

ENGLISH
BOOKLET

Vocabulary

Grammar

Idioms

Phrasal verbs

Speaking

Pronunciation

Tips & Tricks

and ...



videos &
review sheets

ULTIMATE ENGLISH BOOKLET



How to study

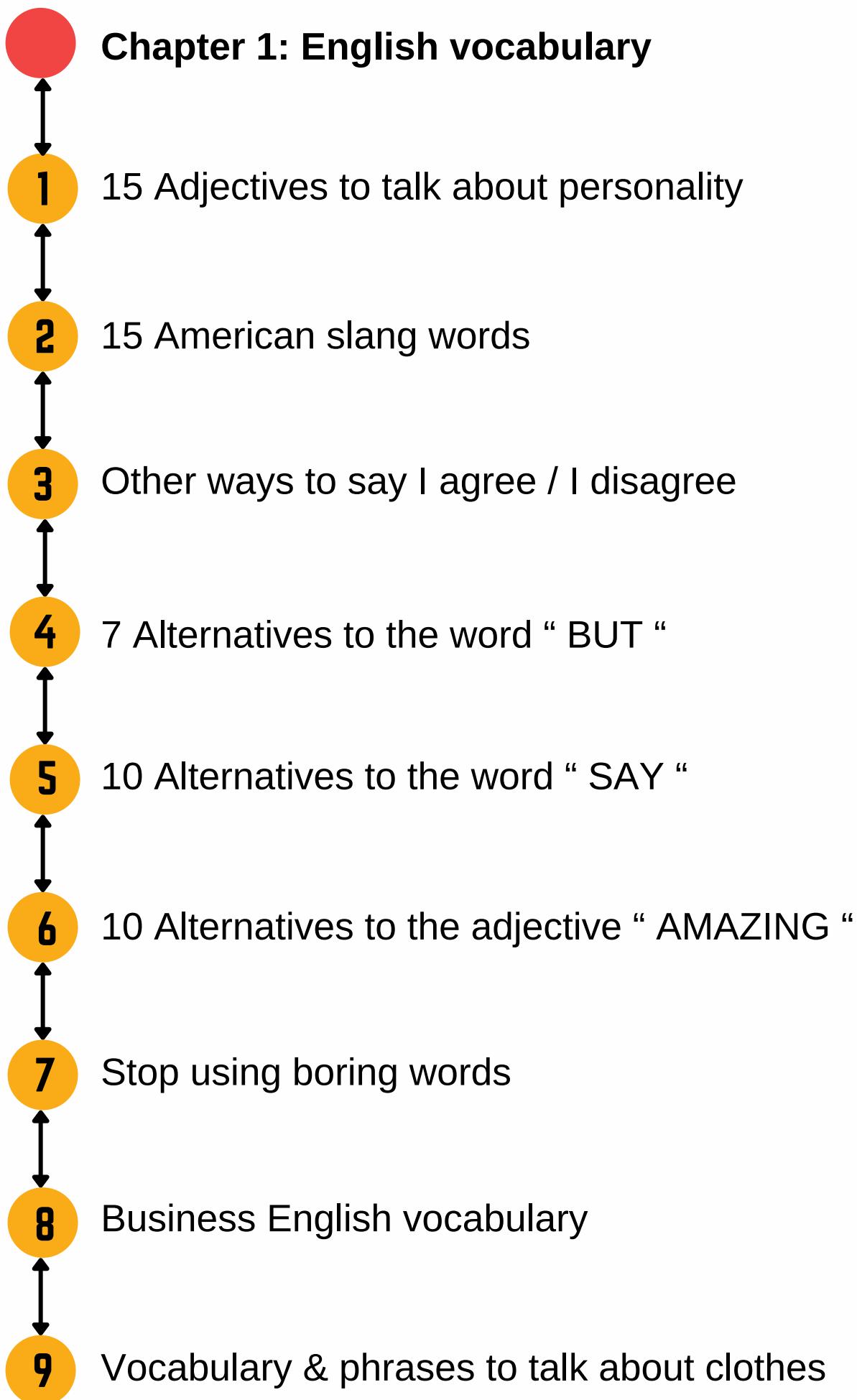
First of all, thanks for downloading my book and I am more than glad to help you improve your English!

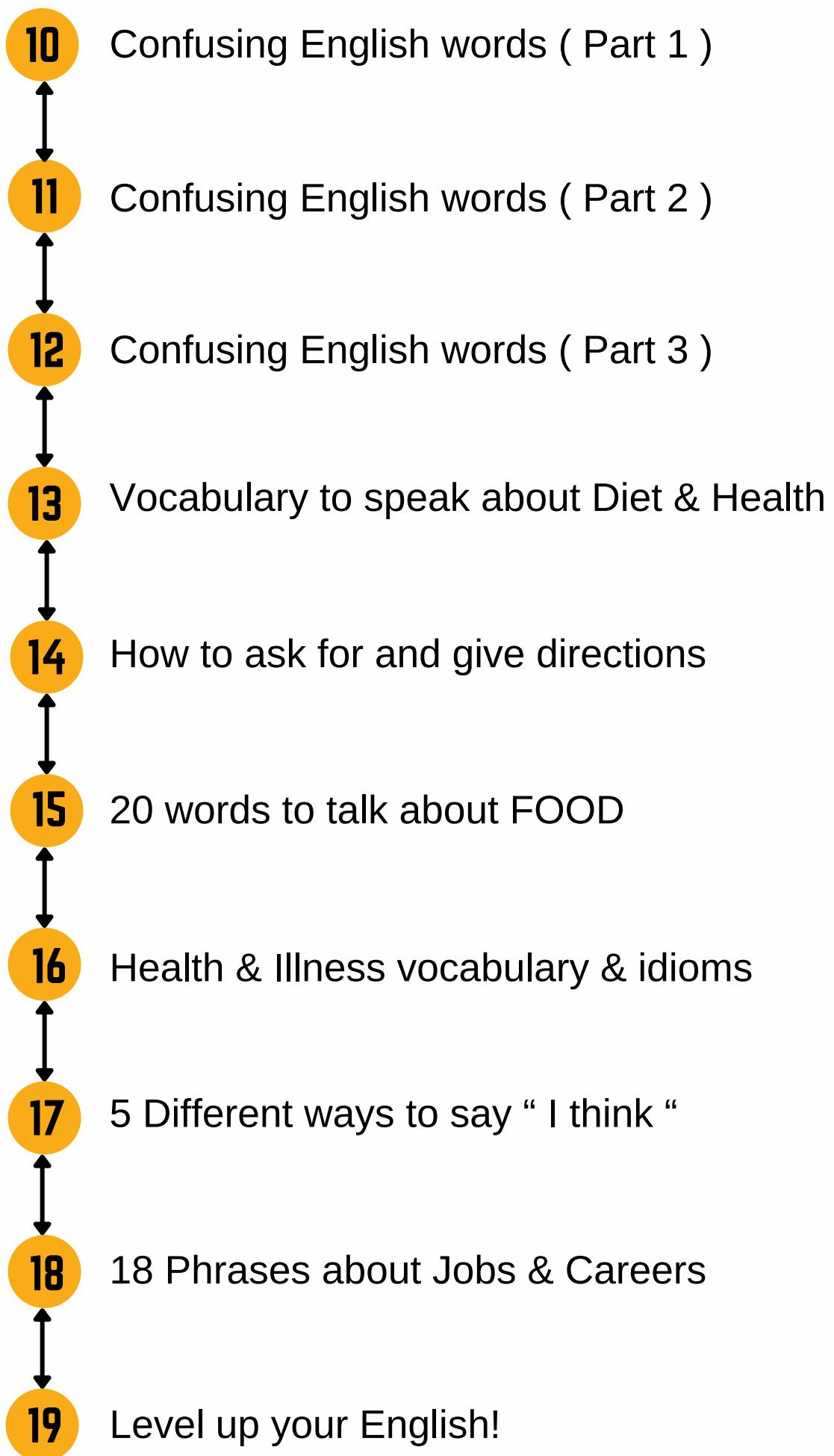
Now, let me tell you how to study this book:

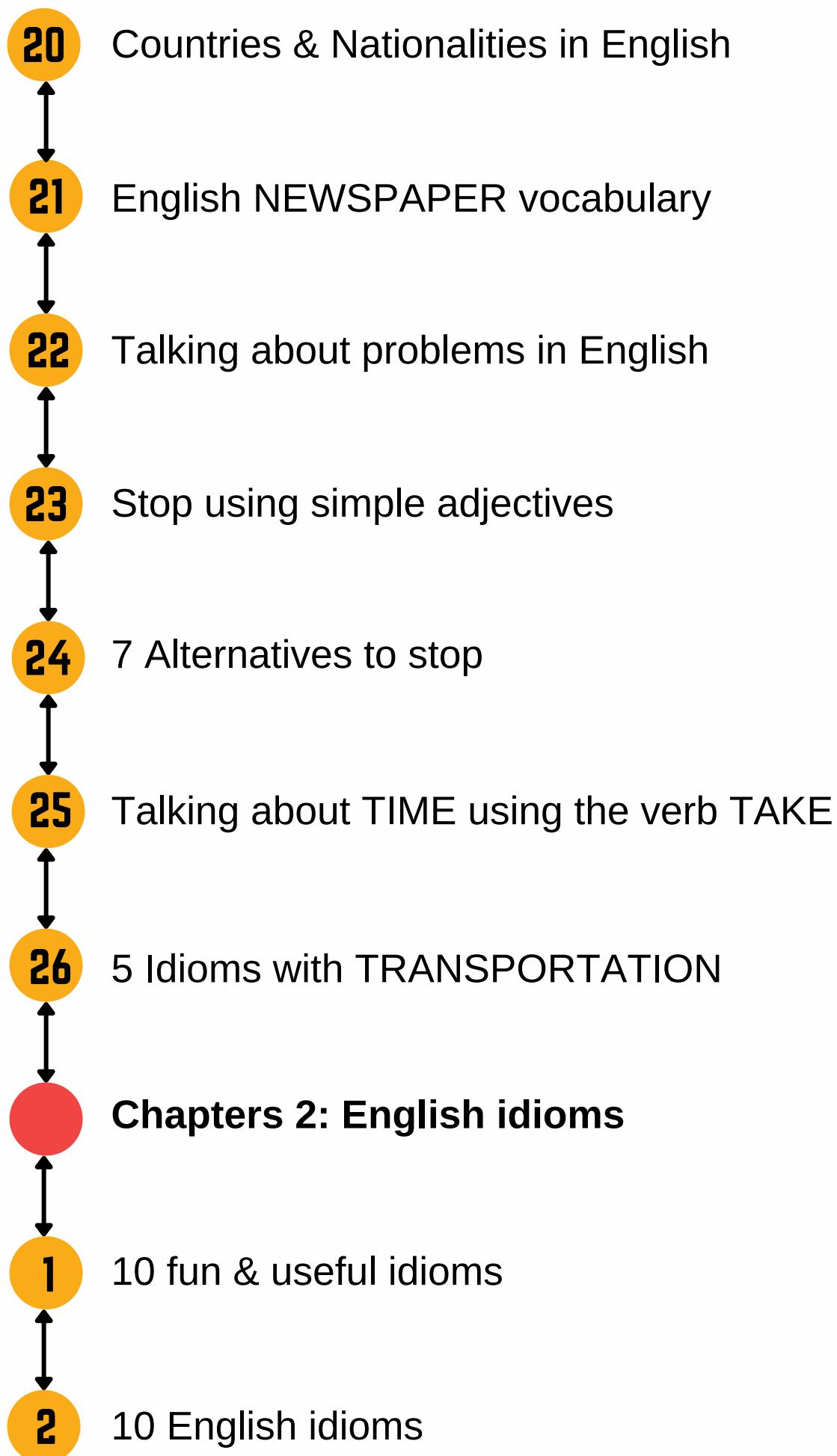
- 1- Watch the video of each lesson before reading the lesson summary. You can put a smile on my face by leaving a comment under my video!
- 2- After watching the video, read the summary of that lesson. You can also print this book and underline/highlight important information.
- 3- After each lesson, there is a "What I have learned" page. On this page, write down anything you have learned from that lesson + a small paragraph using the new things you have learned!
- 4- Each time you want to start a new lesson, first spend some time on the "What I have learned" page of the previous lesson to review. Each time you review a lesson, put a tick on the "review" section!

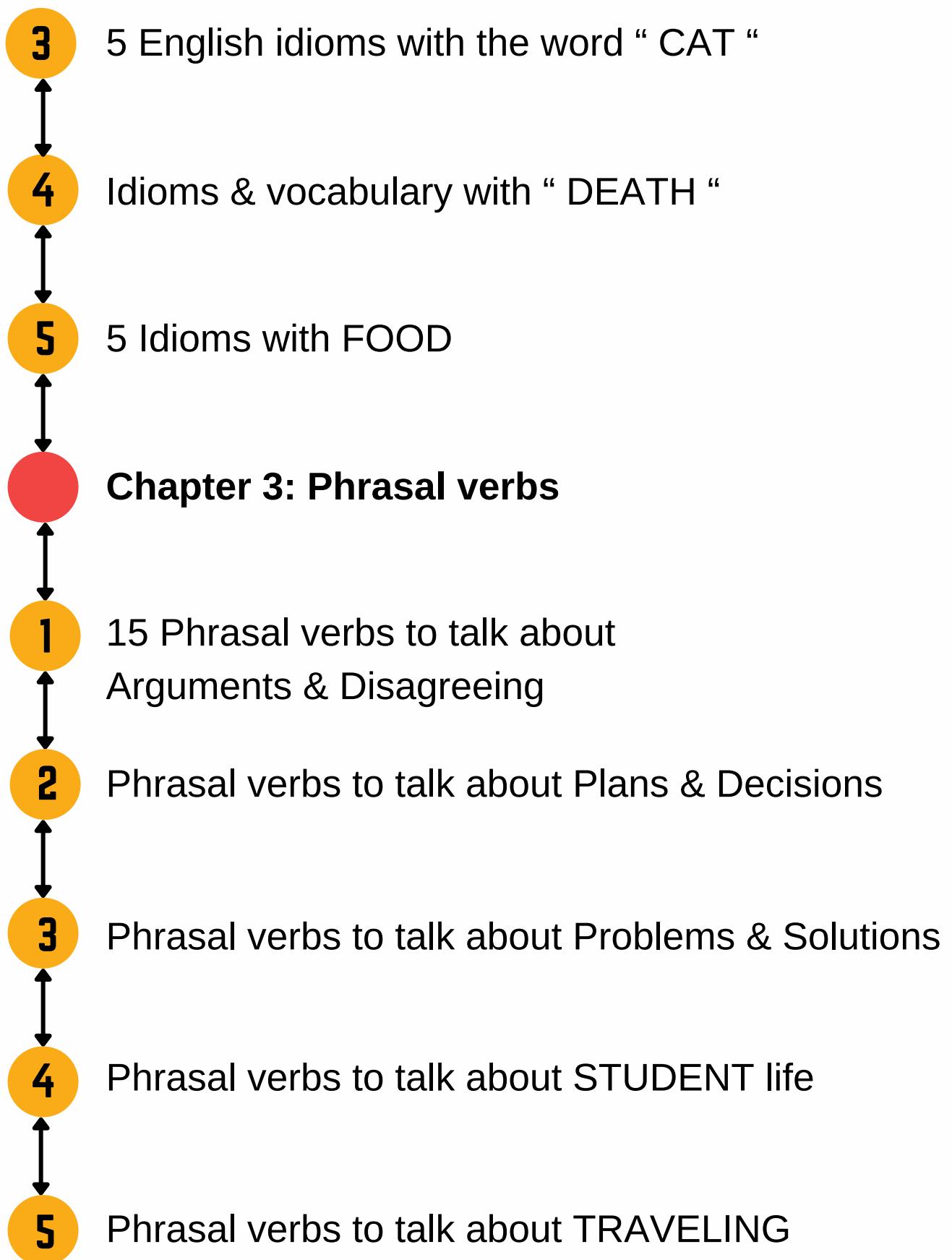
And that's it! Now, ready? Let's start!

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3 Steps to learn English grammar



5 Simple yet common English mistakes



Don't make these grammatical mistakes



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Adjectives & Adverbs with the SAME form!



15 Common grammar mistakes



Chapter 5: English speaking

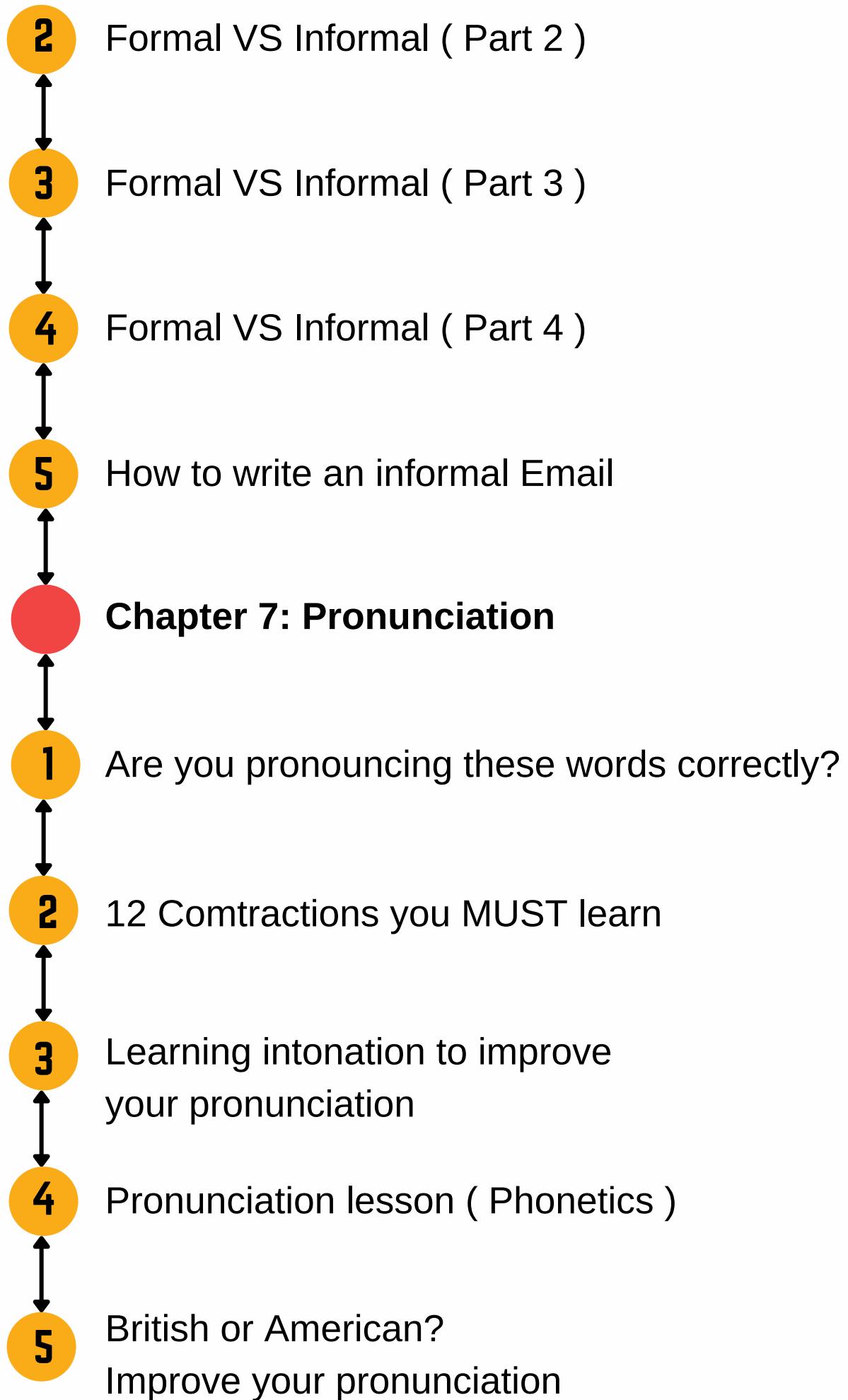


How to ask for / give advice



How to talk about the FUTURE







Chapter 8: Tips & Tricks



10 Online tools for practicing English



How to learn English with movies
+ Movie vocabulary



Learning English using PODCASTS



Punctuation saves lives!



