



# Pre-Intermediate English B1.1

## Contents Page

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Pre-Intermediate English B1.1 Objectives	P4
Irregular Plurals	P9
Minimal Pairs	P10
Used to, Usually and Use	P11
Past Simple v Past Continuous	P12
Films	P13
Quantifiers	P14
At The Restaurant	P15
Cinema	P20
Adjectives v Adverbs	P21
Articles	P22
Connected Speech	P24
Present Perfect Continuous	P25
Adjective Endings	P26
Culture	P27
Present Perfect v Present Perfect Continuous	P28
Using Let's	P29

Weak Forms	P30
Fashion	P31
Modals of Probability	P35
Comparative v Superlative	P36
Make and Do	P37
Health	P38
At The Gym	P39
The Office	P41
Connectives	P43

## Pre-Intermediate English B1.1 Objectives

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### Irregular Plurals

- ➡ To understand the difference between singular and plural
- ➡ To identify words that require an irregular plural ending
- ➡ To correctly change an irregular noun from its singular form to plural form and vice-versa

### Minimal Pairs

- ➡ To learn what a minimal pair is
- ➡ To learn the most common minimal pairs in English and how to avoid mixing them up in conversation

### Used to, Usually and Use

- ➡ To understand the definitions and functions of used to, usually and use
- ➡ To use the words used to, usually and use correctly in conversational and written English
- ➡ To pronounce used to, usually and use correctly as different parts of speech

### Past Simple v Past Continuous

- ➡ To review the forms, structure and uses of the past simple and past continuous tenses
- ➡ To understand the similarities and differences in use of the past simple and past continuous tenses
- ➡ To correctly use both the past simple and past continuous tenses in conversation

### Films

- ➡ To learn film genres in English
- ➡ To learn vocabulary to talk about films in English
- ➡ To write a film review in English



## Quantifiers

- ⇒ To define a quantifier and understand its function in a sentence
- ⇒ To understand the difference between long and short form quantifiers and their position in a sentence
- ⇒ To understand and use quantifiers and indefinite articles to express zero, small and large quantities for countable and uncountable nouns
- ⇒ To learn how to adapt quantifiers to sentences grammatically, including using the preposition “of”

## At The Restaurant

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary for basic items in a restaurant, including cutlery and crockery
- ⇒ To know the jobs of people who work in a restaurant
- ⇒ To learn basic phrases to order food at and communicate effectively in a restaurant
- ⇒ To learn basic phrases to order at a till in a café and learn basic food items at a café

## Cinema

- ⇒ To learn basic vocabulary to describe a cinema in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about the film and cinema industry in conversation
- ⇒ To be able to book tickets at a cinema in English

## Adjectives and Adverbs

- ⇒ To review the grammatical forms and sentence position of adjectives and adverbs
- ⇒ To understand whether to use an adjective or an adverb in an English sentence
- ⇒ To use adjectives and adverbs correctly in both comparative and superlative forms

## Articles

- ⇒ To understand the difference between zero, definite and indefinite articles in English
- ⇒ To be able to use the correct article in any sentence in English
- ⇒ To pronounce all articles correctly in English

## Connected Speech

- ⇒ To understand the theory behind elision, liaison and assimilation in English pronunciation
- ⇒ To feel confident using connected speech when reading out loud in English
- ⇒ To feel confident using connected speech in conversation in English

## Present Perfect Continuous

- ⇒ To understand the situations when the present perfect continuous is required.
- ⇒ To use the present perfect continuous in the affirmative, negative, questions and short responses.
- ⇒ To identify keywords that are used in the present perfect continuous
- ⇒ To avoid common mistakes that learners make with the present perfect continuous tense

## Adjective Endings

- ⇒ To learn when to use the ING and ED adjective endings
- ⇒ To learn the difference in meaning between ING and ED adjective endings
- ⇒ To learn the most common adjectives that take both the ING and ED adjective ending
- ⇒ To use ING and ED adjective endings confidently in conversational and written English

## Culture

- ⇒ To understand key vocabulary to talk about your culture
- ⇒ To discover and present your culture in conversation and spoken English
- ⇒ To learn about the British culture, customs and traditions

## Present Perfect v Present Perfect Continuous

- ⇒ To understand when the present perfect tense and the present perfect continuous tense is required
- ⇒ To use the present perfect and the present perfect continuous in the affirmative, negative, questions and short responses
- ⇒ To identify keywords that are used in the present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses
- ⇒ To avoid common mistakes that learners make with the present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses

### Using Let's

- ⇒ To learn how to use the expression "let's" correctly in English
- ⇒ To understand the differences between let's, lets and let us

### Weak Forms

- ⇒ To learn what a weak form is and feel confident using them in English
- ⇒ To learn the correct pronunciation of the most common weak forms in English and use them in spoken English

### Fashion

- ⇒ To expand clothes and accessories vocabulary
- ⇒ To learn materials vocabulary in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about fashion and trends with essential vocabulary in English, including phrasal verbs

