



# Elementary English A2.2

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## Elementary English A2.2 Objectives

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### At The Doctor's

- 🗣️ To describe an accident or injury
- 🗣️ To learn basic vocabulary for medical objects, illnesses and treatments
- 🗣️ To hold a basic conversation with a doctor about medical issues
- 🗣️ To get help in a medical emergency in an English-speaking country

### Appointments

- 🗣️ To book an appointment in English using the correct phrases and structure in person, over the telephone or online
- 🗣️ To feel confident holding an entire conversation whilst booking an appointment

### Although and However

- 🗣️ To learn the correct use of although and however in sentences in English
- 🗣️ To learn the correct sentence structure for phrases using although and however
- 🗣️ To learn the correct pronunciation of although and however
- 🗣️ To use although and however confidently in conversation and in written English to connect sentences together

### School

- 🗣️ To learn some basic objects around the school in English
- 🗣️ To learn the basic school subjects
- 🗣️ To talk about timetables and activities at school
- 🗣️ To feel confident talking about school in conversation in English

### Jobs

- 🗣️ To learn the vocabulary for numerous jobs in English and pronounce them correctly
- 🗣️ To be able to talk about my job and my daily tasks confidently in English
- 🗣️ To be able to write a job description of my job in English

### Technology

- 🗣️ To learn vocabulary to talk about basic technology in English
- 🗣️ To know important parts of technology in English
- 🗣️ To feel confident talking about technology in English

## Past Continuous

- ⇒ To understand the situations when the past continuous tense is required
- ⇒ To use the past continuous in the affirmative, negative, question and short response forms
- ⇒ To identify keywords that are used in the past continuous and use them correctly
- ⇒ To avoid common mistakes that learners make in the past continuous tense

## Basic Verb Formation

- ⇒ To understand what basic verb formation is and why it is necessary to learn the rules in English
- ⇒ To know the three forms of verb formation in English
- ⇒ To know the correct verb formation for the most common verbs in English
- ⇒ To know the basic rules of verb formation in English

## Measurements

- ⇒ To learn the measurement units for time, distance, area, speed, capacity and weight in both metric and imperial forms
- ⇒ To learn the abbreviations and symbols of the measurement units for time, distance, area, speed, capacity and weight in both metric and imperial forms
- ⇒ To learn typical measurements for recipes in the kitchen

## Nature

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about nature in English and pronounce this vocabulary correctly
- ⇒ To accurately describe nature pictures

## Expressing Opinions

- ⇒ To learn adjectives to express my opinion about matters
- ⇒ To learn phrases to express positive and negative opinions in English
- ⇒ To accurately express my opinion and support my opinions on important global issues

## Zero v First Conditional

- ⇒ To review the zero and first conditionals and know how to use them perfectly
- ⇒ To understand the differences in use and structure of the zero and first conditionals
- ⇒ To use both the zero and first conditionals correctly in conversation and writing in English

## Phrasal Verbs

- ⇒ To learn what a phrasal verb is
- ⇒ To understand the different types of phrasal verbs that exist and their word order in an English sentence
- ⇒ To know how to look out for phrasal verbs in sentences and how to correctly research their definitions in English
- ⇒ To know the correct pronunciation of particles in phrasal verbs, and prepositions in prepositional verbs

## The Olympics

- ⇒ To learn basic vocabulary about The Olympics in English
- ⇒ To learn about the sports held in The Olympic Games in English and pronounce these words correctly
- ⇒ To feel comfortable talking about The Olympics in conversational English

## Past Participle

- ⇒ To understand what the past participle is
- ⇒ To know the key situations when the past participle is used
- ⇒ To create the past participle for any regular verb in English
- ⇒ To know the past participle forms for the most common irregular verbs

## Present Perfect

- ⇒ To understand all the situations when the present perfect tense is required
- ⇒ To use the present perfect tense in the affirmative, negative, questions and short responses
- ⇒ To understand the change in meaning with the verbs to go and to be in the present perfect tense
- ⇒ To identify keywords that are used in the present perfect tense and their position in a sentence
- ⇒ To avoid common mistakes that learners make with the present perfect tense