Tips to improve your English writing

Chapter 1

VOCABULARY



English Vocabulary

The following pages will teach you many new words and phrases to improve your English vocabulary.

Lesson 1: 15 Adjectives to talk about personality

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 15 useful English adjectives to use when talking about personality.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8_I2sg8Z7Yk&t=3s

15 adjectives to talk about Personality



If you want to know about somebody's personality, you can ask:

What is like?

Name of that person

What is Jack like?

What is your father like?

How would you describe ?

Name of that person

How would you describe Jack?

How would you describe your father?

How do you see ?

Name of that person

How do you see Jack?

How do you see your teacher?

To describe somebody's personality, you can use personality adjectives in this way:

To be + adjective

I am funny / I am angry / I am sensitive

Now, let's talk to 3 of my friends about their personalities:



Linda, how do you see yourself?

I am ambitious, self-confident and generous. I'm also really impatient. Some people really like me, others think I'm arrogant or maybe aggressive!

Ambitious

= to want to be successful, to want to reach the top



Self-confident

= to have no doubts about your skill, talent and abilities



15 adjectives to talk about Personality



Generous

= to be willing to help other people, to like to give more than to take



Impatient

= to hate waiting, to become angry if they wait for something

Arrogant

= to think that you are better than other people



Aggressive

= to be always angry, mad and want to have an argument



I see myself as hardworking, honest and tolerant. Other people probably think I'm a bit dull, without much sense of humour.

How would you describe yourself Lucy?



Hardworking

= to work really hard, to try really hard

Honest

= to never tell a lie, to always tell the truth

Tolerant

= to accept other people's ideas even if they are against yours

Dull

= to be boring, not to be funny



15 adjectives to talk about Personality



without sense of humor

= not to be able to tell good jokes or make other people laugh



I'm always cheerful and easygoing.
I'm generally self-confident, but I can
be insecure sometime.

Anna, how do you
see yourself?



Cheerful

= to be very happy



Easygoing

= to not care what other people are doing, and live your own life



Insecure

≠ Self-confident

= to not trust your own skills, to think you are not good enough to do something

Charming

= to be pleasant, to be lovely



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: 15 American slang words

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 15 slang words that you can use in informal conversations.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7fMKxYBNCfc>

15 American slang words



What is slang?

Slang is informal English vocabulary that you can only use in informal conversations.

Now, let's learn 15 very common American slang that you will frequently hear in movies and TV series!

Hey my friend, relax! You don't have to study so hard! I'm sure you will do great tomorrow!

Let's see the slang version of this paragraph.

Friend >>>

Dude = A man

Example: Jason was a cool dude!



Relax >>>

Chill

Example: The bar has a pretty chill atmosphere!

to study hard >>>

to cram

= to study really hard for an exam in a very short period of time!



Example: He is cramming for her history exam!

to do well >>>

(especially for an exam)

to ace

(a test / an exam)



15 American **slang** words



Example: I aced my math exam!



Slang version :

Hey **dude, chill!** You don't have to **cram!** I'm sure you will **ace the test** tomorrow!

Last night's party was **amazing!** We went **crazy!** Your friends were very **cool!**

Amazing, Really good, Really enjoyable >>>



Lit

Example: That car is **lit!**



Dope

= cool

Wow! That music is **dope!**

Crazy >>>



Nuts

Example: You are **nuts** if you think you can climb mount Everest easily!

Slang version :

Last night's party was **lit!** We went **nuts!** Your friends were very **dope!**



15 American slang words



I love my girlfriend! She is beautiful and she is very stylish!
She is also very modest! She has a great sense of style and
she helps me wear things which are very attractive!

Somebody / Something is stylish >>>

Somebody / Something has the drip

(Used to describe clothes)



Example: I like Susy, because she has the drip!

Somebody / Something is quiet >>>

= neutral

(In a way that is not attracting any attention)

Low-key

Example: The wedding ceremony was very low-key!



Girlfriend / Boyfriend >>>

Bae

Example: It's bad when bae does not reply your texts!

Very attractive >>>

On fleek

Example: That look is very on fleek!!

Slang version :

I love my **bae**! She is beautiful and she **has the drip**!
She is also very **low-key**! She has a great sense of style and
she helps me wear things which are **on fleek**!



15 American slang words



I was studying last night. But I was really bored. So, my friend suggested going to a bar. I was so excited to dance and drink. I really wanted a bottle of beer, but when we got there, the bar was quiet and empty!

to study >>>

to hit the books



Example: This weekend I have to hit the books, because I have an exam coming up!

Excited >>>

Hyped



Example: I am really hyped about the new Marvel movie!

to want something really bad >>>

to be jonesing for it



Example: I'm jonesing for a cup of coffee right now!

A quiet and empty place >>>

A dead place



Slang version :

I was **hitting the book** last night. But I was really bored. So, my friend suggested going to a bar. I was so **hyped** to dance and drink. I **was jonesing for** a bottle of beer, but when we got there, the bar was **dead**!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Other ways to say I agree / I disagree

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 8 alternatives to I agree / I disagree.

Let's expand your vocabulary.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNU39eZtp1c&t=215s>

other ways to say I agree / disagree



Other ways to say, I agree

1. I see what you mean (I see /wachu/ mean)

= I understand your point and I agree with it

Example: A: You can't lie to her, she's your wife

B: Yeah, I see what you mean

2. I couldn't agree more

= I completely agree with you

Example: A: Italy is a beautiful country

B: Yeah, I couldn't agree more



3. I know, right?

= I agree with you very much

Example: A: Dude! you look so cool with these headphones

B: I know, right?



4. to see eye to eye with somebody

= to think in the same way as somebody else

Example: My brother doesn't see eye to eye with me
about most things



other ways to say I agree / disagree



Other ways to say, I disagree

1. That's not the way I see it

= I see it differently, I have another viewpoint

Example: A: I don't think having a baby is a good idea, babies are loud and they need attention



B: That's not the way I see it, babies are cute and they are very sweet

2. You see, (talk about your own opinion)

Example: A: I think we should save more if we want to be rich

B: You see, it's not about saving more, it's about earning more



3. That's true, but on the other hand

Example: A: In my opinion, we are spending a lot of money on advertisements

B: Yes that's true, but on the other hand, if we don't advertise, we can't sell our product

4. Not necessarily

= to say the reason of sth is not true

Example: A: The reason why we lose the game is because we have a bad manager



B: Bad manager? not necessarily I think the players aren't doing their best



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

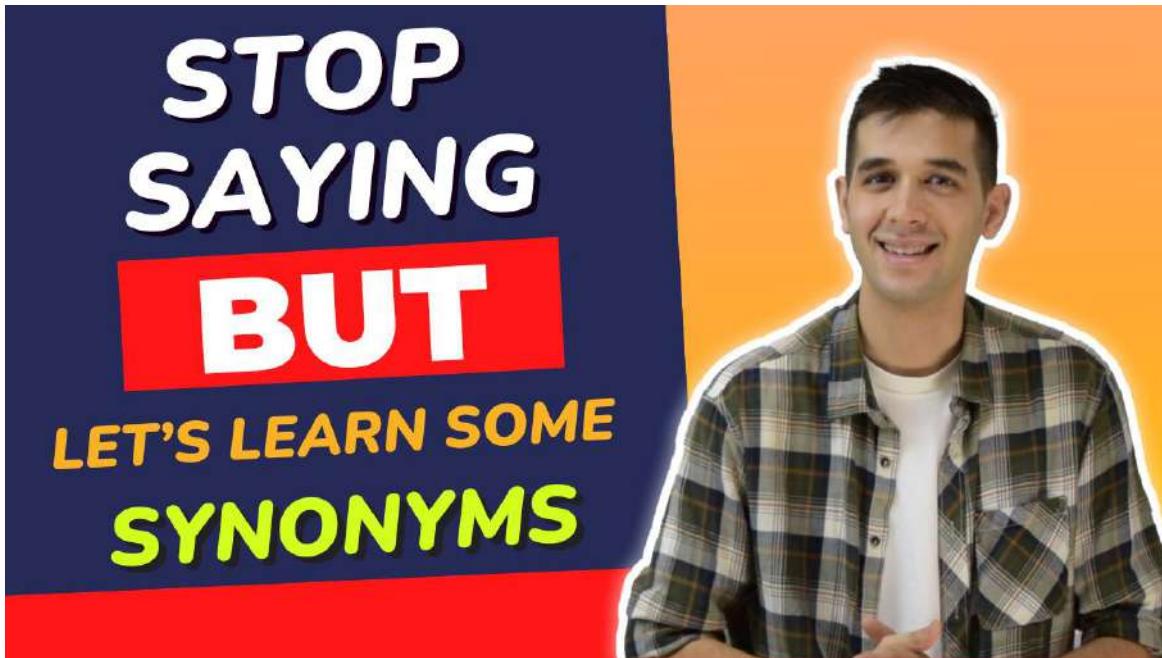
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: 7 alternatives to the word “ BUT ”

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 7 sets of alternatives to the word “ BUT ” to avoid repetition in your speaking.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oAiB0w8Tjks&t=240s>

7

Alternatives to the word " But "



In the English language, any word that connects two different clauses / sentences is called a **conjunction**.

There are 3 types of conjunctions:

- 1) Coordinating conjunctions
- 2) Subordinating conjunctions
- 3) Correlative conjunctions

Subordinating conjunction:

It connects 2 different sentences, one of which is independent clause and the other is dependent.

Independent clause + subordinating conjunction + Dependent clause

Correlative conjunction:

It is a pair of conjunctions, such as:

either . . . or . . . neither . . . nor . . . not only . . . but also . . .

Coordinating conjunction:

It connects 2 different sentences, both of which are independent clauses.

Independent clause + coordinating conjunction + Independent clause

There are **7** coordinating conjunctions:

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So

If we put the first letter of each word together, we will have: **FAN BOYS**

And as you can see, " but " is a coordinating conjunction. Look at the example below: **Independent clause Independent clause**

I want to eat pizza **but** my cholesterol is high!



7

Alternatives to the word “ But ”



Any complete sentence which can be understood alone and on its own is an independent clause.

7 sets of alternatives to the word “ BUT ” :

1- On the other hand (very formal)

We should invest in advertisements, **but** our budget is limited!



We should invest in advertisements. **On the other hand**, our budget is limited!

On the one hand, we should invest in advertisements.
On the other hand, our budget is limited!

2- However (A fancy but)

I really like you, **but** I don't want to start a relationship!



I really like you. **However**, I don't want to start a relationship!

3. Yet (Very formal)

I don't like that job, **but** I sent an application.



I don't like that job, **yet** I sent an application.



7

Alternatives to the word " But "



They played very well, **yet** they were defeated.



4- Nonetheless / Nevertheless

They can be used interchangeably, and they have the same meaning.



There are several problems in our company. **Nonetheless / Nevertheless**, we are doing our best!



5- Even though / Although

They can be used interchangeably (instead of each other.)

She will be coming tonight **although / even though** I'm not sure exactly when.



He decided to go **although / even though** I asked him to stay.



Don't use " although " and " but " at the same time in a sentence!

Although I'm tired, **but** let's go out and have fun tonight!



7

Alternatives to the word " But "



Although I'm tired, let's go out and have fun tonight!

I'm tired, **but** let's go out and have fun tonight!



6- Though (Informal)

It has the same meaning as " although " and " even though " but it's informal.

They are coming next week, **though** I'm not sure which day!

It's an old movie, I like it **though!**

7- In spite of / Despite

After these 2 alternatives we can use:

Noun

In spite of / Despite his injury, Ronaldo will play.

Gerund

In spite of / Despite being injured, Ronaldo will play.

In spite of / Despite the fact that + clause

In spite of / Despite the fact that he is injured, Ronaldo will play.



Never say despite of . . . or In spite . . .



It is always:

Despite . . .



In spite of . . .



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: 10 alternatives to the word “ SAY ”

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 10 alternatives to the word “ SAY ”.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLN5CcyxDWQ&t=337s>

10 Alternatives to "SAY"



1) Admit

= to say / accept that something is true without wanting to

Example: She admitted that she had made a mistake!

He admitted that he had been wrong!



I made a mistake



2) Confess

= to say that you have done something wrong

Example: She confessed to her husband that she had sold her wedding ring!

to confess to somebody / something



I committed the crime!



3) Deny

= to say that something is not true, you haven't done anything wrong

Example: Neil denied that he broke the window!



I didn't break the window!



to deny + that + full sentence

He denied breaking the window!

to deny + gerund

He denied having broken the window!

to deny + having + p.p

4) Object

= to say that you are against something, you disapprove something, to express disapproval of something



10 Alternatives to "SAY"



Example: I don't think anyone will object to leaving early

to object + to + something

The price is
too high!

She objected that the price was too high!



to object + that + full sentence

5) Complain

= to say that something is wrong, something is not right

Example: Lots of people have complained about the noise!

If the service was so bad, why didn't you complain
to the manager?

6) Advise

- - -> (verb)

Advice - - -> (noun)

= to tell somebody what you think they should / shouldn't do when they have a problem

Example: The doctor advised me to get plenty of rest

You should
get plenty
of rest!



He advised me not to worry so much!

7) Assure

= to tell somebody confidently that something is correct, so that they do not worry about it

Example: The mechanic assured him that the car would be ready tomorrow



The president assured people that the taxes wouldn't be raised

Taxes won't
be raised!



Don't worry! You will improve your English, I assure you.
Just watch my videos!



10 Alternatives to "SAY"



8) Mention

to mention somebody / something

= to talk about somebody / something briefly without giving any details

Example: He mentioned that he is leaving his job!

The police mentioned that they had arrested the suspect, but refused to give any details



9) Reply

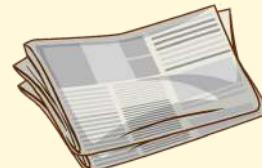
= to answer

Example: The man replied that something was missing!

He asked me the time
And I replied that it was 12 pm

10) Report

= to give information about something



Example: Today, the newspaper reported that there is a new crime wave in town

We called the insurance company to report the theft



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 6: 10 alternatives to the adjective “ AMAZING ”

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 10 different adjectives to use instead of “ AMAZING ”.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lv4WKHvE--k>

10 Alternatives to the adjective "Amazing"



1. unimaginable

= You cannot even imagine it due to being too good or too bad!

connotation:

— : unimaginable violence

unimaginable horror

+ : We had an unimaginable trip

We stayed at an unimaginable hotel



2. phenomenal

= great and amazing in an unusual or surprising way

Example: The company's success was phenomenal



The view from our hotel was phenomenal



3. remarkable

= Sth that has a special feature that you cannot help but notice it!

Example: Graduating from college is a remarkable achievement



The design of the Eiffel tower is remarkable



10 Alternatives to the adjective "Amazing"



She is a remarkable woman



4. breathtaking

= Sth that is so good, so great that it takes your breath

Example: She is a breathtaking woman!

It was a breathtaking scenery!



This house has breathtaking views from every room

5. spectacular

= Sth that is very exciting to look at

Example: The power of the dog was a spectacular movie!

We went to a spectacular concert!



We took a road trip through the spectacular mountains!

6. stunning

= extremely beautiful and attractive

Example: You look really stunning in that dress!

She took a stunning picture of the breathtaking landscape



Rome is a stunning city with its spectacular monuments!



10 Alternatives to the adjective "Amazing"



7. splendid

= extremely good, beautiful and impressive

Example: You look splendid in that breathtaking dress!



We had a splendid time on our unimaginable trip



He bought a splendid new car!



8. staggering

= shocking and surprising because of being too large

Example: The house costs a staggering \$10 million!



It costs a staggering \$5000 a week to live here!

He bought his car for a staggering \$300K

9. majestic

= beautiful and powerful

Example: We enjoyed the majestic mountain view!



I love the majestic monuments in Rome!



10 Alternatives to the adjective "Amazing"



The village is surrounded by majestic mountain scenery!

10. awe-inspiring

= Sth that causes you to feel great respect or admiration

Example: Her knowledge of computer is absolutely awe-inspiring!



That wasn't a very awe-inspiring performance by the actor!



The building had an awe-inspiring design!

Story:

an unimaginable

the spectacular

Last summer I went on an amazing trip to the amazing city

a breathtaking

majestic

of Rome! Rome is an amazing city with amazing historical

awe-inspiring

monuments. The city was amazing!

a splendid

It was an open-air museum. Also, our hotel has an amazing

view of the city.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 7: Stop using boring words

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some alternatives to these boring words (Smart - Big - Small - Like - Bad) .

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VDqtIdDMrql&t=28s>

Stop using boring words



Some cool alternatives to these boring words. Such as:

Smart / Wise - Big - Enormous - Little / Small - to like - Bad

1) Smart / Wise

Bright = Smart and quick to learn

Example: They are bright children, always asking questions



Ingenious = Very clever and skillful

Example: She proposed an ingenious solution to the problem



Knowledgeable (Formal) = Knowing a lot, having a lot of knowledge

Example: He is the only knowledgeable professor at our university



2) Big / Enormous

Gigantic = Very big, Very huge

Example: They bought a gigantic house in the suburbs



Tremendous = a very large / big amount of something

Example: They are making a tremendous amount of noise

(tremendous amount of something)



Stop using boring words



Immense

= Extremely large in size

Example: He inherited an immense amount of money



3) Small / Little

Teeny tiny

= Very small

Example: I only had a teeny tiny slice of cake



Minute

= Extremely small

Example: You should read the contract in minute detail



Minuscule

= Very little, very small

Example: I only had a minuscule piece of toast this morning

4) to like

= to respect and approve of something / somebody

to admire (somebody / something)

Example: I admire her for her determination



to appreciate (something)

= to realize how good something is

Example: I always appreciate a funny joke when I'm out with my friends



Stop using boring words



to fancy (something)

= to want something, to like something

Example: Do you fancy a cup of tea? (British)

Do you fancy a cuppa?

Fancy a cuppa?



5) Bad

Despicable

= Very unpleasant, very bad



Example: He is a despicable human being

Sinister

= Evil, very bad



Example: She has dark sinister eyes that make you nervous when she looks at you!

Wicked

Example: He was a wicked ruler who murdered his own people!



There is nothing wrong with using simple words. But if you want to improve your VOCABULARY, you should start learning SYNONYMS.



