Video 5.2 Useful language for a STAR answer

In this video we are going to look at how to use the language correctly and efficiently when you give your STAR answer.

Let's look at the STAR answer from the previous task.

*Last year I **wanted** to take part in a really interesting new project that **required** the knowledge of Angular 7. Unfortunately, I **wasn't** familiar with it but I **wanted** to join the team very much.*

*The project was going to start very soon so I **had** just a couple of weeks to learn the new technology.*

*First, I **found** some video tutorials and articles on the topic. Then I **did** a lot of practical tasks. In addition, I **asked** a more experienced colleague to review my work and give feedback. I **focused** on my studies every evening and at the weekends and **covered** the necessary materials in two weeks.*

*As a result, I **managed** to get a pretty good understanding of the framework and **joined** the project. The customer and the team **were** satisfied with the quality of my work and I **felt** quite comfortable working with Angular 7.*

This situation took place in the past, so the candidate used Past Simple. Now pause the video and take a minute to find all the verbs in the Past Simple form.

Here they are! Have you noticed all of them?
Some of the highlighted verbs are regular and some are irregular.
The past form of regular verbs is formed by adding -ED to the end of the verb. For example, work – worked.
When you use the Past Simple form of regular verbs you should also remember about pronunciation.
The -ED ending is pronounced as [ɪd] if the verb ends in T or D. For example, wan**t** – wan**t**ed, nee**d**-nee**d**ed. In other cases, the ending is pronounced as [t] or [d], so make sure that you don't add an extra vowel before them. For example, ask – asked, cover – covered, manage – managed.
The past forms of irregular verbs do not have -ED. These verbs change their form completely. For example, find – found, feel – felt. You will see more irregular verbs later in this lesson.

Now let's look at how the story is organized. The candidate used such linking words as *first*, *then*, *in addition* to introduce several actions, and *as a result* to show the effect of those actions. Linking words are important because they help the listener to follow the events of the story and make the speech sound more natural.

All right, now you have an idea how to build a correct and well-organized answer. Now move on to the tasks and have some practice.