## Past Simple v Present Perfect

- ⇒ To review the use, forms, structure and keywords of the past simple and present perfect tenses
- ⇒ To understand the differences between the past simple and present perfect tenses
- ⇒ To use both the past simple and present perfect correctly in the written and spoken English to talk about past life events and anecdotes

## Sentence Stress

- ⇒ To define stress and understand its importance in the English language
- ⇒ To understand the difference between syllabus and stress-timed languages
- ⇒ To identify parts of speech as content or function words
- ⇒ To apply the rules of sentence stress to any sentence in English
- ⇒ To understand situations when we don't require sentence stress
- ⇒ To define and understand emphatic stress and apply it where necessary in English
- ⇒ To understand what an intensifier is and the most common intensifiers in English
- ⇒ To define and understand contrastive stress and apply it where necessary in English
- ⇒ To understand the differences between sentence stress and poetry stress

## Adverbs of Manner

- ⇒ To understand what an adverb of manner is and where it is placed in an English sentence
- ⇒ To correctly convert adjectives into adverbs of manner
- ⇒ To learn the most common adverbs of manner and use them confidently in written and spoken English

## Musical Instruments

- ⇒ To learn the vocabulary of the most common musical instruments in English
- ⇒ To pronounce all this new vocabulary correctly
- ⇒ To learn the correct verbs and phrases that are used to talk about musical instruments in English

## Music

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about music in English
- ⇒ To know the main genres of music in English
- ⇒ To talk about music in conversational English

## Cooking

- ⇒ To learn the vocabulary for kitchen utensils in English
- ⇒ To learn the vocabulary for cooking verbs in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about cooking in English

**Consonant Clusters**

- ⇒ To understand what a consonant cluster is
- ⇒ To learn the correct pronunciation of more difficult consonant clusters in English
- ⇒ To feel confident pronouncing consonant clusters correctly in conversational English

**Science**

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about science in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking and writing about science



## At The Doctor's

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accident	ambulance	bandage
blood pressure	bruise	cast
to check	chickenpox	crutches
dangerous	sizzy	fit
infection	inflamed	injection
itchy	lab technician	to lie down
medicine	nurse	ointment
painkiller	to pass away	paediatrician
pulse	to rest	to save sb's life
stethoscope	to stitch	stretcher
surgeon	to take sb's blood	temperature
thermometer	visitor	to vomit
wheelchair	It was a close call!	It is killing me!

### Doctor's Introduction Questions

- ☞ What is the problem?
- ☞ What brings you here today?
- ☞ How can I help you today?
- ☞ How is everything today?
- ☞ What are your symptoms?

### Patient's Response

- ☞ ... has been hurting me
- ☞ I've got a sore ...
- ☞ I have a lot of pain in .....

### Doctor's Follow-up Questions

- ☞ When did this start?
- ☞ How long have you been feeling like this?
- ☞ Does it hurt when I press here?
- ☞ Can I have a look?
- ☞ Where does it hurt?
- ☞ Are you on any sort of medication?
- ☞ Do you have any allergies?
- ☞ Can you roll up your sleeve?
- ☞ Can you open your mouth?
- ☞ Can you cough, please?

**Doctor's Treatments**

- 📄 I'm going to prescribe you some antibiotics
- 📄 You should take 3 tablets daily
- 📄 You can pick up your prescription from the chemist's
- 📄 You'll need a few stitches
- 📄 I'm going to give you an injection
- 📄 I will refer you to a specialist at the hospital
- 📄 Can you book an appointment for another test next week?

# Appointments

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## Introduction

- ⇒ Hi, my name is ... and I'm calling about
- ⇒ Good afternoon, this is ... speaking and I'd like to book an appointment for ...
- ⇒ Hello, I'd like to arrange an appointment
- ⇒ Good morning, I'd like to see ... , please
- ⇒ Hi, I'd like to make an appointment with ...