### Modals of Probability

- ⇒ To learn the grammatical functions of a modal verb in English
- ⇒ To learn the most common modal verbs of probability in English and understand the differences in meaning
- ⇒ To learn the correct forms and pronunciation of all modal verbs of probability

### Comparative v Superlative

- ⇒ To review the grammatical structures of the comparative and superlative
- ⇒ To understand when to use the comparative and the superlative forms in written and spoken English
- ⇒ To use the comparative and superlative with both adjectives and adverbs

### Make and Do

- ⇒ To learn the correct conjugations of the verbs make and do
- ⇒ To understand when to use make and do in phrases in English
- ⇒ To learn the typical conjugations in English with the verbs make and do

### Health

- ⇒ To learn key phrases and vocabulary to talk about a healthy lifestyle
- ⇒ To learn idioms and phrasal verbs to talk about health
- ⇒ To feel confident talking and writing about health in English

**At The Gym**

- ⇒ To learn gym equipment vocabulary in English
- ⇒ To learn the actions and exercises at the gym
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about exercise and activities at the gym

**The Office**

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary for typical items in the office
- ⇒ To learn key phrases to use in the office in English
- ⇒ To feel confident using basic English in the workplace

**Connectives**

- ⇒ To learn the typical connectives in English
- ⇒ To understand the difference in meaning, grammar and use of the common connectives in English
- ⇒ To feel confident using these connectives in conversation and written English

# Irregular Plurals

Most plurals are formed in English by adding S or ES to the end of the word. There are also many specific Latin endings which require a change when forming the plural, but these are strict rules and patterns. Unfortunately, not all of the nouns in English follow these patterns. These are called irregular plurals. We have categorised the irregular plurals into groups to help you learn them.

## OO → EE

foot → feet  
goose → geese  
tooth → teeth

## No Change

fish → fish  
sheep → sheep  
deer → deer  
bison → bison  
moose → moose  
swine → swine  
series → series  
species → species

## EN Ending

child → children  
ox → oxen  
man → men  
woman → women

## OUSE → ICE

mouse → mice  
louse → lice

## French X

beau → beaux  
chateau → chateaux  
bureau → bureaux

## Plurals only

These words only exist in the plural form and always require a plural noun.

Glasses  
Shorts  
Jeans  
Scissors  
Pants  
Tweezers  
Binoculars

## Hebrew IM

cherub → cherubim  
seraph → seraphim

## Two-part plurals

The noun should always become plural and never the adjectives or prepositions.

Son-in-law → sons-in-law  
Runner-up → runners-up

## Italian O → I

libretto → libretti  
tempo → tempi  
virtuoso → virtuosi

## Completely Irregular

person → people  
penny → pence

## Minimal Pairs

Minimal pairs are a pair of words with only one phonological difference. The pronunciation changes, but also the meaning. This could be in any part of the word and it could be a consonant or a vowel.

Sound 1	Sound 2	Examples
/ɪ/	/i:/	<i>bit - beat, fill - feel, it - eat, sit - seat, his - he's</i>
/æ/	/ʌ/	<i>cap - cup, fan - fun, hat - hut, ran - run, sang - sung</i>
/æ/	/e/	<i>bad - bed, man - men, pan - pen, bag - beg, dad - dead</i>
/æ/	/ɑ:/	<i>cat - cart, hat - heart, pack - park, back - bark</i>
/əʊ/	/ɔ:/	<i>bowl - ball, so - saw, show - sure, boat - bought</i>
/ɒ/	/ɔ:/	<i>cot - court, spot - sport, shot - short, pot - port</i>
/w/	/g/	<i>wood - good, weight - gate, won - gun, wave - gave</i>
/b/	/v/	<i>ban - van, boat - vote, berry - very, bet - vet</i>
/d/	/dʒ/	<i>dog - jog, door - jaw, bad - badge, paid - page</i>
/d/	/ð/	<i>day - they, dare - their, den - then, sudden - southern</i>
/n/	/ŋ/	<i>sin - sing, thin - thing, win - wing, ban - bang</i>
/ŋk/	/ŋ/	<i>think - thing, sink - sing, bank - bang, brink - bring</i>
/f/	/v/	<i>fan - van, leaf - leave, off - of, safe - save, ferry - very</i>
/f/	/θ/	<i>free - three, first - thirst, deaf - death</i>
/k/	/g/	<i>back - bag, duck - dug, pick - pig, frock - frog</i>
/dʒ/	/j/	<i>jewel - you'll, jaw - your, juice - use, gel - yell</i>
/s/ (end)	/z/ (end)	<i>ice - eyes, place - plays, bus - buzz, piece - peas</i>
/t/	/d/	<i>town - down, two - do, hat - had, write - ride</i>
/t/	/θ/	<i>tree - three, mats - maths, fort - fourth, tie - thigh</i>
/v/	/w/	<i>veil - whale, vest - west, vet - wet, vine - wine</i>

## Used To, Usually and Use

All three words have entirely different functions and definitions in an English sentence.

