

M6 Final Exam Study Guide (Semester 2/2025)

Part 1: Vocabulary

1. Vague Language

We use vague language when we don't need to be exact, or when speaking informally.

Phrase	Meaning	Example
Around / About	used with numbers/time	"I've been here around ten years."
Things like that	Used to complete a list	"Buy snacks, drinks, and things like that. "
Somewhere	A place you are not sure about	"I left my keys somewhere in this room."
Someone	A person you don't know	" Someone called you earlier."

2. Feelings & Emotions

Make sure you know the meaning of these adjectives:

- **Guilty:** Feeling bad because you did something wrong (e.g., breaking a friend's mug).
- **Anxious:** Feeling worried or nervous.
- **Satisfied:** Feeling happy because you got what you wanted.
- **Relaxed:** Calm; not worried.
- **Impatient:** Annoyed because you have to wait.
- **Curious:** Wanting to know more about something.
- **Welcome:** Feeling accepted and happy to be in a new place.

3. Movie Vocabulary

- **Recent release:** A movie that came out very recently (e.g., last week).
- **Opening scene:** The very first part of the movie.
- **Real highlight:** The best or most interesting part.
- **Natural talent:** Someone born with a special skill (e.g., singing/acting).
- **Amusing plot:** A funny and interesting story.
- **Leading role:** The main character or most important actor in the movie.

Part 2: Grammar

1. Narrative Tenses (Telling Stories)

We use these tenses to talk about the past.

- **Past Simple:** Main events in a story.
 - *Example:* I **walked** home. I **saw** a cat.
- **Past Continuous:** Background actions or actions interrupted by something else.
 - *Example:* While I **was walking** home, it started to rain.
- **Past Perfect:** Action that happened *before* the main story.
 - *Example:* When I arrived, the train **had left** (it left before I got there).

2. Gerunds vs. Infinitives

Some verbs are followed by **-ing** (Gerund) and some by **to + verb** (Infinitive).

Verbs followed by GERUND (-ing)	Verbs followed by INFINITIVE (to...)
Enjoy (I enjoy <i>swimming</i>)	Decide (He decided <i>to go</i>)
Mind (Do you mind <i>waiting</i> ?)	Promise (She promised <i>to help</i>)
Stop (Stop <i>talking</i> !)	Plan (We plan <i>to visit</i>)
Avoid (Avoid <i>eating</i> sugar)	Want (I want <i>to sleep</i>)

3. Contrast Linkers

These words connect two ideas that are different.

- **Although / Even though / Though +**
 - Example: **Although** *it was raining*, we went out.
- **In spite of / Despite +**
 - Example: **In spite of** *the rain*, we went out.
 - Example: **Despite** *being sick*, he went to work.

4. Relative Clauses

- **Who / That:** Used for **people**.
 - *The woman **who** called me is my teacher.*
- **Which / That:** Used for **things**.
 - *The car **which** I bought is red.*

Part 3: Pronunciation (-ED Endings)

There are 3 ways to pronounce words ending in **-ED**.

Sound	Rule	Examples
/ɪd/	Ends in T or D	Wanted, Needed, Decided
/t/	Ends in unvoiced sounds (K, P, S, SH, CH, F)	Walked, Kissed, Watched
/ɪd/	Ends in voiced sounds (L, N, R, V, vowels)	Played, Cleaned, Loved

Part 4: Reading Comprehension Topics

Topic A: "Having a Positive Attitude"

- **Main Idea:** Positive people don't ignore problems; they believe they can handle them.
- **Reaction to Failure:** A positive person plans to improve next time.
- **Vocabulary:**
 - "Look on the bright side" = Focus on the good things.
 - "Anxious" = Worried.

Topic B: Talking About Movies