

Intermediate level



In deze handleiding vind je oefenmateriaal voor het Anglia examen Intermediate level. Leuk dat je dit jaar (weer) meedoet. Onderaan dit document kun je vinden wat je moet kennen en kunnen voor het examen. Dit is een woordenlijst, een samenvatting van de grammatica, tips voor de schrijfoopdrachten en de onderdelen die je kunt verwachten op het examen. Je kunt ook een schrijfoopdracht doen en deze laten nakijken door een van de Anglia docenten. Daarnaast is het zinvol om een proefexamen te maken. Hiervoor krijg je t.z.t. een uitnodiging.

A Grammatica

<http://www.anglia.nl/index.php/practise.html>

Kies Grammar points

Je klikt op je niveau Intermediate. Daarna zie je een schema met zogenaamde GP nummers. GP = Grammar Point

Deze grammatica moet je beheersen om dit niveau te behalen.

Je kunt hiermee oefenen door op de GP te klikken. Je krijgt dan eerst een uitleg en daarna een aantal oefeningen die je kunt doen.

Hieronder vind je per GP een korte beschrijving van wat je precies moet doen.

GP 30 Reported Speech: lees de uitleg, ook op de volgende 2 websites

http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/grammar_list/reported.htm

http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit59_grammar.htm

en maak de exercises 1 t/m 12.

GP 26 The third conditional

Lees de uitleg en maak exercise 1 (deze bestaat weer uit 4 exercises), 2 (ook weer 4 exercises), 3 (bestaat uit 6 exercises), 4 (bestaat uit 5 opdrachten), 5

Onderaan deze opdrachten zie je de verschillende onderwerpen apart benoemd waar je nog extra mee kunt oefenen.

GP 27 The Gerund

Lees de uitleg en bekijk de lijst met werkwoorden die gevolgd worden door de gerund en/of infinitive. Maak exercises 1 t/m 10.

GP 11 Conjunctions

Lees de uitleg en maak de exercises 1 en 2.

Meer grammatica

http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/a_grammar/;jsessionid=2DDD32A6B5FD8AF1F68151F1A6D43A57?cc=nl&selLanguage=nl

Do all the grammar exercises from Unit 1 – Unit 12: Auxiliary verbs, short answers, questions, active, passive, present simple, present continuous, past simple / continuous, past perfect, past tenses, have to, be allowed to, modal verbs, will, like, what / which / who, present perfect, time expressions, reduced infinitive, verb patterns, conditionals, articles, possessives, modal verbs of probability past / present, reported speech, reporting verbs.

B. Listening

<http://www.ello.org/00Indexes/Games.htm> klik op game

<http://www.ello.org/00Indexes/Mixer.htm> klik op play mixer

<http://www.efl.net/articles.htm> read the instructions

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/> 6 minute English

(Op deze site vind je nog meer oefenmateriaal zoals: grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, quizzes, The Flatmates)

http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/f_everydayenglish/?cc=nl&selLanguage=nl

C. Vocabulary

http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/b_vocabulary/?cc=nl&selLanguage=nl

Unit 1 – Unit 12

Crosswords, words that go together, free time activities, jobs, giving opinions, silent letters, requests and offers, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, adjective / noun, agreement, pleasure, surprise, likes / dislikes, body idioms, body verbs, synonyms, word search, compound nouns, expressing attitude, clichés, ways of speaking,

Test builder: kies de grammaticaonderdelen en doe de test.

<http://www.anglia.nl/index.php/practise.html>

Klik op vocabulary, daarna kies Pre-intermediate level. Hier kun je oefeningen maken. De “keys” staan hier ook.

D. Games

http://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/e_games/?cc=nl&sellLanguage=nl

Do the four games.

E. Writing

Narrative compositions

A narrative composition at Intermediate level should make use of at least two of the following tenses and will probably need more:

- present simple
- past simple
- past continuous
- present perfect
- modals e.g. could / could have
- future simple will
- 'going to' future

At this level the candidate should be able to use a wider range of time expressions:

- soon
- as soon as
- just as
- suddenly / all of a sudden
- just then
- after a while
- seconds later / a few minutes later / a few days later etc

- for a long time
- at that moment

Here are some examples of narrative composition titles from recent examinations.

From the moment I saw him/her I knew we could be friends.

It was the hottest day of the year.....

As soon as I woke up I knew it was going to be a special day.....

I opened my eyes and was amazed to see.....

The diary was on the table in front of me. Slowly I opened the first page.....

It was midnight. The moon shone brightly on the sea.....

When the train arrived at the station I started to feel nervous.....

Imaginative compositions

The tenses usually essential for this type of composition are:

- the future tenses
- the present tenses (simple and continuous)
- the conditional tenses, especially the second conditional including modals might, could
- used to and the past simple

Candidates should be able to use adverbs and expressions of probability such as:

- probably
- possibly
- definitely
- there is no chance that
- is more likely / less likely than...