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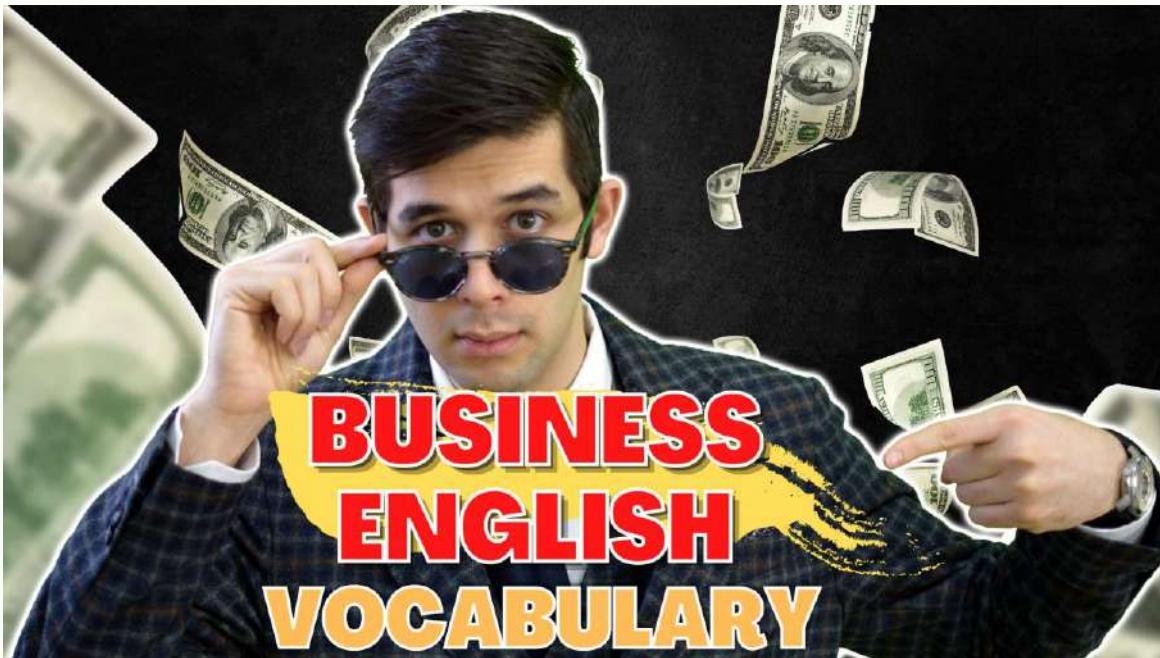
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 8: Business English vocabulary

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some useful business vocabulary which you can use at your workplace.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0tsaGXiMPk>

Business English vocabulary



a business plan

= a plan showing the future objectives of a business and strategies on how to achieve them



to be on a tight budget

= to not have much money to start a business



to put forward

= to propose, to submit for someone else's consideration



to take out a loan

= to ask the bank to give you some money, so that you can start your own business



to launch a business

= to start your own business



market research

= to gather information about your potential customers and the customers' needs and desires

risk
noun
verb

risky → adjective

substantial risk = major risk
= considerable risk = a big risk



Business English vocabulary



grave risk = a dangerous risk



verbs:

to take risks

to face risks

to entail risks



Example: Starting a business entails considerable risks!

As a new business owner you need to face grave risks!



to set up a firm

= to establish your firm, to establish your business,
to launch your business



to manufacture

= to mass produce sth, using machinery

potential customers

= customers who may be willing to
buy your product



Business English vocabulary



to give priority to someone

= to consider sb more important than other people



customer care

= listening to your customers, taking care of your customers, supporting your customers

C E O → **Chief Executive Officer**

to build contact

= to grow your network, to become familiar with more and more and more business owners and suppliers



to make a profit

= to earn the money you receive apart from the cost of production



to face stiff competition

= to compete with other opponents (businesses) who try to win your potential customers



to get feedback

= to ask your customers for their opinion

How was my product?

Did you like it?

How was my joystick?

Did you like our website?



Business English vocabulary



Is the word “ business ” countable or uncountable?

business (activity)

→ **uncountable**

Example: We hope to do more business in Europe

business (entity, firm, company)

→ **countable**

Example: There are many new businesses online



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 9: Vocabulary & phrases to talk about clothes

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some vocabulary and phrases about clothes which you will find useful when you go shopping.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V_fUmL9Gdho

Vocabulary & Phrases to talk about Clothes



1. on sale

= sth that is being sold at cheaper price than its usual price



2. marked down

= sth has become cheaper

Example:

It's \$250, marked down from \$300



3. to come in (a color)

Example: A: Does this come in black?

B: Yes, it comes in black

But unfortunately we are sold out



4. to try on

= to wear clothes and see if they fit you or not



5. fitting room

6. to fit you

= When the size of the clothes is ok for you

7. to suit you

= When the clothes look good on you



Vocabulary & Phrases to talk about Clothes



8. I can't afford it

Example: I love that, but I can't afford it



\$100000

9. an impulse buy

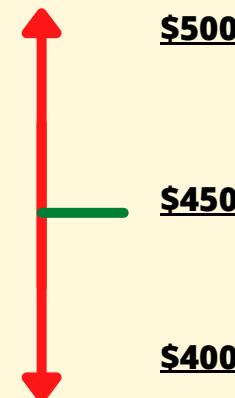
= When you buy sth that you don't need, and you didn't have any plans to buy it



10. to buy sth on impulse

= to buy sth that you don't need

Example: I bought another jacket on impulse



11. to split the difference

= The average of two proposed prices

12. I'm on a tight budget

= to not have much money



13. What's your best price?

= What's the cheapest/lowest price you can offer?

14. to shake on it

= to agree on the price, to close the deal





Vocabulary & Phrases to talk about Clothes

15. back to front

= The front side of that item of clothing is on your back and the backside of it is on your front

16. inside out

= The interior part of that item of clothing is on the outside and the exterior part is on the inside

17. upside down



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

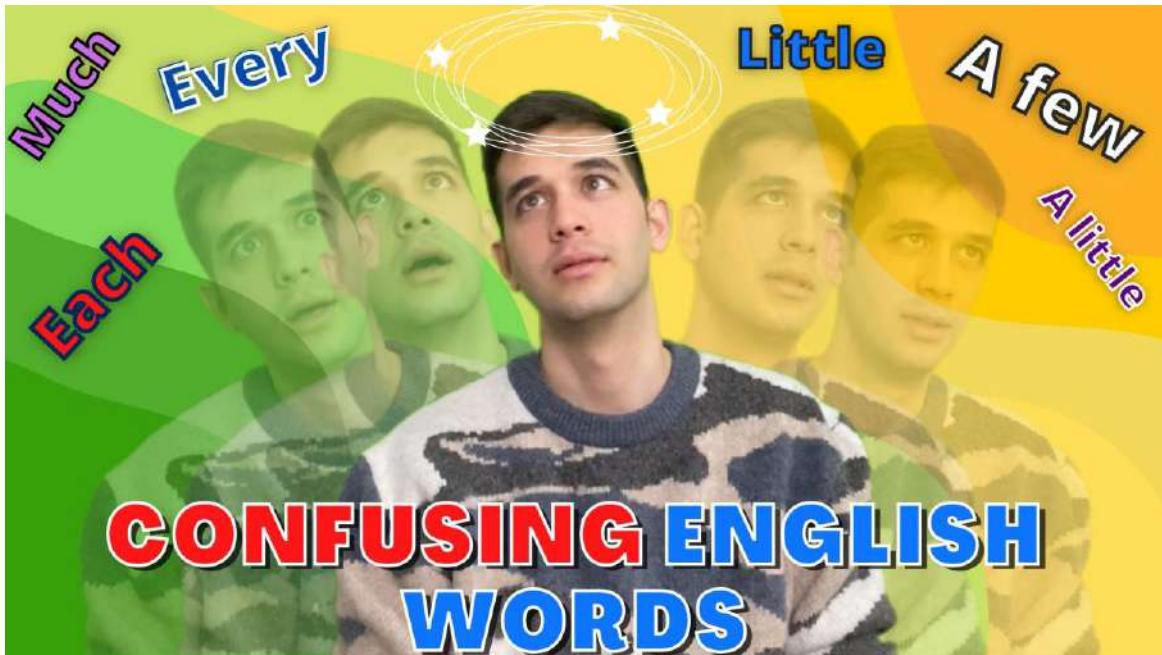
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 10: Confusing English words (part 1)

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn the differences between 5 pairs of words (much/many - few/ a few - little/a little - each/every - farther /further)

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gW9MogHH9U0>

Confusing English words



Much VS Many

much : (uncountable nouns)

= large amount of something

Example: I don't have much time



I don't have much money!

How much sugar do you take in your coffee?



many : (countable nouns)

= large number of something

Example: Jessica doesn't have many friends



I don't have many clothes

How many people work in your company?



We usually use "much" and "many" in negative sentences or questions!

Example: She doesn't have many books!



How many children do you have?



How much does it cost?



In positive sentences you can use:
a lot of / lots of / plenty of

Example: I have a lot of friends!



Confusing English words



Example: He has lots of cars and houses!



It is not wrong to use "much" and "many" in positive sentences!



A few VS Few

A few : (positive meaning)

It talks about a positive quantity

Example: A few people could speak English and they helped me a lot!

Jack has a few friends, they will support him!

Few :

It shows a shortage of something

Example: Few people could speak English, so it was really difficult for me!

Jack has few friends!



We usually use " few " and " a few " for countable nouns

For uncountable nouns, we should use " little " and " a little "

A little VS Little

a little : (positive meaning)

= not much but enough

Example: We still have a little time left. Do you wanna watch some TV?



little : (negative meaning)

= hardly any, not much

Example: He has little time to finish the project. I don't think he can make it!





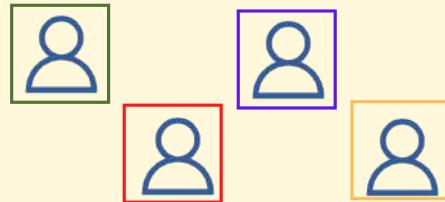
Confusing English words

Each VS Every

Each : (referring to something singular)

It refers to individual items in one group

Example: Each artist sees things differently!



Every : (referring to something singular)

It refers to a group of items as a whole

Example: Every artist is sensitive!



After " every ", use a singular noun

When we are talking about a quantity of 2, we don't say " every ". We say " each "

Example: Jessica wore earings on each ear!



Jessica wore earings on every ear!



Confusing English words



each & every

: To emphasize more!



Example: We went through each and every word in the text!



They collected each and every plastic bottle from the beach!

Farther VS Further

Farther : (physical distance)

= more distant

Example: How much farther is it to the airport?



It is foggy, and I cannot see farther than 10 meters!

Further : (figurative distance)

= more distant

Example: I have had this book for about a year now!

But I never got further than the first pages!



We discussed the problem, but we didn't get much further in solving it!



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 11: Confusing English words (part 2)

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn the differences among 5 sets of confusing English words.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLgjAQuVxAQ&t=431s>

5

Sets of confusing English words



What are the differences among these words?

Alone

Lonely

Lonesome

Loner

Lonesome

Read the sentence and fill in the blank:

I feel and I need to talk to someone.

Alone

Lonely

Lonesome

Loner

Lonesome

Let's see what the differences are:

Alone

= Without other people around you, being physically alone



I wanna be alone right now, go out of my room.

We can emphasise on the word “ alone “ using “ all “



After his wife died, he was all alone!

Lonely

Lonesome

(Informal version)

= To feel alone and sad because of being alone



I feel lonely / lonesome, since my friend's moved away.

Lone

= Solitary

= The only one in a place or situation



He was the lone / solitary survivor of the crash!



5

Sets of confusing English words



Loner = Lone wolf

= Somebody who likes to do things on their own and prefers to be alone all the time

I was always a loner in high school

Back in high school I was a lone wolf!



Fill in the blank:

I can sing, I can play the guitar.

Also

Too

As well

Also

It is used with the **verb** and it often goes in the **mid-position**

He not only plays well, but **he also sings** beautifully



They are used at the **end** of the sentence

I can sing, I can play the guitar, too / as well.



We can use “ Also “ in the beginning of a sentence, but not “ Too “ and “ As well “

Milan is beautiful. **Also**, it has amazing food.

Milan is beautiful. It has amazing food, **too / as well**.



5

Sets of confusing English words



Fill in the blank:

The film is depressing and amusing.

Alternately

Alternatively

Alternately

= First one, the another

I'm **alternately happy and depressed**

#

Alternatively

It is used to talk about another suggestion / possibility

We can go to a Chinese restaurant,
alternatively we can stay at home and cook



Two different suggestions:

- 1) To go to a Chinese restaurant
- 2) To stay at home and cook

Fill in the blank:

That'll be \$52 , please.

Altogether

All together

All together

= Completely, by considering everything

Robots will cut humans out of the picture altogether



5

Sets of confusing English words



I'm not altogether sure about what I want



That's \$5.50 altogether



All together

= Everyone or everything

They started singing all together!



We went to the restaurant all together!

Fill in the blank with the correct choice:

Did any problems. after the argument.

Arise

Rise

Arise

= To happen, to occur

If any problems arise, let me know and I will help

Rise

= To go up, to move up

The balloon rose up into the air

The sun rises at 4 am tomorrow



Rise

Past form

Rose

Arise

Past form

Arose



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 12: Confusing English words (part 3)

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn the differences among 5 sets of confusing English words.

(affect/effect - accept/except - sight/site/cite - advice/advise - eminent/imminent/immanent)

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eh2SJiKfMrc&t=333s>

Confusing English words



Effect VS Affect

Pronunciation :

effect :

/ə'fekt/

/ɪ'fekt/

affect :

/ə'fekt/

/ə'fekt/

affect : (verb) (to affect something)

= to influence, to have an impact on sth

Example: Both buildings were badly affected by the fire



It is a disease that affects mainly older people



effect : (noun) (to have an effect on something)

= the result of an influence

Example: I took a pill for my headache, but it didn't have any effect



The fire had a disastrous effect on the environment



Accept VS Except

Pronunciation :

accept :

/ək'sept/

except :

/ək'sept/



Confusing English words



accept

= 1) to agree to take something from someone

Example: Do you have cash? Because they don't accept credit cards

= 2) to say yes to an offer or an invitation

Example: They offered me the job, but I didn't accept it!



I tried to invite them to my birthday party, but they didn't accept my invitation!



MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
✗	✓	✓	✓
FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	
✓	✓	✓	

except

= but not

Example: The museum is open every day except Mondays!

Everyone was there except for Emma!

Sight , Cite , Site

Pronunciation :

sight :

/saɪt/

cite :

/saɪt/

site :

/saɪt/

sight

= the ability to see

Example: If your sight is poor, you should wear glasses



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Confusing English words



cite

= to speak / to write words taken from somebody else

Example: In her article, she cited some interesting findings by a well-known author



site

= to speak / to write words taken from somebody else

Example: They haven't chosen the site for the new building yet



Advice VS Advise

Pronunciation :

advice :

/əd'vais/

advise :

/əd'veɪz/

advice (noun) (to give advice to someone)

= somebody's opinion that can help you

Example: Steven gave me some good advice!

advice - - > uncountable

a piece of advice / some advice

Example: He gave me a very good piece of advice!



(to ask for advice)

Example: I think you should ask for his advice!



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Confusing English words



advise (verb)

= to give somebody advice

Example: I think I would advise him to leave the company

The doctor advised me to get plenty of rest



Eminent, Imminent, Immanent

Eminent :

/'emɪnənt/

eminent

= famous, well-known

Example: She is an eminent artist!

Imminent :

/'ɪmənənt/



imminent

= likely to happen soon, there is a possibility of it happening any moment now

Example: The news said that an earthquake was imminent!

Immanent :

/'ɪmənənt/



immanent

= inherent, intrinsic, something that you naturally have



Example: I think kindness and generosity are immanent qualities



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

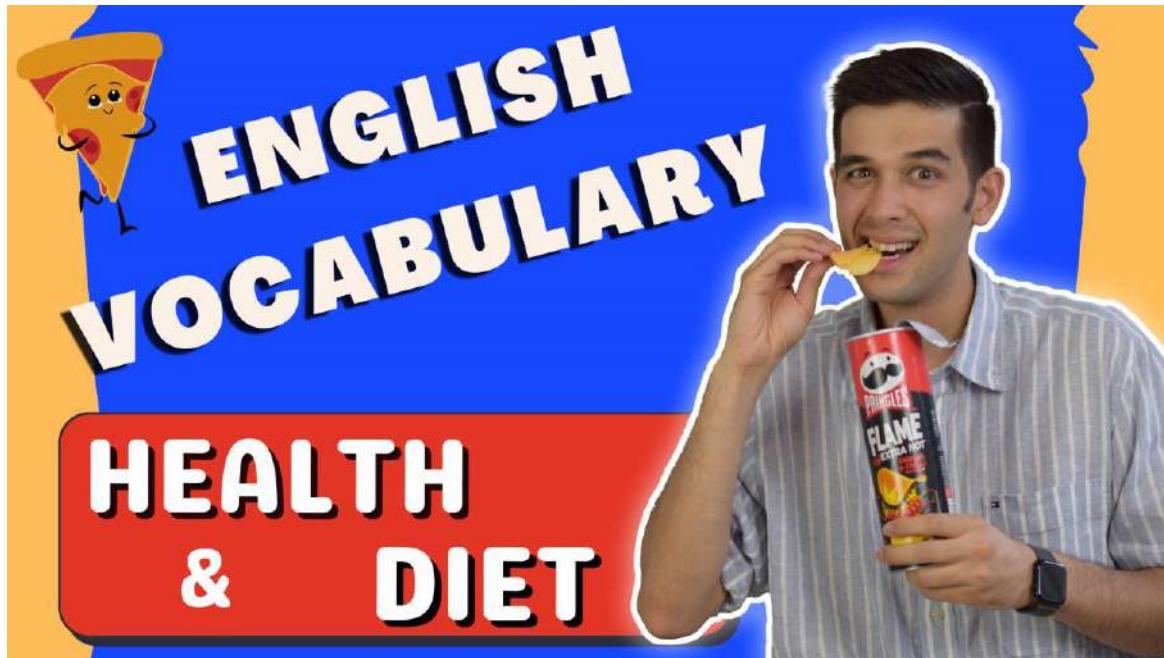
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 13: Vocabulary to speak about Diet & Health

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 5 structures to talk about your diet and health.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VKJ1Guj6aQQ>



Vocabulary to speak about Diet & Health

1) to slim down

A) = to lose some weight (A fancier way of saying lose some weight)

Example: Diet and regular exercise can help you slim down

B) = to make something smaller, to reduce something



Example: We need to slim down the company's advertising budget!

2) to get into shape

= to lose some weight so that you are fit and you look good

Example: I really need to get into shape before going to the beach



3) to cut down on something

= to reduce consumption of something, to consume less of something

Example: I think I should cut down on sugary drinks if I want to get into shape



4) to cut out something

= to avoid using something, to avoid eating / drinking something

Example: You have to cut out junk food if you want to stay healthy



5. to go on a crash diet

= to go on a very severe and strict diet to lose weight in a very short period of time

Example: I don't think a crash diet can help you lose 50 pounds in a week!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 14: How to ask for and give directions

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn different types of streets, prepositions to say where a place is and how to ask for/give directions.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXIpaNU6WIE>



How to ask for and give directions

Different types of street :

1) road

= a road that connects 2 places so that people can walk, drive, or ride easily



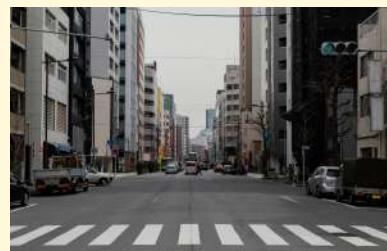
It can be paved maybe with asphalt or it is made of dirt stones



- Road is a general term.

