

**Здравейте приятели на Уча с Галя!**

**Тук ще намерите 25 страници безплатни фрази, малко лесна граматика и тестове под формата на куиз, за да упражните английския си.**

**За достъп до повече такива материали регистрирайте се за безплатния бюлетин, който се публикува месечно.**

**За бързо, лесно и удобно учене на английски вижте наличните курсове на сайта.**

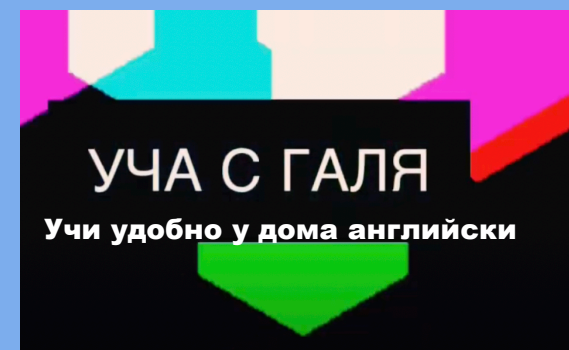
**Задайте ми въпрос на [noviu4iteli@gmail.com](mailto:noviu4iteli@gmail.com) или в групата във фейсбук @Уча с Галя**

**Абонирайте се за канала в ютюб Уча с Галя за над 100 безплатни видеа-уроци по английски.**

**Благодаря ви, че сте част от нашата общност учеши английски.**

**Помнете - знанието е сила!**

**Ученето вече е лесно, практично и удобно с мен Галя!**



## Challenge

### VERBS THAT MEAN INCREASE

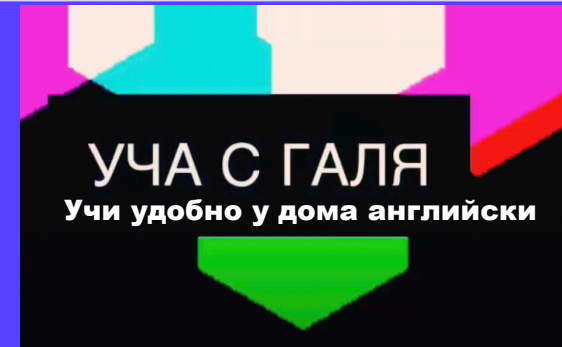
to rise  
to grow  
to go up

### VERBS THAT MEAN TO DECREASE

to go down  
to fall  
to shrink  
to drop

### ADVERBS to describe change

suddenly - quickly and unexpectedly  
gradually - slowly  
steadily - in a regular or controlled



### Examples

The percentage of young people, who own mobile phone rises up gradually.

Sales dropped steadily in 2021.

The economy will shrink 2% sooner than expected.

# Easy Grammar

## MODAL VERBS

COULD, WOULD, CAN

MUST, HAVE TO, NEED TO are used for obligation or for politeness.

You must not smoke in the building.

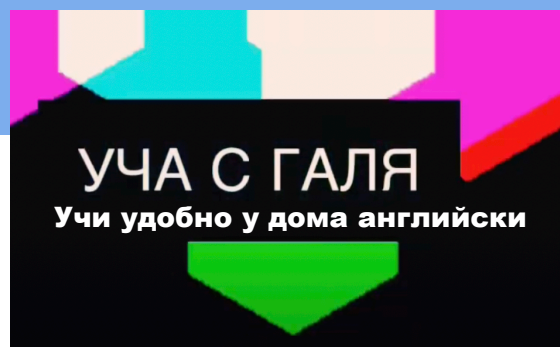
You need to send your report to your supervisor today.

You have to call your manager if you are ill.

Could you photocopy the report in 3 copies, please?

Would you send an email to inform everyone for the meeting tomorrow?

Should I call the Sales department, now?



