



Intermediate
Plus
English
B1.2+

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Intermediate Plus English B1.2+ Objectives

At The Playground

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary and phrasal verbs to talk about the playground in English
- ⇒ To learn phrases to have a conversation about playground equipment
- ⇒ To be able to write formally to complain about issues to a local authority

OUGH Pronunciation

- ⇒ To learn all 9 ways to pronounce words ending in OUGH
- ⇒ To recognise common words ending in OUGH and pronounce them correctly

Adverbs of Degree

- ⇒ To learn the correct use of adverbs of degree in English, including sentence position
- ⇒ To avoid typical mistakes learners make with adverbs of degree
- ⇒ To learn the most common adverbs of degree in English and pronounce them correctly
- ⇒ To learn about collocations and the most common ones that use adverbs of degree

Food Containers

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary for key food containers in English and pronounce these words correctly
- ⇒ To learn the grammar of partitives
- ⇒ To learn the most common partitives for typical nouns

The Human Body

- ⇒ To learn advanced vocabulary for parts of the body
- ⇒ To learn vocabulary as well as phrases to talk about the inside and workings of a human body
- ⇒ To learn vocabulary for body sounds in English

Collective Nouns

- ⇒ To define and identify a collective noun in a sentence
- ⇒ To understand whether a collective noun should be used with a singular or plural verb form
- ⇒ To identify and understand the most common collective nouns in English
- ⇒ To understand the differences in collective nouns for British and American English speakers as well as irregular words
- ⇒ To avoid confusion in meaning with collective nouns depending on context, verb formation and pronouns

Space

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about outer space in English
- ⇒ To learn about global and UK space agencies and feel confident talking about them
- ⇒ To express your opinion and talk about space in speaking in English
- ⇒ To write adverts in English that persuade the reader effectively

Politics

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary about politics
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about politics in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about politics systems and politics in English

Word Formation

- ⇒ To learn the key types of word formation in English
- ⇒ To feel confident using key prefixes, suffixes and compound words
- ⇒ To understand, identify and use conversion, blending, abbreviation, back-formation, loan words and new words
- ⇒ To be able to use key words at B1.2+ level in all word forms

Extended Family

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary for extended family members in English
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about family relationships in English
- ⇒ To feel confident both writing and speaking about family in depth in English

Money

- ⇒ To learn the UK currency and all its parts
- ⇒ To learn key vocabulary to discuss money in English
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about money and finances in English
- ⇒ To use phrases to describe a picture in detail

Languages

- ⇒ To learn phrases to talk about languages in English
- ⇒ To use the verbs speak, say, tell and talk correctly
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about languages in English
- ⇒ To feel confident talking about my own and understanding others' language learning experiences
- ⇒ To use advice phrases to offer language advice in speaking and writing

Adverbs of Time and Place

- ⇒ To learn key adverbs of time and use them grammatically correctly in sentences
- ⇒ To learn key adverbs of place and use them grammatically correctly in sentences
- ⇒ To learn the correct order for all adverbs to be used in English

Time Sequences

- ⇒ To learn key time sequencers in English with the correct pronunciation and use them grammatically correctly
- ⇒ To feel confident using time sequencers in English speaking and writing to provide structure

Will and Shall

- ⇒ To use shall and will correctly in all forms in English
- ⇒ To understand the differences between shall and will

Books

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about writing genres and parts of a book in English
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to discuss books and reading in English
- ⇒ To write a high-level book review in English with detailed descriptions of plot, characters and setting
- ⇒ To use argumentative phrases to support or disapprove of a statement in writing

Permission Verbs

- ⇒ To learn permission verbs and use them correctly to both give and receive permission
- ⇒ To understand the differences between supposed and suppose
- ⇒ To understand the differences between let's and lets

Online Shopping

- ⇒ To learn vocabulary to talk about online shopping in English
- ⇒ To learn essential phrases and vocabulary to navigate online stores in English
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to talk about online shopping in English

Using Just

- ⇒ To learn the correct use of “just” as an adjective and adverb in English
- ⇒ To understand the differences between American English and British English uses of just
- ⇒ To learn key phrases and expressions that use just