Word	Pronunciation	Use/ Definition	Example Sentence
Used to	<u>ju:</u> zd tu:	A past habit that no longer happens (plus infinitive verb)	I <u>used to</u> go to school
Usually	<u>ju:</u> ʒʊəli	Generally, a present habit	I <u>usually</u> do my homework at night
To use (verb)	tu: ju:z	To employ something Past tense: used	How do I use my laptop?
Use (noun)	ju:s	Value/purpose	What's the use of being sad?



**LOOK OUT**

⚠ “Used to” requires the infinitive “use to” (no D) in the negative and questions.

## Past Simple v Past Continuous

Past simple and past continuous tenses are used to express something in the past time.

Past Simple	Past Continuous
Single past event <i>I went to Mexico last summer</i> <i>*A specific finished time</i>	Before/after structure <i>It was 7pm and I was having dinner</i> <i>*An approximate time</i>
Series of past events <i>I woke up, got dressed, had breakfast</i> <i>*Each action is finished before the next one</i>	2 actions <i>I was cooking while he was watching TV</i> <i>*Two events could be happening at the same time</i>
Past duration <i>I lived in Barcelona for 3 years</i>	Long past action <i>It was raining all morning</i>
Repeated past event <i>I drove to work every day</i>	Setting the scene <i>It was raining, the trees were blowing, the wind was howling</i>
Changed state <i>She was short as a child, but now she's tall</i> <i>*Past event compared to present</i>	Change and growth <i>They were growing up so quickly</i> <i>*Two past events compared</i>
Stative verbs <i>I wanted a puppy</i>	Verb "to wonder" <i>I was wondering if you'd like a coffee?</i>



## Films

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### Film genres

adventure	action	animation
cartoon	comedy	crime
documentary	drama	family film
horror	melodrama	musical
terror	thriller	science fiction (sci-fi)
romantic comedy (romcom)	war	western
zombie		

### Film vocabulary

award	big-budget	box office
cast	character	cinema
costume	director	genre
lighting	film star	nomination
Oscar	plot	premiere
producer	pyrotechnics	release
review	role	scene
set	score	screen
screenplay	screenwriter	to shoot
soundtrack	special effects	to star
trailer		

### Film adjectives (positive)

fascinating	first-class	gripping
hilarious	imaginative	intriguing
mind-blowing	original	powerful
riveting	thought-provoking	thrilling
uplifting		

### Film adjectives (negative)

bland	clickéd	disappointing
dreadful	dull	flawed
forced	lifeless	mediocre
predictable	slow	unoriginal

### Film phrasal verbs

to come out	to be played at	to be based on
to act out	to talk to	to go for it
to live up to		




























## Quantifiers

A quantifier is a small word that normally goes directly before a noun and it normally tells us an imprecise quantity. To talk about an unknown quantity, we can use the word some. If there is an article, a possessive adjective, a demonstrative or an object pronoun before the noun, we must put "of" in between the quantifier and the noun.

ZERO QUANTITY																				
<b>Singular Countable Nouns</b> <i>There isn't a banana</i> <table> <tr> <td>Negative verb</td><td>a</td><td>singular noun</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>an</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Negative verb	a	singular noun		an		<b>Plural Countable Nouns</b> <i>There aren't any tomatoes</i> <i>There are no tomatoes</i> <table> <tr> <td>Negative verb</td><td>any</td><td>plural noun</td></tr> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>no</td><td>plural noun</td></tr> </table>	Negative verb	any	plural noun	Affirmative verb	no	plural noun	<b>Uncountable Nouns</b> <i>There isn't any yoghurt</i> <i>There is no yoghurt</i> <table> <tr> <td>Negative verb</td><td>any</td><td>noun</td></tr> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>no</td><td>noun</td></tr> </table>	Negative verb	any	noun	Affirmative verb	no	noun
Negative verb	a	singular noun																		
	an																			
Negative verb	any	plural noun																		
Affirmative verb	no	plural noun																		
Negative verb	any	noun																		
Affirmative verb	no	noun																		
SHORT FORM: None																				
QUANTITY OF 1																				
<b>Singular Countable Nouns</b> <i>There is a pineapple on my desk</i> <i>There is avocado on my desk</i> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>a</td><td>consonant vowel</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>an</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	a	consonant vowel		an		<b>Plural Countable Nouns</b> <i>There are a few lemons here</i> <i>There aren't many lemons here</i> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>a few</td><td>Plural noun</td></tr> <tr> <td>Negative verb</td><td>many</td><td>plural noun</td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	a few	Plural noun	Negative verb	many	plural noun	<b>Uncountable Nouns</b> <i>There is a little chocolate left</i> <i>There isn't much chocolate left</i> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>a little</td><td>noun</td></tr> <tr> <td>Negative verb</td><td>much</td><td>noun</td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	a little	noun	Negative verb	much	noun
Affirmative verb	a	consonant vowel																		
	an																			
Affirmative verb	a few	Plural noun																		
Negative verb	many	plural noun																		
Affirmative verb	a little	noun																		
Negative verb	much	noun																		
SHORT FORM: One																				
SHORT FORM: A few / many																				
SHORT FORM: A little / much																				
LARGE QUANTITY																				
<b>Plural Countable Nouns</b> <i>There are several peaches</i> <i>There are a number of peaches</i> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>Several A number of</td><td>Plural noun</td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	Several A number of	Plural noun	<b>Both</b> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>plenty of a lot of lots of</td><td>noun</td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	plenty of a lot of lots of	noun	<b>Uncountable Nouns</b> <i>There is a great deal of butter</i> <i>There is a large amount of butter</i> <table> <tr> <td>Affirmative verb</td><td>a great deal of a large amount of</td><td>noun</td></tr> </table>	Affirmative verb	a great deal of a large amount of	noun									
Affirmative verb	Several A number of	Plural noun																		
Affirmative verb	plenty of a lot of lots of	noun																		
Affirmative verb	a great deal of a large amount of	noun																		
SHORT FORM: Several/a number																				
SHORT FORM: Plenty/ a lot/ lots																				
SHORT FORM: A great deal/ a large amount																				

