



Student

STUDY GUIDE

2025

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Welcome to Celtic!

This is your study guide. We have written this guide to give you some ideas and advice to help you practise your English both in school and outside of Celtic.

There is advice on how to practise **speaking, listening, reading** and **writing**. We have also given you some ideas to record and help you remember new **vocabulary** and words. There are some ideas on practising your **pronunciation** as well.

There are lots of things that you can do outside the classroom to help you improve your level of English. You don't have to do everything. Choose what is important to you.

We have also included some useful language and grammar sheets. For example, there is a list of irregular verbs.

We really hope you find this study guide useful. If you have any questions about your studies, please ask.

Course Description:

At Celtic English Academy, our courses are designed to help you improve your English language skills. You will learn to use English confidently in real-life situations. The course is fun and interactive. You will also learn about local Welsh culture and people from other countries and cultures while studying. By the end of the course, you will feel more comfortable using English in everyday life.

How We Teach:

We teach English in a way that focuses on speaking and using the language in real situations. In class, you will do lots of activities that help you practise English in a natural way. We use videos, real-life materials, and other tools to make lessons interesting and fun. Most importantly we use your ideas and opinions and interests to make the lessons meaningful for each individual student. You will get regular feedback from your classmates and your teachers. There are weekly progress tests so you can see how you are improving. Mid and end of term tests will give you and your teacher more information about your learning and your learning needs. Our goal is to help you feel more confident using English in your daily life and really have a special and life-changing experience in Cardiff.

VISION

At Celtic English Academy we take care of our students' future as English speakers.

MISSION

We teach English today so you can start your tomorrow.

We will help our students to communicate more effectively in today's multicultural world, and help them to achieve their goals. In order to achieve our mission, we aim to create a friendly and caring environment where we can provide a quality service to our students and staff by acting with consistency and showing fairness to all.

VALUES

We nurture minds through education not only in language, but culture and respect with our values:

Caring - *Welcoming, Personal, Encouraging, Friendly, Safe*
Ethical - *Professional, Consistency, Fairness, Experienced*
Listener – *Communicative, Understanding*
Trustworthy – *Stability, Quality, Respected, Value for money, Established*
Innovative – *Growth, Flexible*
Cultural – *Social, Stimulating, Diverse, Multicultural*



**Good luck with
your studies
from everyone
at Celtic.**

Part A: Classroom Rules

We have some rules for our classes. **It's really important that you come to class every day and that you are on time.** Your attendance should be **above 80%** at all times.

Here are the other rules:



Your teacher will give you homework to do and it's really important that you do your homework because it will help you to improve. You will also have a test each week to help you review the work you have done. Twice a term, you will have a bigger test to check your progress. Here is some advice:

- ✓ Practise speaking English as much as you can.
- ✓ Don't be afraid of making mistakes.
- ✓ Buy a file and keep your notes organised.
- ✓ Study little and often when you are at home.
- ✓ Take part in social activities: You can meet other students, learn about the UK and practise your English.

Part B: IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Your First Lesson: What to expect

- Lesson Times:

Most students start their lessons the day after induction, on Tuesday.

Morning lessons: start at 08.45am

Lunchtime lesson: start at 12.30pm

Afternoon lessons: start at 2.15pm

- What to bring:

Bring a pen, a notebook, your timetable and your coursebook.

If you haven't received a coursebook yet, the teacher will give you copies.

- Advice:

Speak to your classmates.

Ask questions

Listen carefully to instructions

Take notes

Have fun

- 'Quotes' from students about their first day

"On my first day I feel nervous but teacher was very helpful and others friendly with me."

Sara from Italy

"After a few days I started to understand better"

Abdullah from Saudi Arabia

"I was 😬 but very 😊 because everyone speaks a lot more than in my country at school"

Yuko from Japan

2. Language Doctor

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 2.30pm to 2.50pm

Go to the Academic Office in building 18 to book an appointment. You will need to give the following information:

- your name and student ID number
- your level
- the specific language point you wish to discuss (remember it is only a 20 minute lesson)
- your personal email address

You will receive an email invite - please respond with 'yes'

If you cannot attend you MUST tell someone in the Academic Office

3. Attendance Problems

You must arrive on time to your lessons.

