

E4Teen Pre-Intermediate



Unit 1: Education

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Lesson 1: Vocabulary & Pronunciation

Vocabulary: My Teen

Pronunciation: /br/ - /pr/

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Lesson 2: Grammar

Possessive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

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Lesson 3: Listening & Speaking

B1 Preliminary Listening and Speaking papers

B1 Preliminary Listening Part 1

B1 Preliminary Speaking Part 1

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Lesson 4: Reading & Writing

B1 Preliminary Reading and Writing papers

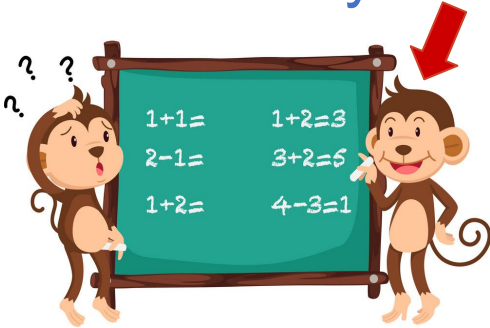
B1 Preliminary Reading Part 1

B1 Preliminary Writing Part 1

Lesson 1: Vocabulary & Pronunciation

I

Vocabulary



Brilliant (adj)

rất thông minh



Amazed at (adj)

ngạc nhiên



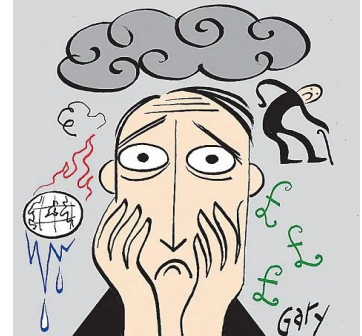
Reliable (adj)

đáng tin cậy



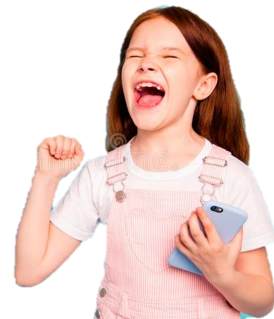
Annoyed (adj)

khó chịu, bực mình



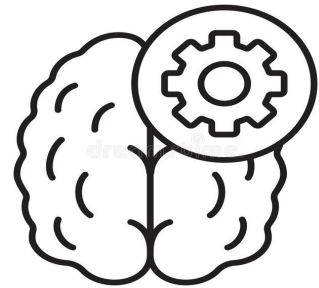
Worried (adj)

lo lắng



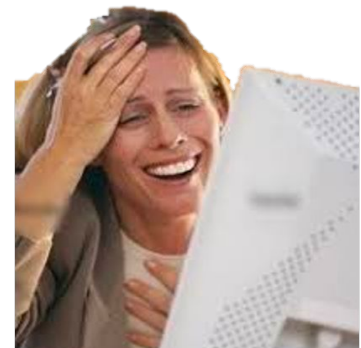
Delighted (adj)

vui sướng



Practical (adj)

tính thực tế



Relieved (adj)

an tâm

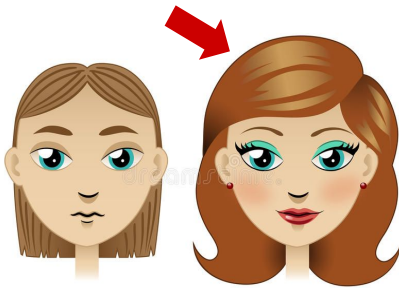
Lesson 1: Vocabulary & Pronunciation



Embarrassed (adj)
bối rối



Brave (adj)
dũng cảm



Pretty (adj)
đáng yêu



Depressed (adj)
buồn phiền



Disappointed (adj)
thất vọng



Impressed (adj)
ấn tượng

Lesson 1: Vocabulary & Pronunciation

II

Collocations

Collocation refers to a group of two or more words that usually go together.

Collocation	Example
bored with/of	Example: He was getting bored with/of doing the same thing every day.
angry about	Example: He's really angry about her bad mark.
excited about	Example: Are you getting excited about your holiday?
fascinated about	Example: I was fascinated about hearing his travels in Japan.

Lesson 1: Vocabulary & Pronunciation

II

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verb = verb + preposition

Phrasal verb often has an idiomatic meaning.

Phrasal verb	Meaning and example
calm (somebody) down	to stop feeling and become calm Example: She sat down and took a few deep breaths to calm herself down .
let (somebody) down	to disappoint someone Example: My children would never let me down .
cheer (somebody) up	to make someone happier Example: She was sick, so I sent her some flowers to cheer her up .

II

Pronunciation

/br/ = /b/ + /r/

/b/

- Purse lips slightly
- Open mouth to let out the air from the inside
- Vibrate the vocal cords

/r/

- Curl the tip of the tongue up but not reach the top teeth.
- Pass the air through the oral cavity and the tip of the tongue out.