# At The Restaurant

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table		chair		menu	
tablecloth		salt and pepper		bread knife	
bread plate		salad fork		dinner knife	
dessert spoon		napkin		steak knife	
champagne flute		wine glass		wine goblet	
cocktail glass		highball glass		shotglass	
beer mug		decanter		old-fashioned glass	
bowl		coffee cup		mug	
teapot		egg cup		saucer	

## Restaurant Phrases

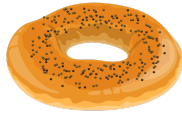
Arriving at a restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Hello, we have a table reservation under the name of <i>Wilkinson</i></li> <li>☞ Hello, we have a table for 4 people. It's <i>Wilkinson</i>.</li> <li>☞ We'd like a table for <i>two</i>, please</li> <li>☞ Do you have any tables for <i>two</i>?</li> <li>☞ Can we come in for <i>lunch</i>?</li> <li>☞ What is the name of your reservation?</li> <li>☞ How many are you?</li> <li>☞ Can I take your coats/jackets?</li> <li>☞ Do you have a reservation?</li> </ul>
Finding your table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Do you have any table preferences?</li> <li>☞ May I show you to your table?</li> <li>☞ Your table isn't quite ready, would you like to wait at the bar?</li> <li>☞ Sorry, that table is reserved</li> <li>☞ Follow me, please</li> <li>☞ Right this way</li> <li>☞ May we sit at this table?</li> <li>☞ Can we sit here?</li> <li>☞ Is this table taken?</li> <li>☞ Any table is fine!</li> </ul>
Sitting at the table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Would you like a drink to start?</li> <li>☞ Can I get you a drink?</li> <li>☞ Can I start you off with anything to drink?</li> <li>☞ I'll have / get / take ...</li> <li>☞ I'd like ...</li> <li>☞ What's on the menu?</li> <li>☞ What are the specials?</li> <li>☞ What can you recommend? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ I recommend ...</li> <li>☞ Why don't you try the ...</li> </ul> </li> <li>☞ Would you like some bread for the table? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Yes, please</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ No thank you!</li> <li>☞ Shall I bring some water for the table?</li> <li>☞ Yes please, just tap water is fine!</li> <li>☞ No thank you!</li> </ul>
Ordering Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Are you ready to order yet?</li> <li>☞ Can I take your order?             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Yes</b></li> <li>○ I'll have the ...</li> <li>○ The ... for me, please</li> <li>○ I'll have the same!</li> <li>○ <b>No</b></li> <li>○ We're not ready yet!</li> <li>○ Could you give us a few more minutes?</li> </ul> </li> <li>☞ Would you like any sauces?             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes please (ketchup, mayonnaise)</li> </ul> </li> <li>☞ Would you like any sides?             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes please (chips, salad, potatoes)</li> </ul> </li> <li>☞ How would you like it cooked?             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rare, medium, well-done</li> </ul> </li> <li>☞ Does this come with <i>chips</i>?</li> <li>☞ Does it come with anything else?</li> <li>☞ Is this a vegan/vegetarian dish?</li> <li>☞ What is in this dish?</li> <li>☞ Sorry, what is "crème brûlée"?</li> <li>☞ Sorry, we don't have any more <i>steak</i> left.</li> <li>☞ Let me check with the kitchen, but I think we've run out!</li> <li>☞ I'm sorry, the <i>steak</i> is finished.</li> <li>☞ Sorry, that's off the menu.</li> </ul>
The food arrives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Who's having the ...?</li> <li>☞ Who's got the ...?</li> <li>☞ That's me!</li> <li>☞ Yes, here please!</li> <li>☞ Is there anything else you need?</li> <li>☞ Enjoy your meal!</li> <li>☞ Please could I get another <i>beer</i>?</li> <li>☞ Could we get some <i>ketchup</i>, please?</li> </ul>