And candidates need to be able to express opinions and beliefs rather than facts using phrases such as:

- I think that...
- I don't think that...
- In my opinion...
- I believe

Here are some examples of imaginative composition titles from recent examinations:

- If you had the choice, where would you live and why?
- What would you do if you were leader of your country for a day?
- What would you do if you won a lot of money?
- Imagine it is winter all year round. What would your life be like?
- Imagine what life will be like in 100 years time?
- Imagine what life will be like in 10 years time?
- Imagine that you are a famous celebrity. What is it like?
- What was life for the people in your town 100 years ago?

Descriptive compositions

The composition should be clearly organised and for a really good composition the candidate should now be beginning to show that he or she has a range of links and connectors available both between and within sentences, for example:

- in addition
- as well as
- however,
- in spite of . despite
- nevertheless
- also
- as a result of

Here are some examples of descriptive composition titles from recent examinations:

- Write a description of the shop or market you like most.
- Write a description of an outdoor activity you enjoy.
- Describe the kind of clothes you prefer to wear at the weekend.
- Write a description of the last holiday you had.
- Write a description of a town you know very well.
- Write a description of your most interesting relative.
- Describe your home town or village in the winter.
- Describe the best family celebration you had last year.

Task: Choose 2 narrative, 2 imaginative and 2 descriptive titles and write 6 compositions in total and hand in to your teacher who will correct them for you. Each composition should have 150-200 words

Examen informatie:

Section A. Composition (Opstel, 20 pt)

Hier moet je een opstel schrijven van 150 – 200 woorden.

Er zijn 3 verschillende soorten opstellen:

- Narrative (vertellend)
- Imaginative (fantasie)
- Descriptive (beschrijvend)

Section B Reading comprehension (Leestekst, 20 pt)

1 tekst van 290 – 310 woorden.

Soort vragen:

- 3 open vragen waar je in hele zinnen op moet antwoorden
- 2 true/false vragen
- 3 meerkeuzevragen
- zoek het tegenovergestelde woord in de tekst
- zoek het synoniem in de tekst

Section C. General Grammar (algemene grammatica, 30 pt)

Benodigde phrasal verbs en grammatica

1. Phrasal verbs (werkwoorden met voorzetsel)

Werkwoord	Gebruik	Synoniem	Vertaling Ned
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Give up	Give up smoking		Stoppen met
Pick up	Pick up a bag		Oppakken
Let s.o. down		Break a promise	Iem. teleurstellen
Set out/set off		Start a journey	Vertrekken, op reis gaan
Come across		Find by accident	Tegen het lijf lopen
Go off		Explode	Exploderen
Go off		Rot	Wegrotten
Go out			Uitgaan
Go away		Go on holiday	Weggaan
Go on, carry on		Continue	doorgaan
Look into		Investigate	Onderzoeken
Look at	Look at a picture		Kijken naar
Look for		Try to find	Zoeken
Look like			Eruit zien als
Look forward to			Uitkijken naar
Look after		Take care of so/sth	Zorgen voor
Look sth up		Find information	Opzoeken
Take after	your father	Resemble	Lijken op (vader/moeder)
Take off	The plane took off		opstijgen
Take off		Get undressed	uitkleden
Make sth up		Pretend	Verzinnen
Make off		Escape	Er vandoor gaan
Get on with		Be friends	op kunnen schieten met
Get up		Get out of bed	Opstaan
Get on	Get on the bus		instappen
Get off	Get off the bus		Uitstappen
Get to		Travel to somewh	Ergens heengaan
Get over		Recover	er overheen komen,
Turn up		Arrive	Op komen dagen
Turn on	Turn on the light	Switch on	Aandoen
Turn off	Turn off the light	Switch off	Uitdoen
Put up, go up		Raise the price	(laten) stijgen (prijs)
Put down		Lower the price	(laten) dalen (prijs)
Put down	Put down a bag		Neerzetten
Put off		Delay	Uitstellen
Put out	A light/fire		doven
Put up with		Tolerate	Accepteren, tolereren
Put on		Get dressed	Aankleden
Stand up			Opstaan
Sit down			Gaan zitten
Lie down			Gaan liggen

2. andere grammatica onderwerpen (onderwerpen met een * zijn nieuw voor dit niveau)