If you have a reason for not attending class, for example a medical appointment or sickness, please email academic@celticenglish.co.uk with a photo or attachment of any evidence for your absence. For example a letter from a doctor.

The academic team will consider your request and if they are happy with your explanation they will excuse your absence. You can check your attendance rate on the school app. Attendance is updated on Friday afternoons.

Examples of excused absence:

- Doctor appointment
- visa appointment
- dentist appointment
- exam
- high temperature, food poisoning, bad cough

4. Borrowing Readers

We have books for every level from Beginner to Advanced. If you want to borrow a book, come to the Academic Office. One of the team will advise you on the best level and help you find a book that will be interesting to you.

You can borrow the book for as long as you like but must leave a deposit of £5 (cash only).

5. Self-Study

There is a self-study room in building 18 for quiet study which has a range of language practice books and reference books.

All the materials in this room are for reference only and cannot be borrowed.

6. Class Tests

Friday weekly progress test: each Friday you will have a test it is a different focus each week:

- grammar & vocabulary
- speaking and listening
- reading and writing

Your teacher uses information from these tests to help set learning goals for you and your group.

Mid-term & End of Term testing: in week 6 and again in the final week of the course there will be a test over 2 days:

- grammar & vocabulary test on language studied in the lessons
- reading
- listening
- writing
- speaking

The day after the test, you will have an individual tutorial with your teacher and set learning goals.

The week after the test, you will receive a progress report written by your teacher by email based on your test, the tutorial and your class performance.

Mid-Term test: This is for you and the teacher to see what you have learnt well and what you and your classmates may need to study more. You will **NOT** move level after this test.

End of Term test: This is for you and the teacher to see what you have learnt well and to see if you are ready to move to the next level. If the teacher decides you need to stay at the same level, this is not something to worry about.

Part C: Study Guide

Vocabulary

TOP TIP NUMBER 1 - When you write down a new word make sure:

- ✓ You know how to spell it correctly.
- ✓ You know how to pronounce it. You can mark the stress and important or unusual sounds.
Example: 'interesting /'intrəstɪŋ/
- ✓ You put it in a sentence to show what it means and how to use it.
Example: The documentary about Alaska was very *interesting*, I liked it.
- ✓ You connect it to other similar and opposite words.

Example: *Interesting*

Words with a similar meaning	Words with an opposite meaning
<i>Exciting</i> <i>Fascinating</i>	<i>Boring</i> <i>Uninteresting</i>

TOP TIP NUMBER 2 - When you learn a new word, it is a good idea to make a note of what type of word it is. There are different types of words in English such as nouns, verbs and adjectives.

Example: *Interesting* (adjective)

Here are the different types of words:

Noun			Adjective			Verb	
A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.			An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun. It can also tell you what kind, how many or which one.			A verb tells you what action someone or something is doing. A verb can also tell you about a state.	
Examples			Examples			Examples	
Person Girl Boy Teacher	Place School Home Jacket	Thing Pencil Jacket Dog	What Kind Big Blue	How Many More Two	Which One These Those	Action verbs Run Walk Eat	State verbs Love Hate Prefer
Pronoun			Article			Adverb	
A pronoun is used to replace a noun in a sentence.			An article is a short, but important word before a noun in a sentence.			An adverb describes a verb, adjective or another verb.	
Examples			Examples			Examples	
I she you we they he it			<u>A</u> A teacher A student A pen	<u>An</u> An apple An exam An ant	<u>The</u> The pen The pens	Quickly slowly	
Preposition			Conjunction			Interjection	
A preposition combines with other words to tell us something about another word in a sentence.			A conjunction joins two sentences together.			An interjection expresses a strong feeling or emotion – it could be a single word or a phrase.	
Examples			Examples			Examples	
The bag is under the table. I've just arrived in London. He looked at the picture.			I like apples and oranges. I like apples but I don't like bananas.			Oh! Ouch! Help! Oh dear!	

