ssg10689

Agenda agenda, glue lijm, eraser gum, pencil case, pencil potlood, pen pen, scrissors schaar and pencil sharpener puntenslijper.

Senteces

Compleet the babbels : wat zouden de mensen zeggen.

Make the correct combinations : lijntjes zetten

Put in the correct order rewrite the sentences : woorden wisselen

True of fals : goed of (fout een zin)

Fill in the gap ? word : is het a b c d.

Correct the mistakes : de fouten uit het woord halen.

Useful phrases

What does … mean.

Could you explain it again, please.

Could you repeat that, please.

What does you say?

I dont “t understand you.

May I go to the toilet, please

May i have a sheet of paper?

May i borrow a pen?

I have been sent out (of class).

May we open ? close the window, please.

Plagarism

Wikipedia is niet gecontroleerd. Dus pas op met wat je van internet haalt.

Describe Writing

* Senses
* Extreme characters
* Details (specific)

Horrible teacher in my live.

When I enter the classroom I see against to entry into the classroom, because if I would come into the classroom I would see her already. I found her horrible, she was fat and she was ugly. they always blamed me, but the other teachers don’t blamed me. She had a long nose. I step inside the classroom, and I go almost cry when I see her. I have to give her a hand, hwwwwww.

To.Be

( Was/Were ) + verb +- ing

 Play – ing

When can you not the continuous tense?

State verbs

Non – dynamic verb

You can’t use the continuous with feelings.

Aantekeningen past simple and past continuous

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Past simple** |  | **Past continuous** |  |
| Verb+ed |  | I, She, He, It + was + verb + ing |  |
| OR |  | You, They, We + were + verb +ing  |  |
| Iregular, see page 92 in workbook second row. |  |  |  |
| Habits |  | Past actions in progress |  |
| Repeating actions |  | For descriptions |  |
| Finished actions |  | To express un interrupted past activity |  |
|  |  | To express an incomplete activity |  |
| Habits – He drank a cup of coffee every morning, now he drinks tea in the morning |  | Past actions in progress – He was washing his hair this morning |  |
| Repeating actions – She studied 5 words of vocab every day until the test |  | For descriptions – last week I was wearing a grey shirt. |  |
| Finish actions – last week you took the grammar test. |  | To express an interrupted past activity – I was eating breakfast when Patrick entered the room. |  |
|  |  | To express an incomplete activity – I was reading a book in the bus, I did not finish the book. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Notes past simple and past continuous

Past simple

Verb+- ed (Reg verbs) walked / cooked

Change form (Irc Verbs) Went / slept

USE : Facts/habits (past)

Finished

Siguel words last…yesterday

 In…a week ago

A negative sentence is with not/don’t

Positive : I play Pokémon go every day.

Negative I do not play…a week a day.

Past continuous

I/He/she/It => was

1 was texting the school bus arrives

2 broke her leg while she was snowboarding

3 was listening to the radio while he prepares

4 driving…stopping

5 Watching…. Noticing

6 falls of paints

7 waiting did

8 became travels

9 do hear

Essay notes

1 Start with the questions

2 Themes and message

3 they know what they are

5 Think about the motive

6 Do you like the story and why.

7 Is it structure?

1 no summary

2 no lacy words

3 check the language

4 structure

1 par => 1 theme – 2 motive – your opinion. ---- argement+example

2 par => 1 theme – 2 motive – your opinion. ---- argement+example

3 par => message => example moral

Nouns

Countable

 Can be singular and plural

* The cup is full
* These cups are full

Uncountable

 Can only be singular

* The water is cold
* The weather was terrible

Much or many

You use much when the noun following is an uncountable noun

* I don’t have much money

You use many when the noun following is a countable noun.

* Do you have many bottles?

16 jan quiz vocabulaire unit 5&6 maandag

1februari test grammer unit 5&6 woensdag

6 maart quiz vocabulaire unit 7&8 maandag

9 maart essay

Final feedback 27 februari

**Verb patterns**

Verb + to + infinitive

To express purpose

* He bought some flowers to give to his wife.

After verbs of thinking and feeling

* I’d like to go abroad.

Verb + ing

Verbs of liking and disliking :

* We lovegoing to parties
* I enjoy traveling abroad

Phrases with mind :

* I wouldn’t mind having some fis hand chips.

Verbs saying and thinking:

* Our guide suggested waiting until the storm was over.

Verb + ing OR to +infinitive with no change in meaning

These include start, begin, continue and bother.