## Confirming Information

- ⇒ Could you just confirm your name, please?
- ⇒ Could you confirm your date of birth, please?
- ⇒ Could you confirm your address, please?
  - ⇒ Yes, it's ....
  - ⇒ Of course, it is ...
- ⇒ Sorry, could you repeat that?

## Asking For Availability

- ⇒ What days work best for you?
  - ⇒ Thursdays and Fridays are better for me
  - ⇒ I can do Thursdays and Fridays
  - ⇒ Do you have anything on Thursday or Friday?

## Providing Availability

- ⇒ We could do Wednesday, does that work?
- ⇒ Are you available next Monday at 4pm?
- ⇒ Would next Thursday be OK?

## Confirming Availability

- ⇒ Yes, that's great, what time?
- ⇒ Yes, that's perfect!
- ⇒ Yes, I can do that
- ⇒ Yes, no problem
- ⇒ Yes, Thursday suits me

## Rejecting Availability

- ⇒ No, sorry I'm working then. Can you do Tuesdays?
- ⇒ Could you do slightly later at 5pm instead?
- ⇒ I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't on Wednesdays. How's about Fridays?
- ⇒ Wednesdays are a little bit difficult, I'd prefer Friday if that's OK with you?

### Confirming Appointments

- ☞ That's great, so that's Thursday at 4pm.
- ☞ Could you send through an email confirmation of the appointment, please?
- ☞ Great, see you then!

### Cancelling Appointments

- ☞ My name is ... and I'm calling to cancel my appointment on Thursday
- ☞ Would it be possible to rearrange for a later time that same day?

## Booking Appointments via Email

### 1) Greeting

- ☞ Good morning, Good afternoon. Good evening, Hello

### 2) Introduction

- ☞ My name is ... and I'm a client/patient/interested in ...
- ☞ I would like to ... (book a meeting/make an appointment/schedule a convenient time to meet)

### 3) Providing Availability

- ☞ Would you be available on Monday at 5pm?
- ☞ When is a convenient time for you?
- ☞ I'm free any time between 4 and 6pm weekdays.
- ☞ Please could you let me know/indicate a suitable time and place for you?
- ☞ Does ... suit you?

### 4) Closing

- ☞ Please let me know what time works best for you
- ☞ I look forward to hearing back from you
- ☞ Kind Regards

### Responding to Availability

- ☞ I'm free on Wednesday at 6pm, that's great! See you then!
- ☞ Please confirm .... works for you / is convenient/suitable for you

### Cancelling/Rescheduling Appointment

- ☞ I'm writing to reschedule/cancel our appointment scheduled for Tuesday 3rd due to unforeseen circumstances. Please confirm you have received this message.

## Although and However

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Although and however are connecting words to extend sentences and sound more advanced in English.

### However

- ⇒ This is a conjunctive adverb
- ⇒ It presents two contrasting ideas in one sentence
- ⇒ Synonyms might be **but** or **nevertheless**
- ⇒ It is usually found in the middle of a sentence surrounded by two commas or one comma and one semicolon. However, sometimes it is found at the beginning of a sentence, followed immediately by a comma

*I am tired, however, I'm going to continue studying.*

*I am tired; however, I'm going to continue studying.*

*I am tired. However, I'm going to continue studying.*

### Although

- ⇒ This is a subordinating conjunction
- ⇒ It combines two ideas together and focuses on the “exception” to the rule
- ⇒ A synonym might be **in spite of**
- ⇒ It is usually found in the middle of a sentence with no surrounding commas or at the beginning of a sentence.

