



Beginner English A1.1

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



chicken



cow



dog



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



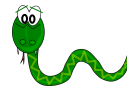
polar bear



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
their



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	bi:	I am happy
come	kʌm	Come in!
do	du:	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	ni:d	I need to clean the whiteboard
run	rʌn	I run in the morning
say	seɪ	I say "hello" every morning
see	si:	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	ju:z	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 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

upstairs

downstairs

stairs



window



balcony



rood



door



Around the House

Parts of the House

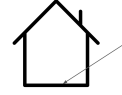
curtain



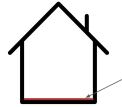
key



floor



carpet



furniture

In the Kitchen

fridge



freezer



sink



dishwasher



oven



toaster



microwave



kettle



In the Dining Room

table



chair



plate



bowl



glass



cup



spoon



fork



knife



In the Living Room

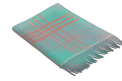
sofa



cushion



blanket



television



bookshelf



bookcase



coffee table



lamp



rug



In the Bedroom

bed



duvet



pillow



bedside table



photo



tissues



drawer



mirror



wardrobe

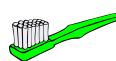


In the Bathroom

soap



toothbrush



toothpaste



toilet



bath



shower



shampoo



towel



In the Garden

fence



gate



tree



flower



barbecue



bench

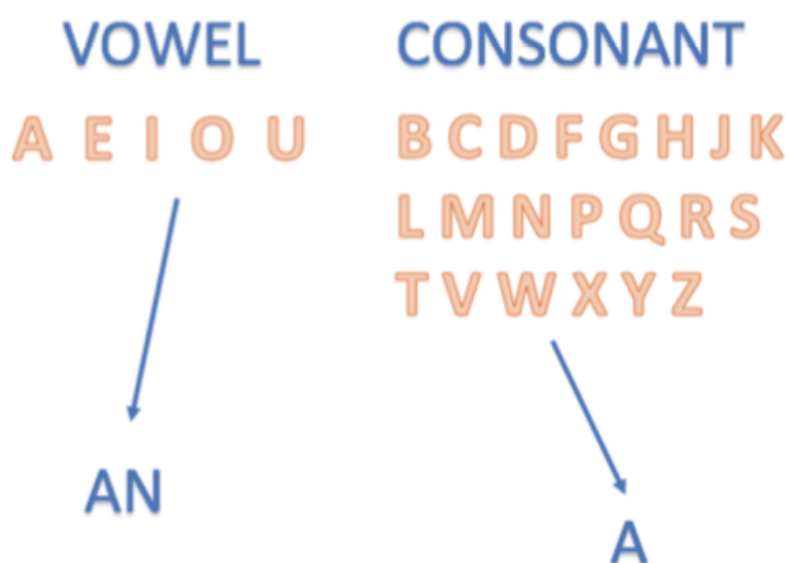


plant pot



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



train station



university



zoo



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



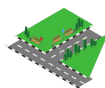
motorway



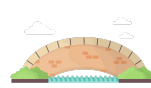
one-way street



junction



bridge



map



corner



Transport

Means of Transport

ambulance



bicycle



boat



bus



car



fire engine



helicopter



lorry



motorbike



plane



rocket



spaceship



taxi



tractor



train



tram



ship



underground



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

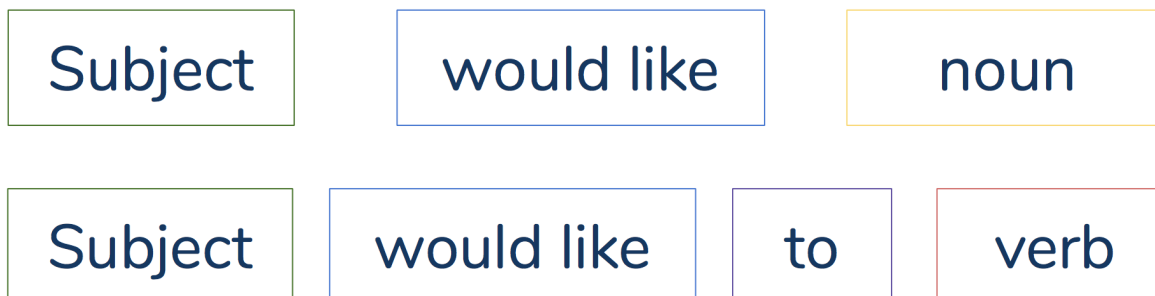
Would like is a polite way of saying “want” in English. It has the same conjugation for all subjects.