2) street

= a public road inside the city with buildings on one side or on both sides



3) avenue

= a wide street



street
(It is narrow)



street
(It is wide)

4) ways / lanes

= narrow streets within residential blocks





How to ask for and give directions

5) boulevard

= a wide and important street in a city with an island in the middle, which is usually filled with grass, flowers, or trees

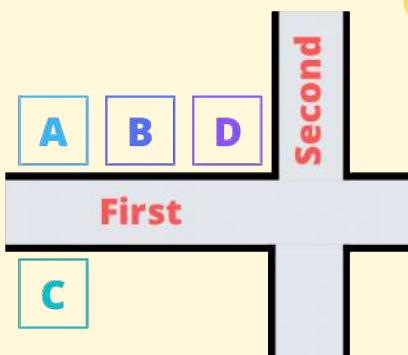


6) highway

= a very wide street with several lanes on each side



Prepositions of place to say where a building or location is :



Where is building A?

Building A is next to building B

Building A is across from / opposite building C

Where is building B?

B is between A & D

Where is building D?

D is next to B

D is on the corner of first and second street

How to ask for directions :

If you are not looking for a specific place :

Is there a around here? / near here?





How to ask for and give directions

Example: Is there a bank near here?

Is there a supermarket around here?

Is there a pet-shop near here?

If you are looking for a specific place :

Where is the ?

Example: Where is the Battery park?



Where is the Rockefeller center?



How can I get to ?

Example: How can I get to St. Patrick's cathedral?



How can I get to public library ?

As you are asking these questions to strangers you might want to be more polite!

To be more polite you can start your questions with :

Can you tell me / Do you know

However when you use these questions at the beginning of your question



The question structure has to change which is called "**Indirect questions**"

Indirect question :

Question: Where is the Rockefeller center?

Indirect question: **Do you know** where the Rockefeller center is?





How to ask for and give directions

Question: How can I get to public library?

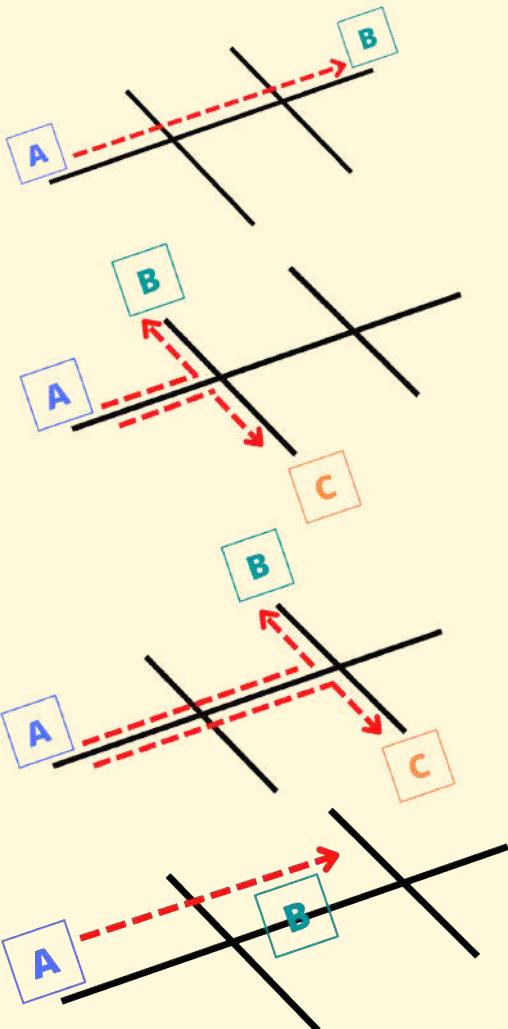
Indirect question: **Can you tell me** how I can get to public library?

Could you tell me how I can get to public library?

- **You can use " could " instead of " can " to make it even more polite!**

How to give directions :

Imagine you want to go from point A to point B:



Go straight on

Go straight ahead

Go along the road

From A to B : Turn left

From A to C : Turn right

From A to B : Take the second left

From A to C : Take the second right

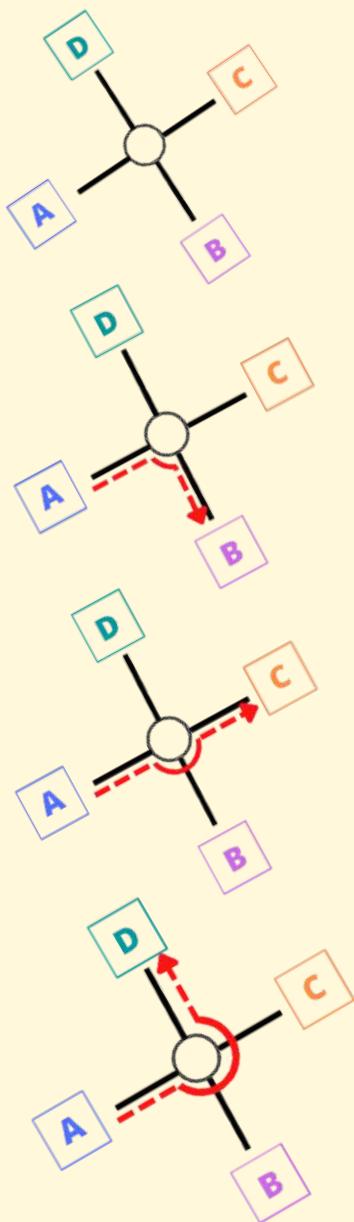
From A to B : Go straight on past B

Example: Go straight on past the post office





How to ask for and give directions



at the roundabout

Take the exit at the roundabout

Take the **first**.. exit at the roundabout

Take the **second** exit at the roundabout

Take the ..**third**.. exit at the roundabout

Different ways to use:

Take the exit at the roundabout

Turn right / left at the roundabout

Go straight on past the roundabout

After arriving you can say:



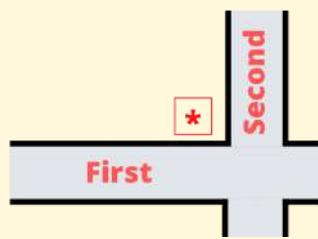
It is on your right



It is on your left



It is between A & B



It is on the corner of
first & second street



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 15: 20 words to talk about FOOD

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn words and phrases that you can use when you want to talk about food or order at a restaurant.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTu-ZFQSvWA&t=30s>

20 Words to talk about Food



Two of my friends are going to talk about what they usually order when they go to a restaurant.



Well, I usually start with a light **appetizer**. For example, Bruschetta if it is an Italian restaurant. The **aroma** of freshly baked bread is just lovely. For the **main course**, I often have a kind of pizza. Italian pizzas are **out of this world**. They are my favorites. I never order salad. I think salad is **bland** and **tasteless**. I love **tasty** food and that's why I love Italian **cuisine**.

1) Appetizer

= Something that is served before the main meal, it is eaten as a warm-up



2) Aroma

= Smell



3) Main course

= Main dish that you eat as lunch or dinner at the restuarant



4) Out of this world

= Very very delicious

5) Bland and tasteless

= With very little taste



20 Words to talk about Food



6) Tasty

= Delicious

7) Cuisine

= The way of cooking of a specific country or a place

Italian cuisine / Brazilian cuisine / Mexican cuisine / Japanese cuisine



Restaurants? I don't like eating out. I know most people love eating at restaurants, but it's not my cup of tea. I don't think restaurants use fresh ingredients, also I think the cutlery isn't clean either.
Many people eat fast-food, which is basically junk food and gives you heart disease. You shouldn't really eat out if you are on a diet, but if you do, try having seafood. At least it's healthy.

8) To eat out

= to eat at a restaurant



9) Something is not your cup of tea

= Something that you don't like

Eating out is not my cup of tea.

Traveling alone is not my cup of tea.



20 Words to talk about Food



10) Ingredients

= All the things that you use to make a dish or something



11) Cutlery

= Knives, spoons, forks

12) Fast-food

= Pizzas, burgers, hamburgers, cheeseburgers, french fries



13) Junk food

= Any food that is not healthy and does not have any valuable ingredients



14) Heart disease

= Any kind of illness related to your heart



15) To be on a diet

= To not eat everything (in order to lose / gain weight)



16) Seafood

= Anything that you can eat from the sea



17) Recipe

= The instructions of how to make a dish

18) Dish

= A portion of food that you prepare to eat



19) Nutritious

= Food with lots of vitamins, minerals etc.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

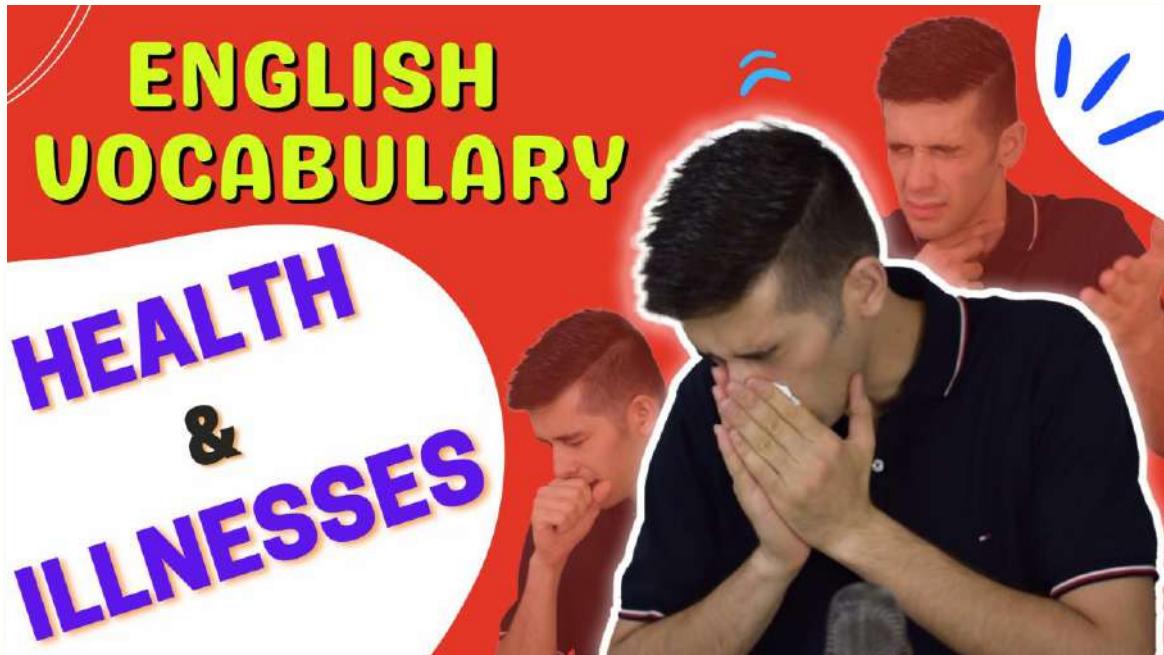
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 16: Health & Illness vocabulary & idioms

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn vocabulary and idioms related to health & illness which can be helpful if you want to talk about your state of health.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORAePdF9szs&t=236s>

Health & Illness vocabulary & idioms in English

3 of my friends are very sick, let's talk to them and see what's going on:



I don't get sick very often. I may have aches and pains from time to time, but I have never been at death's door.
This morning, however, I was feeling out of sorts!
I have a runny nose and sore throat.
I think I've caught a cold!

Idioms & Vocabulary :

to get sick / ill

—> 2 verbs you can use with "ill" and "sick"



aches & pains

= minor pains & illnesses



to be at death's door

= to be so close to death, to be so sick that you feel you are dying



to feel out of sort

= to be sick



a runny nose

= when your nose is always wet, and you have to clean it with a tissue



Health & Illness vocabulary & idioms in English



a sore throat

= when you have pain in your throat and it's too difficult to swallow



Hey mate! I'm as sick as a dog today! I was a bit under the weather last night, but I didn't think it would exacerbate! I feel really poorly, and I need to make an appointment with my doctor! Plus, I don't think I can go to work! I have to call in sick.

to catch a cold

= to become sick, to get cold

to catch

Past form : caught

Past participle : caught

Idioms & Vocabulary :

to be as sick as a dog

(very informal)

= to be very sick



to be under the weather

= to be a little sick, to feel a little bit unwell



a exacerbate

(very formal)

= to get worse

(informal)



to feel poorly

= to feel a bit ill



to feel really poorly

= to feel really ill



Health & Illness vocabulary & idioms in English



to make an appointment (with the doctor)

= to call the doctor's office and ask for an appointment

an appointment

= a fixed schedule of meeting somebody

to call / phone in sick

= to call your work and say that you cannot come, because you are unwell



**Well, I'm a bit off-color today!
A few days ago I had a heavy cold, but now I think I've gone over the worst!
I think I've gone down with the flu, but I'm on the mend now.**

Idioms & Vocabulary :

to be a bit off-color

= to have a pale skin, because you were sick



to have a heavy cold

= to be seriously sick

to go over the worst

= to go through the most painful and most serious stage of illness

to be on the mend

= to be getting better and better

to go down with an illness

= to become ill

to go down with the flu / a cold



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 17: 5 different ways to say “ I think ”

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 5 different ways of saying “ I think ” in English in order to expand your vocabulary.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Svi8vexUAX4&t=149s>

5 Different ways to say I think



1) From my point of view

= The way I see it, in my opinion

Example:

From my point of view, he is a talented, strong and effective man!

You have enough money to start a business from my point of view.



From his / her point of view

From Patric's point of view

From your point of view

2) If you ask me

= It is used for giving a second opinion when something is not really up to you

Example:

Look man, this is completely up to you, but if you ask me, I think you shouldn't do it



Look boss, it's your decision, but if you ask me, I think he is not the right person



3) As far as I'm concerned

Example:

As far as I'm concerned, we had a very good start

Wow, that was a good answer as far as I'm concerned

4) As far as I can tell

= It is used to say what we think about something



5 Different ways to say I think



Example:

As far as I can tell, that is a good investment



A: What do you think about your job? Do you like it or not?

B: Yes, I like it. But working hours are very long as far as I can tell

5) I would say

Example:

Leonardo Dicaprio is the best actor, I would say



I would say, the color of the wall is not very good



I would say, it's wrong to smoke in an elevator!



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 18: 18 phrases about Jobs & Careers

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will read a dialogue and then learn the phrases about jobs in it.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rxffrmy6t4g&t=8s>

18 phrases about job & careers



Dialogue:

Maddy: Bob! I hate to **break the news**, but our sales were down again last month!

Bob: Down again, Maddy?

Maddy: Yeah. These days, everybody is shopping from our competitor, Joey's furniture store.

Bob: But everything in there **costs an arm and a leg**!

Maddy: That's true. They **charge top dollar**.

Bob: And their salespeople are very strange!

They really **give me the creeps**!

Maddy: Well, they must be doing sth right over there.

Meanwhile, we're about to **go belly-up**.

Bob: I'm sorry to hear that!

I thought my new advertising campaign would **save the day**!

Maddy: Let's face it! Your advertising campaign was a disaster!

Bob: well, then I'll **go back to the drawing board**.

Maddy: It's too late for that! You are fired!

Bob: What? You are **giving me the ax**??



18 phrases about job & careers



Maddy: Yes, I have already found a new manager.

She's **as sharp as a tack**.

Bob: Can't we **talk this over**?

After all, I've been working here for 10 years!

Maddy: **There is no point in arguing** Bob!

I have already **made up my mind**.

Bob: Oh well, at least I won't have to **put up with your nonsense anymore!** Good-bye to you and good-bye to this **dead-end job!**

Maddy: Please leave before I **lose my temper**!

New words & phrases:

1. **to break the news**

= to tell bad news, to tell somebody sth bad



Example: I don't know how to **break the news** to her!

She was diagnosed with cancer, and the doctor broke the news to her family



18 phrases about job & careers



2. to cost an arm and a leg

= to be very ridiculously expensive

Example: The coat cost him an arm and a leg!



3. top dollar

= a very high price

Example: I pay top dollar for my classes



They charge top dollar for their service



I to pay top dollar

I to charge top dollar

4. Sth/sb gives you the creeps

= Sth/Sb that makes you feel nervous or afraid

Example: I really hate snakes, they give me the creeps!



5. to be about to

= to be ready to, to be going to happen soon

Example: The ceremony was about to begin



18 phrases about job & careers



Example: He is about to get mad



6. to go belly-up

= to go bankrupt (to not be able to pay your debts and to have to shut down)

Example: The company was about to go belly-up



7. to save the day

= to do sth to stop a failure, to prevent a failure

Example: The company was about to go belly-up, but the advertising campaign saved the day



8. Let's face it

= Let's be realistic, Let's accept the bitter truth, Let's accept a difficult reality



Example: Let's face it, moving to a new house was a bad decision

9. back to the drawing board

= When an idea hasn't been successful and you need to come up with a new idea, Let's start from the beginning

Example: The government's tax policy was a failure, so they had to go back to the drawing board



18 phrases about job & careers



10. to give sb the ax

= to fire sb, to dismiss sb from his/her job

Example: His boss gave him the ax!



11. as sharp as a tack

= very smart, very clever

Example: The new manager is as sharp as a tack!

Perhaps she can save the day and stop the company from going belly-up!



12. to talk sth over

= to discuss sth with someone else in order to understand their opinion about that

Example: The employees had 2 weeks to talk the proposal over with their families



13. After all

= The fact is, As a matter of fact

Example: You should invite her to your wedding, after all she is your best friend



I know I'm a good teacher
After all, I have almost 500k subscribers, now!



18 phrases about job & careers



14. There is no point in something

= There is no reason to do sth, It is worth doing sth

Example: There is no point in worrying about the things you can't change!

15. to make up your mind

= to make a decision, to decide

Example: He finally made up his mind to attend the meeting

I have finally made up my mind,
I wanna get married



16. to put up with sth/sb

= to tolerate sth/sb without complaining

Example: I can't put up with my boss, I wanna quit !

17. dead-end

= without any future prospect, with no room for improvement

Example: He realized that working at that restaurant was a dead-end job

18. to lose somebody's temper

= to become angry

Example: When I arrived late, my boss lost his temper



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 19: Level up your English

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some alternatives to simple adjectives and simple verbs that you use daily.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hz32ibvOEQE&t=481s>

Level up your English



Some alternatives to simple adjectives

Adjectives:

1. nice ➤ We can use it for nearly everything

Example: We had a nice evening



enjoyable / pleasurable

We had an enjoyable / a pleasurable evening

➤ We can use " nice " to describe people

Example: The host was really nice

gracious / courteous

The host was very gracious / courteous

Example: I went on a date with a very nice guy

likable / lovely / congenial / cordial

I went on a date with a likable / lovely / congenial / cordial guy

2. good ➤ We can use it for almost everything

Example: That restaurant is good



excellent / amazing

an excellent / amazing restaurant

wonderful / marvelous = very very good

a wonderful / marvelous restaurant



Level up your English



exceptional / outstanding / splendid / stupendous = very
very very
good

3. bad ➤ We can use it for almost everything

Example: That is a bad restaurant



awful / terrible / unpleasant / lousy

an awful / a terrible / an unpleasant restaurant

The food was lousy / Service was lousy

➤ We can use "bad" for people

Example: We have a bad neighbor



disagreeable / mean / wicked

We have a disagreeable neighbor

Dude! stop being mean

A wicked old lady



4. sad

Example: I'm sad



unhappy / upset / miserable / depressed / dejected

= really sad

= very very sad

I'm unhappy / upset / miserable / depressed / dejected



Level up your English



▶ When there are things which make you feel sad

Example: The news was sad



depressing / sorrowful / tearful

The news was depressing / sorrowful / tearful



5. happy

Example: I'm so happy

cheerful / delighted / glad / pleased / joyful / elated

The kids were cheerful

= really happy

What an amazing surprise! I'm delighted

Glad / pleased to meet you

I'm joyful / elated

Some alternatives to simple verbs

1. like

Example: I like Tom Cruise



adore / admire / respect

I adore / admire / respect Tom Cruise

I adore / admire / respect my teacher



Level up your English



- ▶ When you are attracted to someone

Example: I like her / Do you like a drink?



fancy

I fancy her / Do you fancy a drink?