*Although I'm tired, I'm going to continue studying.*

*I'm going to continue studying although I'm tired.*

## School

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### School Subjects

art	biology	chemistry
DT	English	geography
history	home economics	ICT
languages	maths	music
PE	physics	PSHE
RE	science	

### School Vocabulary

advanced	beginner	bin
bbreak	class	classmate
club	college	crayon
dictionary	diploma	examination
flag	glue	homework
kid	lesson	level
licence	mark	notebook
pen-friend	project	pupil
student	study	teach
term	test	textbook
timetable	university	

**STUDY** → The first time you receive information about a subject/topic

**LEARN** → The process after studying when you fully understand and have knowledge of a topic/subject

**TEACH** → To explain or provide information about a topic or subject

# Jobs

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## Jobs

actor	artist	astronaut
boss	businessman	businesswoman
business owner	cleaner	dancer
designer	driver	engineer
factory worker	farmer	firefighter
footballer	guide	journalist
manager	mechanic	photographer
pilot	police officer	receptionist
secretary	self-employed	singer
taxi driver	waiter - waitress	writer

## Describe My Job

### 1) The Company

- ☞ I work at (+ company)
- ☞ I work with (+company/person)
- ☞ I just started at (+ company)
- ☞ I've been working at (+company) for ... years
- ☞ We're a start-up, small company, SME, multinational company
- ☞ Our offices are based in (+ location)
- ☞ Our headquarters are in (+ location)
- ☞ Our customers/clients are ....
- ☞ It's famous for (+ product)
- ☞ It's a (+ nationality) company

### 2) The Industry

- ☞ I work in (+ industry)
- ☞ We're in the ... industry
- ☞ We do business with ....
- ☞ It's a (+industry) company
- ☞ It's the market leader in ...

### 3) Responsibilities

- 🗨️ I'm responsible for ...
- 🗨️ My responsibilities include ...
- 🗨️ I'm in charge of ...
- 🗨️ I'm the manager of ...
- 🗨️ I manage/direct/supervise/advise/handle
- 🗨️ I report to/ collaborate with ...

### Jobs Verbs

analyse	answer	arrange
audit	calculate	call
communicate	consult	deal with
design	distribute	enquire
interview	keep	manage
mentor	negotiate	organise
predict	prepare	provide
report	review	schedule
sell		



## Technology

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3D glasses  
camera  
Ebook  
gameboy  
keyboard  
mobile phone  
printer  
speakers  
USB stick  
wrist watch

artificial intelligence  
CD player  
fax machine  
GPS  
laptop  
mouse  
robot  
stereo  
video camera

bluetooth headset  
computer  
floppy disk  
headphones  
memory card  
MP3 player  
scanner  
tablet  
webcam

## Past Continuous

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The past continuous tense is used to talk about a long action in the past, 2 actions happening simultaneously or one action interrupting another action in the past, with the before and after structure, when setting a scene, to talk about a past change or growth and with the verb to wonder.

- ⇒ Keywords used are while, as, all, from - to, through and for
- ⇒ The present participle must be used in all forms of this tense.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I was walking	I wasn't walking	Was I walking?
You were walking	You weren't walking	Were you walking?
He was walking	He wasn't walking	Was he walking?
She was walking	She wasn't walking	Was she walking?
It was walking	It wasn't walking	Was it walking?
We were walking	We weren't walking	Were we walking?
They were walking	They weren't walking	Were they walking?

## Basic Verb Formation

Verbs must be used in a very special way in sentences. If there is more than one verb in a sentence, that second verb follows the verb formation rules. There are three forms of the verb: bare infinitive, to + infinitive and gerund.

Bare Infinitive	To + infinitive	Gerund
<p>⇒ Modal verbs</p>	<p>⇒ After an adjective</p> <p>⇒ After an object</p> <p>⇒ With certain verbs</p>	<p>⇒ After a preposition</p> <p>⇒ Becoming the subject</p> <p>⇒ With certain verbs</p>
<p>In the negative, we convert the modal verb into its negative form</p>	<p>Make sure you're making the right verb negative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First verb negative → tense rules</li> <li>• Second verb negative → not</li> </ul>	<p>Make sure you're making the right verb negative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First verb negative → tense rules</li> <li>• Second verb negative → not</li> </ul>



### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Some verbs use both the to + infinitive verb forms and the gerund, with no difference in meaning
- ⚠ You simply need to learn with verbs use each verb formation

# Measurements

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## Time

Second (s)  
Minute (min)  
Hour (h)  
Day  
Week  
Month  
Year

## Distance - Metric

Millimetre (mm)  
Centimetre (cm)  
Metre (m)  
Kilometre (km)

