



Beginner
English
A1.1

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Beginner English A1.1 Objectives

Plurals

- To understand the difference between singular and plural nouns
- To identify words which follow the regular plural rules
- To change any regular noun from its singular to plural form and vice versa
- To understand there are three ways to pronounce the letter S when it's the final letter of a word and correctly pronounce any word ending in S according to the pronunciation rules

Animals

- To learn 39 farm animals and zoo animals in English
- To learn the correct pronunciation for all these farm animals and zoo animals
- To talk about animals in conversation and answer basic questions about animals

Possessive Adjectives

- To learn all seven possessive adjectives and use them correctly in sentences
- To learn the correct pronunciation of all seven possessive adjectives
- To avoid common mistakes that English learners typically make with possessive adjectives

Family Members

- To learn the basic family members in English
- To pronounce all family members correctly
- To use basic phrases to talk about my family in conversation
- To avoid typical mistakes that learners make in English when talking about family

Possessive S

- To learn what the possessive S is, when it is used and how to create the possessive S structure
- To use the possessive S correctly in exception situations
- To understand the difference between plurals, the verb to be and the possessive S

Present Simple Tense

- To understand the situations when the present simple tense is required
- To use the present simple tense in the affirmative, negative, question and short response forms
- To recite and use the verbs to have and to be in the present simple tense
- To understand which auxiliary verb is required to form a question in the present simple tense
- To identify keywords that are used in the present simple tense and use them correctly
- To avoid common mistakes that learners make in the present simple tense
- To know that there are three ways to pronounce third person singular regular verbs in the present simple tense and pronounce them correctly yourself

Weather

- To learn and pronounce different types of weather in English
- To learn the four seasons of the year
- To use phrases and talk about the weather with confidence
- To talk about the temperature in English with numbers and with adjectives
- To understand the weather in listening

Rooms In The House

- To learn the basic rooms in the house in English
- To pronounce the rooms in the house correctly
- To recognise which room basic household objects belong to

Around The House

- To learn basic features of a house and pronounce all these words correctly
- To know vocabulary for items in the kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, bathroom and garden and to pronounce all this vocabulary correctly
- To understand basic household items in reading and listening
- To feel comfortable talking about my house and household items in English

Indefinite Articles

- To identify indefinite articles in a sentence and understand why they are being used
- To decide whether a, an or some should be used
- To understand that the letters H, O and U are exceptions and use the correct indefinite article when a word begins with these letters
- To understand which word in a sentence helps you choose the correct indefinite article
- To express letters of the alphabet using the correct indefinite article

In Town

- To learn 47 words to describe places in town and use them correctly
- To know the correct pronunciation of all 47 places in town taught in this course
- To understand places in town in listening
- To talk about my favourite places in town
- To know typical items associated with each of these places in town

The Imperative Form

- To understand what the imperative form is and why it is used in English
- To form the basic imperative form in the affirmative and the negative
- To use the advanced imperative with the verb “do”
- To avoid common mistakes English learners make with the imperative form
- To understand and use typical imperative phrases in everyday English

Directions

- To give basic directions in English
- To understand basic directions in English
- To ask for directions in English
- To recognise items and places around town in English and use them to give directions

Transport

- To learn 19 means of transport in English
- To understand vocabulary differences between American and British English to talk about transport
- To learn basic transport verbs and use them correctly with each means of transport
- To talk about transport with key phrases in English

Would Like

- To use the expression “would like” correctly in the affirmative, negative and question forms, both long and contracted
- To know the structure of “would like” with nouns and verbs
- To pronounce all forms of the expression “would like” correctly
- To understand the differences between “like” and “would like”

Clothes

- To learn basic items of clothing in English
- To learn the correct pronunciation of these items of clothing in English
- To use key phrases to talk about clothes in English
- To understand when other people are talking about their clothes

