

(Y) PREFACE

This is the revision for the English test and English exam

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(1A) HOARDERS (READING AND VOCABULARY)

(1AI) TEXT 1: HOARDERS – POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

*Why do hoarders accumulate stuff?

→ Because it has sentimental value, throwing it away is waste and they haven't got time to throw away their stuff (just like me).

*Why have people begun to keep stuff?

→ Loss of nomadic ways 15 000 years ago, we began relying on stored food resulting in a change in our material culture. Permanent homes were built as people **amassed** more objects.

*Why is it for people hard to get rid of things?

→ It's human nature to accumulate, the endowment effect (giving things more sentimental value than they deserve) and consumer society of nowadays.

(1AII) POSSIBLE VOCABULARY ON TEXT 1

*Compulsive hoarder = someone who's tendency to keep stuff has gotten out of control.

*Heaps of stuff = piles of stuff = to have a lot of stuff

*Bezittingen = possessions (watch out for the spelling, it has 5 x s!)

*To move house = to move to another house with all your stuff

*Belongings = all your possessions

*Deceptive = misleading

*Spread out everywhere = be everywhere

*Clutter = litter = rommel

*Bin something = to throw something away

Quick vocabulary: choosing = pick out,
removing = clear out, disappearing = run out of,
uncontained = spread out, stop being involved =
opt out, support = help out.

(1AIII) TEXT 2: KAYTE'S IDEAS

Kayte is a minimalist teenager, this means that she **opted out of** (to opt out = to not be a part anymore = **to drop out of**) modern consumer society and **took out** everything she doesn't need anymore. She **sorted out** her wardrobe and she always **wears out** her clothes because that way she doesn't waste it. Via her blog about her minimalist life she wants to **reach out to** many people.

→ **What do you think about Kayte's ideas? Good or bad? (MEANING)**

→ Possible answer: I think that her ideas are good because I myself live kind off a minimalist life. I don't need the latest fashion nor do I need the last Iphone 203. Also because it is better for the environment to reuse stuff instead of buying new stuff.

→ **What are other ways of reducing the amount of stuff we have in our lives?**

→ Possible answer: Stop buying new phones if your old phone is still working, cleaning up your room to throw away the stuff you don't need. Throw away old course books ...

(1B) GRAMMAR

(1BI) ARTICLES

We use a/an when:

- We say what someone's job is: Ms. Vandeurzen is an English teacher.
- The meaning is each or per: One apple a day keeps the doctor away.

A when you don't hear a vowel in the pronunciation, a when you hear a vowel!

We use the when:

- We reference to a thing/person that was mentioned before: I had **a fish**. **The fish** I had was nice.
- Referencing back to something
- There is only one person or thing: the sun, the moon, the Abdellah
- With superlatives: I'm the greatest, She's the most beautiful girl on earth ...
- An adjective that refers to a group of people who share a characteristic: **The poor** don't live good.

We use no article when:

- We talk about something in general/general plural nouns: **People are cuntnoses!**
 - We use abstract nouns: So what causes Abdellah's - forgetfulness?
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(1BII) DETERMINERS

*Uncountable nouns: much of, little, much ... (uncountable nouns kan je niet tellen!)

- I have **much money** but **little time** for the poor (#highclassbish).

*Countable nouns: many, several, too many, a few, few ...

- I eat too many apples a day, but I eat far too much junkfood a day.

*Both countable and uncountable: Hardly any, some, a lot of, none of

- I eat **hardly any junkfood** anymore because it costs too much.

*None ⇔ almost none ⇔ hardly any ⇔ a little/a few ⇔ several ⇔ some ⇔ (far too) many, much, a lot of ⇔ all/every

- There are far too many adverts on TV and they persuade us to acquire a lot of things we don't need. Get rid of the adverts and we won't produce so much rubbish.

- AGREE: Consumer society encourages us to accumulate stuff, we then have to throw them away what pollutes the earth. If we weren't encouraged to buy constantly new stuff we wouldn't have so much pollution.

- We can recycle almost all of the products we buy. That's great, but what few people realize is that it is not about recycling, it's about reducing consumption.

- AGREE: If we reduce consumption we don't have to recycle that much.

- Few of my neighbours recycle, so why should I? There's little point in doing it if no one else does.

- DISAGREE: You can set the example, change always begins with one person!
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(1BIII) ORDER OF ADJECTIVES (ONE MANS TRASH IS ANOTHER MANS TREASURE)

*Adjectives follow a **specific order** when you put them in a sentence, you have to study this order **by heart**:

OPINION – SIZE – SHAPE – AGE – COLOUR – ORIGIN/NATIONALITY – MATERIAL – TYPE – PURPOSE – OTHER THINGS

- Example: this is a beautiful, big, round, young, black, Turkish, plastic, woman.