Present Continuous v Present Perfect Continuous

- ⇒ To understand when to use both the present continuous and present perfect continuous tenses
- ⇒ To recognise the differences in use of the present continuous and the present perfect continuous tenses
- ⇒ To use keywords in both tenses correctly

Relationships

- ⇒ To learn key vocabulary to talk about stages of relationships in English and understand others talking about their own relationships
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to discuss relationships in English
- ⇒ To comfortably talk about life events and milestones in English
- ⇒ To offer relationship advice in English in written and speaking forms

Indirect Questions

- ⇒ To learn how to correctly create indirect questions with and without question words
- ⇒ To learn typical starting phrases to introduce indirect questions
- ⇒ To understand the situations in which indirect questions are used in English

Friends

- ⇒ To learn key vocabulary to talk about friends in English and understand others talking about their own friendships
- ⇒ To learn phrasal verbs to discuss friendship in English
- ⇒ To learn idioms and phrases to talk about friendship in English

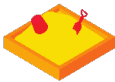
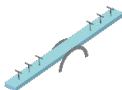
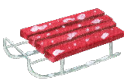
Advanced Verb Formation

- ⇒ To learn the rules for advanced verb formation and use these verbs correctly in all forms
- ⇒ To feel confident using verb formation in conversation and writing in English

Past Perfect Continuous

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

At The Playground

	balance beam		climbing frame		climbing wall
	jungle gym		monkey bars		picnic table
	roundabout		sandpit		see-saw
	slide		spinner		springy
	stepping logs		swing		tightrope bridge
	trampoline		tyre swing		ball pool
	bike		bouncy castle		chalk
	dart board		football goal		go-kart
	hopscotch		hula-hoop		paddling pool
	playhouse		scooter		skipping rope
	sledge		space hopper		stilts
	tug-of-war				

OUGH

OUGH can be pronounced in nine different ways. Note that some of these words, particularly in American English, have alternative modern spellings.

ʌf	rough, tough, enough
əʊ	dough, doughnut, though, although, furlough
ɔ:	thought, bought, brought, fought, wrought, sought, nought, ought
u:	through, throughout
ə	borough, thorough, thoroughly, Scarborough
aʊ	slough, bough, plough, drought
ɒf	cough, trough
ʌp	hiccough
ɒk	lough, hough

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree answer the questions “how much?” or “to what extent?” They are used to qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. There are two main types of adverbs of degree: intensifiers, which increase the degree, and mitigators, which decrease the degree.

Intensifiers	Mitigators
⇒ Absolutely	⇒ A bit
⇒ Amazingly	⇒ A little
⇒ Awfully	⇒ A tad
⇒ Completely	⇒ Almost
⇒ Deeply	⇒ At all
⇒ Enormously	⇒ Fairly
⇒ Exceptionally	⇒ Not
⇒ Extremely	⇒ Pretty
⇒ Greatly	⇒ Quite
⇒ Highly	⇒ Rather
⇒ Incredibly	⇒ Somewhat
⇒ Particularly	⇒ Slightly
⇒ Really	⇒ Pretty
⇒ Remarkably	⇒ Quite
⇒ So	⇒ Rather
⇒ Strongly	⇒ Somewhat
⇒ Terribly	⇒ Slightly
⇒ Thoroughly	
⇒ Too	
⇒ Totally	
⇒ Utterly	
⇒ Very	



LOOK OUT

⚠ Adverbs of degree are placed immediately before the word we're modifying.

⚠ When using auxiliary verbs or modal verbs, the adverb goes before the main verb.

⚠ Some words, including enough, a lot, at all are placed at the end of a sentence.

⚠ Be careful with too (-) and very (+)

⚠ Too can mean also when it's at the end of the sentence.

⚠ There are numerous collocations too.