Ordinal Numbers

- To know what an ordinal number is and when it is used in English
- To learn the ordinal numbers from 1 to 20
- To convert all cardinal numbers into ordinal numbers in English
- To correctly pronounce all ordinal numbers
- To use abbreviations for ordinal numbers correctly
- To avoid common mistakes typically made with ordinal numbers

Present Participle

- To understand what the present participle is
- To know the situations when the present participle is used
- To create the present participle for any verb in English
- To pronounce the ending “ING” correctly

Present Continuous Tense

- To understand the situations when the present continuous tense is required
- To use the present continuous tense in the affirmative, negative, question and short response forms
- To identify keywords that are used with the present continuous tense and know their position in a sentence

Food and Drink

- To learn the conjugation of the verbs “eat” and “drink” in the present simple and present continuous tenses
- To understand adjectives to describe your feelings towards food and drink
- To learn basic food and drinks vocabulary in English and pronounce all these words correctly
- To use key phrases and hold a basic conversation about food and drink in English

Countable and Uncountable Noun

- To recognise a noun as being countable or uncountable
- To know the most common uncountable nouns in English
- To understand situations where nouns can be both countable and uncountable
- To define a partitive, understand how a partitive is used and know the most common partitives in English
- To use the correct verb formation, articles, pronouns and demonstratives with countable and uncountable nouns

The Body and Face

- To learn the basic vocabulary to talk about the face and body in English
- To pronounce the basic face and body vocabulary
- To learn the five senses in English as well as the five sense verbs

Plurals

Plurals are used to say we have more than one of something. The traditional rule to make a noun plural in English is to add the letter S to the end of the word. For example, **one car → two cars, one house → two houses.**

But there are some exceptions to this rule!

- If the last letters in the word are CH, SH, S, X, O or Z, then we add ES to the end of the noun instead (**watch → watches**).
- There is a special rule for words ending in O. If the final letters are consonant + O, then we add ES to the end of the word (**tomato → tomatoes**). If the final letters are vowel + O, then we add only S to the end of the word (**kangaroo → kangaroos**.)
- If the last letter in the word is F, then we replace this with a V, then add ES to the end of the noun instead (**leaf → leaves**).
- If the last two letters of the word are FE, then we replace this with VE, then add S to the end of the noun instead (**wife → wives**).
- If the last two letters of the word are consonant + Y, then we eliminate the Y, replace it with an I, then add ES to the end of the noun instead (**baby → babies**). Note that if the final two letters are vowel + Y, this follows the traditional rule where you simply add S (**boy → boys**).



Remember to pronounce the letter S correctly

- △ If the sound before the S is unvoiced, the S is pronounced /S/
- △ If the sound before the S is voiced, the S is pronounced /Z/
- △ If the sound before the S is an exception sound, the S is pronounced /IZ/

Animals

Farm Animals

bee
 bird
 cat (baby: kitten)
 chicken
 cow
 dog (baby: puppy)
 donkey
 duck
 fish
 fly
 frog
 goat
 horse
 mouse
 rabbit
 sheep
 snail

Zoo Animals

bat
 bear
 crocodile
 dolphin
 elephant
 giraffe
 hippo
 jellyfish
 kangaroo
 lion
 lizard
 monkey
 panda
 parrot
 penguin
 polar bear
 shark
 snake
 spider
 tiger
 whale
 Zebra

Useful Phrases

| Question | Answer |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is your favourite animal? | My favourite animal is ... |
| Do you like ...? | Yes, I like ... No, I don't like ... |
| Do you have any pets? | Yes, I have ... No, I don't have any pets |
| Do you like going to the zoo? | Yes, I like going to the zoo No, I don't like going to the zoo |

Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective is used to explain who is the owner of an object. For example, *What is **your** name? **My** name is Fred.*

Possessive adjectives are always followed by a noun.

| |
|------|
| my |
| your |
| his |
| her |
| its |
| our |
| they |



LOOK OUT!

