако завали, ще остана вкъщи.*)

- **Second Conditional** – For hypothetical situations in the present or future.

- *Example:* If I had a car, I would drive to work. (*Ако имах кола, щях да карам до работа.*)

- **Third Conditional** – For past hypothetical situations.

- *Example:* If I had studied more, I would have passed the exam. (*Ако бях учил повече, щях да издържа изпита.*)
 - **Reported Speech**
 - When converting direct speech into indirect speech, verb tenses shift back.
 - *Example:* "I am happy," she said. → She said that she was happy. (*Тя каза, че е била щастлива.*)
 - **Passive Voice**
 - Used when the focus is on the action rather than the doer.
 - *Example:* The book was written by J.K. Rowling. (*Книгата беше написана от Дж.К. Роулинг.*)
-

2. Vocabulary Development

Definition:

Vocabulary refers to the collection of words a person knows and uses in a language.

Rules and Learning Strategies:

- **Word Formation** – Learning prefixes and suffixes.
 - *Example:* Unhappy (un- означава „не“) → *Нещастен*
 - **Phrasal Verbs** – Combining verbs with prepositions to create new meanings.
 - *Example:* Give up (quit) → *Отказвам се*
 - **Idioms** – Fixed expressions with figurative meanings.
 - *Example:* Break the ice → *Разчупвам леда (създавам непринудена атмосфера).*
-

3. Reading Comprehension

Definition:

The ability to read and understand texts by analyzing key information and context.

Strategies:

- **Skimming** – Reading quickly to get the main idea.

- **Scanning** – Looking for specific information in a text.
 - **Inferencing** – Guessing the meaning based on context clues.
-

4. Writing Skills

Definition:

Writing involves structuring ideas into coherent text using correct grammar and vocabulary.

Types of Writing:

- **Essays** – Argumentative, opinion, descriptive.
- **Reports** – Formal structure, using headings and bullet points.
- **Letters & Emails** – Business or personal correspondence.

Rules for Good Writing:

1. **Plan before writing**
 2. **Use linking words:** *However, therefore, in conclusion.*
 3. **Check for grammar mistakes**
-

5. Speaking and Listening

Definition:

Speaking is the ability to express thoughts aloud, while listening involves understanding spoken English.

Rules and Techniques:

- **Speaking**
 - Speak clearly and confidently.
 - Use varied vocabulary to sound natural.
 - Practice pronunciation.
- **Listening**
 - Focus on key words.
 - Listen to different accents.

- Use context clues to understand unfamiliar words.
-

6. Cultural and Literary Aspects

Definition:

Understanding cultural and literary elements helps students appreciate English-speaking traditions and literary works.

Examples of Literary Works Studied:

- **Shakespeare** – Romeo and Juliet
- **Modern authors** – Short stories and poems

Cultural Topics:

- British and American traditions
 - Holidays like Christmas, Halloween
-

7. Exam Preparation

Definition:

Students prepare for language exams that test their reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills.

Tips for Success:

- **Time management** – Allocate time wisely for each section.
- **Practice past exams** – Familiarize yourself with the format.
- **Improve weak areas** – Focus on grammar, vocabulary, and writing.