- ▶ To fancy something

Example: I like my thesis



treasure / cherish

I treasure / cherish my thesis

I treasure / cherish my mother / family



2. walk

Example: I wanna go for a walk in the neighborhood

stroll / wander / limp / tiptoe / stagger

= walk aimlessly

= not to

= to walk on the

walk properly

tip of your toe

I want to stroll around the neighborhood

Those guys are wandering around the town

I tiptoed to the kitchen to have a snack

They are staggering



Level up your English



3. look

Example: I looked at the painting



gaze / stare / glance / peek

= to look at sth
for a long time

= to take a quick
look

I gazed at the painting for hours

The guy was staring at me

I just glanced at my watch

No peeking, no peeking!



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 20: Countries & Nationalities in English

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn: 1) Name of the countries 2) Nationality adjectives 3) How to talk about the population of a country

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cLaoTISk0Hc&t=638s>

Countries & Nationalities in English



When you want to talk about a country, a nation or a region you need to know 3 things:



1) The name of that country

The name of the country is very useful if you want to say where you are from

You might be asked one of these questions:

A) Where are you from?

I'm fromcountry.....

I'm from Italy
I'm from France

B) Where do you come from?

I come fromcountry.....

I come from Italy
I come from France



Don't mix the 2 structures or the 2 questions together!

Example: I am come from Italy ✗

I am from Italy / I come from Italy ✓

2) The nationality adjective for that country

Name of the country

America

Adjective

American

Italy

Italian

France

French

Spain

Spanish

Third way to answer the question below:

Where are you from?

I'm Adjective of your country.



I'm Italian
I'm French
I'm Spanish

We also use nationality adjectives to talk about things which belong to that country

Example: American companies



Italian food



Countries & Nationalities in English



French wine



Spanish culture



Moreover, we use nationality adjectives to talk about the people of a country ➔ **Adjective + noun**

Example: an American man



a Spanish chef



Example: When I was in America, an American man helped me with my luggage.

Is this sentence correct? Italian are very sociable people X
Adjective



No! Because after the adjective we need a noun!

The correct sentence is : Italian people are very sociable ✓

French are really talented X French people are really talented ✓
Adjective

3) How to talk about the entire population of a country

One way is to use this structure : **Adjective + people**

Example: English people / American people / Italian people

If you don't want to use noun (people) after the adjective do this :

The + Adjective + people X ➔ **The + adjective**

Example: English people are very talented ➔ The English are very talented



But you cannot use this formula for all the nationalities!



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Countries & Nationalities in English



You can use this formula for nationalities that :

- End in "sh" ➔ Spanish / English / British
- End in "ch" ➔ French / Dutch
- End in "ese" ➔ Chinese / Japanese

Example:

Spanish people are very hardworking = The Spanish are very hardworking

Dutch people are very punctual = The Dutch are very punctual

English people love drinking tea! = The English love drinking tea!

Japanese people have a very healthy lifestyle = The Japanese have a very healthy lifestyle

For other countries you can use this structure : The + plural noun
(adjective + s)

Example:

Italian people love eating = The Italians love eating

American people love camping = The Americans love camping

To sum up look at these tables :

Group 1			Group 2		
<u>Country</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>The entire population</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>The entire population</u>
Spain	Spanish	The Spanish	Italy	Italian	The Italians
England	English	The English	Brazil	Brazilian	The Brazilians
Britain	British	The British	America	American	The Americans
Wales	Welsh	The Welsh	Belgium	Belgian	The Belgians
France	French	The French	Norway	Norwegian	The Norwegians
The Netherlands	Dutch	The Dutch			
China	Chinese	The Chinese			
Japan	Japanese	The Japanese			
Portugal	Portuguese	The Portuguese			



Countries & Nationalities in English



Group 3

<u>Country</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>The entire population</u>
Thailand	Thai	The Thais
Switzerland	Swiss	The Swiss
Finland	Finnish	The Finns
Poland	Polish	The Poles
Scotland	Scotish	The Scots
Sweden	Swedish	The Swedes
Turkey	Turkish	The Turks

Portugal



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WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

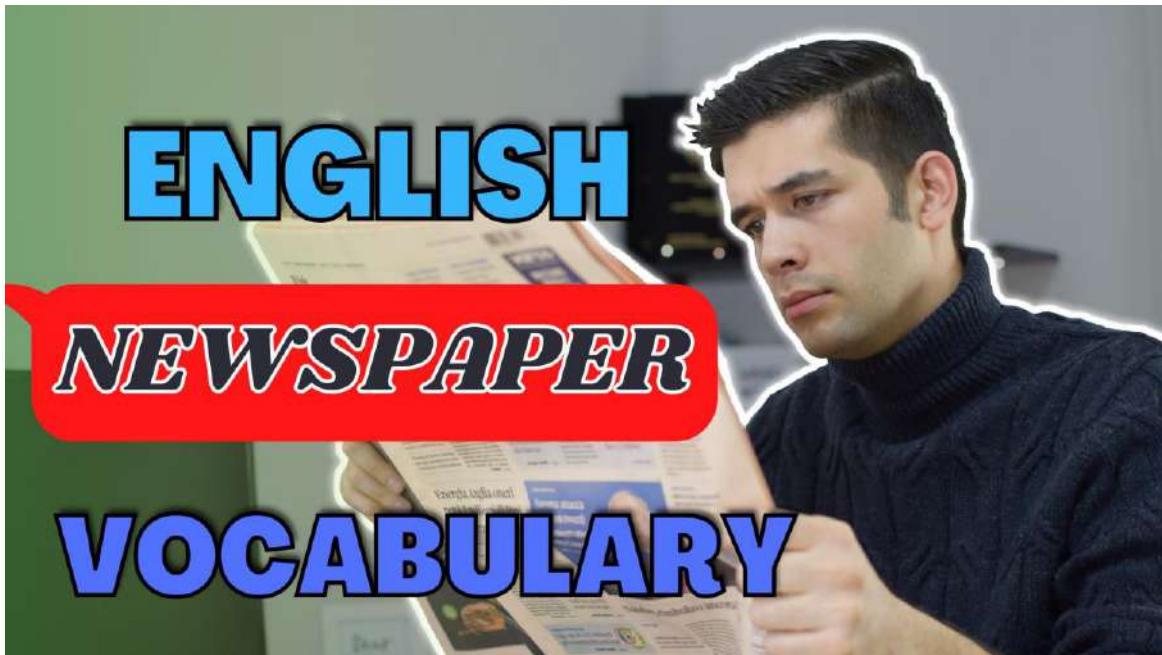
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 21: English newspaper vocabulary

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some words about the news and newspapers, and then you will read some news headlines.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0BcICkdXH8>

English newspaper vocabulary



1. The front page

= The first page of the newspaper with the most important information



2. an article

= a text about anything



3. a headline

= a big title at the beginning of the article



4. a journalist

= someone who works for the newspaper



5. a column

= an article which is written vertically, and does not take the entire page



6. a columnist

= a person who writes down the columns



7. the press

= the newspapers, all the journalists and columnists who work for them



Football fans clashed with the police

to clash with sb

= to have a fight with sb,
to disagree with sb seriously



English newspaper vocabulary



200 axed car workers protest in city center

axe (noun)

= a tool that you use to cut wood



axe (verb)

= to reduce the number of jobs, employees or services

Example: The company is to axe 350 employees

Bomb scare in city center

to be scared of sth

= to be afraid of sth



a scare

= a situation in which many people are afraid or are worried about sth



Example: a bomb scare / a food scare / a health scare

Nurses demonstrate over tax changes

to demonstrate

= to protest = to say / show that you disagree with sth publicly



Man claims dog can talk

to claim

= to say that sth is true without evidence



Example: I claim that I have a talking pigeon



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 22: Talking about problems in English

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some very useful phrases and vocabulary to talk about dealing with problems!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wO-yHLX85z0&t=89s>

Talking about problems in English



Imagine your friend is going through a break up with his ex-girlfriend.
What would you advise him to do?

1) to move on

= to go ahead and leave the past behind you and focus on the future

Example: A: Hey! What's the matter?

B: I saw Jessica with another guy!

A: Well, you broke up with her, didn't you?!

B: Yeah, I did. But . . .

A: There's no but! You need to **move on!**



2) to get over something

= to forget about something, to accept it and leave it in the past

Example: A: I can't believe I saw Jessica with another guy!

B: Come on! **Get over it**, she's not your girlfriend anymore!

3) to let it go

= to leave something go, to forget about it and make a new start

Example: A: You know what? It was Jessica's fault that we broke up!

B: oh, for crying out loud, would you **let it go**!?

4. to leave it all behind

= to put all your problems behind you, to turn your back on your problems and focus on the future

Example: A: I still can't believe it! I mean what does Jessica see in that guy anyway?

B: oh, God! You have to **leave it all behind** and focus on your future!





Talking about **problems** in English

5. to make a new start

= to start from scratch, to go back to square one, to create a whole fresh start

Example: A: I don't know what to do after Jessica!

B: You need to forget about her and **make a new start!**



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 23: Stop using simple adjectives

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some alternatives to simple adjectives that you use daily (kind - rich - funny - important - fast).

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QipBk8Q4FZ8&t=237s>

Stop using simple adjectives



To take your English to the next level, you have to stop using simple words all the time, and start learning more advanced vocabulary!

Here are 5 adjectives which are very overused:

Kind - Rich - Funny - Important - Fast

And here are some advanced alternatives to the 5 adjectives:

1. Kind

He/ She is very kind.

My father is very kind.

She's been very kind to me!



Generous

She has been very generous with me, helping me all the time!

Amiable

= Pleasant and friendly



He was an amiable and charming young man!

Affable

= Friendly and pleasant to talk to



She was quite affable at the meeting

2. Rich

He is a rich man!



Wealthy

He is a wealthy man!



His parents are wealthy!



Stop using simple adjectives



Affluent (Formal)

I live in an affluent neighborhood



The store has a base of affluent customers



an affluent country / an affluent nation

Loaded (Informal)

The guy never spends a dime, but believe me, he is loaded!



3. Funny

= Something or somebody that makes you laugh

Hilarious

= Extremely funny

He didn't like the film at all! But I thought it was hilarious!

Hysterical

= Extremely funny

I just read a story, and it was hysterical!



Humorous

She wrote a humorous story of her teenage years!

4. Important

= Necessary and of great value

Chief

= The most important, the main



Stop using simple adjectives



The chief problem we have is the spread of the disease

Critical = Of great importance

The president's support is critical to this project



Crucial = Important

Her work has been crucial to the project's success!



5. Fast

= Quick

Brisk = Quick and energetic

I went for a brisk walk!



I took a brisk shower!

Swift = Fast and smooth

Thank you for your swift reply!

The boy's swift action saved his life!

Accelerated (Formal)

= Faster than usual

We need to start moving at an accelerated pace if we are going to hit the deadline!

We have to work on this at an accelerated pace!

We have to study at an accelerated pace!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 24: 7 Alternatives to “STOP”

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn some alternatives to say instead of STOP.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1NHRgX_oU4&t=168s

7

Alternatives to "Stop"



1. to prevent

= A) to stop somebody from doing sth

Example: The police tried to prevent him from leaving



Example: His father was trying to prevent him from joining the army

prevent sb from doing sth

= B) to stop sth from happening

Example: Vaccination will prevent the spread of the virus



Example: We should try to prevent more accidents



prevent something

2. to obstruct

= to block somebody's path or to be in the way of somebody

Example: She was obstructing the entrance



Example: After the storm, a fallen tree obstructed the road



3. to hinder

= to make it difficult for sb to do sth, to make it difficult for sth to happen



7

Alternatives to "Stop"



Example: The storm may hinder the train from arriving on time



hinder sb/sth from doing sth

Example: Financial problems hindered him from going on a trip

4. to prohibit

= to officially stop sth from happening by make rules, to not allow or to forbid

Example: The government prohibited people from using public spaces without a face mask

Example: Trucks are prohibited from driving on this road

prohibit sb from doing sth

5. to hamper

= to make sth difficult to happen

Example: Budget restrictions hampered the project



Example: Construction is hampering traffic on the highway



6. to stand in somebody's way

= to stop sb from doing sth

Example: Well, if you want to go and study abroad, I won't stand in your way, even though it's very difficult for me



7

Alternatives to "Stop"



Example: If he really loves you, he won't stand in your way



7. to stand in the way of sth

= to stop sth from happening

Example: Don't let anything stand in the way of your happiness



Example: I don't want to stand in the way progress



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 25: Talking about TIME using the verb TAKE

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn how to talk about time in English using the verb "Take". There are 5 ways of using take to say how much time you need to do something.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_wD1P4da7Y&t=176s

Talking about time Using the verb "Take"



1

Last night, the train was late,
so I took 3hours to get home



person + take + time + infinitive

Example: She takes all day to get out of the bathroom!

2

The journey took me 3hours



activity + take + person + time

Example: Gardening takes a lot of time!
Reading this book took me 2hours!

3

The house will take me
all week to clean

I'm cleaning

subject object

I'm cleaning the house



object + take + person + time + infinitive

Example: The newspaper took him 2hours to read!
The video took him 2hours to edit!



Talking about time Using the verb "Take"



4

It took me 3hours to get home last night

It + take + person +time + infinitive



Example: It took me 5hours to finish the book!
It took me 3hours to water the plants!

3

It took us 6weeks until we got the house clean

It took us 6weeks before we got the house clean



It + take + person + time + before / until

Example: It took him 20minutes until he watered all the plants!
It took him 3hours before he finished the book!

Learning English takes time!

**Don't forget to take your time
studying English!**



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WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 26: 5 Idioms with TRANSPORTATION

English vocabulary

In this lesson, you will learn 5 unusual English idioms related to the means of transport.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s78Y67F4LC8&t=5s>

5

Idioms with Transportation



1. Sth is just like riding a bike

= It's very easy to learn

Example: Ballroom dancing is just like riding a bike



2. to lose your train of thought

= to forget what you were talking about

Example: What was I saying? I lost my train of thought!



3. to throw somebody under the bus

= to do sth harmful to someone else, for your own advantage



Example: I'm not throwing my colleague under the bus for \$100!

4. to be walking on thin ice

= to do sth which is very dangerous or risky

Example: You are walking on thin ice by coming late, next time you will be fired



5. to be in the same boat

= to be in the same bad situation, to be in the same trouble as someone else

Example: My friend failed history, and I will be in the same boat if I don't study



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 2



English Idioms

To take your English to the next levels, you must learn English idioms!

Lesson 1: 10 fun and useful idioms

English idioms

In this lesson, you will learn 10 idioms and you will see some examples of how to use them.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eb9BIEdIOI&t=10s>

10

Fun & useful IDIOMS



1

to smell a rat

= to feel that sth is wrong, sth is not right here

Hey! The door is open! I'm sure I locked the door before I went shopping. I smell a rat!



2

to let the cat out of the bag

= to reveal a secret by accident or by mistake

He wasn't supposed to know about the party! But I let the cat out of the bag!



3

to spill the beans

= to reveal a secret, to tell someone a secret

I was planning a surprise birthday party for my mom. But my brother spilled the beans and told her about the party!



4

to get in somebody's hair

= to annoy / bother somebody so much

Teaching English to kids is very difficult! Because kids get in your hair!



5

to get off somebody's back

= to annoy / bother somebody

Hey! Get off your teacher's back!

Why do you keep texting me so much?! Get off my back!



6

to hit the hay

= to go to bed, to sleep

I'm really tired now, and I want to hit the hay



10

Fun & useful IDIOMS



7

to cough it up

= to give something to someone unwillingly / without wanting to

This morning, I coughed up all the money I had to the guy who was mugging me!



8

to scratch somebody's back

= to do someone a favor, basically to return a favor

So, you want me to teach you English?
Ok, only if you join my online English course



9

to fork something over

= to hand something over, to give somebody something (especially money)

This morning I had to fork over 20 bucks just for parking my car!



10

to kick the bucket

= to die

The noisy neighbour upstairs kicked the bucket today!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: 10 English idioms

English idioms

In this lesson, you will learn 10 English idioms that are very useful and fun to use.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAQZbpGlexk&t=704s>

10 English IDIOMS



If you want to understand native speakers, English movies & music :

You have to learn not only new words, but also idioms.

What are idioms?

Idioms are words or a group of words that have a meaning different than the direct meaning of the words themselves.

For example: Something is a piece of cake

Does this mean it is like a cake?!



No! It means it's very easy to do

With POC English, learning English is a piece of cake!

Let's start with the IDIOMS:

1 to take the bull by the horns

= to deal with a difficult situation

Example: I decided to take the bull by the horns and finish the project



The angry worker took the bull by the horns and confronted his boss!

2 horse of a different color

= to be different from other people

Example: If she doesn't text me back, I would let go of her. However, if she does, that's a horse of a different color!



10 English IDIOMS



Example: I can invite Jack and Jessie to the party, but their friend Joey is a horse of a different color!



3 to horse around

= to play / behave in a careless, noisy and silly way



Example: Don't horse around near the China plates, you may break them!



Hey! Quit horsing around. I'm trying to read a book here!

4 to be fishy

= to be suspicious

Example: He is asking me for my driver's license, but he is not a cop! Something is fishy!



Today I received an Email saying that I have won one million dollars! But, then they asked me to pay twenty dollars for registration. That seems fishy!

5 to pay through the nose

= to pay more than the actual price of something

Example: Hey! Be careful with that guitar! I paid through the nose for it!



Hey! These are the last-minute tickets for the concert. I paid through the nose for them!

6 to pull someone's leg

= to tell something surprising, shocking, worrying or stressful to someone just to have fun



10 English IDIOMS



Example: Did you really have lunch with the president?
or are you just pulling my leg?



Stop pulling my leg! You didn't talk to Jeff Bazos!



7 to shake a leg

= to hurry up

Example: We are supposed to finish this project by tomorrow. Shake a leg!



You aren't ready yet! The concert begins in 30 minutes! Shake a leg!



8 to break a leg

= Good luck

Example: Hey! Don't worry, you are going to be great! Go on stage now, break a leg!



You have an exam tomorrow. Alright, break a leg!



9 to leave someone's high and dry

= to put someone in a difficult situation and leave them there without helping them

Example: My roommate suddenly left the apartment and now I have to look for another roommate. He left me high and dry!

Don't worry, I'm not gonna leave you high and dry, I'll help you



10 English IDIOMS



10 to bend over backwards

= to try really hard to do something good or help someone

Example: He is an amazing teacher!

He bends over backwards to help his students!



Their father bent over backwards to help them get into college!