- ⚠ Don't put an apostrophe in ITS. This is not the verb to be.
- ⚠ Possessive adjectives are always singular in English, they do not change in the plural form.
- ⚠ Don't mix up personal pronouns and possessive adjectives. Personal pronouns are used with verbs whilst possessive adjectives are used with nouns.
- ⚠ Don't mix up the spelling of THERE and THEIR. The possessive adjective is their.
- ⚠ Don't use "of" in sentences in English- We don't say *this is the dog of her*. We say *this is her dog*.

Family

Family Members

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| aunt | baby |
| boy | brother |
| child | cousin |
| dad | daughter |
| family | girl |
| granddaughter | grandfather |
| grandma | grandmother |
| grandpa | grandparent |
| grandson | man |
| mother | mum |
| parent | person |
| sister | son |
| uncle | woman |

Useful Phrases

| Question | Answer |
|---|---|
| How many people are there in your family? | There are (number) people- my mum, my dad (list of family) |
| Do you have any brothers or sisters? | Yes, I have ... (a brother/ two sisters) No, I don't have any brothers or sisters |
| Describe your (female family member) | She is called (name) She is (age) years old She is a/an (job) |
| Describe your (male family member) | He is called (name) He is (age) years old He is a/an (job) |
| Who do you live with? | I live with (family member) and (family member) |



LOOK OUT!

- ⚠ Don't use the plural form of the masculine e.g. fathers, sons
- ⚠ Spell granddaughters correctly

Possessive S

The possessive S is used to explain that somebody is the owner and has possession of another thing.

The structure is ...



For example: *Lisa's brother is called Bart. Sam's car is blue.*

There are a few exceptions;

- 1) If the name ends in the letter S, we don't add apostrophe S, only an S. For example, *Charles' brother is called Sam.*
 - 2) If there are two names, we only add apostrophe S to the end of the second name. For example, *Bart and Lisa's mother is called Marge.*
-



LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't mix up the verb "to be" in contracted form and the possessive S
- ⚠ Don't add an apostrophe + S for plural forms. The plural only adds S (no apostrophe)
- ⚠ Be sure you understand the possessive S with singular and plural nouns. For example, *the girl's desks* and *the girls' desks.*

Common Verbs

| Verb | Phonetic Transcription | Example Sentence |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| be | biː | I am happy |
| come | kʌm | Come in! |
| do | duː | I do karate |
| go | gəʊ | I go to the cinema |
| find | fɑɪnd | I find your idea very interesting |
| give | gɪv | I give you my calculator |
| have | hæv | I have two sisters |
| know | nəʊ | I know your name! |
| like | laɪk | I like going to a party |
| look | lʊk | I look nice in this photo |
| make | meɪk | I make a cake |
| need | niːd | I need to clean the whiteboard |
| run | rʌn | I run in the morning |
| say | seɪ | I say "hello" every morning |
| see | siː | I see the whiteboard! |
| take | teɪk | I take my sister to English class |
| tell | tɛl | I tell the time |
| think | θɪŋk | I think about English |
| use | juːz | I use my English on holiday |
| want | wɒnt | I want to listen to music |

Present Simple Tense

The present simple tense is used to give personal information, facts and truths, to talk about habits or future events and with stative verbs. The present simple is normally used with words such as **always**, **normally**, **usually**, **twice a year**, **every day/week** and **in the summer/winter**.

In the affirmative, we add the letter S to the infinitive verb for the third person singular (he/she/it). There are a few exceptions though;

- If the verb ends in X, Z, S, CH, O or SH then we add ES to the third person singular
- If the verb ends in consonant plus Y, then we eliminate the Y before adding IES to the third person singular

In the negative, all verbs are formed in the same way. The verb do (don't/doesn't) plus the infinitive verb.