Food Containers



A bag of



A bar of



A barrel of



A basket of



A blister
pack of



A bowl of



A box of



A bucket of



A bunch of



A can of



A carton of



A chest of



A crate of



A cup of



A glass of



A jar of



A jug of



A loaf of



A mug of



A packet of



A piece of



A pot of



A sack of



A six-pack of



A slice of



A tin of

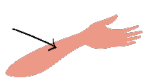
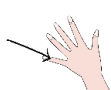
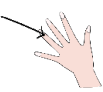


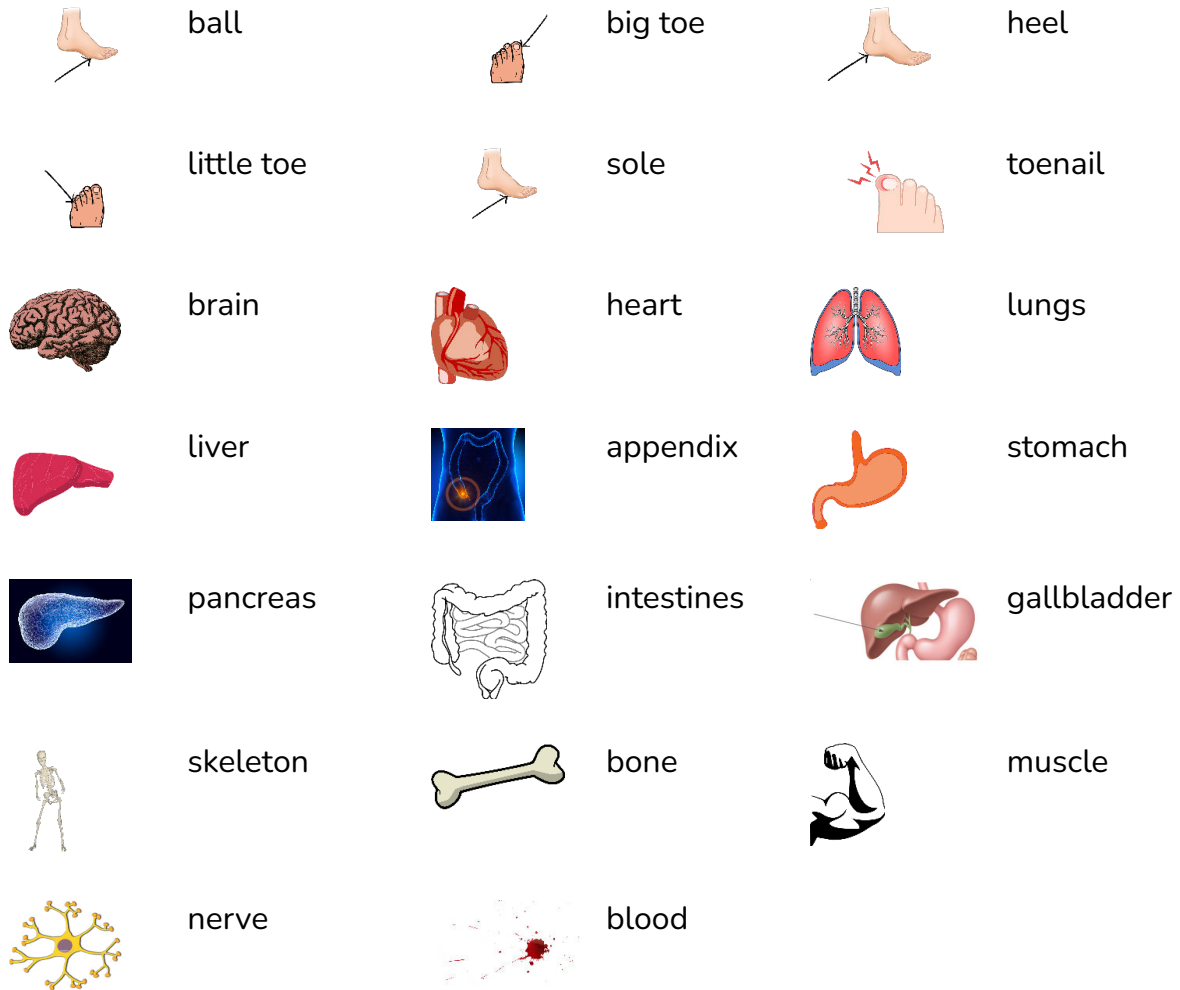
A tub of



A tube of

The Human Body

	bridge of the nose		cheek		chin
	ear lobe		forehead		nostril
	temple		tongue		eyebrow
	eyelash		eyelid		iris
	pupil		armpit		belly button
	chest		collar bone		forearm
	hip		small of the back		trunk
	wrist		cuticle		fingernail
	index finger		knuckle		little finger
	middle finger		palm		ring finger
	thumb		ankle		calf
	shin		thigh		arch



