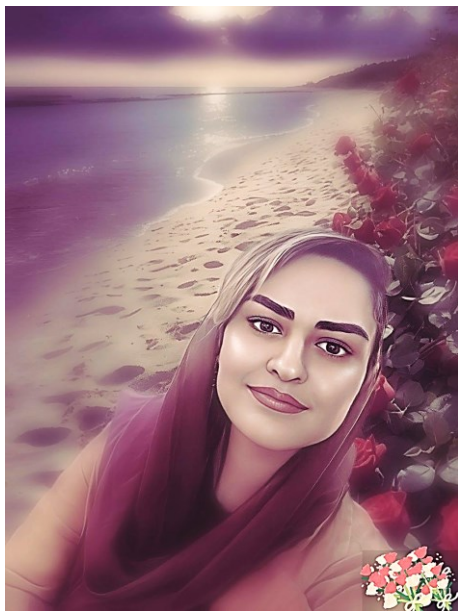




ABOUT THE VIDEO MAKER

Afsaneh Mousavi is a dedicated English language educator with over a decade of experience. She is also the author of the bilingual storybook, Adam and Eve. Throughout her career, she has committed herself to creating valuable English content for learners at all levels.

Afsaneh Mousavi
Author and Educator

Hello everyone and welcome.

In today's video you will learn about different parts of a stove. Let's explore!

These high-tech stoves are designed with parts such as control knobs, grates, burners, burner caps, and igniters. By pressing the control knobs and rotating them counterclockwise, the igniter starts creating a spark to light the gas. While it's working, a clicking sound can be heard, and when the burner is on, there will be a flame. The opposite process, clockwise rotation, will turn the burner off.

Pots, a Moka pot, and frying pans are placed on the grates. Burner caps are on the burners to help keep the flame steady. Counterclockwise rotation will turn up the flame, and the opposite rotation will turn it down.

Whenever you decide to turn on the burners, be careful with the gas. Never let the gas release for a long time.

Unique information shared in this video. Thanks for watching.



Vocabulary list:

Knob: A round handle or thing that you turn to open a door, turn on a television, turn on the burner etc.

Grate: A shaped cast-iron piece that is placed over the burners to provide a stable surface for pots and pans.

Burner: the part of an oven, stove, or heater that produces heat or a flame.

Burner cap: A round piece on a gas burner, which directs the gas to the pots to produce a proper flame.

Igniter: A device used to light a burner.

Clockwise: in the same direction as the hands of a clock move.

Counterclockwise: the opposite direction of the movement of a clock's hands.

Moka pot: a stovetop coffee maker used to brew a strong , espresso-like coffee.

Release: to let a substance flow out.

Different types of Structures:

Passive voice: A clicking sound can be heard.

Past
participle
of the
verb

The doer is missed and the subject is changed by me.

Active voice: I can hear a clicking sound.

base form
of the
verb

The doer is in the story.

Passive voice: Pots, a Moka pot, and frying pans are placed on the grates.

Past
participle
of the
verb

The doer is missed and the subject is changed by me.

Active voice: I place pots, a Moka pots, and frying pans on the grates.

base form
of the
verb

The doer is in the story.

So to make passive voice in simple present structures, find the object, delete the doer or subject, place the object at the beginning of your sentence, look at the verb, if it's a simple verb with no modals like "can", only add one of the 'to be' verbs related to the object, then write the past participle form of the verb, if the verb includes modals, write the modal and use "be" instead of each to be verb.

Can hear → can **be** heard

Should do → should **be** done

Write → **is/are** written

Prepare → **is/are** prepared

Invite → **am/is/are** invited

More examples:

~~They~~ invite me to their daughter's birthday party every year.

I **am** invited to their daughter's birthday party every year.

~~She~~ always prepares biscuits for the afternoon snacks.

Biscuits **are** always prepared for the afternoon snacks.

Practice: Write the passive voice structures.

Active voice: Mr. Core fixes cars in his garage.

Passive voice:

Active voice: Diana knows how to speak Spanish and English.

Passive voice:

Active voice: You explain lessons perfectly.

Passive voice:

Active voice: My mother always leaves the Moka pot on the grate.

Passive voice:

Practice: Write the passive form of the verbs.

Put →

Make →

Build →

Repair →

Teach →