There are four possible question structures in English and two short response forms too.

| Affirmative | Negative | Question |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| I read | I don't read | Do I read? |
| You read | You don't read | Do you read? |
| He reads | He doesn't read | Does he read? |
| She reads | She doesn't read | Does she read? |
| It reads | It doesn't read | Does it read? |
| We read | We don't read | Do we read? |
| They read | They don't read | Do they read? |



Remember to pronounce the letter S correctly

- ⚠ If the sound before the S is unvoiced, the S is pronounced /S/
- ⚠ If the sound before the S is voiced, the S is pronounced /Z/
- ⚠ If the sound before the S is an exception sound, the S is pronounced /IZ/

Weather

Weather

It is sunny
 It is rainy
 It is windy
 It is snowy
 It is cloudy
 It is foggy
 It is stormy
 There is thunder and lightning
 There is a rainbow

Weather Nouns

sun
 rain
 wind
 snow
 cloud
 fog
 storm
 umbrella
 sky
 ice

Seasons

Spring
 Summer
 Autumn
 Winter

Temperature

What is the temperature?
 It is freezing
 It is cold
 It is hot
 It is boiling

Useful Phrases

| Question | Answer |
|--|--|
| What is your favourite weather? | My favourite weather is ... |
| Do you like ... ? | Yes, I like ... No, I don't like ... |
| What is the weather today? | Today, it is ... |
| What was the weather yesterday? | Yesterday, it was |
| What is the weather tomorrow? | Tomorrow, it is ... |
| What is the typical weather in your country? | The typical weather in my country is ... |
| What is your favourite season? | My favourite season is ... |
| In which season is it your birthday? | My birthday is in ... |

Rooms in the House

Rooms in the House

Living Room
Dining Room
Kitchen
Garden
Bedroom
Office
Bathroom
Garage
Attic
Hall
Gym
Spare bedroom

Parts of the House

House
Home
Flat
Apartment
Wall
Stairs
Upstairs
Downstairs
Window
Balcony
Roof
Door

Around the House

Parts of the House

curtain
floor
carpet
rug/ mat
key
furniture

In the Dining Room

table
chair
plate
bowl
glass
cup
spoon
fork
knife

In the Bedroom

bed
cushion
duvet
pillow
bedside table
lamp
photo
tissues
drawer
mirror
wardrobe

In the Kitchen

fridge
freezer
sink
dishwash
oven
toaster
microwave
kettle

In the Living Room

sofa
cushion
blanket
television
bookshelf
bookcase
coffee table
lamp
rug

In the Bathroom

sink
soap
toothbrush
toothpaste
mirror
toilet
bath
shower
shampoo
body wash
towel

In the Garden

fence

gate

tree

flower

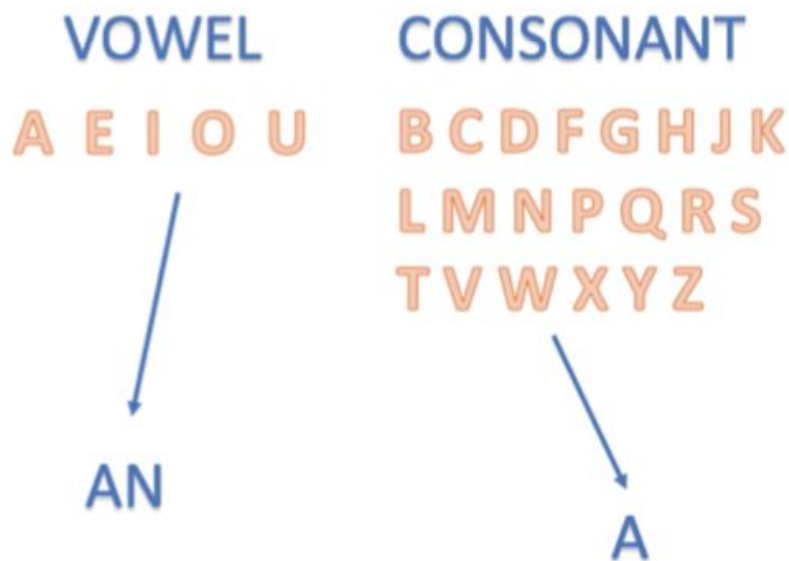
barbecue(BBQ)

bench

plant pot

Indefinite Articles

A, an and some are indefinite articles that we use to say we have “one” of something. To decide which article we use, we must analyse the first letter of the following noun. If the first letter of the noun is a consonant, then we use A and if the first letter of the noun is a vowel, then we use AN. For example **a car, an orange**. We use SOME for plural nouns. For example, **some apples**.