Parts of the Body

Artery	Blood	Capillary
Cardiovascular system	Cartilage	Cell
Digestive system	Endocrine system	Excretion
Gland	Hormone	Lymph node
Lymphatic system	Muscle	Nerve
Nervous system	Non-vital organ	Oesophagus
Plasma	Platelet	Red blood cell
Reproductive system	Respiratory system	Skin
Spinal cord	Tissue	Urinary system
Vein	Vessel	Vital organ
White blood cell		

Bones

Femur	Fibula	Humerus
Mandible	Metatarsals	Patella
Pelvic bone	Radius	Ribs
Scapula	Skull	Spine
Sternum	Tibia	Ulna

Muscles

Abdominals	Biceps	Deltoid
Gluteals	Hamstrings	Pectorals
Quadriceps	Triceps	

Body Sounds: Mouth

Bite	Breathe	Burp
Chew	Cough	Grind
Hiccough	Hum	Kiss
Laugh	Pant	Sigh
Slurp	Swallow	Yawn

Body Sounds: Nose

Sneeze	Sniff	Snore
Snort		

Body Sounds: Eyes

Blink	Gaze	Glance
Peep	Stare	Wander
Wink		

Body Sounds: Hand

Clap	Click	Point
Scratch	Slap	Tap

Body Sounds: Legs and Body

Fart	Grumble	Stomp
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Collective Nouns

A collective noun is a word used to describe a group of individual things. E.g. *a team* is a group of people all working together on a project with the same goals.

Collective nouns can be either singular or plural and this affects the verb formation and pronouns.

Collective nouns are singular when everybody/thing within that collective group works as one single unit and does the same action. E.g. *the team attends a meeting* (all members of the team are doing the same activity, attending the meeting).

Typical collective nouns that are singular are;

- ⇒ Everybody
- ⇒ Everyone
- ⇒ Nobody
- ⇒ No one
- ⇒ Companies
- ⇒ Acronym organisations

Collective nouns are plural when everybody/thing within that collective group is working on something individually and doing something different. E.g. *The class wait for their teacher* (all the students in the class are doing different activities, such as reading, doing homework or chatting, whilst waiting for their teacher).

Typical collective nouns that are plural are;

- ⇒ Police

Every noun will have its own collective word. You simply need to learn each collective noun.

LOOK OUT

- △ American English speakers often use singular form with collective nouns
- △ British English speakers often use plural form with collective nouns

Space



air



asteroid
meteorite



astronaut



atmosphere



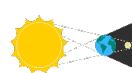
comet



constellation



countdown



eclipse



extraterrestrial



helmet



launchpad
spaceport



Milky Way



moon



observatory



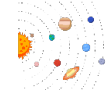
planet



satellite



shooting star
meteor



Solar System



rocket



space suit



star



sun



telescope



UFO

Space

Astronomy

Galaxy

Meteoroid

Outer space

Space agency

Space programme

To dock

Universe

Atmosphere

International Space Station

NASA

Payload

Space debris

Space tourist

To launch

Weather forecasting

Crater

Lift off

Navigation system

Scientific discovery

Space economy

Splashdown

To orbit

Politics

Politics Vocabulary

10 Downing Street	Agenda	Amendment
Ballot box	Bill	By-election
Cabinet	Candidate	To canvas
Chamber	Civil service	Coalition
Constituency	Constitutional monarchy	Democratic
Devolved government	To disband	Donor
Elected	Executive	Exit poll
First Minister	First-past-the-post	Freedom of speech
General election	Government	Head of State
Hung parliament	Judiciary	Left-wing
Legislation	Legislative	Mandate
Manifesto	Member of Parliament	No confidence
Nominee	Opposition	Parliament
To pledge allegiance	Political party	Polling day
Polling station	Power-sharing	Prime Minister
Proxy vote	Public sector	To recount
Right-wing	Secretary of State	Shadow cabinet
To take an oath	Trade union	To vote
Voting day	Ward	

Politics Phrasal Verbs

To stand for	To battle out	To vote in
To bring in	To go back on	To put forward
To crack down on	To cover up	To blow over
To stand down	To vote out	

Word Formation

Word formation is the way words are used in English and how root words are altered to change the part of speech.