## Distance - Imperial

Inch (in, ")  
Foot (ft, ')  
Yard (yd)  
Chain (ch)  
Furlong (fur)  
Mile (mi)

## Area - Metric

Metres squared (m<sup>2</sup>)  
Hectare (ha)

## Area - Imperial

Square feet (ft<sup>2</sup>)  
Acre (ac)

## Speed - Metric

Kilometres per second (km/s)  
Kilometres per hour (km/h)

## Speed - Imperial

Miles per second (mps)  
Miles per hour (mph)

## Capacity - Metric

millilitre (ml)  
centilitre (cl)  
litre (l)  
cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>)

## Capacity - Imperial

fluid ounce (fl oz)  
gill (gi)  
pint (pt)  
quart (qt)  
gallon (gal)

## Weight - Metric

milligrams (mg)  
grams (g)  
kilograms (kg)  
metric tonne (t)

## Weight - Imperial

ounce (oz)  
pound (lb)  
stone (st)  
ton (t)

## Cooking

Teaspoon (tsp)  
tablespoon (tbsp)

## Nature

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air  
campsite  
country  
Earth  
farm  
forest  
hill  
lake  
moon  
oath  
olant  
rainforest  
rock  
shell  
star  
street  
tree  
water  
wood

beach  
castle  
countryside  
environment  
field  
grass  
ice  
land  
mountain  
picnic  
pond  
river  
sand  
sky  
stone  
sun  
view  
waterfall  
world

bridge  
cave  
desert  
explorer  
fire  
ground  
island  
leaf  
ocean  
planet  
raincoat  
road  
sea  
space  
stream  
town  
village  
wave

## Expressing Opinions

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### Adjective Booster

able	afraid	alone
brilliant	busy	careful
difficult	excellent	fast
high	interesting	lovely
noisy	pleasant	poor
pretty	quick	ready
real	rich	slow
soft	special	strange
strong	sure	sweet
useful	well	worried
wrong		

### Opinion Phrases

- ⇒ (Personally) I think that
- ⇒ I (strongly) believe that
- ⇒ I feel that
- ⇒ In my (honest) opinion
- ⇒ My personal opinion is that
- ⇒ In my (own personal) experience
- ⇒ As far as I'm concerned
- ⇒ Speaking for myself
- ⇒ If you ask me
- ⇒ From my point of view
- ⇒ It seems to me that
- ⇒ What I mean is
- ⇒ What I'm trying to say is

### Agreeing

- ⇒ I agree (with you entirely)
- ⇒ You're absolutely right!
- ⇒ I think so too
- ⇒ That's a good point
- ⇒ I don't think so either
- ⇒ I feel the same way
- ⇒ That's a very valid point!
- ⇒ I think what you said is true

**Disagreeing**

- 🗨️ I (am afraid I have to) disagree
- 🗨️ I don't agree with you
- 🗨️ On the contrary
- 🗨️ I see your point, but ...
- 🗨️ With all due respect ...
- 🗨️ No offence, but ...
- 🗨️ Let's agree to disagree
- 🗨️ I don't share your opinion/view