Word Families

Sometimes we use a similar word for the noun, adjective and verb form. It can be a good idea to create word families so that you don't confuse the different types of words.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Success	Succeed	Successful	Successfully
Choice	Choose		
Organisation	Organise	Organised	

TOP TIP NUMBER 3 - Keep a vocabulary notebook

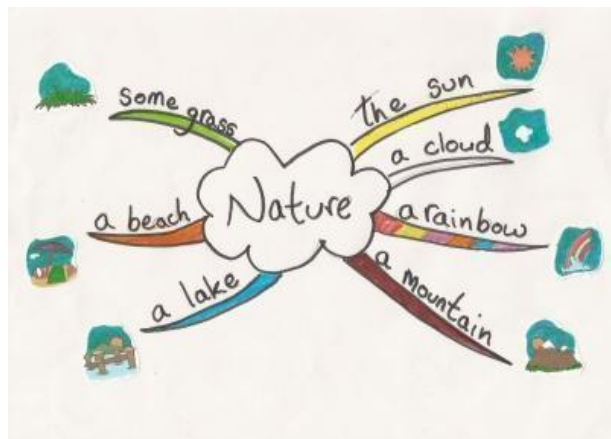
Make sure that you keep a **vocabulary book** and have **different sections** in your vocabulary book.

Example:

- ✓ **Subjects:** Food, places in a city, shopping, at the restaurant, jobs, describing people, transport, travel
- ✓ **Have subsections.** For example:
 - Describing people
 - Character adjectives (+) – *friendly, helpful, kind*
 - Character adjectives (-) – *unfriendly, unhelpful, unkind*
 - Describing the face – *round, rosy cheeks*
 - Describing hair – *long, short, curly, straight*
 - Describing the body – *thin, tall, short*

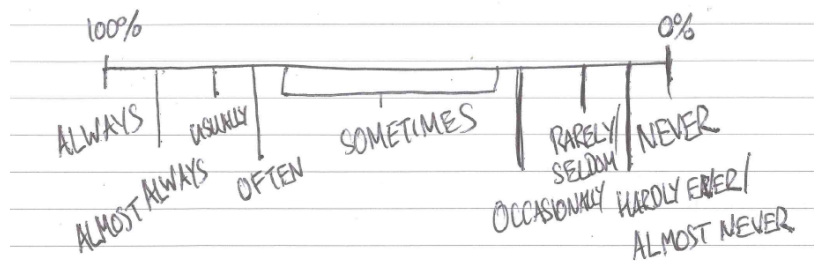
Mind Maps

You can use mind maps to connect words. Here is an example:



Clines

You can use a cline to help you remember different words of a scale. Here is an example:



Other ways of recording and remembering new vocabulary:

- ✓ Connect words you already know with new words.
- ✓ Draw pictures to help you remember.
- ✓ Write a story using 8 words from your mind map.
- ✓ Say words out loud not in your head.
- ✓ Use a new word every day at least 3 times when you are talking.

Pronunciation

English has lots of different sounds and sometimes the way you say a word is different to the way you write it. The phonemic chart is useful because it shows you the different sounds in English. You don't need to learn it, but it can be useful to help you improve your pronunciation.

PHONEMIC CHART

 Celtic English Academy

i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ	ɪ	ɔ
teacher	Cardiff	book	true	here	Wales		
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
lend	teacher	learn	course	sure	toilet	mobile phone	
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ	aʊ	
chat	subject	Cardiff	clock	chair	right	noun	
p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g
partner	Britain	teacher	dictionary	check	job	homework	grammar
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ
false	verb	thanks	this	student	museum	shop	television
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j
match	notebook	morning	homework	listen	read	Wales	university

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When you learn new words, it can be useful to mark the stress in a word. This will help your pronunciation.