- 1) Add prefixes: Extra letters at the beginning of the root word. *E.g. comfortable → uncomfortable*
- 2) Add suffixes: Extra letters at the end of the root word. *E.g. act → actor*
- 3) Back formation: Reducing the extra letters from prefixes and suffixes. *E.g. teacher → teach*
- 4) Conversion: The word remains the same but just changes function: *E.g. I sent her a text → Can you text her?*
- 5) Compound words: Two words combined together to create a new one, which could be compound nouns, adjectives or verbs. *E.g. hairbrush.*
- 6) Blended words: Two individual words are mixed together to create one new word. *E.g. breakfast + lunch → brunch*
- 7) Abbreviations: Short versions of words. *E.g. centimetre → cm*
- 8) Loanwords: Words not originally from the English language but borrowed from another. *E.g. café*

Extended Family

Extended Family Vocabulary

acquaintance	adult	ancestor
bad blood	blood-relative	brother-in-law
classmate	colleague	daughter-in-law
descendant	divorced	employee
employer	engaged	estranged
ex-husband	ex-wife	family friend
father-in-law	fiancé	fiancée
flatmate	goddaughter	godfather
godmother	godparent	godson
great-grandparent	half-brother	half-sister
kid	long-lost	maternal
mother-in-law	neighbour	nephew
niece	on my mum's side	on my dad's side
once removed	paternal	remarry
second cousin	second marriage	sister-in-law
son-in-law	spouse	step-brother
step-father	step-mother	step-sister
the in-laws	widow	widower
workmate		

Extended Family Phrasal Verbs

To bring up	to care for	to pass away
To grow up	to live with	to get on with
To count on	to take after	to fall out with
To argue with	to rebel against	to tell off
To look after	to look up to	to settle down
To look back on	to stick together	to split up

Money

Money Vocabulary

acquaintance	adult	ancestor
account	ATM	balance
bank	bank charge	benefit
to borrow	branch	building society
bureau de change	cash	cashier
cheque	cheque book	coin
counterfeit	credit card	currency
debit card	debt	denomination
deposit	due	exchange rate
foreign exchange	interest free	interest rate
to invest	joint account	legal tender
to lend	loan	loan shark
mortgage	note	overdraft
pension	petty cash	piggy bank
PIN code	safe	salary
standing order	statement	till
to withdraw		

Money Phrasal Verbs

to save up	to splash out on	to cut back on
to get by on	to chip in	to go up
to go down	to cash out	to take out
to pay back	to pay off	to rip off

Languages

Languages Vocabulary

ability	accent	alien
alphabet	authenticity	bilingual
by heart	challenge	colloquialism
communication	dialect	error
fluent	foreign language	idiom
immersive	improvement	interpreter
language barrier	lexis	lingua franca
to master	methodology	mother tongue
native	out of practice	phonetics
proficiency	pronunciation	random
to respond	to review	role play
set phrase	skill	slang
to sound	start from scratch	target
to teach oneself	tone	translator
trilingual	variation	vocabulary
widely spoken		

Languages Phrasal Verbs

to take in	to pick up	to figure out
to narrow down	to get by in	to pass for
to brush up on		

Languages Phrases

thereafter	to be well into sth	a mountain to climb
day in and day out	to be thrown in at the deep end	
it turns out	little did I know	then-(noun)
albeit		

Adverbs of Time and Place

An adverb is a word that typically modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb. It provides more information in a sentence and answers a specific question. There are many types of adverbs, including frequency, degree, manner, time and place.

Adverbs of time answer the questions “when”, “how long” or “how often”. For example, *I will watch the match tomorrow*. They are typically placed after the object or at the end of the sentence. However, they can be placed at the beginning followed by a comma when wanting to emphasise the time.

