

Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

Level A1

Book 1 Module 1 - Book 2 Module 4

Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can introduce him/herself and others. Can interact in a simple way provided the interlocutor speaks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

Level A2

Book 2 Module 5 - Book 3 Module 7

Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.

Level B1

Book 4 Module 1 - Book 5 Module 7

Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams and ambitions and briefly give reasons or explanations for opinions and plans.

Level B2

Book 6 Modules 1 - 8

Can understand the main ideas of complex texts on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialization. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text both written and spoken and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_European_Framework_of_Reference_for_Languages

In Module 1 you will learn:

- to speak about shopping and the Internet
- how to use the second conditional when you imagine an action
 - to talk about health
 - the names of some animals
- how to talk about travelling (additional questions)
- some vocabulary used to speak about work

Grammar in Module 1:

- second conditional 7, 8, GL1
- want to & would like to 10, GL3
 - irregular verbs 11, 13, GL3
 - reflexive pronouns 15, GL2

Unit 1

ready ['redi]
customer ['kʌstəmə]

Are you ready to go home now? *No, I'm not ready to go home now.*

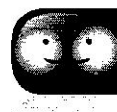
Are you always ready to help your friends? *Yes, I'm always ready to help my friends.*

Should shop assistants always be ready to help customers? *Yes, shop assistants should always be ready to help customers.*

Do you think you're a difficult customer? *No, I don't think I'm a difficult customer.*

• *Are you ready to go home now?*

○ *No, I'm not ready to go home now.*



attract [ə'trækt]
businessman ['biznəsmæn]
strategy ['strætədʒi]
plenty of ['plenti əv]

Is it important to have a strategy if you want to win a war? *Yes, it's important to have a strategy if you want to win a war.*

Should a good businessman always have a strategy? *Yes, a good businessman should always have a strategy.*

Why do most businesses want to attract plenty of customers? *Most businesses want to attract plenty of customers because it helps them to earn a lot of money.*

Is it a good strategy? *Yes, it's a good strategy.*

Do films with big stars attract a lot of people to the cinema? *Yes, films with big stars attract a lot of people to the cinema.*

quit [kwɪt]
wage [weɪdʒ]

What is the minimum wage in this country?	<i>300 euros is the minimum wage in this country.</i>
Do you think a wage of 500 dollars a week is enough for you?	<i>Yes, I think a wage of 500 dollars a week is enough for me.</i>
Why do people quit a job?	<i>People quit a job because the wage is too low.</i>
Are you going to quit <i>studying English</i> this month?	<i>No, I'm not going to quit studying English this month.</i>

it takes [ɪt teɪks]

How long does it take to get to the nearest airport?	<i>It takes about half an hour to get to the nearest airport.</i>
How long would it take you to run a marathon?	<i>It would take me about four hours to run a marathon.</i>
How long does it take the average person to get ready to run a marathon?	<i>It takes the average person about a year to get ready to run a marathon.</i>

choose [tʃuːz] (**chose** [tʃəʊz],
chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn])



Why do most people like choosing new clothes?	<i>Most people like choosing new clothes because they feel better when they wear new clothes.</i>
In which part of the world do parents choose a husband for their daughter?	<i>Parents choose a husband for their daughter in Africa.</i>
Are you always able to choose the right thing to do? Why not?	<i>No, I'm not always able to choose the right thing to do. Because it's often difficult to know what is right and what is wrong.</i>
What are the verb forms of 'choose'?	<i>The verb forms of 'choose' are 'choose, chose, chosen'.</i>
Have you chosen which language you're going to study next?	<i>No, I haven't chosen which language I'm going to study next.</i>

be for [bi fɔ:]
be against [bi ə'genst]
per cent [pə 'sent]

Are you for or against killing wild animals?

Why?

Are you for or against building more roads?

Why?

What per cent of people in Europe do you think are for higher taxes?

I'm against killing wild animals.

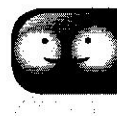
Because I think it's not right.

I'm for building more roads.

Because there are more and more cars.

I think only ten per cent of people in Europe are for higher taxes.

- Are you for or against killing wild animals?
- I'm against killing wild animals.



speed [spi:d]
per [pɜ:]
sound [saʊnd]
fly [flaɪ] (**flew** [flu:], **flown** [fləʊn])

At what speed should we drive on a motorway?

Can you hear any sounds in the corridor?

Do some planes fly at the speed of sound?

What are the verb forms of 'fly'?

Have you ever flown in a plane?

We should drive at the speed of 130 kilometres per hour on a motorway.

Yes, I can hear some sounds in the corridor.

Yes, some planes fly at the speed of sound.

The verb forms of 'fly' are 'fly, flew, flown'.

No, I've never flown in a plane.

pilot ['paɪlət]
automatic [ɔ:tə'mætɪk]
flight [flaɪt]

Can you pilot a plane?

Are people happy if their flight is late?

Why do planes fly on automatic pilot?

No, I can't pilot a plane.

No, people aren't happy if their flight is late.

Planes fly on automatic pilot because pilots need to rest during a long flight.

aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft]
passenger ['pæsɪndʒə]

The plural of 'aircraft' is 'aircraft'.

What's another word for 'plane'? *Another word for 'plane' is 'aircraft'.*

Is a jet aircraft fast? *Yes, a jet aircraft is fast.*

What's the plural of 'aircraft'? *The plural of 'aircraft' is 'aircraft'.*

Can passengers use their mobile phones on aircraft? *No, passengers can't use their mobile phones on aircraft.*

the tube ['tju:b]
subway ['sʌbweɪ]
railway ['reɪlweɪ]

What do we call the underground in London? *We call the underground in London the tube.*

What's an American word for 'underground'? *'Subway' is an American word for 'underground'.*

If you are a tourist in New York, will you take the subway? *Yes, if I'm a tourist in New York, I'll take the subway.*

Is the railway station near the bus station in this town? *Yes, the railway station is near the bus station in this town.*

Are railways expensive in this country? *Yes, railways are expensive in this country.*



**Do the exercises
on the Internet platform!**