/pr/ = /p/ + /r/

/p/

- Purse lips slightly
- Open mouth to let out the air from the inside
- Do not vibrate the vocal cords

/r/

- Curl the tip of the tongue up but not reach the top teeth.
- Pass the air through the oral cavity and the tip of the tongue out.

Lesson 2: Grammar

Possessive pronouns

I Definition

Possessive pronouns are words that replace a noun and show ownership.

II List of possessive pronouns

	Pronouns	Possessive pronouns
Singular	I	mine
	you	yours
	he	his
	she	hers
	it	<i>There's no possessive pronoun for "it"</i>
Plural	you	yours
	we	ours
	they	theirs

III How to use possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used as **objects**. They go at the end of a sentence, and usually follow the verbs.

Possessive pronouns used as **subjects**. They go at/near the beginning of a sentence, and usually used to answer questions.

Possessive pronouns are **not** followed by a noun. They are used to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

Lesson 2: Grammar

Reflexive pronouns

I Definition

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer back to the subjects.

II List of reflexive pronouns

	Pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
Plural	you	yourselves
	we	ourselves
	they	themselves

III How to use reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are:

- often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same.
- used to emphasize that someone does it personally, not anybody else/without help from anyone
- used with by to mean “alone” or “unaided”

Lesson 3: Listening & Speaking

I B1 Preliminary Listening paper

B1 Preliminary Listening

Duration: 30 minutes including 6 minutes' transfer time

You hear each recording twice

Purpose: understand a range of spoken materials about everyday life such as announcements, discussions.

Content: 4 parts/25 questions. Each of question scores 1 mark

Part 1: 7 questions, each with 3 multiple choice options

Part 2: 6 questions, each with 3 multiple choice options

Part 3: A gap-fill with 6 gaps

Part 4: 6 questions, each with 3 multiple choice options

Lesson 3: Listening & Speaking

I B1 Preliminary Listening Part 1

Format

7 questions

monologues or dialogues

choose the best picture

Strategy

Read the question and think about the topic

Highlight key words and think about what you might hear

Listen and choose the best picture

Listen again and check

Lesson 3: Listening & Speaking

II

B1 Preliminary Speaking paper

Duration: 12-17 minutes/
2 candidates

Content: 4 parts

Purpose: Shows how good
your spoken English is as
you take part in conversation
by asking/answering
questions and talking.

Part 1: Talk to the examiner. Answer and
give personal information.

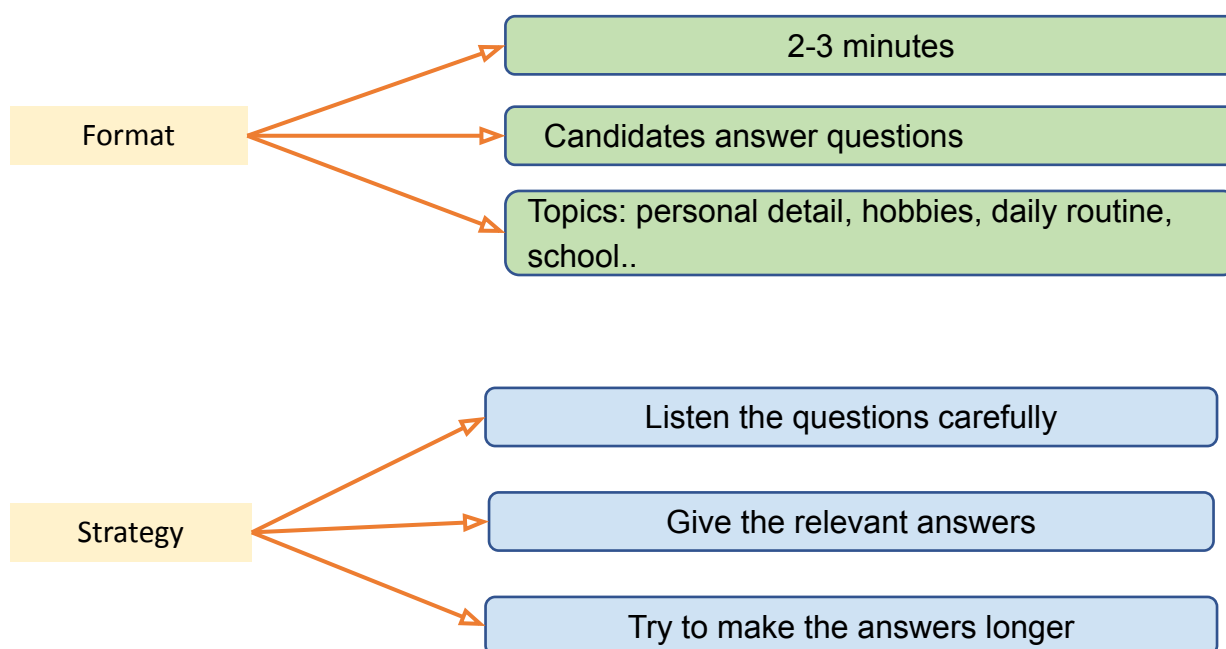
Part 2: Talk to the examiner. Describe a
color picture in 1 minute.