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



banana



beans



bread



burger



cake



carrot



cheese



chicken



chips



chocolate



coconut



coffee



egg



fish



fruit



grapes



ice-cream



juice



kiwi



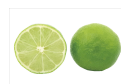
lemon



lemonade



lime



mango



meat



meatballs



milk



milkshake



noodles



onion



orange



pancakes



pasta



peas



pear



pie



pineapple



potato



rice



salad



sandwich



sauce



sausage



soup



sweets



tea



tomato



vegetable



water



watermelon



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 ...

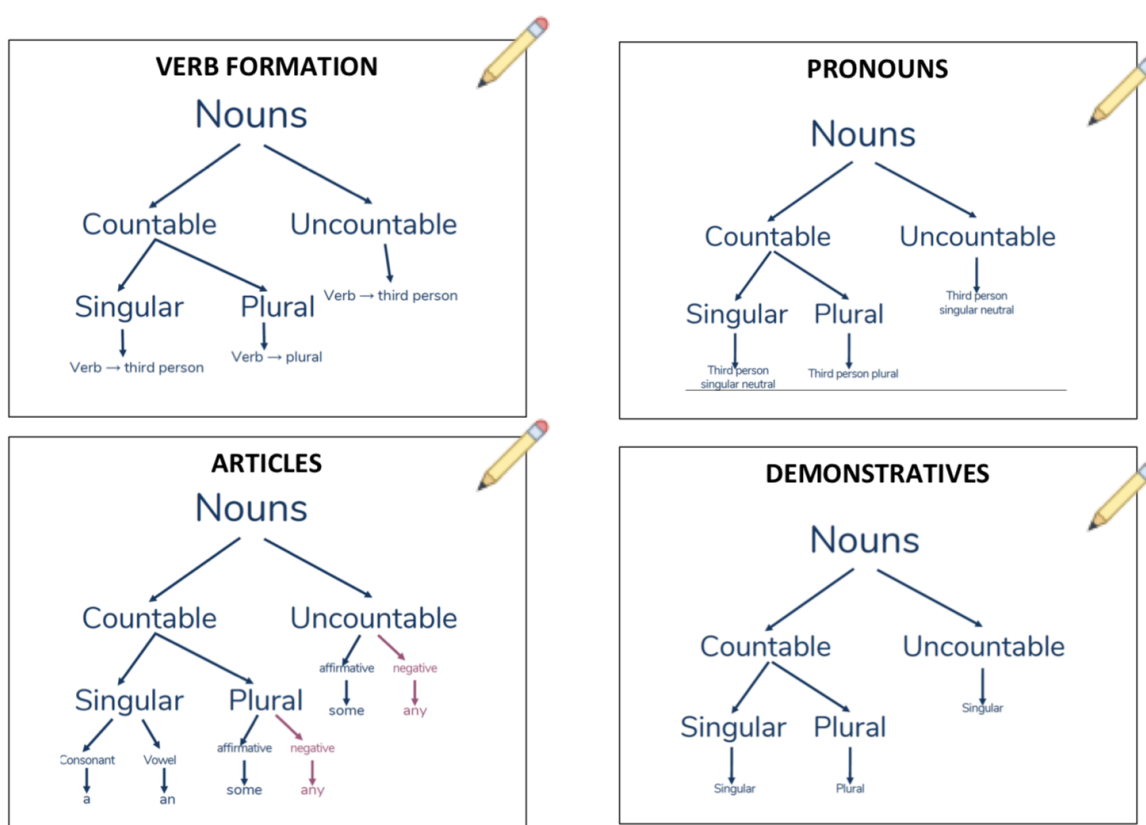
Countable and Uncountable Nouns

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

face



hair



eye



ear



nose



mouth



tooth



neck



shoulder



arm



elbow



hand



finger



back



stomach



leg



knee



foot



toe



Senses

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