Adverbs of place answer the question “where” or can provide direction or movement. For example, *I drove the car nearby*. They are typically placed after the verb or object, if there is one. You may see the suffixes “wards” or “where” to help convert words into adverbs of place. E.g. *northwards, elsewhere*.

When using more than one adverb in a sentence, it must follow the correct order;

- 1) Adverb of manner
- 2) Adverb of place
- 3) Adverb of frequency
- 4) Adverb of time
- 5) Adverb of reason/ purpose

For example; *She sings well at home every day in the morning to practise for her exam.*

Time Sequencers

Time sequencers are used to add order to sentences in English and create more flow. They can be used to tell a story, read a recipe/a list of instructions or describe a process/routine. They can describe two or more events happening at the same time or in sequence.

Type of Time Sequencer	Examples
Starting	First (of all), to begin with, to start, initially, at first, in the beginning, originally, firstly, in the first place, starting with, before all else
Middle	Next, (soon) after (that), then, later (on), following this, until, till, subsequently, after a while
Two events	When, (mean)while, suddenly, as soon as, during, at the same time
Immediate times	Suddenly, immediately, instantly, sooner or later, shortly, this instant, straightaway, all of a sudden, out of the blue
Ending	Finally, in the end, in conclusion, in summary, at the end, lastly, last of all, last but not least, ultimately, overall, eventually
Past times	Previously, prior (to that), earlier, before(hand), after, in the past, formerly, up till now, so far, one day, one evening, one afternoon, no long ago, once
Present times	At the moment, at this point in time, at the time of speaking/writing, currently, at present
Future times	From now on, in future, from this point forward, moving forward

Will and Shall

Will and shall are both modal verbs and are followed by infinitives, use no “to” after them and have the same verb forms for all subjects. They both represent future forms. The past forms are would and should.

- ⇒ Historically, only “we” and “I” can be used as a subject for shall
- ⇒ Will is more informal and more common than shall
- ⇒ Shall shows more determination than will
- ⇒ When asking a question without a question word, “shall” provides suggestions whilst will clarifies decisions.

WILL

Positive Long Form	Positive Short Form	Negative long form	Negative short form	Question
will + inf	sub+'ll + inf	will not + inf	won't + inf	Will+ subj + inf?

SHALL

Positive Long Form	Positive Short Form	Negative long form	Negative short form	Question
shall + inf	sub+'ll + inf	shall not + inf	shan't + inf	Shall +subj + inf?

Books

Writing Genres

audiobook	autobiography	biography
brochure	catalogue	classical literature
comic	cookbook	detective book
diary	dictionary	directory
encyclopaedia	essay	fable
fairy tale	fantasy	fiction
graphic novel	guidebook	historical fiction
horror	manual	memoir
non-fiction	novel	picture book
pocket book	poem	reference book
romance	sci-fi	self-help book
short story	speech	suspense
textbook	thesaurus	true crime

Parts of a Book

appendix	author	bibliography
body	bookmark	chapter
copyright information	cover page	dust jacket
flap	foreword	front page
glossary	hardback	illustrator
index	leather-bound	page
page number	panel	paperback
preface	publishing house	spine
table of contents	title	title page

Books Phrasal Verbs

to flick through	to leaf through	to get stuck in to
to plough through	to wade through	to read out
to dive into	to read trough	to dip into
to skim over	to flip through	to read up on

Permission Verbs

Permission verbs express authority to complete an action. Most verbs are semi-modals. With the exception of *let* (which is a regular verb), permission verbs must be followed by an infinitive form. The “be” part of each verb must conjugate to the subject and can be changed to express tense.

Verb	Use	Example
Be supposed to	Strong suggestion	<i>I am supposed to go to the shops later</i>
	Expectation unlikely to happen	<i>It is supposed to rain later today</i>
	Indication from others	<i>She is supposed to be the best doctor there is</i>
Be allowed to	Permission from another person (informal)	<i>I am allowed to go shopping tomorrow</i>
Be permitted to	Permission from authority (formal)	<i>I am permitted to build a new house</i>
Be able to	Power from another person	<i>I am able to get into the house because she gave me the key</i>
	Ability	<i>I am able to speak 4 languages</i>
Let	Permission from another person (informal)	<i>I will let him go the shops later</i>

- △ The expression “*What’s that supposed to mean?*” expresses surprise, shock and disagreement.
- △ *Allow* and *permit* can give permission with the structure subject + verb + object + to + infinitive. *Let* can do so with subject + verb + object + infinitive.
- △ Watch out with *lets* and *let’s*.
- △ Watch out with *suppose* and *supposed*.