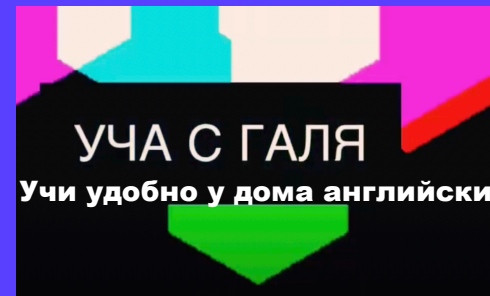
## QUIZ TIME

### PUT THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

- 1.have before to the We presentation 6pm. finish
- 2.the post to office, please? this take Could letter you
- 3.inside smoke Staff the must building. not
- 4.harder you to if work a promotion. need want you
- 5.tomorrow Would give you to customer a call this

### ANSWERS

1. We have to finish the presentation before 6pm.
2. Could you take this letter to the post office, please?
3. Staff must not smoke inside the building.
4. You need to work harder if you want a promotion.
5. Would you give a call to this customer tomorrow?





# Vocabulary challenge



## 7 ways to sound polite in English

It's good to be polite and indirect in English. If you like to sound this way try to use modal verbs when you make requests or ask for permissions. Here are some useful phrases:

- May I help you?
- Could I get a coffee, please?
- How about we move that desk in the corner.
- Why don't we get together?
- Unfortunately, she is not available at the moment.
- I'm afraid he left early today.
- I think you should call her.

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## Easy Grammar

Did you know that there are 7 modal verbs in English are

**MUST, CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHOULD, WOULD.**

**MUST** is used for obligation.

**CAN/COULD** are used for ability and permission.

**MAY/MIGHT** are used for possibility and permission.

**SHOULD** is used for advice.

**WOULD/WILL** are used for prediction and request.

This is how we use them in sentences:

You **must** stop the car when lights turn red.

I **can** run fast.

**Could** you please, close the door.

I **might** go to Paris to celebrate Christmas.

**May** I help you?

You **should** get a day off.

I **would** be thankful if we swap tomorrow.

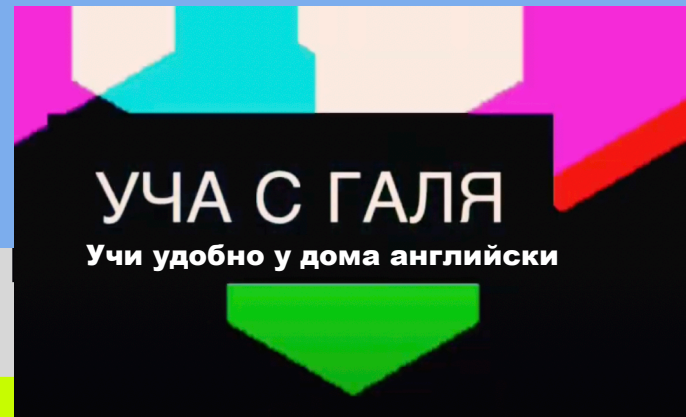
**Will** you be quiet!

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# QUIZ TIME

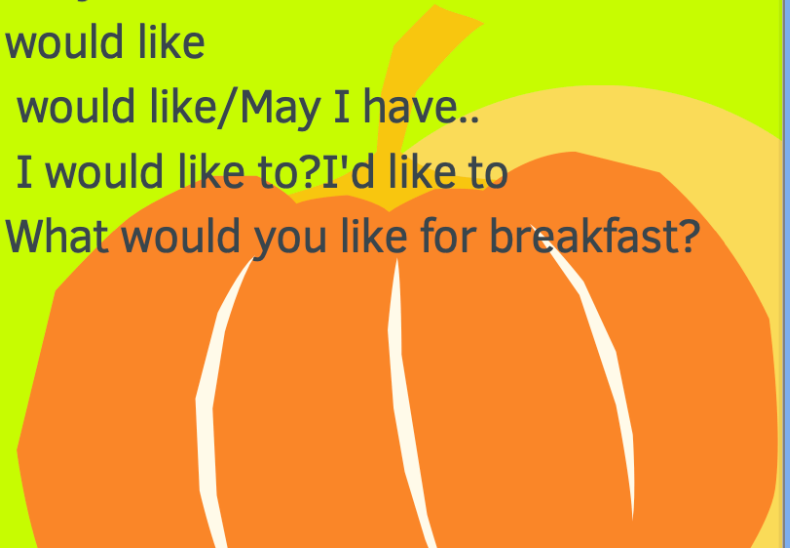
SOME OF THE MODAL VERBS ARE USED TO MAKE REQUESTS OR ASK FOR PERMISSIONS. REWRITE THE SENTENCES BELOW AND CHOOSE A MODAL VERB TO SOUND MORE POLITE AND FORMAL WHEN YOU COMMUNICATE.