Bend → **past form**

Bent



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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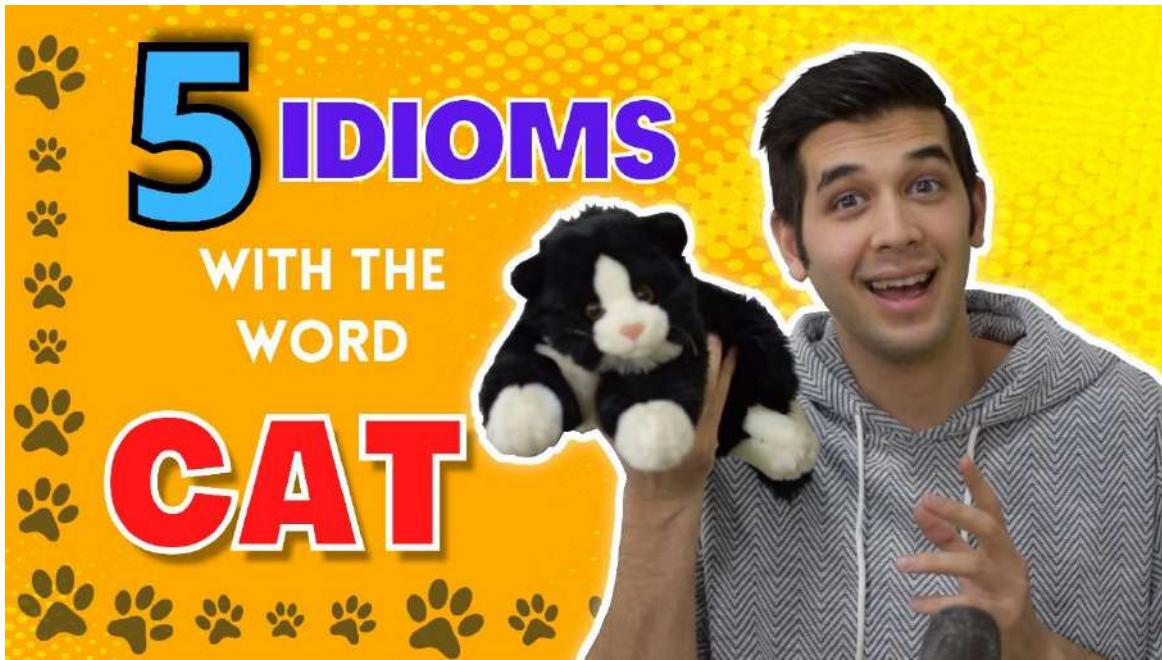
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: 5 English idioms with the word “ CAT ”

English idioms

In this lesson, you will learn 5 idioms with the word "Cat" . In this way, you can understand native speakers better.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SF2ID5Y4eh8>

5

English idioms with the word "CAT"



What is an idiom?

A group of words with a meaning which is **different** than the meaning of words themselves!

Example: to be under the weather

= to be a bit sick



Idioms with the word "cat":

1) to let the cat out of the bag

= to reveal a secret by mistake



Example: Mom knows about her surprise birthday party.
You let the cat out of the bag!

2) There is more than one way to skin a cat

= There is more than one way to achieve something/ to do something

Example: There is more than one way to skin a cat!
Keep positive, and try again!



3) Cat got your tongue?

= Why are you not saying anything and are being quiet?

Example: Hey! You've been quiet all night!
Cat got your tongue?



5 English idioms with the word "CAT"



4) to take / have a catnap

= to sleep for 15 or 20 minutes

Example: I always take a catnap after lunch.



5) to bell the cat

= to do something difficult / risky that can benefit a group of people

Example: I think you should bell the cat!

Boss likes you the most!



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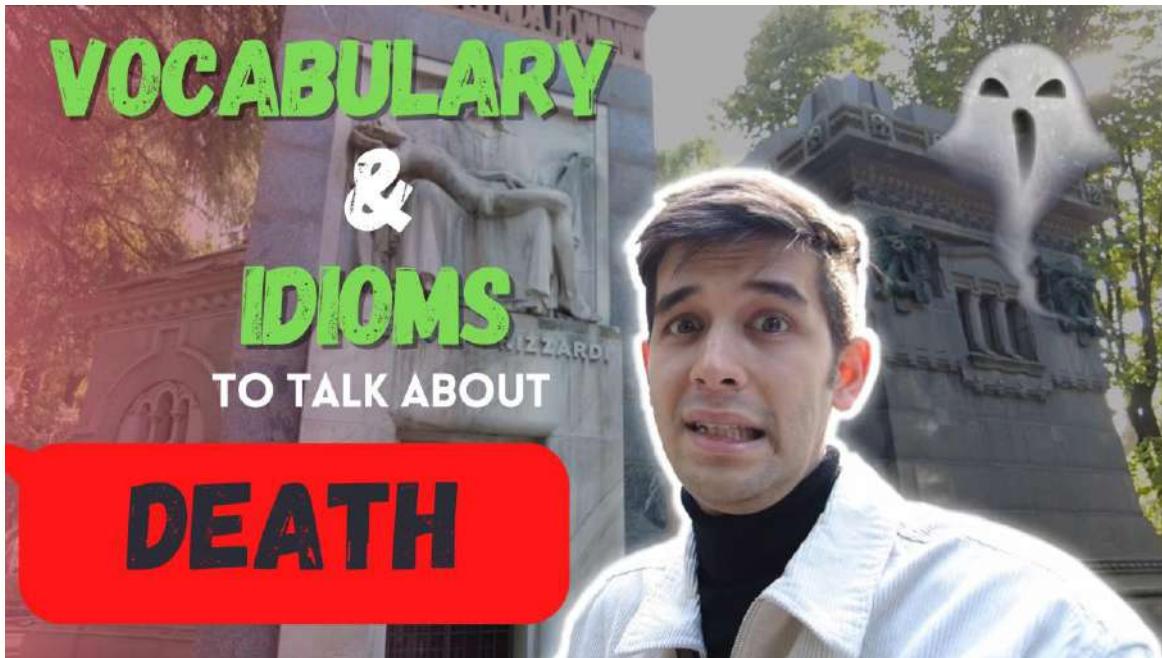
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Idioms & vocabulary with " DEATH "

English idioms

In this lesson, we will talk about the words "dead, die, death" as well as idioms which are common in English.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8BCgl7cEvl&t=6s>

Vocabulary & Idioms with Death



1. cemetery (n) = A place for dead people.
When people die they are buried in the cemetery



2. die (v)

Example: We all die in the end

3. dead (adj) (for human) → = People who have died



(for cellphones) → = There is no charge left in the battery



Example: She is dead / He is dead / They are dead

Example: My cellphone is dead

4. funeral (n) = When a dead person is taken to a cemetery and is buried in the ground



6. to dig



7. to bury sth

= to dig the ground, put sth inside it and fill it back in

8. to kick the bucket

= to die

Example: My grandfather kicked the bucket 5 years ago

9. to pass away

(more formal)

Example: My grandparents passed away 6 years ago



Vocabulary & Idioms with Death



10. to be at death's door

= to be really sick
Example: I'm really sad, because I think my grandpa is at death's door



12. to be a matter of life and death

= to be really important, as if your life depends on it



Example: This Monday I have a very important job interview, and this job interview to me is a matter of life and death

13. over my dead body

= under no circumstances, it's not possible

Example: You are going to sell my car? over my dead body

14. to dance on somebody's grave

= to be happy that somebody's dead



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: 5 idioms with FOOD

English idioms

In this lesson, you will learn 5 idioms about food and you will see some examples of how to use them.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=85oxY8cR8AU>

5 Idioms with " FOOD "



What is an idiom?

A group of words that have a meaning different than the meaning of the single words separately.

1) Something is not my cup of tea

= to not like something, to not be interested in something



This idiom is usually used negatively to say that I don't like something

Example: A: Do you wanna go skiing this weekend?

B: No! Not really! Skiing is not my cup of tea!

Example: A: Cool guitar! You must love music! Don't you?

B: Not really! My roommate plays the guitar.
In fact, music is not really my cup of tea!

2) to cry over spilled milk

= to get upset over something bad that has happened and that you cannot change it.



Example: A: Oh, man! If only I had studied harder!

B: Well, you can't go back in time! Can you?

A: Oh, no! Of course not!

B: So, don't cry over spilled milk! Focus on the future!

3) a hard nut / a tough nut (to crack)



= Someone who is difficult to deal with / understand

Example: A: Do you think you can get him to agree to the contract?

B: I don't know! I'll do my best.

He is a hard nut to crack!



5 Idioms with " FOOD "



You can also use this idiom to talk about things and objects

= Something that is difficult to deal with / understand

Example: A: So, what do you think we should do?

B: I don't know! This problem is a hard nut to crack!

4) Something is a piece of cake



= Something that is very easy to do



= Learning English is a piece of cake!

= Learning English is something very easy to do!

Example: A: I have a job interview tomorrow. And I am very nervous!

B: Don't worry! I'm sure the job interview will be a piece of cake!

5) bread & butter

= Somebody's main source of income

Example: A: What does he do for a living?

B: He does many things! But acting is his bread & butter!

Example: A: Tell me about your job!

B: These days I'm working in a company. But before that my bread & butter was teaching!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 3



English Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs can be very confusing in English. So, let's learn some very important phrasal verbs!

Lesson 1: 5 phrasal verbs to talk about arguments & disagreeing

English phrasal verbs

In this lesson, you will learn 5 phrasal verbs which are associated with arguments and disagreeing.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WM_e21NNxzl&t=71s

5 phrasal verbs to talk about Arguments & Disagreeing

1) To fall out with somebody

= To stop being friends because of an argument

Example: I had a fight with my friend and we fell out.



She was my friend but we fell out after what she did.



I fell out with Jack because he kept texting my girlfriend.

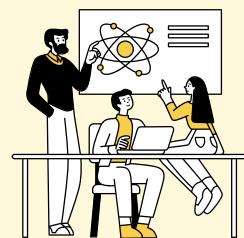
2) To stick together

= To stay strong and together, to support each other

Example: I knew it's a very tough time, but as a family we have to stick together.



It is a difficult project, but if we stick together we can do it.



3) To put somebody down

= To try to criticize someone to make them feel bad about themselves, to make them feel that they are not important

Example: I hate my boss, he puts me down all the time!

Why did you put me down in front of all those people?



5 phrasal verbs to talk about Arguments & Disagreeing

4) To stick up for somebody

= To try to support somebody in front of others

Example: Your friend will stick up for you.



Don't worry! She will try to put you down, but I will stick up for you.

I don't need your help, I will stick up for myself!



5) To give in

= To finally agree to something that you initially disagreed with

Example: Finally, your father gave in and he will buy you a laptop!

Ok !

Keep asking and he will finally give in.



My child kept crying all day for that bike.

I gave in and I bought it for him!

Story:

The other day I had a very bad argument with my friend Jack, and we fell out. I'm so sad about this, he was not only my best friend but also my oldest friend since elementary school. As a student whenever my teacher tried to put me down in front of the class, he used to stick up for me all the time. We made a promise to always stick together, but now he has decided to move to Japan where I won't be able to see him anymore. I thought if I insisted enough, he would give in, but he has made up his mind. oh God! what have I done! I have to call him right now and let him know that I will be supportive of his decision. He is my good friend!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: Phrasal verbs to talk about Plans & Decisions

English phrasal verbs

In this lesson, you will learn some phrasal verbs about making plans and decisions.

Phrasal verbs are very crucial if you want to speak like a native.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WKZ5ST1Cnkw>

9

phrasal verbs to talk about plans & decisions



1) to sleep on something

= to wait and think about something before making a decision



Example: If you are not sure whether to sell your headphones or not, you can sleep on it.

2) to do without something

= to live without something



Example: I would never sell my phone, because I can't do without my phone.

3) to weigh up something

= to think about something, considering both the positive sides and the negative sides and then weigh them up to see which one is stronger



Example: I have been offered a job in a new town.
I need to weigh it up carefully.

4) to run something by somebody

= to tell somebody about what is happening and to ask for their opinion



Example: You'd better run this issue by your family.



9

phrasal verbs to talk about plans & decisions



5) to think ahead / to plan ahead

= to think / plan before something happens,
to think and plan about what you want to do
in the future

Example: When you want to immigrate to another country, you have to think and plan ahead.



6) to think something over

= to think about all aspects of something before making a decision

Example: If you want to invest all your money in a new company, stop and think it over.



7) to think through

= to think about the possible consequences

Example: He wants to make a huge investment, so he is thinking through this decision.



8) to bargain for something

= to expect something to happen

Example: I didn't bargain for it = I didn't expect this to happen

9) to chicken out

= to stop doing something in the very last minute,
because you are frightened

Example: I wanted to do bungee jumping, but I chickened out and quited!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Phrasal verbs to talk about Problems & Solutions

English phrasal verbs

In this lesson, you will learn 6 very useful phrasal verbs that you can use to talk about problems and solutions.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2obPKx50sto>

6

Phrasal verbs to talk about problems & solutions



What is a phrasal verb?

verb + preposition

1) to talk something over

= To talk about a problem with another person in order to know their opinion or ask for advice

Example:

I would like to talk it over with my wife first.

Employees had 2 weeks to talk the proposal over with their families before making a decision.



2) to sort something out

= to successfully solve a problem



Example:

My laptop has a problem and I have to sort it out.

We had a productive meeting, I felt we sorted out a lot of problems!



3) to deal with somebody / something

= to do something to try to solve a problem

Example:

It is a very difficult situation, but I have to deal with it!

Don't worry about Jake, I will deal with him myself!



6

Phrasal verbs to talk about problems & solutions



4) to face up to something

(a problem / a problematic situation)

= to accept that there is a problem

Example:

She has to face up to the fact that he is guilty.

They will never offer you another job. You might as well face up to it.



5) to come up with something

(an idea / a solution)

= to think of an idea / a solution, to try to find or introduce a solution to a problem

Example:

We have been asked to come up with some new ideas.

Is that the best you can do? You have to come up with a better solution.



6) to narrow something down

= to try to make a list smaller and smaller by crossing out the unnecessary or worse options on the list

Example:

Well, 20? that's a lot of solutions! You have to narrow it down to less than 5.



That is quite a long list. You have to narrow it down.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Phrasal verbs to talk about student life

English phrasal verbs

In this lesson, you will learn 8 phrasal verbs to talk about studying and exams.
Using them will level up your English speaking!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vul65T0X1SA&t=644s>

8

phrasal verbs to talk about **STUDENT** life



1) to keep up with something

= to continue doing something



to keep up with your studies

= to study during the term and not keep everything for the last night before the exam

Example: Try to keep up with the training.

2) to brush up on something

= to review and to learn something that you studied in the past and you might have forgotten



Example: You should brush up on the vocabulary that you learned before.

Read some books and brush up on your history.

3) Something comes up in the exam

= Something is asked in the exam and you have to answer them



Example: I'm sure this subject will come up in the exam tomorrow.

You keep up with your studies. The night before, you brush up on the things you have forgotten, so that if any of those things come up in the exam, you know the answer.



8

phrasal verbs to talk about **STUDENT** life



4) to mug up on something

= to try to learn something quickly, to try to learn the main points of a thing very quickly, usually the night before the exam



Example: When I don't have time, I only mug up on key points of every chapter.

5) to scrape through

= to succeed at doing something, but barely.
to pass the test with the lowest minimum mark



Example: I didn't study for the exam, I just scraped through.

6) to swot up on something

= to learn as much as you can about something



Example: She is at home, swotting up on her math exam.

It's the night before the exam, you haven't studied anything. You are not prepared. You want to scrape through and pass with the lowest mark. So, you have to swot up on everything.

7) to polish up something

= to practice and improve your knowledge of something



8

phrasal verbs to talk about **STUDENT** life



Example: He is polishing up on his German.

8) to pick up on something

= to learn something by hearing it and absorbing it, but not studying and reading

Example: Sarah picked up her English when she was living in Canada.

You should study very carefully during the term. You should keep up with your studies.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: 10 phrasal verbs to talk about TRAVELING

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn 10 phrasal verbs to talk about traveling, so that you can use them when you go on a trip.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9D6pE_sdrjQ&t=423s

10

Phrasal verbs to talk about traveling



1. To see somebody off

= To go to an airport / a station to say goodbye to somebody who is traveling

Example: They have gone to the airport to see their son off.



2. To set off (for a place)

= To start , to begin the journey

Example: We set off for Paris at night.



3. To get on the plane / bus / train

= To enter the plane / bus / train

Example: We got on the wrong bus.



4. To get in the car / taxi

= To enter the car / taxi



5. To take off

= (For an airplane) to leave the airport

Example: What time is the plane taking off?

Well, that plane is taking off around the midnight.



6. To get off the plane / bus / train

= To exit, to go out



10

Phrasal verbs to talk about traveling



Example: We got off the train at around 11.

7. To pick somebody up

= To let somebody get into your car and then you take them somewhere that they want to go

Example: The hotel shuttle will pick you up after you get off the plane.

8. To drop somebody off

= To take somebody to a place and let them be there

Example: The driver picks you up, takes you to the hotel and drops you off.



9. To check in at a hotel

= To give your identity documents, take the keys and go to your room



Example: When you want to check in at a hotel you need to show your ID card.

10. To check out

= To leave the hotel, to put the keys back where they were to get your ID card



Example: The check out was at 12, but we left at 11.



10

Phrasal verbs to talk about traveling



Story :

Last Christmas I really wanted to get away for a few days.

My girlfriend and I packed and got ready to **set off for** the beautiful city of Rome.

We went to the airport and our parents **saw us off**.

We **got on** the plane, the plane **took off** with two hours of delay, but we were excited!

When we **got off** the plane, the hotel shuttle **picked us up** and after an hour of driving **dropped us off** in front of the hotel.

We then **checked in** and had five memorable days and nights in the magnificent city of Rome. Finally, we **checked out** and went to the airport to go back home.



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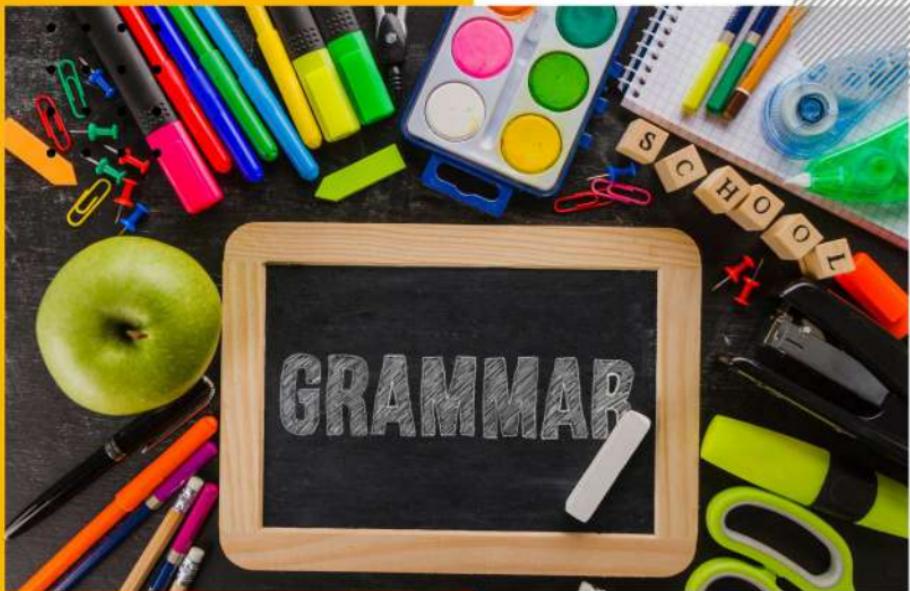
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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 4



English Grammar

One of the best ways of learning English grammar is to learn from common mistakes. Let's do that!

Lesson 1: 3 Steps to learn English grammar

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn the best way of learning English grammar in 3 simple and effective steps!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2wgl5mH7zc&t=96s>

3 steps to learn English grammar



**English grammar cannot and should not be studied alone!
You should always learn grammar and vocabulary together.**

**The ultimate goal of learning
grammar & vocabulary**



Making sentences

How can we learn GRAMMAR effectively?