Online Shopping

Online Shopping Vocabulary

account	add to basket	add to cart
buy now	card details	checkout now
compare	coupon	delivery
faulty	gift voucher	in stock
my orders	on discount	order confirmation
out of stock	packaging	payment details
place an order	postage	proceed to checkout
returns and refunds	promotional code	sale
shipping conditions	shopping cart	specification
to spend	terms and conditions	to track
VAT receipt		

Online Shopping Phrasal Verbs

To log in	to check out	to sign up
To shop around	to try on	to put on
To take off	to nip out	to pop into
To pick out	to stand out	to pay for
To queue up	to bring down	to sell out

Using Just

Just is a useful word that can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adjective, it means fair, moral, ethical. As an adverb, it could mean;

Use	Example
Very recently	<i>I've just finished my homework.</i> *British English with present perfect tense *American English with past simple tense
Exactly	<i>That bed looks just right for the room!</i>
Simply	<i>The shop is just around the corner.</i> *Often used "only just"
Really	<i>The house is just wonderful!</i>
Almost	<i>The dress just fits!</i>
Narrowly	<i>Sales increased by just over 2%.</i> *Often used "just under" or "just over"
Intensifier	<i>I'm sorry, I just won't do it.</i>

There are numerous phrases that use just too and in each phrase, the meaning of the word changes.

Just about

Just on

Just like that

It's just as well

Just help yourselves!

Just get/got + adj

Just a minute

Just so

I'm just saying

It's just one of those things

It might just help

Just now

Just as + adj + as

Just my luck

Might just as well

Didn't he just

Present Continuous v Present Perfect Continuous

The present continuous and present perfect continuous tenses have almost exactly the same meaning. The only difference is the focus in the tense.

Present Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous
Focus on the activity still happening now, the present result of the action <i>I'm studying to become a doctor</i>	Past event impacts present <i>It's been raining all morning and it's flooded my garden</i>
Right now <i>I'm teaching you</i>	Recent past event <i>We've been swimming a lot recently</i> *Regularly
Future events <i>My mum is visiting me on Sunday</i>	Temporary situation <i>I've been watching the news a lot recently</i> *Temporary, short-term events
Change in state <i>The children are growing up so quickly</i>	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
Before and after <i>At 7am, I'm normally having a shower</i>	
Life experience <i>I have visited France before</i>	

Relationships

Relationships: Dating

to go on a date with sb
to go on a blind date
to have a lot in common
to be serious
to be single
unrequited love

to have a crush on sb
double-date
love at first sight
to keep it casual
to play hard to get
to be a matchmaker

to date sb
to get to know sb
to have a fling
to have a one-night stand
to have a love interest in sb
girlfriend / boyfriend

Relationships: Commitment

to be going out for
to be attracted to sb
better half
to cuddle
fiancé / fiancée
husband / wife
to have an engagement party
to tie the knot
to have an affair

long-distance relationship
to be compatible with sb
other half
to be affectionate
significant other (SO)
lover / mistress
to propose
to get married
wedding anniversary

to fall in love with sb
to be smitten
to hold hands
to kiss
partner
to get engaged
to pop the question
our marriage lasted ...

Relationships: Ending

to be on the rocks
to separate

to argue
to get divorced

to get back together
the divorce was finalised

Relationships: Phrasal Verbs

to set up
to flirt with
to fall for
to fall apart
to break up

to stand up
to chat up
to go out with
to split up

to meet up
to make out
to move in
to live together

Life Stages

to be born

to go to university

to get a job

to get married

to pass away

to start school

to graduate

to fall in love

to buy a house

to grow up

to learn to drive

to get engaged

to retire

Indirect Questions

An indirect question is a question embedded in a sentence, therefore it isn't direct.

It's used to be polite, to ask for favours and requests and is very similar to the structure of reported speech.