* It started to rain. OR It started raining.
* I continued to work. OR I coutinued working in the library

The verbs like and hate can be follewed by -ing OR the infinitive when talking about repeated actions.

* I love reading long novels. ( britch english or english)
* I love to read long novels. ( american english)

Verb + preposition + ing

When the prepositions in, at, with, of, for, about, ect. Are used before a verb, the verb MUST use -ING

* We’re thinking of moving house.
* I’m looking forward to having more free time.

1 use the will-future

* 1. Future actions will happen without the speaker’s intention example the sun will shine tomorrow.
	2. Predictions, assumptions example I think Sue will arrive in Paris at 6 pm
	3. Spontaneous actions example Hang on! I’ll have a word with you.

2. singnal words no unambiguous ones

4.2 negative sentences in the will-future.

1 use of the going to-future

* 1. planned actions in the future example we are going to sing to the party
	2. You are certain that sth. Is going to happen in the future example Look at the car! It is going to crash into the yellow one.

2. signal words no unambiguous ones

3 form to be (am, are, is) + going + infinitive

1. She is going to buy because it is a planed action
2. Is going to open.. because it is a fact. That he going to open. You don’t have control of it.
3. How old is Harry going to be
4. What time does the show begin because you don’t have the show in control.
5. What are you going to do tomaorrow evening
6. These boxes are so heavy will you carry them for me.

Will+ infinitive without

To express a future intention (plan) made at the moment of speaking

I will visit the park this afternoom

To express an offer

Iwill bring some water for you.

To express a future fact. The speaker things it sure (not) to happen in the future.

It won’t rain tomorrow

Am/is/are + going + to + infinitve

To express a future decision, intention, or plan made before the moment of speaking.

She is not going to have a birthday party

When we can see or feel now that something i sertain happen in the future.

Be careful! You are going to drop that vase.

Infinitive / infinitive + -s (leave/leaves)

To talk about a future action that is fixed (example: timetable)

The train leaves at 6:45

This lesson stops at 13:00

1. Is the englisch very diffecult?

Yes, because you speak only english and that is very diffecult.

1. do you have subjects without english?

Yes, a few for example drawing.

From : will + infinitive (without to)

* positive : she will help you.
* Negative: The won’t invite Tom.

Use:

* To express a future intention made at the moment of speaking : L’ll give you a paper to write on.
* To express

Form : am/i/are + going to + infinitive (without to)

* Positive : I’m going to leave.
* Negative : He isn’t going to leave.

Use:

* To express a future decision, intention, or plan made before the moment of speaking : I am going to have a birthday party.
* When we can see ?feel that something is certain to happen : Look at those clouds ! It is ging to rain.

Present perfect: form?

Have/has + past participle (verb end in in ed OR irregular – p 158 textbook – p 92 workbook)

* Positive form I’ve (have) won a competition.
* Negative form: I haven’t won a competition
* Questions form: have you won a competition?
1. To express an action or state which began in the past and continuous to the present.
* I have known Jasper for six years. (I still know him).
1. To connect the present and the past. It expresses experiences in life before now.
* I’ve never met famous people. (before now).
1. To express a past action with results sin the present. It is often a recent past action (close to right now).
* I’ve lost my wallet. (I haven’t got it now).

he has played guitar

he played guitar.

Use the past simple for action that happened in the past is: overdone and finished.

Use the present perfect for action that started in the past, but has a result in the present.

The past simple always refers to an action or situation that is finished

The present perfect connets the past and the present. It is used to to show that an action or situation in the past.

* Continues today, OR
* Might happen again, OR
* Has result in the present.

Use the past simple with time words like:

* Yesterday
* Last …
* … ago
* When I was …
* In 1990 (past date)

Use the present perfect with time like:

* Recently/lately
* Since
* So far this
* Week, month

Additional notes about present perfect

We often use the present perfect to say that something happened sooner than expected.

We often use the present perfect to talk about experiences, for example to say that we have never done something at any time in the past.

For example:

I have never visited London. But someday, I hope to travel there.

I swam, he was swimming a lot.

we have studied,

Theo has been, the singalword!

I had, I had headache but not now.

It has rained, because there stands lately.

They got, they aren’t married now.

I have been

Modals

Weak strong

-------------------/--------------------

Aduce/pers/abil/offer/reguest

Must/should/would/could/shall/will/can/may/might

You should see a doctor!

Must s

Ought to w

Could n

Adduce: You should see that movie.

Permission: May I open my laptop.

Abil.: -

Offer: Would you like some help with your homework.

Request: Can you help me with my homework.