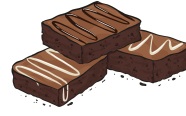
Main course is finished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Was everything alright?</li> <li>☞ Are we done here?</li> <li>☞ Would you like to see the dessert menu?</li> <li>☞ Is there any room for dessert?</li> <li>☞ Would you like any dessert?</li> <li>☞ Can I get you some tea or coffee?</li> <li>☞ I'm full!</li> <li>☞ That was delicious, thank you!</li> <li>☞ Can we see the dessert menu, please?</li> <li>☞ Do you have a drinks menu?</li> <li>☞ That's all for now!</li> </ul>
Paying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Please could we get the bill?</li> <li>☞ Can we get the bill, please?</li> <li>☞ Could we have the bill, please?</li> <li>☞ We'll take the bill</li> <li>☞ Are you paying together or separately?</li> <li>☞ How are you paying?</li> <li>☞ Can I pay by card? Do you take card?</li> <li>☞ Is service included?</li> <li>☞ Can we split the bill, please.</li> </ul>
Complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Excuse me, I didn't order this!</li> <li>☞ This is the wrong order!</li> <li>☞ Excuse me, my meal is cold</li> <li>☞ This is too salty/hot/spicy/dry</li> <li>☞ The service was very slow</li> <li>☞ It's very cold, could you close the door?</li> <li>☞ Let me take this back to the kitchen for you</li> <li>☞ Let me get the right order, I'm so sorry!</li> <li>☞ We'll change it straightaway</li> <li>☞ I'm so sorry to hear this</li> </ul>

## Café Vocabulary

bagel



brownie



cake



coffee



cookie



crisps



croissant



doughnut



fruit



hot chocolate



juice



muffin



nuts



pancakes



pie



pizza



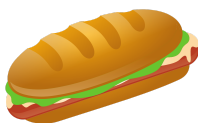
porridge



salad



sandwich



scone



smoothie



soup



tart



tea



waffles



water



wrap

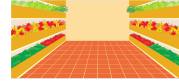


# Cinema

3D glasses



aisle



audience



auditorium



blockbuster



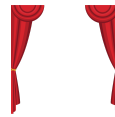
to book



credits



curtain



discount



drinks stand



front row



pick n' mix



popcorn



premiere



projector



screen



seat



snack kiosk



sound system



speakers



subtitles



ticket



to usher



dubbed  
top billing

flop

hit



## Adjectives v Adverbs

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Adjectives are describing words that add information to a noun. **E.g. I like dark chocolate.** They can be placed immediately before a noun or after a linking verb.

Adverbs are words that typically modify a verb and describe the way it happens. **E.g. She sings beautifully.** They can be placed immediately after an intransitive verb, after the object with a transitive verb or before a transitive verb.

- 1) Adjective + Noun

*Look at those happy people*

- 2) Adverb + Verb

*She plays the piano well*

- 3) Linking verb + Adjective

*She looks sad*

*\*When the focus is the person (she)*

- 4) Linking verb + Adverb

*She looks sadly at her dog*

*\*When the focus is the way the verb happens (looks)*



**LOOK OUT**

- ⚠ Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs are used in the same way

# Articles

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Articles are short words that provide us with more information about a noun. In English, articles tell us the definiteness of a noun.

## Indefinite articles (a, an, some)

- ⇒ The first time you talk about something
- ⇒ Jobs
- ⇒ Nationalities (nouns)
- ⇒ Religions
- ⇒ Expressions with what
- ⇒ Expressions meaning per/for each
- ⇒ Letters
- ⇒ Comparative noun phrases
- ⇒ Quantifiers

## Definite article (the)

- ⇒ The second time you talk about something
- ⇒ It's clear what you're talking about
- ⇒ Prepositional noun
- ⇒ Definite noun + adjective clause
- ⇒ Only one exists
- ⇒ Places in town and specific names of places
- ⇒ The superlative
- ⇒ Ordinal numbers
- ⇒ Musical instruments
- ⇒ Groups of people
- ⇒ Institutions
- ⇒ Nations
- ⇒ Rivers, oceans, seas and deserts
- ⇒ Newspapers
- ⇒ Family names
- ⇒ Times of the day
- ⇒ Prepositions (in, on, at, to, from) + compass direction
- ⇒ Specific time periods
- ⇒ Before "same"
- ⇒ Body parts with direct object

**Zero article**

- ⇒ Next and last
- ⇒ Plural or uncountable nouns
- ⇒ Home, work, school, church, university, bed, college, class, jail
- ⇒ Names of hospitals, schools, churches, shopping centres
- ⇒ Meals
- ⇒ Days and months
- ⇒ Names of streets and roads
- ⇒ Abstract nouns
- ⇒ Countries, cities, towns
- ⇒ Names of lakes, mountains and islands
- ⇒ Languages
- ⇒ Go, walk, move + compass direction
- ⇒ Diseases

## Connected Speech

Connected speech is the act of connecting two words or sounds together.