1. *Can* you open the door.
2. *Can* I have your attention?
3. I *want* to meet you with Emma.
4. I *want* coffee with milk.
5. I *want* to buy the blue shirt.
6. What do you *want* for breakfast?



## Answers

1. would/could
2. may
3. would like
4. would like/May I have..
5. I would like to?I'd like to
6. What would you like for breakfast?



# Vocabulary challenge

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## Useful words to describe our or someone else's personality

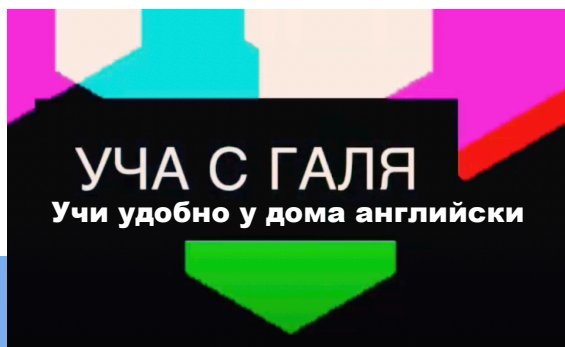
- resilient - meaning this person never gives up
- persuasive - meaning this person is articulate and can make you take action
- enthusiastic - meaning this person is full with energy and eager
- discreet - meaning this person is careful and usually keeps secrets
- mindful - meaning this person is thoughtful and thinks careful before saying something

# Easy Grammar

Do you know how to form a question in English?

It follows the rule:

(question word) + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + the rest.



Are you from Bulgaria?

Is she the project manager?

How are you feeling?

Do you usually have a briefing on Friday?

Does he ever respond to any email?

Who runs this company?

Have they updated the system already?

Has she sent you the reports?

Was she at the meeting?

What were you discussing at the meeting?

Did he call today?

Did we send the proposal last week?

# QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS BY ADDING THE CORRECT AUXILIARY VERB (AND THE QUESTION WORD IF NEEDED)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ this Martin from IT?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you two met each other before?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you introduced yourself to Maria our new sales manager?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he joining our team soon?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you get to the conference?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ she speak English fluently?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ she supportive and helpful yesterday.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ you normally arrive at the office?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ she informed you about the meeting?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the report take more time than we expected?

did, has, is, have, was, does, do how

## Answers

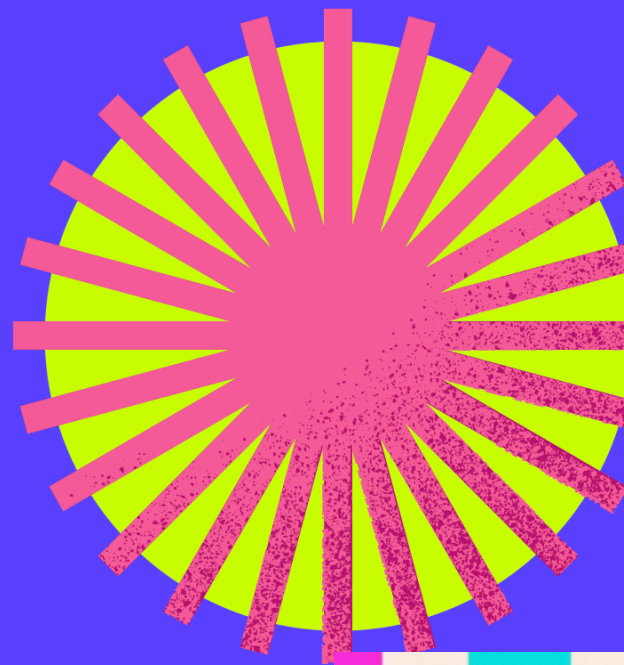
1. Is this Martin from IT?
2. Have you two met each other before?
3. Have you introduced yourself to Maria our new sales manager?
4. Is he joining our team soon
5. How did you get to the conference?
6. Does she speak English fluently?
7. Was she supportive and helpful yesterday.
8. What time do you normally arrive at the office?
9. Has she informed you about the meeting?
10. Did the report take more time than we expected?