THERE ARE SOME EXCEPTIONS!

- ⚠ The letter H is a consonant so normally it uses the article a (for example, a house). But sometimes, the letter H is completely silent (hourglass). If the H is silent, then the first sound in the word is a vowel, so we need to change the article to an, **an hourglass**.
- ⚠ The letter O is a vowel so normally it uses the article an (for example, an orange). But sometimes it sounds like there is a W before it (one-eyed pirate). The sound is a W, which is a consonant, so we change the article to a, **a one-eyed pirate**.
- ⚠ The letter U is a vowel so normally it uses the article an (for example, an umbrella). But sometimes it sounds like there is a Y before it (university). The sound is a Y, which is a consonant, so we change the article to a, **a university**.

In Town

Places in Town

Airport
 Bank
 Bus station
 Café
 Castle
 Cathedral
 Chemist's
 Church
 Cinema
 College
 Factory
 Farm
 Fire station
 Funfair
 Gym
 Hairdresser's
 Hospital
 Hotel
 Library
 Market
 Museum
 Park
 Pastry shop
 Petrol station
 Playground
 Police station
 Post office
 Restaurant
 School
 Shop
 Shopping centre
 Sports centre
 Sports stadium
 Supermarket
 Theatre
 Tourist information centre
 Town hall

Town Features

Town
 Town centre
 City
 City centre
 Building
 Skyscraper
 Square
 Bus stop
 Car park

The Imperative Form

The imperative is a mood in English used to give commands, orders or instructions, to offer advice or to warn somebody. For example, **Stop! Go!**

The affirmative structure is simply the infinitive verb → **Stop!** There are no subjects in the structure and this form is the same for all subjects. To sound more polite, you can add “please” to the structure.

The negative structure is do not/ don't + infinitive verb → **Don't stop!**

There is an advanced structure too: do + infinitive verb → **Do sit down!** This is used to be very polite, to show frustration or anger and to persuade somebody.



LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't use DOESN'T in the he/she/it form. It is always DON'T in the imperative.
- ⚠ Don't insert subjects in the imperative form, it is the verb only.
- ⚠ Don't conjugate the verb in the same way as the present simple. It is only the infinitive verb for all subjects in the imperative form.

Directions

Directions

Turn right

Turn left

Go straight

Go past ...

Take the first right

Take the second right

Go over the roundabout

At the roundabout, take the first exit

Follow the signs to ...

Directions Questions

Do you know where ... is?

How do I get to ...?

Where is ...?

I'm lost! Where am I?

Is there a ... near here?

Directions Vocabulary

Roundabout

Zebra crossing

Traffic lights

Signpost

Motorway

One-way street

Junction

Bridge

Map

Corner

Transport

Means of Transport

Ambulance
 Bicycle (bike)
 Boat
 Bus
 Car
 Fire engine (Am: fire truck)
 Helicopter
 Lorry (Am: truck)
 Motorbike (Br: motorcycle)
 Plane
 Rocket
 Ship
 Spaceship
 Taxi (Am: cab)
 Tractor
 Train
 Tram
 Underground (Am: subway)
 Van

Transport Verbs

walk
 run
 drive
 fly
 ride
 take

Transport Phrases

| Question | Answer |
|----------------------------------|--|
| How do you get to work/school? | I drive I walk I take the bus |
| Do you own a car? | Yes, I own a car No, I don't own a car |
| Can you drive? | Yes, I can drive No, I can't drive |
| Do you use public transport? | Yes, I use public transport No, I don't use public transport |
| Have you been on a plane before? | Yes, I have been on a plane before No, I haven't been on a plane before |