## Zero v First Conditional

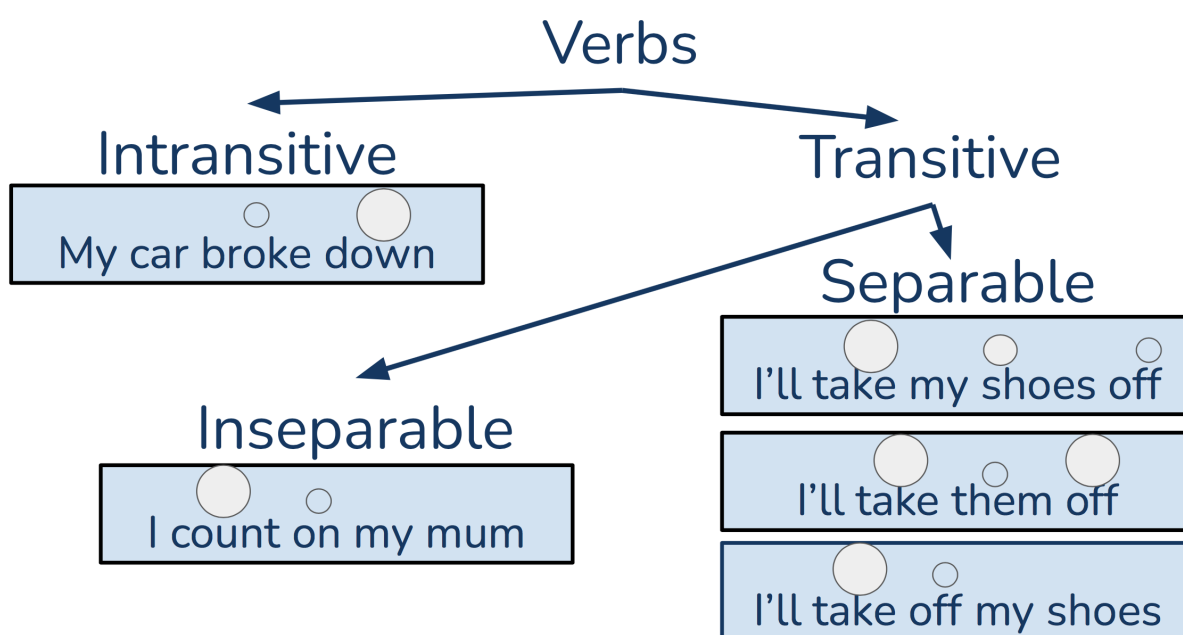
The main difference between the zero and first conditionals is the likelihood of an event happening.

Zero Conditional	First Conditional
Truth or fact (100% going to happen)	Very likely future event (80-99% going to happen)
General statement	Personal statement for a particular situation
If you sit in the sun for 10 hours, you burn	If you sit in the sun for 10 hours, you will burn
If ice-cream gets warm, it melts	If your ice-cream gets warm, it will melt



## Phrasal Verbs Theory

Phrasal verbs require two parts- the conjugated verb and the particle (a preposition or adverb). One verb can take numerous particles and this changes the meaning of the verb. Phrasal verbs can be either intransitive or transitive, separable or inseparable. This form can be researched in an online dictionary. The pronunciation of each type of phrasal verb is different too.



### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ When the object is a pronoun with a separable transitive verb, it must be placed in between the verb and particle, never after
- ⚠ Try to connect the particle with the verb (link together) when speaking

## Phrasal Verbs Vocabulary

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### Education

to sign up  
to run through  
to hand out  
to figure out  
to follow up

to fill in  
to write down  
to hand in  
to catch up  
to drop out

to carry out  
to look up  
to go over  
to fall behind

### Technology

to turn on  
to switch off  
to set up  
to zoom out  
to click on  
to listen to

to turn off  
to log in  
to print out  
to scroll up  
to plugin

to switch on  
to log out  
to zoom in  
to scroll down  
to back up

### Sports

to work out  
to cheer on  
to cool down

to warm up  
to let down

to give up  
to knock out

### Music

to be into  
to show off

to belt out  
to turn up

to chill out  
to come out

### Cooking

to thaw out  
to chop up  
to eat out

to heat up  
to mix in  
to whip up

to cool down  
to cut down on

### Science

to work out  
to come off  
to find out

to carry out  
to narrow down

to come up with  
to come on

## The Olympics

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### Sports

archery  
 badminton  
 beach volleyball  
 canoeing  
 diving  
 golf  
 hockey  
 karate  
 sailing  
 surfing  
 taekwondo  
 volleyball  
 wrestling  
 ice hockey  
 skeleton

artistic swimming  
 baseball  
 boxing  
 climbing  
 fencing  
 gymnastics  
 horse riding  
 rowing  
 shooting  
 swimming  
 tennis  
 water polo  
 bobsleigh  
 ice skating  
 skiing

athletics  
 basketball  
 breaking  
 cycling  
 football  
 handball  
 judo  
 rugby  
 skateboarding  
 table tennis  
 trampolining  
 weightlifting  
 curling  
 luge  
 snowboarding

### The Olympics

athlete  
 coach  
 event  
 gold  
 medal  
 stadium  
 winner

boycott  
 competition  
 flag  
 host city  
 runner-up  
 team

bronze  
 drug testing  
 flame  
 kit  
 silver  
 torch

## Past Participle

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The past participle is used to form perfect tenses, as an adjective, in participial phrases and in the passive voice.