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# Vocabulary challenge

## Useful words to describe products

- magical - meaning beautiful or delightful
- magnificent - very beautiful
- wonderful - extremely good
- gorgeous - very pretty
- powerful - having great power
- incredible - meaning impossible to believe
- fantastic - very attractive
- phenomenal - exceptional
- outstanding - exceptionally good
- marvellous - meaning extremely good



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# Easy Grammar

Do you know that adjectives in English end in -ing, -ful -y -ed, -ous?

It follows the rule:

add the suffix to the root word

example amaze + ing; taste + y

very good - amazing

very nice - gorgeous

very interesting - fascinating

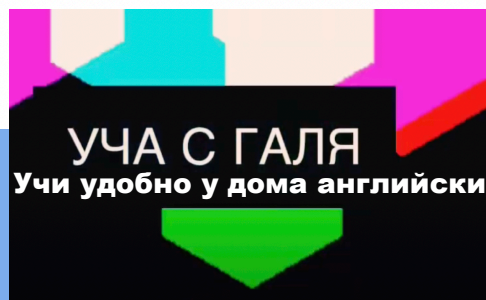
very angry - furious

very tasty - delicious

very bad - awful

very tired - exhausted

very pleased - delighted





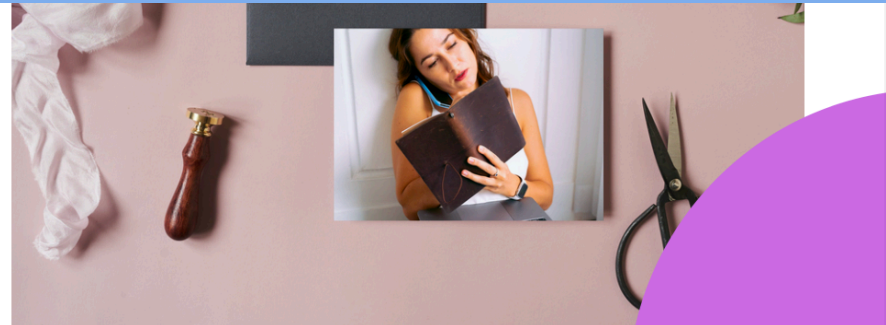
# QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING THE CORRECT ADJECTIVE

1. She is absolutely am\_\_\_\_\_ (good) at customer service.
2. Your hairstyle looks absolutely go\_\_\_\_\_ (nice).
3. I think his business idea is absolutely fa\_\_\_\_ (interesting).
4. He was absolutely fu\_\_\_\_\_ (angry).
5. The food was absolutely de\_\_\_\_\_ (tasty).
6. The customer service was aw\_\_\_\_\_ (bad).
7. I am absolutely ex\_\_\_\_\_ (tired).
8. The manager was absolutely de\_\_\_\_\_ (pleased) with her new project idea.

## Answers

1. amazing
2. gorgeous
3. fascinating
4. furious
5. delicious
6. awful
7. exhausted
8. delighted

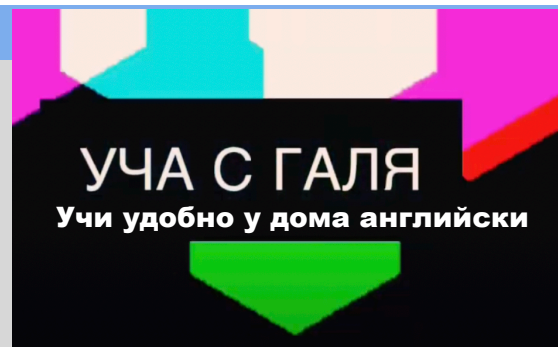


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## Easy Grammar

Did you know that in English after some verbs we can use infinitive and after other verbs we can use gerund. Gerund acts as a noun in the sentence. After **like, enjoy, go, finish** is used **gerund**. After **let, need, hope, do, decide, plan, learn** is used **infinitive**.



This is how we use them in sentences:

I **like** shopping.

She **enjoys** sending presents .

He **hopes** to go to Paris to celebrate Christmas.

**Let** me help you?

His boss asked him to **do** his work.

She **decided** to visit her parents in the holiday season.

# QUIZ TIME

USE THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS AND CHOSE THE CORRECT ONE.