Would Like

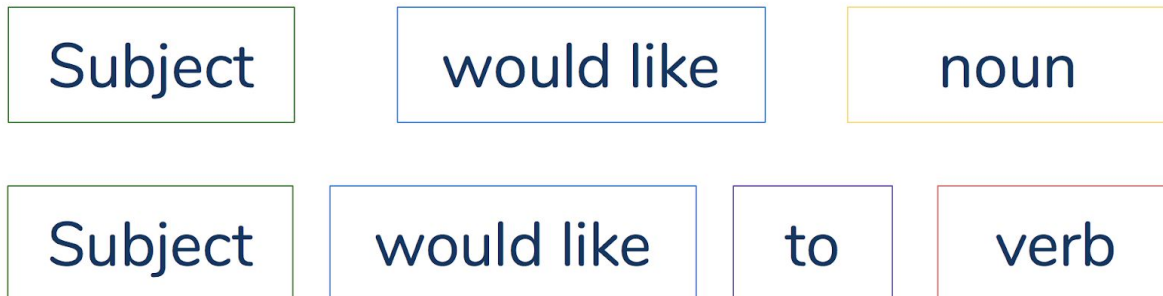
Would like is a polite way of saying “want” in English. It has the same conjugation for all subjects.

Affirmative: Would like

Negative: Wouldn't like

Question: Would + subject + like

This structure can be followed by a noun or a verb.



LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't mix up “like” and “would like”. Like means to have a positive opinion about something, would like means “want” in a polite way.
- ⚠ “Like” and “would like” have different conjugations in the affirmative, negative and question forms in the present simple tense.
- ⚠ If we use “like + verb”, we must say like + verb (ing). *E.g. I like eating.* If we use “would like + verb”, we must say would like + to + infinitive. *E.g. I would like to eat.*

Clothes

The verb used to say you have clothes on your body is WEAR.

Clothes

Trousers

Jeans

Shorts

Dress

Skirt

Top

T-shirt

Shirt

Jumper

Jacket

Shoes

Boots

Socks

Hat

Cap

Handbag

Scarf

Coat

Glasses

Clothes Phrases

| Question | Answer |
|--|--|
| What are you wearing today? | Today, I am wearing ... |
| What is your favourite item of clothing? | My favourite item of clothing is ... |
| Do you like wearing ...? | Yes, I like wearing ... No, I don't like wearing ... |
| Do you own lots of clothes? | Yes, I own lots of clothes No, I don't own many clothes |

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used in English to provide a position or distribution. Typical uses of ordinal numbers include dates, a position or a sequence, floors of a building, celebrations, birthdays or anniversaries and the royal family.

To create an ordinal number, you add TH to the end of the cardinal number. *E.g. six → sixth*. If the number ends in 0 (e.g. 20, 30, 40), you eliminate the Y then add IETH. *E.g. twenty → twentieth*.

There are many exceptions though, mostly between 0 and 20. Remember to write the last two letters of the ordinal number in small writing in the top-right next to the number.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 st first | 6 th sixth | 11 th eleventh | 16 th sixteenth |
| 2 nd second | 7 th seventh | 12 th twelfth | 17 th seventeenth |
| 3 rd third | 8 th eighth | 13 th thirteenth | 18 th eighteenth |
| 4 th fourth | 9 th ninth | 14 th fourteenth | 19 th nineteenth |
| 5 th fifth | 10 th tenth | 15 th fifteenth | 20 th twentieth |



LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't add TH to every ordinal number in English, many numbers are irregular.
- ⚠ Write the correct abbreviations with numbers
- ⚠ Don't mix up cardinal and ordinal numbers. Remember we use ordinal numbers for dates in English

Present Participle

The present participle is used to form continuous tenses, as an adjective, in participial phrases, to convert a verb to a noun (gerund) and when the verb formation must change.