Assimilation	Change a sound	$T + M / B / P \rightarrow P$ $T + K / G \rightarrow K$ $D + M / B / P \rightarrow B$ $D + K / G \rightarrow G$ $N + M / B / P \rightarrow M$ $N + K / G \rightarrow \eta$ $S + \int \rightarrow \int$ $Z + \int \rightarrow 3$
Liaison	Add a sound	$/\text{æ}/ \text{ or } / \text{ə}/ \rightarrow R$ $/u:/ \text{ or } / \text{ʊ}/ \rightarrow W$ $/i:/, / \text{ɪ}/ \text{ or } / \text{eɪ}/ \rightarrow Y$
Elision	Eliminate a sound	Typically H or ED

## Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous tense is used to talk about a duration of time that started in the past and is unfinished, temporary situations and events that have recently finished in the past but directly impact the present situation.

- ⇒ Keywords include all, how long, recently, lately, for, the whole, since, for and only.

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

## Adjective Endings

Adjectives can use an ED or ING adjective ending. The spelling rules are the same as for the past participle and present participle but the functions are different.

<b>ED Ending</b>	Recipient of emotion Refers to people  <i>I am really bored today.</i>
<b>ING Ending</b>	Source of emotion Refers to objects  <i>The film was really boring.</i>

### Common adjectives

aggravated/ing	alarmed/ing	amazed/ing
annoyed/ing	astonished/ing	astounded/ing
bored/ing	captivated/ing	challenged/ing
charmed/ing	comforted/ing	confused/ing
convinced/ing	depressed/ing	disappointed/ing
discouraged/ing	disgusted/ing	distressed/ing
disturbed/ing	embarrassed/ing	encouraged/ing
entertained/ing	excited/ing	exhausted/ing
fascinated/ing	frightened/ing	frustrated/ing
fulfilled/ing	gratified/ing	horrified/ing
humiliated/ing	inspired/ing	insulted/ing
interested/ing	intrigued/ing	irritated/ing
moved/ing	overwhelmed/ing	perplexed/ing
pleased/ing	puzzled/ing	relaxed/ing
relieved/ing	satisfied/ing	shocked/ing
sickened/ing	soothed/ing	surprised/ing
tempted/ing	terrified/ing	threatened/ing
thrilled/ing	tired/ing	touched/ing
troubled/ing	unsettled/ing	worried/ing

## Culture

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behaviour  
civil unrest  
cultural diversity  
culturally acceptable  
ethics  
global village  
organisational culture  
value

belief  
cultural barrier  
cultural misconception  
culture clash  
globalisation  
humanity  
stereotype

characteristic  
cultural conflict  
cultural uniqueness  
culture shock  
global culture  
local culture  
trait

## Present Perfect v Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect connects the past time to the present whilst the present perfect continuous talks about long past and present events.

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
Past event impacts present <i>I've lost my wallet and I need it now</i>	Past event impacts present <i>It's been raining all morning and it's flooded my garden</i>
Recent past event <i>We've just arrived home</i> *Not very regularly	Recent past event <i>We've been swimming a lot recently</i> *Regularly
Change in state <i>I have improved my English</i> *Long-term events	Temporary situation <i>I've been watching the news a lot recently</i> *Temporary, short-term events
Unfinished duration of time <i>I haven't been to the cinema this year</i> *Assume the time is finished *Focus is the end result	Unfinished duration of time <i>I've been learning English for 10 years</i> *Assume the event isn't finished yet *Focus is on the time/duration
Stative verbs <i>I have known her for a long time</i>	
Life experience <i>I have visited France before</i>	



## Using Let's

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Let's	<p>This is a contraction for “let us” and it's used to make a suggestion. It's followed by the infinitive form of the verb.</p> <p><b>Let's go to the cinema!</b></p>
Lets	<p>The verb “to let” becomes “lets” in the present tense, third-person singular. This means to give permission.</p> <p><b>My mum lets me drive her car.</b></p>
Lets	<p>As both a noun and a verb, this means “to rent out property”.</p> <p><b>(noun) We have a few lets in the city.</b>  <b>(verb) We are letting our flat out now.</b></p>

## Weak Forms

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A weak form is a form of connected speech to sound more fluid when speaking. A syllable in a word becomes unstressed and we change it to the schwa sound.