Follow these steps:

1

Understand sentence composition

It is very important to know:

- what the different parts of a sentence are
- what role do the different parts of a sentence play
parts of speech

4 main parts of speech:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| - Noun (pencil) | - Adjective (beautiful) |
| - Verb (play) | - Adverb (beautifully) |

4 other parts of speech:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| - Pronouns (he / him) | - Prepositions (of / to / from / at) |
| - Conjunctions (and / or) | - Interjections (yay / oh / ouch) |

Try to learn about the 4 main parts of speech, and how they work together

Verbs: Describe an action

Example: The driver drives

Adjective: Describe nouns

Example: The angry driver drives

Adverbs: 1. Describe the verb

Example: The angry driver drives angrily

2. Describe the adjectives

Example: The extremely angry driver drives angrily



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3 steps to learn English grammar



3. Define other adverbs

Example: The extremely angry driver drives extremely angrily

The extremely angry driver drives extremely angrily

Adv Adj Noun Verb Adv
The extremely angry driver drives extremely angrily

By improving your vocabulary :

You will learn ...

Nouns

Verbs

Adjectives

Adverbs

By improving your grammar :

You will use those parts of speech in a correct form

2

Learn tenses

There are 3 main tenses in English :

Past

Present

Future

Each of these tenses have 4 different forms:

simple -continuous / progressive - perfect
perfect continuous / perfect progressive

So, overall there 12 tenses in English.

Present simple: I go to school

Present continuous: I am going to school

Present perfect: I have played tennis

Present perfect continuous: I have been playing tennis

Past simple: I went to school

Past continuous: I was going to school

Past perfect: I had played tennis

Past perfect continuous: I had been playing tennis



3 steps to learn English grammar



Future simple: I will go to school

Future continuous: I will be going to school

Future perfect: I will have played tennis

Future perfect continuous: I will have been playing tennis

How should we learn all these tenses?

The first step is to learn the essential tenses:

past

present

future

Only the simple forms!

Then, start making many different sentences with each tense

Example: The musician plays the guitar (Present simple)

Yesterday, the musician played the guitar (Past simple)

Tomorrow, the musician will play the guitar (Future simple)

Now, with the 3 sentences you have made, try to play with the parts of speech, to make the sentences a bit longer and try to be creative with the sentences (Try to add adjectives & adverbs)

Example: The very talented musician plays the guitar very beautifully
(Present simple)

Yesterday, the great musician played the guitar awfully (Past simple)

Tomorrow, the famous musician will play the guitar (Future simple)

Little by little, try to learn and add new tenses to your knowledge!

Example: The musician is playing the guitar (Present continuous)

The musician was playing the guitar (Past continuous)

The musician will be playing the guitar (Future continuous)

Again try to add adjectives and adverbs to sentences above:

Example: The famous musician is playing the guitar beautifully
(Present continuous)

The talented musician was playing the guitar masterfully (Past continuous)

The great musician will be playing the guitar (Future continuous)



3 steps to learn English grammar



At this point, try to mix the 6 tenses that you have learned, make sentences and write very short stories:

Jack is a musician. He plays the guitar. Yesterday, he was playing the guitar at the concert. He played the guitar at the concert, yesterday.

Use adjectives and adverbs to enrich your text:

Jack is a famous musician. He plays the guitar masterfully. Yesterday, he was playing the guitar at the concert. He played the guitar beautifully!

After that, try to learn other tenses!

Basically, what you are doing is learning some tenses. You are playing with them. Adding parts of speech. When you have played with them enough, you start adding new tenses, parts of speech, vocabulary, adjectives, etc. So, you continue playing with them, until you have mastered them. And then you repeat the learning process, until you have fully learned everything!

3 Start with the essential grammatical rules

If you want to learn every single grammatical rule in English, you will have to study for years!

Should I learn everything?

No! Learn the essentials, first!

The essentials are:

- Relative clauses
- Passive structures
- Quantifier
- Conditional sentences
- Infinitive & Gerunds
- The tenses
- Adverbs, Adjectives, different parts of speech



A very good exercise to do is to improve your grammatical accuracy by learning from grammatical mistakes!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: 5 simple yet common English mistakes

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn 5 very common English Grammar mistakes that native speakers also make, and how to avoid them!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rF048SYycgg&t=872s>

5 Simple yet common English mistakes



Look at this short text :

Do you like grammar? Whether you like grammar or not its important to learn it's rules and its crucial to understand it's importance!

How many mistakes can you find?

There are 4 mistakes in this text. The mistakes are about the words **its & it's**.

its & it's

it's stands for : **it is / it has**

Example: It is difficult → It's difficult

It has been a long day → It's been a long day

its talks about : **possession**

Example: The cat ate its food

Do you like grammar? Whether you like grammar or not its important to learn it's rules and its crucial to understand it's importance!

it's adj
its noun it's adj its noun

Look at this second text :

Hey Jessica! I know that your busy these days! And you're new job is demanding. But I'd like to hear you're voice and know that your ok. So, give me a call whenever your free!

How many mistakes can you find?

There are 5 mistakes. The mistakes are about the use of the words **your & you're**.



5 Simple yet common English mistakes



you're & your

you're stands for : **you are**

Example: You are going to You're going to

your talks about: possession

Example: That's your car / It's your house

Look at the third text:



A: Whose that young man?

B: He is Jack's son, who's house is on the 5th street.

A:oh! I thought he is Jerry's son whose sitting there!

B: But he is not Jerry! Jerry is the guy whose over there! And who's shirt is white.



How many mistakes can you find?

**There are 5 mistakes. The mistakes are about the use of
the words whose & who's**

whose & who's

who's stands for : who is / who has

Example: Who is he?  Who's he?



5 Simple yet common English mistakes



whose **talks about :** possession

noun

noun

noun

noun

Example: That's Jack whose father is rich! / The table whose leg is broken, is cheap!

who's

A: Whose that young man?

noun whose noun

B: He is Jack's son, who's house is on the 5th street.

who's present continuous

A:oh! I thought he is Jerry's son whose sitting there!

noun who's

B: But he is not Jerry! Jerry is the guy whose over there!

whose noun

And who's shirt is white.

who & whom

who **referring to :** subject of a sentence (people , someone)

Example: Jack ate my sandwich! → Who ate my sandwich?

whom **referring to :** object of a sentence (people , someone)

Example: Whom do you believe? referring to the object

If it is difficult to know whether to use who or whom :

Try to use "He" and "Him" instead of who and whom.

If "He" fits the sentence → It's who.

If "He" fits the sentence → It's whom.

Example: ate my sandwich?

..... **He** ... ate my sandwich? ✓ **Him** .. ate my sandwich? X So, the answer is "who"



5 Simple yet common English mistakes



Example: should I talk to? **Turn it to a positive sentence :**

I should talk to ..**he**..... **X** I should talk to ..**him**... **✓** So, the answer is "whom"

Example: comes to school by bus?

....**He**... comes to school by bus? **✓** ...**Him**.. comes to school by bus?**X**
So, the answer is "who"

Example: do you believe? **Turn it to a positive sentence :**

you believe ..**he**... **X** you believe ..**him**.**✓** So, the answer is "whom"



Native speakers tend to use "who" instead of "whom" !

Look at the last text :

This is the Miller family! Their a small family, but they're house is quite big!
Their living with they're grandparents and with they're dog!

How many mistakes can you find?

they're **stands for :** **they are**

Example: They are playing tennis! **→** They're playing tennis!

their **talks about :** **possession**

Example: It's their car / It's their house

They're

their noun

This is the Miller family! **Their** a small family, but **they're** house is quite big!

They're **their noun** **their noun**

Their living with **they're** grandparents and with **they're** dog!

present continuous



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Don't make these grammatical mistakes!

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn 5 very common mistakes and how to avoid them.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jUozGHifWG0&t=290s>

5 very common grammatical mistakes about the past tense

There are 5 incorrect sentences below. Look carefully and say what's wrong with each of them?

1 What did you do at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

The tense of this sentence is **Simple past** >>>

It is used when we are talking about an action at or about a specific time in the past.

But to talk about something which was happening around a particular time in the past, we do not use simple past >>> Use **Past continuous**

What were you doing at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

Past continuous: sub + was / were + verb + ing

2 When I was a child we were walking to school every day.

This sentence shows a repeated action in the past >>> So, you should use **Simple past**

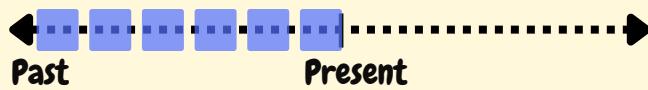
When I was a child, we walked to school every day



3 Some people think that Shakespeare has traveled in Germany.

The tense of this sentence is **Present perfect** >>>

It is used to talk about something which happened in the past with a connection to present



5 very common grammatical mistakes about the past tense



Example: I have broken my leg! (It happened in the past, but the leg is still broken..
So, you can see the result)

Past simple>>> It is used to talk about something which happened in the past.
and finished (There is no connection to the present time!)

Example: I broke my leg! (It happened in the past, but now my leg is fine)

**Some people think that Shakespeare traveled
in Germany** ✓



4 When has the accident happened?

The tense of this sentence is **Present perfect**



To talk about a specific time in the past >>> Use **Simple past**



Example: Yesterday I had an accident!!



To ask about when something happened in the past

>>> Use
Simple past

When did the accident happen? ✓

5 This is the first time I hear her sing.

The tense of this sentence is **Simple past**



But with structures such as **This is the first time ...**

This is the third movie ... >>> Use

This is the fifth day ... Present perfect

This is the first time I have heard her sing ✓



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Are you making these mistakes?

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn 5 very common English grammar mistakes. Learning from mistakes is one of the best ways of learning grammar.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qocboVPO4wM&t=523s>

5 English grammar mistakes



1

I laid down and went to sleep. X

to lay

= to put sth down, to put sth somewhere

Example: I'm going to lay the notebook on the table



You would lay the baby down



to lie

= to go in a horizontal position

Example: I would lie in bed



You would lie down on
the couch



to lay → past : laid

Example: Yesterday, I laid down the book on the table

to lie → past : lay

Example: Yesterday, I was so tired so I lay in bed

I lay down and went to sleep. ✓



5 English grammar mistakes



2 I haven't a car, I travel by train. X

I have a car

negative : don't have



I don't have a car

I have a meeting

negative : don't have



I don't have a meeting

He has cereal for breakfast



negative : doesn't have

He doesn't have cereal for breakfast



Present perfect :

I have played tennis

auxiliary main verb



negative : I haven't played tennis



5 English grammar mistakes



have → main verb

negative : don't have

have → auxiliary verb

negative: haven't

I don't have a car, I travel by train. 

3 Can you suggest me a good dentist? 

3 ways to use " suggest " :

suggest + something + to somebody

Example: I can suggest a good restaurant
to your brother



suggest + doing something

Example: I suggest going for lunch



5

English grammar mistakes



suggest + that + somebody + should do something

Example: He suggested that I should visit a dentist



Can you suggest a good dentist to me?

4 Please describe me your father.

describe + something/somebody + to somebody

Example: Can you describe your parents to me?



Could you describe your hometown to me?



Please describe your father to me.



5

English grammar mistakes



5

It is a lot of noise in the street!



To say: something exists somewhere → there

Example: In my bedroom, there is a phone



There is an iPad on my desk



There is a power bank

If the things are more than one → there are

Example: There are some books on my desk



**If you are talking about the past → there was/
there were**

Example: There was a tall guy in the party yesterday



There were many beautiful girls in the
party yesterday

There is a lot of noise in the street!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: Adjectives & Adverbs with the same form!

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn about 10 adjectives and adverbs that have the same form.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=knINZdzY2EI&t=121s>

10 Adjectives and adverbs with the same form

1) Fast

That is a **fast** car. (Adjective)



He is driving really **fast**. (Adverb)



2) Fine

That is a **fine** work of art. (Adjective)



You are doing just **fine**. (Adverb)



3) Hard

There were many **hard** questions in the exam. (Adjective)

I studied **hard** for the exam. (Adverb)



4) High

That is a very **high** mountain. (Adjective)



Throw it as **high** as you can.

I can jump really **high**. (Adverb)



5) Late

My friend is always **late**. (Adjective)



I hate arriving **late**. (Adverb)



10 Adjectives and adverbs with the same form



6) Low

She said that with a **low** voice. (Adjectives)



That plane is flying **low**. (Adverb)



7) Straight

A **straight** road goes **straight** from one place to another

(Adjectives) (Adverb)



What about Hardly , Highly and lately?

1) Hardly = Almost not

Can you speak up?

I can **hardly** hear you. (Adverb)



I'm not going to drive. Today is foggy,

I can **hardly** see the road. (Adverb)

2) Highly = It is an adverb of degree



Smoking is **highly** addictive.



I **highly** recommend this restaurant.

3) Lately = Recently, around now

I have been feeling ill **lately**.



She hasn't been too well **lately**.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

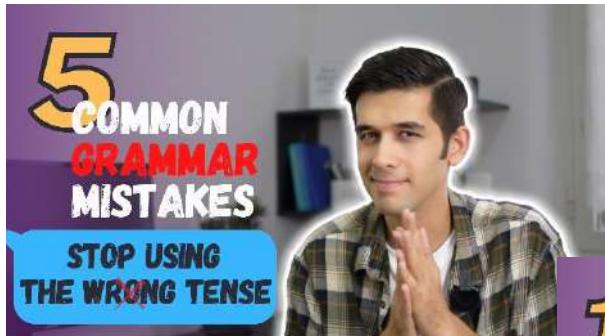
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 6: 15 common grammar mistakes

English grammar

In this lesson, you will learn 15 very common mistakes and how to avoid them! If you want to learn English, grammar is inevitable.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the images below:



or copy & paste the following links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UPVVNpQda6A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hksqJlcHIB8&t=33s>

15 common grammar mistakes



1) Look it rains. ✗

This is a simple present sentence. **Subject + verb**

We use simple present for **general situations**, like **I am a teacher / I teach English.**

In the case above, you open the window and see something is happening right now.

When something is **happening now**, we should use **present continuous**.

Subject + to be + verb + ing

1) Look! It's raining. ✓

Another example:



Water generally boils at 100 deg C. (simple present)

Hey Jack! Water is boiling. Shall I make some tea?

(present continuous)



2) It is often raining here. ✗

In this sentence we have adverb of frequency.

Adverb of frequency :

Adverb of frequency shows how often something happens.



Always - Usually - Often - Sometimes - Seldom - Hardly ever
- Rarely - Never

As I said before, when we are speaking of something in general we use **simple present**. **Subject + verb**

2) It often rains here. ✓



15 common grammar mistakes



3) I am not believing him.

We use “ ing ” with **action verbs**.

Action verb :

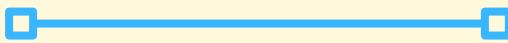
is a verb that includes a sort of action / is an action you need to spend energy on. Like : walking, sitting, singing or standing.

Stative verb :

is a verb that is describing something and includes no actions.

For example: believe, like.

3) I don't believe him.



4) When I was 20, I was smoking.

This is a present continuous sentence.



Present continuous :

is used to say that something happened at that time for a **period of time**.

Yesterday between 4 and 5 p.m. I was studying.

When the action was repetitive
and it used to happen a lot



Use
simple past

When I was 20, I smoked.



Don't use past continuous for repeated actions, use simple past.



As a child my brother played tennis every day.



15 common grammar mistakes



5) I have seen Jack yesterday. X

To talk about **past** we can use **past simple** and **present perfect**.

What's the difference?

Simple past :

is used when you are talking about a very specific moment in the past (Yesterday). You know the time.

We don't use " ing " with stative verbs.

5) I saw Jack yesterday. ✓

Present perfect :

is used to talk about something that happened in the past but you don't know the time.

I've seen Jack before.

When did you see Jack?

I saw Jack yesterday at the party.



15 common grammar mistakes



6) Where I can buy stamps? X

Positive form :

I can buy stamps.

Yes / no question :

Can I buy stamps?



WH question :

To make a WH question, we put WH word in the beginning of the yes / no question →

6) When can I buy stamps? ✓



In general, to make a full question, we use this formula:

Question word + auxiliary verb + subject +
verb + the rest of the sentence

Examples :

Where do you come from?

Why does she work here?

When do they have a meeting?



7) Is ready my new office? X



Positive form :

My new office is ready.

Yes / no question :

To make a yes / no question, we put the auxiliary verb at the beginning. →

7) Is my new office ready? ✓



15 common grammar mistakes



8) Everybody were tired. X



For everyone, everybody, no one, no body, someone, somebody → **Singular verbs (is / was)**

8) Everybody was tired. ✓



9) I like very much skiing. X

Very much is an adverb and its place is wrong in the sentence.

Where do adverbs go?



An adverb either goes after the verb or verb phrase

What is a verb phrase?

Verb + object

In the sentence above the verb phrase is : like skiing



9) I like skiing very much. ✓



10) The soup isn't enough hot.



What is the correct position for enough?

enough + noun Enough money - Enough food - Enough chairs

enough + adjective Hot enough - Cold enough - High enough

enough + verb Work enough - Exercise enough - Study enough

10) The soup isn't hot enough. ✓



15 common grammar mistakes



11) I gave to her my address. ✗

In order to use “ give “ there are 2 structures :

A. Give somebody something

Give me the chair

B. Give something to somebody

Give the chair to me

11) I gave her my address.

I gave my address to her.



12) I did a mistake. ✗



The verb that collocates with “ mistake “ is “ make “ not “ do “.

12) I made a mistake. ✓



13) We went at the seaside on Sunday.



After “ go “ we use the preposition “ to “.

Go to the beach Go to the park

Go to a supermarket

Exception: Go ~~to~~ home

Go home ✓

13) We went to the seaside on Sunday. ✓



15 common grammar mistakes



14) The people in this town is very friendly. X



Although there is no “ s”, the word “ people “ is plural.

Like : Children, Mice.

14) The people in this town are very friendly. ✓



15) The news were shocking. X



“ News “ is not plural although it has an “ s “. It is an exception.

15) The news is / was shocking. ✓



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 5



English Speaking

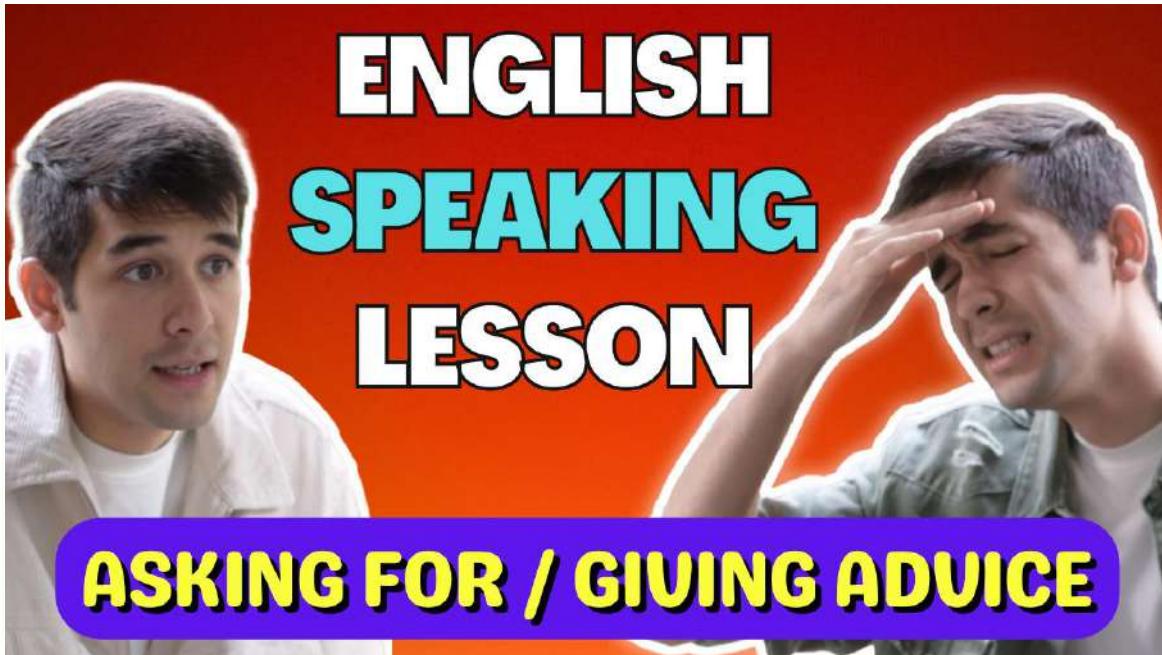
We all learn English to improve our speaking skill, right? Improve your English speaking with the following lessons!

