B2 Level Topics

Grammar

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** – Talking about ongoing actions with results in the present.
2. **Past Perfect Simple & Continuous** – Referring to actions before a certain point in the past.
3. **Future Perfect & Future Continuous** – Describing actions that will be completed or ongoing in the future.
4. **Conditionals (Mixed and 3rd)** – Speculating about different timeframes and hypothetical past situations.
5. **Passive Voice (all tenses)** – Emphasizing actions and results rather than the doer.
6. **Modals of Deduction and Speculation** – Using "might," "could," "must" to make guesses.
7. **Reported Speech (Advanced)** – Reporting commands, requests, and questions.
8. **Relative Clauses (Advanced)** – Non-defining clauses, using "whom" and "whose."
9. **Inversion for Emphasis** – Using structures like "Never have I seen…"
10. **Gerunds & Infinitives** – Verbs that change meaning with "to + infinitive" vs. "-ing" forms.

Vocabulary

1. **Idioms and Fixed Phrases** – Common expressions like "break the ice" or "out of the blue."
2. **Collocations with Make, Do, Take, and Get** – Phrasal verbs and fixed phrases.
3. **Describing Trends and Changes** – Language for describing processes and statistics.
4. **Formal and Informal Language** – Understanding register and context-appropriate language.
5. **Abstract Nouns and Concepts** – Words related to emotions, attitudes, and social issues.

Functional Language

1. **Expressing Opinions and Agreeing/Disagreeing** – E.g., "From my perspective…," "I totally disagree…"

2. **Debating and Persuasion** – Using language to argue points or persuade others.
3. **Speculation and Deduction** – E.g., "It might have been…," "It could possibly be…"
4. **Expressing Cause and Effect** – Using phrases like "due to," "as a result," "therefore."
5. **Making Formal Requests and Complaints** – Polite language for business and formal contexts.

Pronunciation

1. **Sentence Stress** – Emphasizing key words in sentences.
2. **Intonation in Questions** – Rising and falling tones for different question types.
3. **Weak Forms and Connected Speech** – Reducing unstressed sounds like "to" in "going to."
4. **Linking Sounds in Fast Speech** – Practicing connected phrases for fluency.
5. **Consonant Clusters** – Pronouncing combinations like "str-" in "street."