○ ○

Example: *Winter*

Winter has **two syllables** and the **stress is on the first syllable**, so you can put a big circle above the first syllable to help you remember where the stress is and a small circle over the 2nd syllable to show it is not as strong.

We sometimes have pronunciation workshops to help you with pronunciation and they are on a Friday afternoon.

You can also download a pronunciation app to your mobile phone to help you with pronunciation. The Macmillan Sounds Pronunciation app is free. You can hear the different sounds and it has some quizzes too.

Here are some other ways you can improve your pronunciation:

- ✓ **Listen** to people and notice how they say words and sentences.
- ✓ **Speak!** Say words and sounds out loud not in your head.
- ✓ **Look in the dictionary** - it shows you how to pronounce a word.
Example: *Interesting* /'Int(ə)rɪstɪŋ/ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>
- ✓ **Watch** how people use their mouth and face when they say words.
- ✓ **Ask** people (for example your teacher, homestay family) how to say words.
- ✓ **Record yourself** on your phone and listen to how you sound.
- ✓ **Listen and read.** Download audio books so you can listen and read at the same time.
- ✓ **Sing** words and sentences – this helps a lot with intonation and pronunciation.
- ✓ **Listen to music** and sing along.
- ✓ **Think** about difficult sounds for you and write tongue twisters to practise the sound.
Example “*She sells seashells on the sea shore*”
- ✓ **Open your mouth** when you speak.
- ✓ **Speak clearly.**
- ✓ **Breathe** when you speak and **pause** at the right moment.

Listening

A lot of students find listening to and understanding native speakers difficult, so don't worry. The best thing you can do is listen to as much English as possible outside the classroom. Here are some useful websites which you can use to practise your listening skills.

TED Talks

Web address: <https://www.ted.com/talks>

Podcasts

The BBC has some podcasts on its website which are useful to help you practise your listening skills.

Web address: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/podcasts>

Six Minute English

This website has short 6-minute programmes you can listen to. There is also a list of useful vocabulary.

Web address: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/6-minute-english>

Music

Listening to music is a great way to improve your listening skills. Here are some useful websites:

- ✓ www.lyricstraining.com
- ✓ <https://www.esolcourses.com/topics/learn-english-with-songs.html>

The Radio

BBC Radio 4 and BBC Radio 5 Live are non-music radio stations.

Speaking

There are lots of different ways you can practise your speaking skills.

- If you live in a **homestay** then make sure you talk to your hosts every day. You could:
 - ✓ Ask questions about life in the UK.
 - ✓ Talk about life in your country.
 - ✓ Help with cooking.
 - ✓ Watch TV together and talk about the programme or film.
 - ✓ Ask about their day and talk about your day.
 - ✓ Find out about local places to visit.
 - ✓ Ask for help with your homework.
- If you live with **other students**, you can do the same. For example, ask questions about life in their country and tell them about life in your country.
- If you live with **your friends or family** speak English every day for at least one hour. It's a good idea to choose a time, for example early evening when you prepare and eat dinner.

REMEMBER: When people ask you questions, try to give a long answer with some details. Be interesting and be interested!

Here are some other ways to improve your speaking skills:

- ✓ During the breaks at school, talk to your classmates.
- ✓ Go to Conversation Café.
- ✓ When you go shopping, have a chat with the shop assistants. You can talk about the weather, the item you are buying, ask for recommendations, ask for directions.
- ✓ When you go to a café or restaurant, ask for recommendations on the menu, ask about the specials for the day. If you don't understand the menu – ask the waiter to explain.
- ✓ When you go on the bus or train, be brave and try and start a conversation with the person sitting next to you.
- ✓ It's a great idea to visit museums and art galleries. You can talk to the people who work there and ask questions about the paintings and exhibits.
- ✓ It is easy to find information and book things online but if you can talk to someone it is even better for your English! For example, when you want information about train times go to the railway station and talk to someone.
- ✓ Join a gym or a club. It's a great way to meet people and make friends.
- ✓ Add more information when you speak by using words like **because, and, but, so, for example**

EG: "I really like Welsh cakes **because** they are buttery and sweet **and** they are not like cakes in my country. **For example** in my country"

REMEMBER: When you talk to people make eye contact and smile. Talk loudly (but don't shout!) and clearly. If you don't understand, ask them to repeat. Check you understand by repeating what the other person said.