The structures are...

With Question Word	Yes/No
Question phrase + question word* + subject + verb *+ adjective / + noun	Question phrase + if + subject + verb
Question phrase + question word + subject + modal verb + infinitive verb	Question phrase + if + subject + modal verb + infinitive
Question phrase + question word + subject + auxiliary verb + second verb	Question phrase + if + subject + auxiliary verb + second verb



LOOK OUT

- ⚠ Don't use a question mark
- ⚠ Be aware of word order
- ⚠ Watch out for whether and if
- ⚠ Replace subjects with "to"
- ⚠ "Who" can be a subject

Friends

Friends Vocabulary

a friend in need	acquaintance	to befriend
BFF (bestie)	buddy	childhood friend
chum	close knit	companion
enemy	frenemy	good/close/best friend
keep in touch/lose touch	mate	mutual friend
pal	penpal	platonic
to quarrel	to shout	soul mate
to treat sb well/badly		

Describing Good Friends

altruistic	charismatic	chatty
considerate	dependable	diligent
easygoing	empathetic	forgiving
genuine	grateful	receptive
reliable	selfless	sincere
steadfast	supportive	sympathetic
tactful	thoughtful	trustworthy
witty	get on like a house on fire	have a good laugh
keep a secret	enjoy one's company	see eye to eye
have one's back	keep one's lips sealed	joined at the hip
sounding board	give sb space	

Describing Bad Friends

aloof	big-headed	boastful
clingy	confrontational	deceitful
domineering	fussy	hostile
judgemental	opportunistic	pretentious
quick-tempered	resentful	secretive
self-centred	sneaky	stubborn
two-faced	vain	talk behind one's back
spill the beans	put sb down	feel peer pressure
bad-mouth	judge	hold a grudge

Friends Phrasal Verbs

to get along (well) with
 to chill out with
 to drop in on
 to rely on
 to gang up on
 to hit it off with
 to drift apart

to hang out with
 to meet up
 to crash at
 to turn to
 to fall out
 to strike up

to ask over
 to catch up
 to care about
 to stand up for
 to make up
 to grow apart

Friends Idioms

no love lost
 to patch up one's differences
 thick as thieves

to clear the air
 through thick and thin
 a friend in need is a friend indeed

to bury the hatchet
 two peas in a pod

Advanced Verb Formation

Verb formation is necessary when we have more than one main verb in the sentence. Some verbs use two forms but the meaning changes.

Infinitive	To + infinitive	Gerund
Forget	Didn't complete the activity <i>I forgot to write that report</i>	Completed the activity but don't have memory of it <i>I forgot writing that report</i>
Go on	Changes in the future to something different <i>She went on to be CEO</i>	Continues same activity in the future as now <i>She went on being CEO</i>
Quit	Stopped another activity in order to do this <i>He quit to work here</i>	Stopped this activity <i>He quit working here</i>
Regret	About to tell you the bad news <i>I regret to tell you that you failed</i>	Already told you the bad news but feel guilty about it <i>I regret telling you that you failed</i>
Remember	Checklist of activities to complete <i>I remembered to visit my mum</i>	A happy memory of a past event <i>I remembered visiting my mum</i>
Try	Difficult to do but you attempt it <i>She tried to close the door</i>	List of potential solutions to fix a problem <i>She tried closing the door</i>
Stop	Stopped another activity in order to do this <i>I stopped to eat lunch at 12pm</i>	Stopped this activity <i>I stopped eating lunch at 12pm</i>

△ Need and mean are also used differently with these verb forms

△ Some verbs don't change their meaning with two or more verb forms

Past Perfect Continuous

The past perfect continuous tense is used to talk about the first of two past events that have both finished. There is often a slight overlap between the two events.

🗉 Keywords include when, since, for, before and after.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I had been walking	I hadn't been walking	Had I been walking?
You had been walking	You hadn't been walking	Had you been walking?
He had been walking	He hadn't been walking	Had he been walking?
She had been walking	She hadn't been walking	Had she been walking?
It had been walking	It hadn't been walking	Had it been walking?
We had been walking	We hadn't been walking	Had we been walking?
They had been walking	They hadn't been walking	Had they been walking?