Grammar and structures	What are they used for	examples
Present Simple	Gewoonte, feit	I always go to school by bike.
Present Continuous	Bezigheid, van plan zijn	He is doing his homework now.
Past Simple	In het verleden en afgelopen	I washed the car yesterday.
Past Continuous	Bezigheid in het verleden	I was having breakfast when the postman came.
Present Perfect, ook met for/since	Begonnen, maar nog niet afgelopen	I have lived here all my life. He has lived there since 1998
Present Perfect continuous	Begonnen en langdurend	I have been waiting here for hours.
*Past perfect	Eerder in het verleden	When I came home, my father had already cleaned the car.
Future met will/be going to	Toekomst/van plan zijn	What will you do when you are older
		I'm going to see a film tonight
Conditionals met will	Zinnen met –if en will/ott	If it rains , I will stay home.
Conditionals met would	Zinnen met –if en would/ovt	If I worked hard, I would pass .
*Conditionals met would have	Zinnen met –if en would have/vvt	If he had worked hard, he would have passed the test.
Can	Praten over vaardigheden	I can play the guitar
Should/must/mustn't	Eigenlijk moeten Moeten Niet hoeven	You should go to the dentist You must always do your homework You mustn't worry about it
The passive voice	Lijdende vorm	The church was built in 1824.
The Gerund, *ook met voorzetsels, no use, worth	-ing na bepaalde werkwoorden	I enjoy learning English. I like going on holiday. It's no use crying anymore.
*Reported speech	Indirecte rede	He wanted to know what the results were .
Make/let someone do sth		I made him do his homework. He let me drive the car.
*to have sth done	Iets laten doen	He had his house painted .
Would rather/had better		I would rather study French. You had better go home now.
Questions all tenses above	Vragen met of zonder 'do'	Is he going home now? Did he go to the theatre yesterday?
Question tags		He isn't ill, is he ? He studies hard, doesn't he ?
Question words (who, why, etc)		When did he arrive?
Neither/so		He is good at English and so am I . He doesn't like maths and neither do I .
* Conjunctions	Voegwoorden	Despite his wealth, he wasn't happy.
Personal pronouns	Zowel ond. als lijd. vw	He helped her with the dishes.
Possessive pronouns	Bezit	That is my book. This table is hers .
This/these/that/those	Aanwijzende vnw	I like these sweets.
Which, who, that	Betrekkelijke vnw	That is the man who told me to come
Myself, yourself, himself, etc	Wederkerende vnw	We hurt ourselves .
Comparisons	Trappen van vergelijking	He is bigger than his sister. He is the laziest student I know.
Adverbs (at the moment, finally, sometimes, a lot, perhaps)	Plaats en gebruik van bijwoorden	He is probably in his room. First , I had my breakfast.

		I haven't seen him today .
Much/many	Enkelvoud/meervoud	Much time, many books.
Some/any	Bevestigende zinnen/ Vragen en ontkennende zinnen	I would like some tea. I haven't got any money.
Too/enough		He isn't trying hard enough . He is trying too hard.
Really/quite/so/very		It is really hot today.
Prepositional phrases	Keen on/fond of/ interested in/ Proud of/good at	I am very fond of English.
Prepositions of time and place	In, under, behind, before, etc.	I put my books on the table. He was here before me.

Section D Sentence Transformation (20 pt)

Gegeven zinnen veranderen. Hier komt voor:

- Reported Speech (indirecte rede)
- Passive voice (lijdende vorm)
- The difference between 'too' and 'enough'
- The difference between 'so' and 'such'
- Any aspects of comparatives and superlatives (trappen van vergelijking)

Section E Word Transformation (10 pt)

Verander het woord zodat het in de zin past.

Wat wordt getest:

- Adjective → adverb, bv. careful → carefully, tidy → tidily
- Verb → adjective, bv. bore → bored/boring, interest → interested/interesting
- Positive → negative, bv. happy → unhappy, patient → impatient
- Countries → adjective, bv. China → Chinese, France → French
- Jobs formed from noun/verb, bv. reception → receptionist, rob → robber
- Words used with suffixes, bv. danger → dangerous, inform → information

Alle woorden komen uit de onderstaande lijst:

Basiswoord	Word ...		Basiswoord	Word ...	Of word ...
Argentina	Argentinian		Hungry	Hunger	Hungrily
Britain	British		Inform	Information	
China	Chinese		Interest	Interesting	Interested
Cyprus	Cyprian		Mean	Meaning	
Egypt	Egyptian		Noise	Noisy	Noisily
England	English		Patient	Impatient	Patiently
France	French		Please	Pleasant	pleasing
Germany	German		Possible	Impossible possibility	possibly
Greece	Greek		Proud	Proudness	proudly
Italy	Italian		Quick	Quickly	Quickness
Japan	Japanese		Reception	Receptionist	Receipt

Russia	Russian		Rob	Robber	robbery
Spain	Spanish		Run	Runner	
Turkey	Turkish		Slow	slowly	
			Stripe	striped	
Angry	Anger	Angrily	Tidy	Untidy	Tidily
Begin	Beginning		Use	Useful	Used
Bore	Bored	Boring	Usual	Usually	Unusual
Build	Building	Builder	Visit	Visitor	
Careful	Care	Carefully	Worry	Worried	
Celebrate	Celebration(s)		Invent	Invention	Inventor
Cook	Cooker	Cooking	Invite	Invitation	
Danger	Dangerous	Dangerously	Kind	Unkind	Kindly
Easy	Easily		Like	Likely	Likable
Excite	Excitement	Exciting excited	Loud	Loudly	
Fortunate	(un)fortunate	Fortunately	Lucky	Luckily	luck
Happy	Unhappy	Happily			
Healthy	Unhealthy healthily	health			
Heavy	heavily				

Section F Using phrasal verbs (10 pt)

Hier moet je kiezen welke 'phrasal verb' uit de lijst past in de zin. Je moet het ook in de goede tijd zetten

Bv. He _____ the bus just in time yesterday (to get of → **got off**)