- The normal rule is to add ING to the end of the infinitive verb:

drink → **drinking**

- If a verb ends in the pattern consonant, vowel, consonant, you must double the final consonant:

cut → **cutting**

*Unless the last consonant is W, X or Y, then this follows the normal rule and only adds ING: **draw** → **drawing***

- If the verb ends in the pattern consonant, vowel, consonant, but the stress of the verb is on the first syllable, this also follows the normal rule and only adds ING:

visit → **visiting**

- If the final letter of the verb is E, you must eliminate the E before adding ING:

drive → **driving**

*Unless the last letters of the verb are EE, then this follows the normal rule and only adds ING: **see** → **seeing***

- If the final letters of the verb are IE, then you must eliminate the E, replace this with a Y and then add ING:

die → **dying**

- If the final letter of the verb is C, you must add an extra K before adding ING:

picnic → **picnicking**

Pronunciation of ING can be /ɪŋ/ /ɪn/ or /ən/. The ING is never stressed, always the infinitive part.

Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is used to talk about events happening right now, events in process, planned future events, a before and after structure and with a change in state.

- In the affirmative, we use the SuBEP structure: subject, verb to be (affirmative) and the present participle. We can also contract the verb to be and the subject together.
- In the negative, we use the same SuBEP structure, but the verb to be is used in the negative form. We can also contract the negative form of the verb to be.
- There are two question forms in the present continuous. QuBESuP, if you use a question word, and BESuP, without a question word.
- The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to be.
- There are many keywords in the present continuous tense:
 - **Always, still constantly, forever:** These words have a negative effect and go in between the verb to be and the present participle. E.g. *He is always complaining.*
 - **Now, even now, any longer, anymore, no longer, this season/month/year, at this moment/time** can go at the beginning or the end of the sentence. E.g. *This year, we are learning English OR We are learning English this year.*

| Affirmative | Negative | Question |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| I am reading | I am not reading | Am I reading? |
| You are reading | You are not reading | Are you reading? |
| He is reading | He is not reading | Is he reading? |
| She is reading | She is not reading | Is she reading? |
| It is reading | It is not reading | Is it reading? |
| We are reading | We are not reading | Are we reading? |
| They are reading | They are not reading | Are they reading? |

Food and Drink

Meals

Breakfast
Lunch
Dinner
Snack
Drink
Food
Hungry
Thirsty

Food and Drink

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Apple | Meatballs |
| Banana | Milk |
| Beans | Milkshake |
| Bread | Noodles |
| Burger | Onion |
| Cake | Orange |
| Carrot | Pancakes |
| Cheese | Pasta |
| Chicken | Pea |
| Chips | Pear |
| Chocolate | Pie |
| Coconut | Pineapple |
| Coffee | Potato |
| Egg | Rice |
| Fish | Salad |
| Fruit | Sandwich |
| Grape | Sauce |
| Ice-cream | Sausage |
| Juice | Soup |
| Kivi | Sweets |
| Lemon | Tea |
| Lemonade | Tomato |
| Lilme | Vegetable |
| Mango | Water |
| Meat | Watermelo |

| Question | Answer |
|---|---|
| What is your favourite food? | My favourite food is ... |
| Are there any foods you don't like? | Yes, I don't like ... No, I like everything! |
| Are you a vegetarian/vegan? | Yes, I am No I'm not |
| Do you have any allergies? | Yes, I am allergic to ... No, I don't have any allergies |
| What do you eat for breakfast/lunch/dinner? | I usually have ... for breakfast/lunch/dinner |
| Do you eat snacks? | Yes, I have ... as a snack No, I don't usually have snacks |
| What is your favourite drink? | My favourite drink is ... |