1. She needs (to help/helping) her manager.
2. She is planning (to travel/traveling) to Rome this Christmas.
3. I enjoy (to chose/choosing) presents for my family members.
4. He finished (to decorate/decorating) the Christmas tree.
5. My sister needs (to buy/buying) a new coat.
6. She hopes (to get/getting) a bonus before Christmas.

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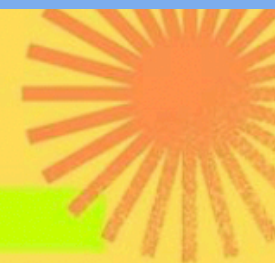
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## Answers

1. to help
2. to travel
3. choosing
4. decorating
5. to buy
6. to get



# Vocabulary challenge



7 ways to say IT'S HOT in English



When we talk about the weather in English we can say IT'S....

- It's boiling outside.
- It's boiling hot.
- It's burning out there.
- It's roasting out there.
- It' s scorching (hot).
- I am melting.

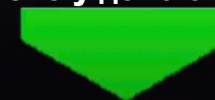


Examples:

It is scorching hot and I need something refreshing.

It is boiling out there and I'm melting. I need to drink water.

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# Easy Grammar

Did you know that **MUCH** is used with uncountable nouns in English and **MANY** is used with countable nouns?

Examples of uncountable nouns:

money, time, advice, coffee, milk

Examples of countable nouns:

chairs, dogs, houses, apples

This is how we use them in sentences:

I don't want to spend **much** money on holidays.

How **much** time do you have?

Ask as **many** questions as you like. Do you have any?

How **many** houses do you own?

**MUCH&MANY** mean a large amount.

**MUCH** is used in negative sentences and questions.

**MANY** is used in positive sentences and questions.

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## QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING MUCH, MANY IN THE BRACKETS.

1. They aren't (...)shops in my town.
2. Do you have (...)work to do before your holiday.
3. How (...) months ago did you travel to Italy.
4. How (...) questions can you think of?
5. She drinks too (...)coffee .
6. Don't pour too (...)milk in my coffee, please?
7. I have (...)good ideas in my head.

## Answers

1. many
2. much
3. many
4. many
5. much
6. much
7. many

## Easy Grammar

Did you know that most nouns in English need something to modify them? It could be an article or a qualifier.

For example: **some, any, a few, a little, a lot of**

**Quantifiers tell quantity or amount of something**

**SOME** is used in positive sentences (and questions) with countable and uncountable nouns. Means not much/or many.

*Can I have some milk, please?*

**ANY** is used in negative sentences and questions.

*I don't have any questions. Do you have any?*

**A LOT OF** means plenty, too much.

*I have a lot of money.*

**A FEW/A LITTLE** can mean the same.

Not much/Not many.

*I can save a little money this month.*

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# QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING SOME, ANY A FEW, A LITTLE, A LOT OF IN THE BRACKETS.

1. I have (....) days at work until my holiday.
2. Do you have (...) work to do before your holiday.
3. (...) months ago I travelled to Italy.
4. (...) questions so far?
5. There is (...) hope we finish this project on time.
6. Could I get (...) milk in my coffee, please?
7. I have (...) good ideas in my head.

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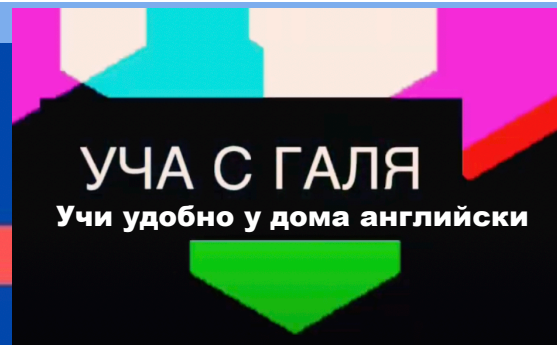
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## Answers

1. a few/some
2. a lot of
3. A few
4. any
5. a little
6. some
7. some



## Vocabulary challenge



### 5 expressions in English

- to scream on top of your lungs - meaning scream very loudly
- to think on top of your head - to be unprepared
- to be in two minds - not able to decide
- to have a soft spot for - to have special feelings to somebody
- on tip of my tongue - meaning unable to remember something
- to work around the clock - to work 24/7

### Examples:

The little girl screamed on top of her lungs when sliding down.