Part 3: Talk to other candidate. Give and
respond to suggestions, discuss the
choices.

Part 4: Talk to other candidate. Discuss
likes, dislikes, experiences, opinions,
habits...

Lesson 3: Listening & Speaking

II B1 Preliminary Speaking Part 1

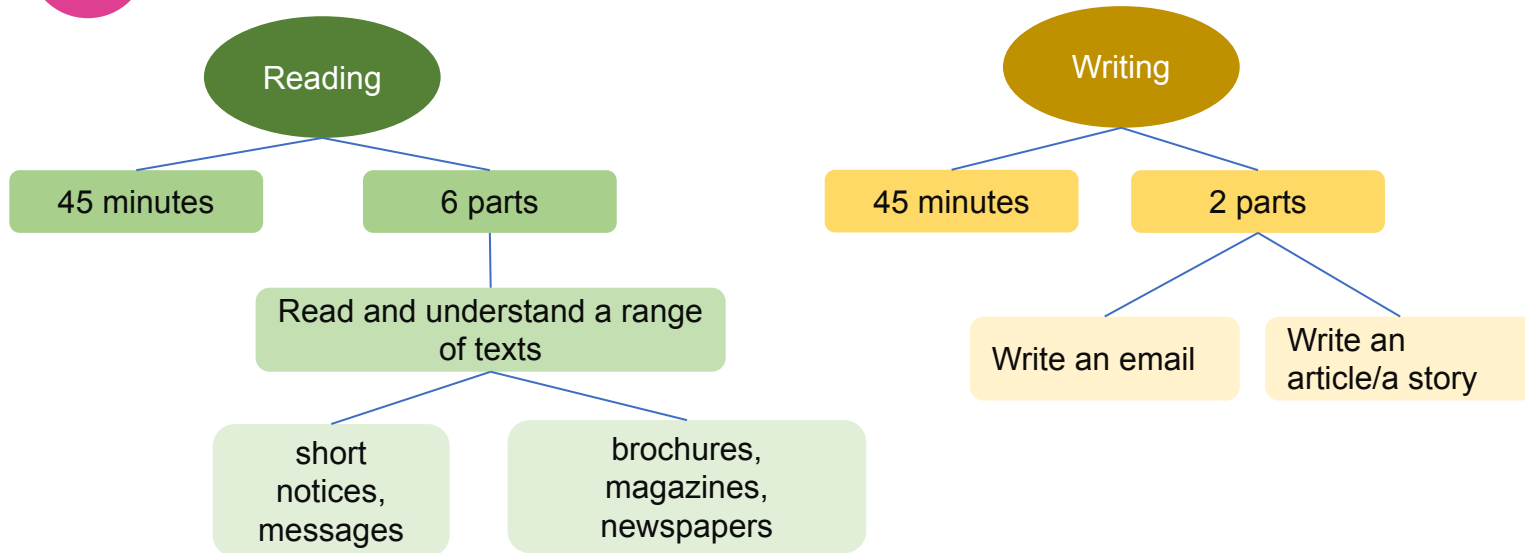


Sample questions & answers

QUESTION	ANSWER
1. How do you go to school?	I usually walk to school. However, if the weather is really bad, my mum gives me a lift in her car.
2. Who is your best friend?	My best friend is Simon. We have known each other since primary school. I trust him completely and we have a lot of fun together.
3. Do you usually travel by car?	Well, not really. Because I am living in a big city, so there is always traffic jam every day.
4. What did you do yesterday evening?	I watched a movie with my family yesterday evening. We were so impressed and delighted.

Lesson 4: Reading & Writing

I B1 Preliminary Reading and Writing papers



II B1 Preliminary Reading Part 1

In this part you:

- **read** five different short texts, for example: signs, notices, email, messages, advertisements
- **choose** which option (A, B, or C) means the same as the short text

Reading steps

Read the answer options carefully and underline key words



Compare the answer options with the information in the text



Choose the correct answer

Reading tips

- Decide what kind of text it is, where you might see it, what it is for
- For messages, emails and notes, identify the writer and reader
- Read and underline key words in 3 options
- Compare each option with the text

Lesson 4

Reading & Writing

III

B1 Preliminary Writing Part 1

In this part you:

- **read** an email with four notes attached
- **write** an answer to the email, using all the notes

An email's structure

Greeting

- *Hi,*
- *Dear,*

Body

- Point 1
- Point 2
- Point 3
- Point 4

Ending

- *Bye,*
- *See you soon,*
- *Best wishes,*
- *All the best,*

The writer's name

Writing tips

Contents

- The bullet points tell what you must write about
- Beware of who you are writing to and why you are writing
- Make sure you write about 100-120 words

Organization

- Always put the beginning (*Hi,*), the ending (*See you soon,*) and your own name on separate lines
- Check your spelling and punctuation when you have finished writing your email