Reading

Reading a little bit every day will really help to improve your reading skills.

Newspapers and magazines

You could read a newspaper. There is a free newspaper in Cardiff called [The Metro](#).

Online news

You can read the news online on lots of different websites. Here are some of them:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news>

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/>

<https://www.newslevels.com/> - This website is designed for people who are studying English!

Graded readers

We have lots of [graded readers](#) in the [Academic Office](#). These are short story books and we have books suitable for every level. We can help you choose a book which is suitable for you.

Here are some other ideas to help improve your reading skills:

- ✓ Read online blogs.
- ✓ Join Cardiff Library and borrow some books.

Writing

Top Tip - Keep a journal or diary. Try writing a short paragraph every day.

Check your writing before giving it to your teacher

It's really important that you check your writing before you give it to your teacher. Here are some of the things which you should check:

- ✓ Spelling
- ✓ Punctuation and capital letters
- ✓ Grammar and vocabulary
- ✓ Word order and sentence structure.

Rewrite your written work

After your teacher gives your writing back to you, look at the mistakes you have made and try to make it better by writing it again.

Here are some other ideas to improve your writing skills:

- ✓ Write a review of books you read.

- ✓ Write comments on blogs or other things you read on the internet or on social media.
- ✓ Start your own blog.

Dictionaries

Using a good dictionary can really help you to improve your English. It's always a good idea to use an English-English dictionary. There are lots of online dictionaries, here are some useful ones you could use:

www.dictionary.com

www.macmillandictionary.com

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/>

Useful Websites

BBC Learning English

The BBC Learning English website has some great resources which can help you improve your English. The website address is: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish> On the website, you will find resources to help you with lots of different things including grammar and listening.

Road to IELTS

You can use the Road to IELTS website to help you prepare for the IELTS test. The website address is: <https://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/prepare/road-to-ielts>

Grammar

It is important to be able to use grammar well. If you would like to buy a grammar book, then "Grammar in Use" by Raymond Murphy can be a good book to buy. You can buy it on Amazon. There are also lots of exercises on the English File website which you can use for free: <https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/?cc=gb&sellLanguage=en>

Be organised and study!

Your teachers will help you to improve your English, but you have to make sure that you study. It's a really good idea to be organised. Here are our advice final pieces of advice:

- ✓ Come to all your classes.
- ✓ Complete your homework.
- ✓ Listen to your teacher and the other students.
- ✓ Only speak in English during the class.
- ✓ Speak as much English as possible outside the classroom.
- ✓ Join social activities.
- ✓ Accept that English has rules, but there are lots of exceptions.
- ✓ Don't be afraid to make mistakes.
- ✓ Learn from everyone.
- ✓ Have fun and enjoy the experience!

Good luck!