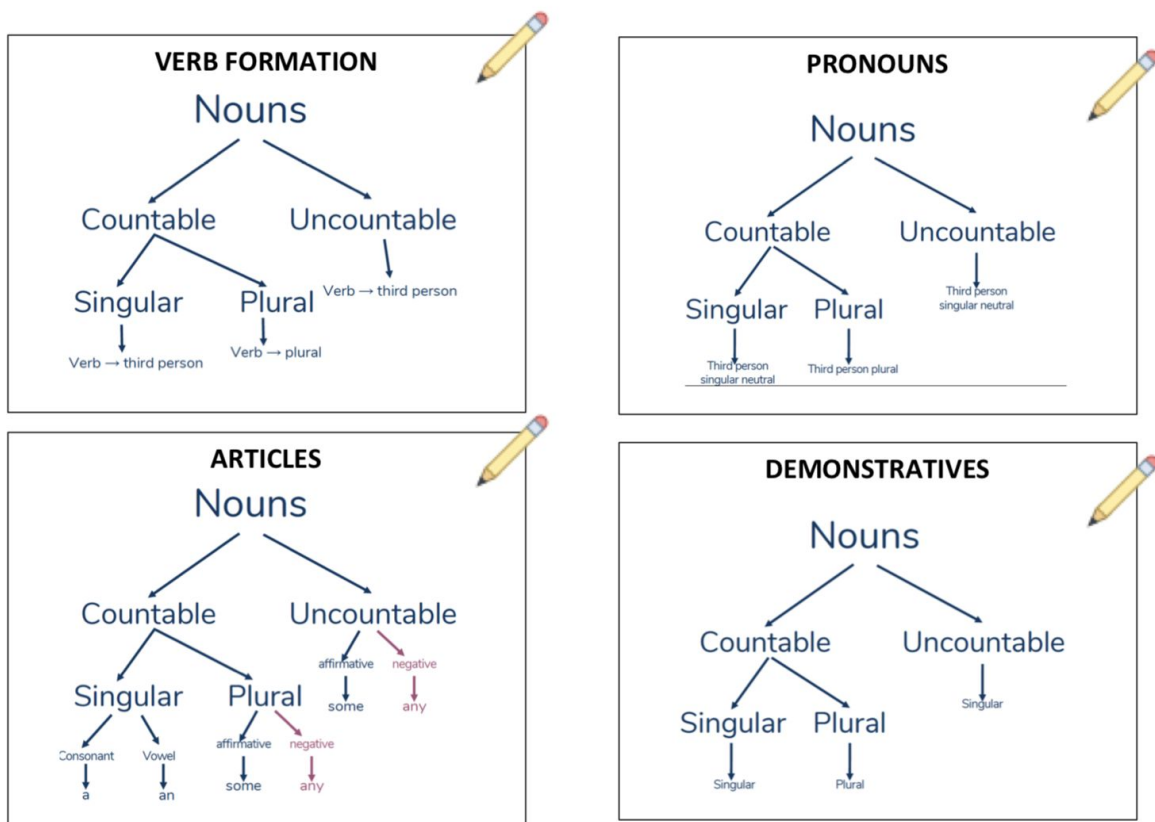
Countable and Uncountable Nouns

A noun is defined as a person, animal, place, thing or idea. In English, every single noun is categorised into being either a countable or an uncountable noun.

Countable Nouns are nouns you can count by putting a number in front of them. For example, books. (1 book, 2 books, 3 books). You can physically separate the items.

Uncountable Nouns are nouns where you cannot count individual items. These are typically liquids, abstract ideas, gases and powders. For example, water. It is possible to convert uncountable nouns into countable nouns by using a partitive. For example, a bottle of water.

Depending on whether a noun is countable or uncountable, every grammatical element in a sentence will change.



Face and Body

Face and Body

Arm
 Back
 Body
 Ear
 Elbow
 Eye
 Face
 Finger
 Foot (feet)
 Hair
 Hand
 Head
 Knee
 Leg
 Mouth
 Neck
 Nose
 Shoulder
 Stomach
 Toe
 Tooth (teeth)

Senses

| Sense Noun | Sense Verb | Sense Organ |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| sound | hear | ears |
| sight | see | eyes |
| smell | smell | nose |
| taste | taste | tongue/mouth |
| touch | touch | hands |