- ⇒ The normal rule is to add ED to the end of the infinitive verb (**talk** → **talked**)
- ⇒ If a verb ends in the pattern consonant, vowel, consonant, you must double the final consonant (**stop** → **stopped**)
  - Unless the last consonant is W (**follow** → **followed**), X (**relax** → **relaxed**) or the stress of the verb is on the first syllable (**visit** → **visited**)
- ⇒ If the final letter of the verb is E, you must only add D (**dance** → **danced**)
- ⇒ If the final letter of the verb is C, you must add KED (**picnic** → **picnicked**)
- ⇒ If the final letter of the verb is Y, there are two options;
  - Consonant + Y, you eliminate the Y and add IED (**study** → **studied**)
  - Vowel + Y, you add ED (**play** → **played**)
- ⇒ There are numerous irregular verbs to learn too (**know** → **known**)

## Present Perfect

The present perfect tense is used to talk about life experiences in the past (with no time phrase), recent past events, past events that impact the present situation, a duration of time for an event that started in the past and is unfinished, when there has been a change in state and with stative verbs.

- ⇒ Be careful with the verbs be (**been**) and go (**gone**). We use gone when somebody has visited a place and not returned (i.e. they're still there) and been when somebody has visited a place and returned.
- ⇒ Sandwich keywords: just, already, never, ever, recently
- ⇒ Flexible keywords: recently, so far, lately, up to now, in the last few, since, for
- ⇒ At the end keywords: before, yet
- ⇒ Still is also used in the present perfect tense

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
He has walked	He hasn't walked	Has he walked?
She has walked	She hasn't walked	Has she walked?
It has walked	It hasn't walked	Has it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

## Past Simple v Present Perfect

The past simple is used to talk about a specific event in the past that has finished but the present perfect is used to talk about either an unfinished past event or a past event with no specified time.

Past Simple	Present Perfect
One single past event <i>I went to Germany in summer</i>	Life experience (no time) <i>I have visited France before</i>
A past duration <i>I lived in Barcelona for 3 years</i>	Past events impact present <i>I've lost my wallet and I need it now</i>
A repeated past event <i>I drove to work every day</i>	Recent past events <i>We've just arrived home</i>
A changed state <i>She was short as a child but now she's tall</i>	Change in state <i>I have improved my English</i>
Stative Verbs <i>I wanted some chocolate yesterday</i>	Stative Verbs <i>I have known her for a long time</i>
	Unfinished duration of time <i>I haven't been to the cinema this year</i>



### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ *I knew her for 5 years* (5 years finished in the past). *I have known her for 5 years* (I started knowing her 5 years ago, I still know her today)
- ⚠ *She lived here for many years* (she is dead). *She has lived here for many years* (she is alive and continues living here)
- ⚠ *I lost my wallet* (simple finished event). *I've lost my wallet and I need it now* (past event with an impact on the present)
- ⚠ *I went to France in 2003* (finished time phrase). *I've been to France before* (no time phrase or an unfinished time phrase)

## Sentence Stress

English is a non-syllabic language, which means that there is a rhythm when it is spoken. To create stress, we must make our voice longer and louder, make the pitch higher, make the sound clearer and more enunciated and have more facial expressions. All parts of speech are separated into content and function words. Content words are stressed and function words are not stressed.