Part D: Some Useful Grammar

Irregular verbs

English has quite a few irregular verbs. Try to learn some of these. Here are some of the most common ones.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
Be	Was	Were	Lay	Laid	Laid
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
Become	Became	Become	Leave	Left	Left
Begin	Began	Begun	Lend	Lent	Lent
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Let	Let	Let
Break	Broke	Broken	Lie	Lay	Lain
Bring	Brought	Brought	Lose	Lost	Lost
Build	Built	Built	Make	Made	Made
Buy	Bought	Bought	Mean	Meant	Meant
Can	Could	-	Pay	Paid	Paid
Catch	Caught	Caught	Put	Put	Put
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Read	Read	Read
Come	Came	Come	Ride	Rode	Rode
Cost	Cost	Cost	Ring	Rang	Rung
Cut	Cut	Cut	Rise	Rose	Risen
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Say	Said	Said
Do	Did	Done	See	Saw	Seen
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Sell	Sold	Sold
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Set	Set	Set
Drive	Drove	Driven	Shake	Shook	Shaken
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Shine	Shone	Shone
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Shut	Shut	Shut
Feel	Fell	Felt	Sing	Sang	Sung
Find	Found	Found	Sit	Sat	Sat
Fly	Flew	Flown	Sleep	Slept	Slept
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Get	Got	Got	Spend	Spent	Spent
Give	Gave	Given	Stand	Stood	Stood
Go	Went	Gone	Steal	Stole	Stolen
Grow	Grew	Grown	Swim	Swam	Swum
Hang	Hung	Hung	Take	Took	Taken
Have	Had	Had	Teach	Taught	Taught
Hear	Heard	Heard	Tell	Told	Told
Hit	Hit	Hit	Think	Thought	Thought
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Understand	Understood	Understood
Keep	Kept	Kept	Wear	Wore	Worn
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Win	Won	Won
Know	Knew	Known	Write	Wrote	Written

Prepositions

English uses prepositions. These are small but important words. We often use prepositions when we are talking about time and place. Here are some examples of how we often use prepositions:

Preposition	Use with these places:	Examples	Use with these time expressions:	Examples
In	Countries	In France In Paris	Months	In June In February
	Rooms	In the kitchen	Seasons	In (the) winter
	Buildings	In a shop In a museum	Years	In 2011 In 2018
	Closed spaces	In a park In a garden In a car	Times of day	In the morning In the afternoon In the evening
On	Transport	On a bike On a train (but not car!)	Dates	On March 1 st
	A surface	On the floor On a table On a wall	Days	On Tuesday On New Year's Day
At	Set expressions	At school At home At work At university At the airport At a bus stop At a party At the door	Times & Festival Periods	At 6 o'clock At half past two At Christmas At Easter

We often use prepositions with verbs. Here are some common ones.

Some common verbs with 'for'

Wait <i>for</i>	Ask <i>for</i>	Pay <i>for</i>	Apologise <i>for</i>	Apply <i>for</i>
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Examples:

- I hate waiting **for** the bus.
- I asked **for** a drink.
- I paid **for** the meal.
- He apologised **for** being late. You can also 'apologise to someone.'
- I applied **for** the job but I didn't get it.

Some common verbs with 'on'

Concentrate <i>on</i>	Rely <i>on</i>	Depend <i>on</i>
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Examples:

- If you make so much noise I can't concentrate **on** my work.
- We're relying **on** you!
- I'm not sure what I'm going to do this weekend. It depends **on** the weather.

Some common verbs with 'with'

Agree with	Provide somebody with something
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Examples:

- I don't agree **with** you.
- My secretary will provide you **with** more information if you need it.

About

Example: Worry *about*

- I'm worried **about** the exam.

Some common verbs with 'from'

Protect from	Recover from	Suffer from
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Examples:

- This spray should protect you **from** mosquitoes.
- Has he recovered **from** his illness yet?
- I suffer **from** hay fever.

Some common verbs with 'to'

Introduce someone to	Refer to	Respond to
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Examples:

- Can I introduce you to my wife?
- Please refer **to** the notes at the end for more information.
- Nobody responded **to** my complaint.

Some verbs can be used with different prepositions.

Arrive

You can use arrive with *at* or with *in*.

- Use arrive *at* + buildings/ stations etc. Example: We arrived **at** the hotel.
- Use arrive *in* + cities or countries. We arrived **in** London on Friday night.

Agree & Disagree

You agree or disagree *with* someone, but you agree or disagree *about* something.

Examples: We disagreed *about* the answer. I agree *with* you.

There are many more verb + preposition combinations – make a note of them as you meet them.