I can't think on top of my head of a better example.

I can't remember his name, but it's on tip of my tongue.



## Easy Grammar

Did you know that some nouns in English don't have plural and some have different word for plural?

Here are some irregular plurals:

tooth-teeth, foot-feet, knife-knives, leaf-leaves, child-children, man-men, woman - women, mouse - mice, sheep-sheep, person - people

Most nouns add **-s** to form plural

Example: book - books

Others add **-es**

box - boxes

church-churches

bus - buses

Some add **-ies**

sky - skies

baby - babies

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## QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING -S, ES, IES OR OTHER WORD TO THE WORD IN THE BRACKETS.

1. She loves reading the (newspaper).
2. (Child) usually learn throughout (game).
3. My (child) lost (tooth) at the same time.
4. I walked fast and now my (foot) are tired.
5. Use those (box) to ship the stock.
6. Hello (lady) and very warm welcome to our workshop.
7. (Person) in this company are nice and friendly.
8. Keep out this product of the reach of (baby).

### Answers

1. newspapers
2. children, games
3. children, teeth
4. feet
5. boxes
6. ladies
7. people
8. babies

# Vocabulary challenge

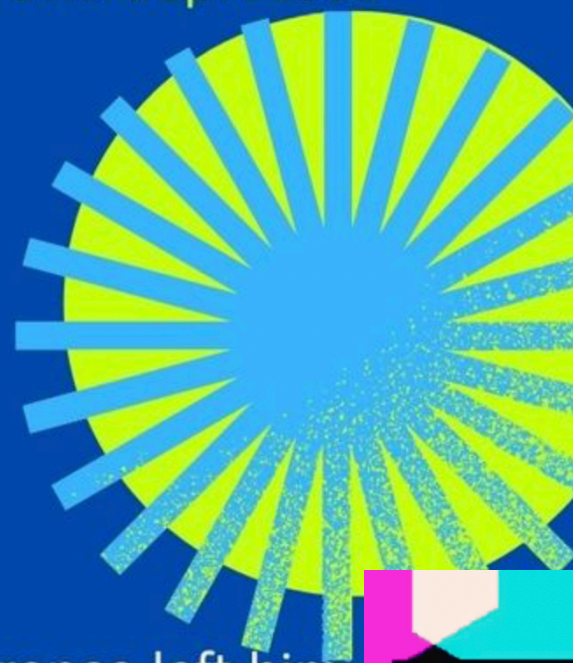
## 5 ways to say that you are feeling demotivated and depressed

- deflated
- flat
- low mood
- feeling down
- feel blue

### Examples:

I feel blue today.

The news of not being able to attend the conference left him feeling utterly deflated.



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## Easy Grammar

Did you know that not all adverbs in English end in -ly?

here are some irregular adverbs:

sometimes, always, usually,  
very, today, yesterday,  
tomorrow, enough, just, away

Some adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective

Example: amazing+ly =  
amazingly

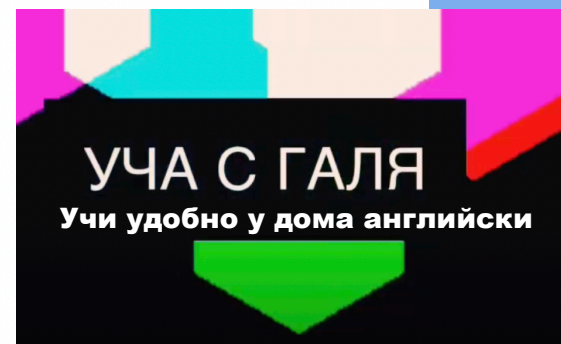
nice - nicely

real - really

sad - sadly

calm - calmly

patient - patiently



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## QUIZ TIME

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING -LY TO CHANGE IT INTO AN ADVERB

1. She (occasional) reads the newspapers.
2. You (usual) go to the gym in the evening.
3. His website was (interesting) designed.
4. He shouted (angry) at her.
5. (sad) I lost my job a week ago.
6. I was treated (bad) at my last job.
7. I am (absolute) exhausted.
8. The manager had (hard) answered the questions, when his telephone rang.

### Answers

1. occasionally
2. usually
3. interestingly
4. angrily
5. sadly
6. badly
7. absolutely
8. hardly