Content Words	Function Words
Noun	Personal pronoun
Possessive pronoun	Relative pronoun
Main verb	Affirmative auxiliary verb
Negative auxiliary verb	Possessive adjective
Adjective	Demonstrative
Adverb	Preposition
Interrogative	Conjunction
	Interjection
	Article



### LOOK OUT - EXCEPTIONS!

- ⚠ Sometimes there is no stress, such as public transport announcements and robotic speech.
- ⚠ We can use emphatic stress, where it's eliminated from one word and added to another. This is typical with intensifiers.
- ⚠ English poetry uses a very different stress depending on the meter.
- ⚠ Contrastive stress is when we emphasise something to change the meaning.
  - Whose cat is cute? **My** cat is cute.
  - What is cute? My **cat** is cute.
  - Your cat isn't cute. That is not true. My cat **is** cute.
  - Describe your cat. My cat is **cute**.

## Adverbs of Manner

An adverb of manner is a word that describes the way that an action is done.

Adjective	Rules	Adverb of Manner
beautiful	+LY to most adjectives	beautifully
gentle	For some adjectives ending in E, eliminate E + Y	gently
happy	For some adjectives ending in Y, eliminate Y + ILY	happily
friendly	Some adjectives must use this structure instead "In a ... way"	In a friendly way
artistic	For adjectives ending in IC +ALLY	artistically
full	For adjectives ending in LL +Y	fully
good	This is an irregular adjective	well
difficult	This is an irregular adjective	with difficulty
fast	There are numerous adjectives that do not change in adverb form.	fast



### LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Adverbs can be placed immediately before the verb or after an intransitive verb. If the verb is transitive and includes an object, it must go before the verb or after the object.
- ⚠ Adverbs of manner never follow a linking verb.



## Musical Instruments

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### Woodwind

flute

clarinet

bassoon

oboe

piccolo

English horn

recorder

### Brass

trombone

French horn

tuba

saxophone

trumpet

### Percussion

timpani

cymbals

tambourine

piano

drums

gong

maracas

keyboard

xylophone

bongo

harp

### String

double bass

violin

ukulele

cello

guitar

viola

banjo

voice

accordion

subject

play

the

instrument

He

plays

the

harp

## Music

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### Music Genres

classical  
electronic  
heavy metal  
jazz and blues  
pop  
rock

country  
folk  
hip hop  
musical theatre  
rap  
soul

dance  
gospel  
house  
opera  
reggae

### Music

band  
single  
record label  
concert  
star  
musician  
tune  
lyrics

studio  
album  
song  
hit  
soloist  
prize  
singer

charts  
to tour  
show  
break-up  
member  
stage  
group

## Cooking

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### Kitchen Utensils

apron  
chopping board  
wooden spoon  
sieve  
spatula  
whisk  
corkscrew

saucepan  
knife  
mixing bowl  
frying pan  
colander  
grater  
oven gloves

lid  
garlic press  
scales  
tongs  
potato masher  
can opener

### Cooking Verbs

add  
boil  
chop  
dissolve  
grill  
measure  
sift  
soften  
weigh

bake  
burn  
crack  
drizzle  
melt  
pour  
simmer  
sprinkle

blend  
caramelize  
cut  
fry  
mix  
roast  
slice  
stir

## Consonant Clusters

A consonant cluster is when two or more consonants are placed immediately next to each other in an English word. This is typically at the start or end of a word. All of these consonant sounds must be pronounced. This is particularly important with plurals, present simple third-person singular verbs and ED endings.

There are lots of different consonant cluster combinations. Some of the most common ones include the letters L, S, T and R.

L	S	T	R	Other
BL blue CL clap FL fly GL glitter PL please SL slow	SC disc SK ask SM small SN snake SP wasp ST host SW switch TW twelve	FT daft ST first CT act PT adapt	BR bright CR crawl DR draw FR fry GR grip PR present TR trip	θs months θr three sixth twelfth crisps texts tempts desks ghosts

## Science

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battery  
cylinder  
funnel  
magnifying glass  
pipette  
syringe  
thermometer

bunsen burner  
experiment  
laboratory  
measuring tape  
protractor  
telescope

charts  
flask  
magnet  
microscope  
stopwatch  
test tube