- ⇒ Weaks forms are typically auxiliary verbs, determiners, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions
- ⇒ Weak forms are used in written English too (contractions)
- ⇒ Weak forms are only ever on unstressed words or syllables

# Fashion

---

anklet



beanie



blouse



bomber jacket



boxers



bra



brogue

cardigan  
(cardy)

chinos



crocs



cufflink



dressing gown



flat cap



flats



floppy hat



gown



hoodie



kilt

knickers  
pants

lace-ups



leggings



panama hat



sandals



sarong



slippers



stockings



strappy top



suit



sweatshirt



top hat



trainer socks



tuxedo



underwear



vest



wedges



wristband



### Fashion Vocabulary

à la mode

chic

influencer

fashion victim

luxury

off the peg

a sense of style

bespoke

designer

fashionable

the latest

made to measure

outfit

to hit the shops

catwalk

high-street

fashionista

trend

model

range

### Fashion Phrasal Verbs

to be in

to dress up

to try on

to take up

to be out

to dress down

to let in

to take down

to have on

to put on

to let out

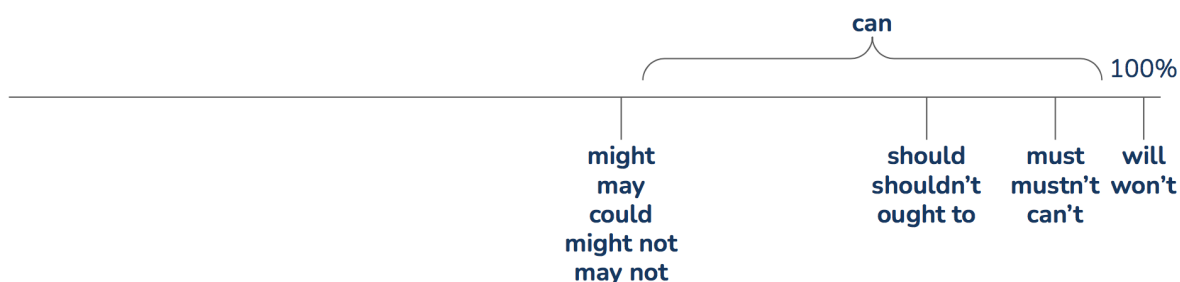
## Shopping Phrases

For you	For the shop assistant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Where can I find ...?</li> <li>☞ Where is the nearest ...?</li> <li>☞ Can you recommend a good ...?</li> <li>☞ Do you know where a .... is?</li> <li>☞ What's the name of this shop?</li> <li>☞ Do you sell ... here?</li> <li>☞ I collect ... do you have any?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Yes, I'm looking for ....</li> <li>☞ No, I'm just looking, thank you!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Can I help you find something?</li> <li>☞ How can I help you today?</li> <li>☞ May I help you?</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Excuse me, please can you help me? I'm looking for ...</li> <li>☞ Please can you tell me where to find ...</li> <li>☞ I'm in need of ... where can I find it?</li> <li>☞ I can't seem to find ... could you point me in the right direction?</li> <li>☞ Do you sell ...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ What size/colour would you like?</li> <li>☞ What size/colour are you looking for?</li> <li>☞ Would you like to try it on?</li> <li>☞ What about this one?</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Do you have a bigger/smaller size?</li> <li>☞ Does this come in yellow/small?</li> <li>☞ Do you have anything slightly cheaper?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ I'm afraid that's the only size/colour we have</li> <li>☞ Sorry, we're out of stock</li> <li>☞ Sorry, we don't have anything left</li> <li>☞ Sorry, that's the last one</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Can I try it on?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Where are the changing rooms?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Of course, the changing rooms are over there</li> <li>☞ They're over there</li> <li>☞ They're that way</li> </ul>

For you	For the shop assistant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗨 Is this on discount?</li> <li>🗨 How much is/are ...?</li> <li>🗨 How much does it cost ....?</li> <li>🗨 Can you lower the price a little?</li> <li>🗨 How much is tax here?</li> <li>🗨 Is this in the sale?</li> <li>🗨 Do you take card/ cash?</li> <li>🗨 Can I pay in dollars?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗨 How would you like to pay?</li> <li>🗨 Are you paying in cash or by card?</li> <li>🗨 Do you have anything smaller?</li> <li>🗨 That's ... That'll be ... that comes to ..</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗨 It's a gift, can you wrap it up for me?</li> <li>🗨 Can you set this aside for me?</li> <li>🗨 Do you have a refund policy?</li> <li>🗨 Does it come with a guarantee/warranty?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗨 Who's next please?</li> <li>🗨 Are you being served?</li> <li>🗨 Do you have a loyalty card?</li> <li>🗨 Would you like a bag?</li> <li>🗨 Would you like a receipt /gift receipt?</li> <li>🗨 Would you like me to gift wrap it for you?</li> </ul>

## Modals of Probability/ Possibility

Modals of possibility/ probability explain the likelihood that an event is going to happen.



Affirmative	Negative	Negative Contraction
might	might not	mightn't
may	may not	
should	should not	shouldn't
ought to	ought not to	oughtn't
must	must not	mustn't
can	can not	can't
will	will not	won't

## Comparative v Superlative

The comparative form is used to compare two nouns whilst the superlative form is used to compare three or more nouns.