*What is an environmental artist: someone who uses art to highlight the impact of modern society on the environment.

*In what ways can this art influence us: they aim to create awareness, it is effective.

*"We produce trash, are born from trash and will turn back into trash", what does it mean? A/DA?

- Because we bury trash, create more trash than we can recycle. When we die we'll be buried amongst the trash. I agree because we consume definitely too much.

Quick vocabulary: silk = zijde, witty = gevat

*What does the idiom one man's trash is another man's treasure mean?

→ What seems useless or unvaluable to you might have value to another.

(1BIII) COMPOUNDS (samenstellingen) AND DERIVATIVES (afleidingen)

*You have to study all compounds in the book by heart (meaning + spelling):

→ Well-earned (= deserved), wide-ranging (= broad), handmade, broad-minded (= a wide-ranged mind), well-documented (= good documented), well-known (= popular), self-defeating (zichzelf hinderend), never-ending (= it will never stop), breathtaking (= amazing!), thought-provoking (= gedachtenprovocerende), heartbreaking, heartfelt, fast-paced (= snelgaande)

(1C) TEXT: SAVED OR STOLEN

*National historic museum: a museum that contains the history of a specific nation.

*Encyclopaedic museum: a museum that tells the stories of a wide variety of cultures

→ AIM: To bring cultures closer together, thus provide a sense of shared human history.

→ They want to let people help understand how events that happened in different times and in different places were connected, and how they influenced each other.

*However, encyclopaedic museums don't achieve this goal, they aim to bring cultures closer together but they accomplish the opposite because they are constantly in never-ending international **rows** about whether the objects should be returned to the governments that had them in the beginning (like the Rosetta Stone was initially from the Egyptians, they want them back but the British are **reluctant** to give them back).

→ Why don't they give the Rosetta stone back?

Quick vocabulary: acquired = verkregen, exhibit = a part of an exhibition, reluctant = don't want to,

→ The British argument that that way more people can see it + it's safer there.

→ The Egyptians argument that it is important for the nation's history + identity and many Egyptians can't afford to see it there. Thus they want it back.

*Does the end justify the means? Is it theft or not? Should the objects be returned? (MEANING)

→ Possible answer: it does justify the means because the objects are safer in Europe than in the other countries and that way more people could see it. It isn't theft, it shouldn't be returned.

(1D) GERUNDS (-ING FORM OF VERB) VS. INFINITIVES

*You have to study by heart which verb is followed by a gerund and which by an infinitive, some can be followed by both:

*VERBS USUALLY FOLLOWED BY A GERUND (-ING FORM): Stop, finish, imagine, suggest, recommend, avoid, mind, risk, enjoy + GERUND

→ Negation = bijvoorbeeld: imagine not having pizza ; VERB + NOT + GERUND

*VERBS USUALLY FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE: Decide, want, promise, plan, forget ... + INFINITIVE

→ Negation = verb + not + infinitive --> He didn't plan to make spaghetti.

*VERBS THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED BY BOTH: Start, begin, continue, bother + gerund OR infinitive

*OBJECT + INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO: Let and make → She must make him finish his homework.

*OBJECT + INFINITIVE WITH TO: Ask, expect, help, inspire want → He inspired me to better my life.

(1DI) VERB PATTERNS

Love + shop: I love shopping (gerund) = I love to shop (infinitive)

Stop + smoke: I stopped to smoke != I stopped smoking

→ I stopped NOW → I stopped forever

Stop + buy lunch: I stopped to buy lunch != I stopped buying lunch

Suggest + start: I suggested starting the movie

→ On the exam you will get a verb pattern, you'll have to make a sentence of the verb pattern.

***VERBS THAT CHANGE MEANING:**

- Remember/forget + -ing: remember or forget something ⇔ +to: something you want to do.
- Regret + -ing: be sorry for doing something → I regret going to the party
+ -to: give someone bad news → I regret to have to bring you this news.
- Try + -ing: try something as experiment → I tried cooking but it didn't work out for me.
+ to: attempt to do something which is difficult → I try to solve this Maths problem.
- Like + -ing: enjoy → I like swimming.
- Like + to: do something as a habit → I like to study every day.
- Stop + -ing: no longer do something → I stopped talking French.
- Stop + to: stop in order to do something → I stopped talking via Messenger to make my homework.
- Go on + -ing: continue to do something → Shall we go on looking at these beautiful women?
- Go on + to: do something completely different → After the discussion about books we went on to a discussion about politics.