Adjectives with prepositions

We often use prepositions with adjectives. Here are some common ones:

Preposition	Adjectives	Examples
At	Good <i>at</i> , bad <i>at</i> , terrible <i>at</i>	I'm quite good at English but I'm bad at maths and I'm terrible at physics.
For	Good <i>for</i> , famous <i>for</i> , qualified <i>for</i> , ready <i>for</i> , responsible <i>for</i>	Jogging is good for your health but smoking is bad for you. The town is famous for its cheese.
Of	Capable <i>of</i> , fond <i>of</i> , aware <i>of</i> , full <i>of</i> , tired <i>of</i>	I'm capable of doing it myself. I'm very fond of this old sweatshirt.
With	Pleased <i>with</i> , angry <i>with</i> , bored <i>with</i> , delighted <i>with</i> , satisfied <i>with</i>	We're very pleased with your progress. Are you angry with me?

Sometimes we use different prepositions with the same adjective. For example, you can be responsible *for* something but responsible *to* someone.

- I am **responsible to** the head of customer service.
- I'm **responsible for** serving the customers.

Other common adjective + preposition combinations include 'interested in' and 'keen on'. It's a good idea to make a note of new combinations in your vocabulary notebook as you meet them.

Verb Patterns

When there are two verbs in a sentence, the form of the second verb is often changed by the first. Here are some common ones:

Verbs often followed by an infinitive		Verbs often followed by a gerund (verb + -ing)	
Decide	<i>We decided to stay at home last night.</i>	Enjoy	<i>I enjoy cooking.</i>
Forget	<i>I forgot to do my homework.</i>	Finish	<i>I've finished doing my homework.</i>
Hope	<i>I hope to see you again.</i>	Avoid	<i>I avoid eating unhealthy food.</i>
Learn	<i>I'm learning to drive.</i>	Fancy	<i>Do you fancy going to the cinema tonight?</i>
Need	<i>I need to buy some milk.</i>	Practise	<i>I practise speaking English every day.</i>
Offer	<i>He offered to help me.</i>	Spend (time)	<i>I spend hours talking on the phone.</i>
Pretend	<i>He pretended to be ill.</i>	Feel like	<i>I don't feel like cooking</i>
Promise	<i>He promised to help me.</i>		
Want	<i>I want to go to the cinema</i>		

Some verbs can be followed by a *to-infinitive* or *-ing*: Hate, like, love, prefer

Hate, like, love and *prefer* can be followed either by *-ing* or a *to-infinitive*. The difference in meaning is often small.

*I like **cooking** Indian food.*
(emphasis on 'cooking' and enjoyment of it)

*I **like to drink** juice in the morning, and tea at
lunchtime.*
(emphasis more on the habit)

Part E: Examination Guidance

- **IELTS Exam Preparation at CEA:**

At Celtic English Academy, we offer preparation courses for the IELTS Academic exam, which helps you improve your English skills for university and professional purposes. We believe that a strong foundation in general English is important for exam success, so our IELTS preparation is available to you if you have a pre-intermediate level or above.

IELTS preparation classes are offered in the lunchtime period for any student who is Pre-Intermediate or above.

If you need help booking the exam, members of our Academic Management Team are available to support you.

The UKVI IELTS Academic test costs slightly more than the usual IELTS test as the security is higher and it is only available in a few centres in the UK including Cardiff. Check your visa and the international office in the university you want to enter to see if you need this exam for university entry.

<https://ieltsregistration.britishcouncil.org/ukvi/find-test>

- **Cambridge First and Advanced Exam Preparation:**

CEA also offers preparation courses for the Cambridge First and Advanced exams. Before booking a course, you will usually take a placement test and a speaking test to ensure you have the right level of English. Exam preparation classes for these exams are offered during the lunchtime class slot. The minimum level for this class is Intermediate Plus (B2)

If you want to take the exam during your time here in the UK please go to the Academic Office. They will be able to tell you if there is a suitable exam date. The nearest Cambridge exam centre is in Bristol.

<https://www.ihbristol.com/exams/cambridge-exam-dates>

Our Academic Management Team is available to help you book any of these exams, and prices are available on our price list.