Word Form	Comparative	Superlative
1-syllable *Ends in E *Ends in CVC	+ ER (old → older) + R (large → larger) + Double C + ER (big → bigger)	+ EST (old → oldest) + ST (large → largest) + Double C + EST (big → biggest)
3-syllables	more + adjective (comfortable → more comfortable)	most + adjective (comfortable → most comfortable)
2-syllables  *Ends in Y *Ends in ED/FUL/ING/LESS/AL/IVE/OUS	either + ER or more + adj (clever → cleverer/more clever)  eliminate Y + IER (happy → happier) more + adj (tired → more tired)	either + EST or most + adj (clever → cleverest/most clever)  eliminate Y + IEST (happy → happiest) most + adj (tired → most tired)
Irregular adjectives	good → better bad → worse far → further/farther many → more little → less	good → best bad → worst far → furthest/farthest many → most little → least



**LOOK OUT**

- ⚠ Remember to use adjectives to describe a noun or after a linking verb and adverbs to describe a verb.



## Make and Do

Make is used when we construct something and change the form of materials, whilst do is used when we complete a physical task. Make focuses on the action, whilst do focuses on the outcome.

### Make

- Present participle: making
- Past simple: made
- Past participle: made

Food / Drink	Money	Sound	Joke	Mistake	Reaction	Conversation	Organisation
Breakfast Lunch Dinner A cake A coffee A tea	A profit A loss A payment Money A success A fortune	A noise A sound A speech A suggestion	A joke Fun of sb A face A fool	A mistake An error A mess	Sb + adjective Your eyes water	A remark A comment An announcement An apology A complaint A good point An impression A promise	An appointment A reservation A plan A decision An arrangement Progress A change An effort

### Do

- Present participle: doing
- Past simple: did
- Past participle: done

Work	Chores	Appearance	Sports	Journeys	Good / bad	Thing
A job Some work Homework Administration An exam A course A test Paperwork A sum Business	The housework The hoovering The cleaning The laundry Service The dishes The shopping	My nails My hair My makeup	Exercise A workout Aerobics Gymnastics	A trip An excursion	Well Badly My best My worst Damage Harm Wonders Better / worse The right thing	Something Everything Anything Nothing

## Health

















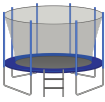



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anxiety	avoid	balanced diet
be in good shape	body mass index (BMI)	bottled up
breath	calorie	check-up
dull	fizzy drink	go on a diet
keep fit	loss of appetite	medical condition
mental health	metabolism	mood
nutrition	obese	overweight
personal hygiene	portion	relax
saturated fat	stress	time out
vaccination	well being	workout
maintain a healthy body weight		strengthen your muscles

### Health Idioms

- ☞ To be as fit as a fiddle
- ☞ To be at the prime of life
- ☞ To have a new lease of life
- ☞ To have a clean bill of health
- ☞ An apple a day keeps the doctor away
- ☞ To feel on top of the world

## At The Gym

ball		barbell		chest-fly machine	
cross trainer		dumbbell		exercise bike	
gym ball		gym mat		hula hoop	
kettlebell		medicine ball		pull-up bar	
resistance band		rowing machine		skipping rope	
training bench		trampoline		treadmill	
weight disc		weights			

### Gym Exercises

crunch

lunge

push-up

set

stretch

curl

the plank

rep

squat

lift weights

pull-up

sit-up

star jump

**Gym Phrasal Verbs**

to sign up

to warm up

to cut down on

to work out

to cool down

to bulk up

to tone up

to give up

to build up

# The Office

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blutack



briefcase



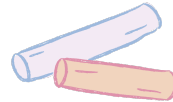
bulletin board



business card



chalk



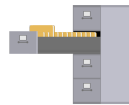
file divider



file pocket



filing cabinet



flipchart



hole punch



ink



laminator



meeting room



paper clip



paper tray



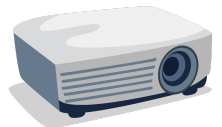
photocopier



pin



projector



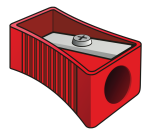
post-it note



sellotape



sharpener



shredder



stapler



staples



sticker



tipp-ex



water cooler



**Office Phrasal Verbs**

to kick off

to push back

to take on

to bring up

to call off

to come up with

to call back

## Connectives

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Connectives are words that connect two words, phrases, clauses or sentence together.

**Coordinating conjunctions** are used to connect two words or clauses of equal importance. The most common ones are **for, and, nor, but, or, yet** and **so**. If the subject is the same in both parts of the sentence, you can eliminate the second subject. These words don't typically start a sentence.

**Subordinating conjunctions** are used to connect an independent clause and a dependent clause together.

- Reason → **as, because, in order that**
- Time → **after, as long as, as soon as**
- Place → **where, wherever**
- Condition → **assuming that, even if, if**
- Concession → **although, even though, though**
- Manner → **as if, as though, how**

**Conjunctive adverbs** are used to connect two independent clauses together. They are followed by a comma and preceded by a semicolon or full stop.

- Addition → **additionally, also, besides**
- Logic → **accordingly, as a result, consequently**
- Sequence → **after, first of all, following this**
- Comparison → **also, comparable, equally**
- Contrast → **granted, however, instead**
- Example → **for example, for instance, for one thing**
- Summary → **all in all, clearly, in brief**
- Emphasis → **again, anyway, certainly**