Lesson 1: How to ask for / give advice

English speaking

In this lesson, you will practice speaking by learning how to ask for and give advice.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-tOI_215wHA&t=501s

How to ask for / give advice



Advice → Uncountable noun

One advice
Two advices
Three advices



A piece of advice ✓

An advice
Advices



{ To give advice
To ask for advice

Advice (noun)

Advise (verb)

{ To ask for advice
To give somebody advice
To advise somebody

How to ask for advice

A. What do you . . .

{ suggest?
advise me to do?
think I should do?

Example: I'm always tired. I don't know what to do.

What do you suggest?



How to ask for / give advice



I always have a splitting headache!

What do you advise me to do?



I'm gaining a lot of weight.

What do you think I should do?

B. What would you do . . .

} if you were me?
in this situation?

Example: I'm lonely and I cannot make new friends.

What would you do if you were me?

My best friend is lying to me.

What would you do in this situation?

How to give advice

A. To ask a question ending in gerund

Gerund : verb + ing → Going / Swimming / Sitting / Waiting
Drinking / Eating

} Have you thought about + gerund?
How about + gerund?
Have you tried + gerund?





How to ask for / give advice

Example: { Have you thought about going to the dr?
How about going to the dr?
Have you tried going to the dr?

Have you thought about drinking more coffee?



How about visiting a dr and getting a health check-up?



Have you tried going on a diet?



B. To use a sentence ending in gerund

{ You might want to consider + gerund
You might want to think about + gerund

Example: { You might want to consider going to the dr
You might want to think about going to the dr

You might want to consider joining a club or going to a gym to meet some new people





How to ask for / give advice

C. Three more ways

- { It might be a good idea to . . .
- Why don't you . . .
- If I were you, I would . . .

Example:

- { It might be a good idea to go to the dr
- Why don't you go to the dr?
- If I were you, I would go to the dr

It might be a good idea to be honest with him and talk to him about it. After all, he is your best friend.



How to react to advice

To react positively

- { 1. That's not a bad idea
- 2. That's a good idea
- 3. I like that idea
- 4. I hadn't thought of that

Example: That's not a bad idea. I'll give it a try



Well, I haven't thought of that. I should book an appointment with my dr



How to ask for / give advice



To show uncertainty

- { 1. I'm not sure about that
- 2. I'm not really sure that would work
- 3. That might work
- 4. Do you really think that's a good idea?

Example: I'm not really sure that would work.

You see, I love eating

Do you really think that's a good idea?

What if I cannot do it?

To react negatively

- { 1. I don't really like that idea
- 2. I can't do that
- 3. That's easier said than done

Example: It's easier said than done.

I hate confrontation, especially with my friend

Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: I'm tired. I don't know what to do. **What do you suggest?**

B: Have you thought about drinking more coffee?

A: That's not a bad idea. I'll give it a try





How to ask for / give advice

Dialouge 2

A: I always have a splitting headache! What do you advise me to do?

B: How about visiting a dr and getting a health check-up?

A: Well, I haven't thought of that. I should book an appointment with my dr.

Dialouge 3

A: I'm gaining a lot of weight. What do you think I should do?

B: Have you tried going on a diet?

A: I'm not really sure that would work. You see, I love eating

Dialouge 4

A: I'm lonely and I cannot make new friends. What would you do if you were me?

B: You might want to consider joining a club or going to a gym to meet some new people

A: Do you really think that's a good idea? What if I cannot do it?

Dialouge 5

A: My best friend is lying to me. What would you do in this situation?

B: It might be a good idea to be honest with him and talk to him about it. After all, he is your best friend

A: That's easier said than done. I hate confrontation, especially with my best friend



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: How to talk about the FUTURE

English speaking

In this lesson, you will practice speaking about the future!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kuk6EQzQ13U&t=266s>

How to talk about the future



Lesson 1 : Simple present

Use **simple present** to talk about future events if those are **scheduled events** / if you are talking about a **future timetable**

Example: The time at which . . .

the train leaves



the bus arrives



the movie starts



the shops close / open



In cases above we do not use “ will ”

Dialogue 1 :

- A: Everywhere is closed. Do you know what time the shops **open**?
B: They **open** at 5 p.m.
A: Good! And what time **do they close**?
B: I think they **close** around midnight.
A: When **does** this bus **leave** the station?
B: This bus? It **leaves** in about 5 minutes.



How to talk about the future

Lesson 2: Be going to

am / is / are + going to + verb

Use **Be going to** to talk about **future plans** (plans in the near future)

Example: I'm going to get married.

We are going to travel overseas.



I'm going to see my grandmother.



Instead of **be going to** you can also use **present continuous** to talk about your future plans.

Example: I'm getting married.

We are traveling overseas.

I'm seeing my grandmother this evening.

Dialogue 2 :

A: What **are you doing** this afternoon?

B: I'm **going to watch** the game at home.

A: So, **are you planning** to invite anyone over?

B: Yeah, I'm **going to invite** Jack and Susy.

A: So, **are you just going to watch** the game together?

No, we **are going to do** something fun. **We are cooking** a traditional Italian food.



How to talk about the future

B: It **is going to be**. Do you wanna come?

A: No, I'm busy. I have a test tomorrow. So, **I'm going to study** all night.

B: All right. Good luck!

Lesson 3 : Talking about future possibilities

1) will + probably

There is traffic so I'll probably be late.



She will probably call you.



They may arrive on time.

2) may + base form of a verb

She may come with her friends.

They may arrive on time.

3) Maybe + a sentence with " will "

Maybe I'll call you this evening.

Maybe she will give you her number

Maybe they will have a DJ.



How to talk about the **future**



Dialogue 3 :

A: What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I don't know. I'll **probably** stay home and binge-watch Netflix.

How about you?

A: **Maybe** I'll visit my parents. I haven't seen them in a while.

B: I might visit them ,too.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: How to improve your speaking in English

English speaking

In this lesson, you will learn 3 tips and 10 Steps to improve your speaking skill! Plus, you will see many examples of how you can practice speaking in English!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NLCIuoBGoZ0>

How to improve your speaking in English



To improve your English speaking skill you need to do one thing:

Practice

Practice

Practice

2 main ways of practicing English speaking skill:

A. Practicing with a speaking partner:



First of all, be careful, I have seen many students looking for someone to chat with.

But remember: chatting is not speaking, it's writing.

You need to talk to someone whether over the phone, in an online meeting, a zoom meeting, a webinar or face to face conversations.

When you get together with a speaking partner, the big challenge is what you should talk about:

www.esldiscussions.com

This online tool is a website with the list of all the topics you think of, with two separate groups of questions. One for student A and another one for student B.

THE DISCUSSION ON AFRICA

STUDENT A'S QUESTIONS (Do not show these to Student B.)

- (1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'Africa'?
- (2) Do you have a favorite African country?
- (3) What is Africa famous for?
- (4) What do you think Africa's saddest story is?
- (5) What images of Africa do you have that are romantic?
- (6) What images of Africa do you have that are beautiful?
- (7) What has Africa given to the world?
- (8) What has the world given to Africa?
- (9) What has the world taken from Africa?
- (10) Who are Africa's most famous people?

You can ask
and answer
these questions!

STUDENT B'S QUESTIONS (Do not show these to Student A.)

- (1) How different are North Africa, Southern Africa, West and East Africa?
- (2) Do you think rich countries will ever give African countries a chance?
- (3) What did colonial rule do for Africa?
- (4) What does Africa need to do to pull itself out of poverty?
- (5) Which African countries would you most like to visit?
- (6) What are the biggest challenges facing Africa?
- (7) In what areas will Africa achieve prominence in the future?
- (8) How interesting is news of Africa compared to news of other continents?
- (9) Which of Africa's problems would you address first?
- (10) What do you think of Africa's present leaders?

So, you will never run out of ideas!

B. Practicing on your own at home:

If you don't have a speaking partner, don't worry, you can practice on your own!

Talk to yourself, in fact we are always talking to ourselves when we are thinking! so, begin thinking aloud in English.

Imagine a particular situation and then talk to yourself about it!

Imagine you are talking to your imaginary friend and you want to tell him about all your future plans.





How to improve your speaking in English

Try to use vocabulary and grammar related to the topic you want to talk about. Such as:

be going to present continuous as future present simple as future

Mix grammar and vocabulary, make sentences, and say them aloud!

Some students think by doing this you will never understand what you are doing wrong!

You are learning a language and it's completely natural to make mistakes.

However, when you don't have a partner or teacher to point out your mistakes what you should do is to **ignore** them!

Learning is a process and little by little you will improve your knowledge and you will understand that these things that you have been saying so far are wrong. Therefore, just give it time!



Another thing you can do is to record your own voice and listen to it.

In this way, you'll be able to listen to your own voice.

Listening to your own voice sounds familiar to your brain and you will push your brain into becoming more accustomed to thinking in English.

The reason why many language learners cannot speak fluently and have lots of hesitation is because they think in their L1 (Language one, mother tongue)



Try thinking in English, not thinking in your mother tongue and then translating it.





How to improve your speaking in English

In order to learn thinking in English . . .

you need to be in CONSTANT CONTACT with English on a daily basis.

By this I don't mean to study English every day, you can do different things:

1) Listen to English podcasts

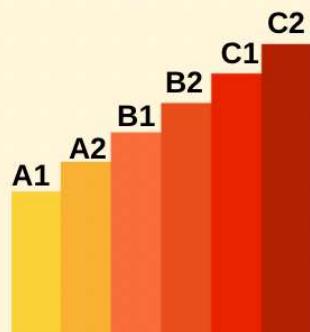
You will not only improve your knowledge of the world, you will also improve your listening.

2) Read short stories

If you enjoy reading books, read short stories in English.

There are certain stories of English which are designed for students of different levels.

Based on your level of English, select a book.



Some students think if they buy a more difficult book, they will learn more vocabulary. But remember: the point is **not** to learn new words, the point is just to read and **enjoy** in English.
So, try to pick a book which is very easy to understand!

3) Watch English movies / TV series

For more information about how to learn English by watching movies you can read the article on my website:



4) Pursue your hobbies in English

Learning English must be fun! If you want to be an advanced English speaker, you must enjoy the process.

Do something you like in order to learn the English language.

For example:

If you are a big fan of soccer, read the news and latest articles about your favorite team in English!



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish



How to improve your speaking in English

If you like music, listen to your favorite songs, and check the lyrics in English.



If you are into books, read books that you enjoy in English!



Do whatever you like to do in English!

5) Follow influencers who are native speakers

Try to find influencers who you like and follow them!



6) Follow English teachers on YouTube

Subscribe to the channel of English teachers on YouTube and follow them!



Another important thing you need to improve is your CONFIDENCE!



They are ways to improve you confidence:

1) Read aloud in English

Stand up, walk around the room and read out aloud!

Try to even make eye contact with the imaginary audience. So that you can improve your presentation skills.



2) Speak in front of a camera

Record a video of yourself, watch your video and see your facial expressions and maybe work on your body language.





How to improve your speaking in English

3) Imagine you are talking in front of a large audience

- Pick a subject
- Try to explain about the subject
- Give a lecture to an imaginary audience

4) Improve your knowledge of English

Some students say we don't need grammar to speak, which is totally wrong!

Grammar and vocabulary are the basis of the English language

By improving your grammar and vocabulary you will be more confident and you won't make simple mistakes.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Understand English but can't speak? Here's why!

English speaking

In this lesson, you will learn 4 steps to take in order to speak more fluently!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3MuLYO6wQk&t=196s>

4 steps to improve your Speaking



1. Learn everything by topic

Have a notebook and when you learn new words and phrases, write it down under its relevant topic

relationship:	health:
- to get along well with sb	- to be on the mend
- to have a good relationship with sb	- to have a speedy recovery

2. Write before you speak

Write down a few sentences with different adjectives, nouns, phrases or verbs that are about this topic

In this case you can get help from:

www.ozdic.com

So, when you want to speak about a subject, your mind immediately goes to that section, and makes sentences by using or mixing the vocabulary and sentences in the section

Friendship :
a friend of mine
He's a friend of mine
I want to go out with a friend of mine

3. Write down every new word, phrase or adjective

under its correct section in your speaking notebook

4. Practice

The more you practice, the more comfortable you will be while speaking to other people

You can even do it with yourself in front of the mirror, while you are waiting for a bus or while you are in your bed

A. Imagine a situation

B. Try to think of a dialogue or try to describe sth to someone



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: How to improve your speaking skill

English speaking

In this lesson, you will be given 2 tips to improve your speaking skill! Plus, you will see many examples of how you can practice speaking!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4RR8ms6pJuE&t=264s>

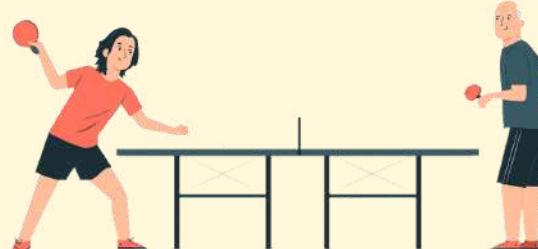
How to improve your **SPEAKING** skill in English



Speaking is the most important skill in the English language, because it helps you communicate with other people!

To take your **SPEAKING** to the next level there are some things you need to know:

I want you to think of speaking as a game of ping-pong or table tennis.



ping-pong



speaking

2 players who play together



2 people who speak with each other

Racket



Grammar

Ball



Vocabulary

You use your racket (Grammar) to shoot the ball (Vocabulary)!

Therefore, we can say the basis of a good speaking skill is Grammar & Vocabulary!

But, if you learn grammar & vocabulary, will you be a good speaker of English?!

No!



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

How to improve your **SPEAKING** skill in English

It's like buying a racket and a ball. If you buy a racket and a ball, will you be a good ping-pong player?!

Of course not!



You need to know the rules of the game!

**That's the same with speaking, you need to know HOW TO
IMPROVE YOUR SPEAKING first:**

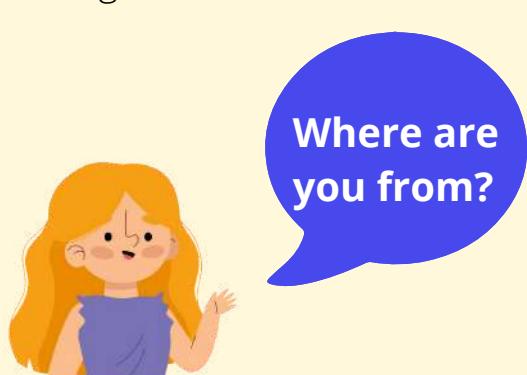
1 Avoid short answers

If somebody wants to have a conversation with you, don't blow them off by answering very briefly!



Instead, try to get into details!

By talking about details you show that you are also interested in having a conversation!





How to improve your **SPEAKING** skill in English

Now, how can you keep the conversation going?!

By returning a question!



What if the other person gives you a very short reply?!

2 Don't let the conversation die

By using follow-up questions!!



Now that you now theoretically how to practice speaking, you need to practice.

The more you practice, the better speaker you will become!





How to improve your **SPEAKING** skill in English

How can we get the chance to speak?

Join a course

Join a class

Join a speaking club

Talk with a group of friends

Find a speaking partner

Speak to yourself!



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 6: Other ways to say I like / I dislike

English speaking

In this lesson, you will learn different ways to say " I like / I don't like ... ". This will increase your vocabulary and help you sound more confident in English.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_LbqLItfKUY&t=587s

Other ways to say I like / I don't like



This lesson is divided into 3 levels of beginner , intermediate and advanced. So, you can see how to take you English from one level to another. Let's start with the beginner level :

Beginner

1) I like . . .

A) A noun :

I like tennis.



I like books.



I like rock music.



B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I like playing tennis.



I like reading books.

I like listening to rock music.

2) I really like . . .

A) A noun :

I really like tennis.

B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I really like playing tennis.

I really like books.

I really like reading books.

I really like rock music.

I really like listening to rock music.

3) I love . . .

A) A noun :

I love tennis.

B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I love playing tennis.



Other ways to say I like / I don't like



I love POC English videos.

I love watching POC English videos.

1) I don't like ...

I don't like eating out.



I don't like watching TV.

2) I hate ...

I hate playing video games.



I hate studying for an exam.



I hate traveling alone.



Dialogue 1 (Beginner)

A: What sports do you like?

B: I like playing tennis, I really like running, and I love going to the gym!

A: Are there any sports you don't like?

B: I don't like cycling and I hate swimming.

Intermediate

1) I'm fond of ...

A) A noun :

I'm fond of tennis.



Other ways to say I like / I don't like



B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I'm fond of playing tennis.

I'm fond of painting.

I'm fond of eating out.



2) I'm keen on ...

A) A noun :

I'm keen on fancy outfits.



I'm keen on modern art.

B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I'm keen on wearing fancy outfits.



I'm keen on playing rugby.

3) Be into something ...

A) A noun :

I'm into art.



B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I'm into painting .



4) Be really into something ...

A) A noun :

I'm really into art.



B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I'm really into horror movies.



Other ways to say I like / I don't like



5) Can't get enough of something

I can't get enough of this movie, I wanna watch it over and over again.



This pizza is delicious, I cannot get enough of it.



1) I can't stand something

A) A noun :

I cannot stand heavy metal.



I cannot stand pineapples on a pizza.

B) verb + ing (Gerund) :

I cannot stand listening to heavy metal music.

2) I can't bear something

I can't bear the responsibility of having a child.



I can't bear being bored.



I couldn't bear seeing the dog in pain.



Dialogue 2 (Intermediate)

A: What kind of music do you listen to?

B: I'm keen on pop music. I'm a big fan of Justin Bieber, I'm fond of the way he sings on stage. I'm also really into hip hop. I can't get enough of Eminem's songs.



Other ways to say I like / I don't like



A: What kind of music do you dislike?

B: I can't stand heavy metal, it's really painful to listen to. I just can't bear the loudness and the screaming and the overall act.

Advanced

1) To have a liking for something

I have a liking for the movies of Martin Scorsese.



2) To have a great / particular / genuine liking for something

I have a great liking for old movies.



I have a particular liking for old movies.

I have a genuine liking for old movies.

3) To take a liking to something = To have started liking something

After meeting her at the party,



I took a liking to her.

4) To take an instant / immediate liking to something

After meeting her at the party,

I took an instant / immediate liking to her.

I used to hate sushi, but when I had my first bite,



I took an instant liking to it.



Other ways to say I like / I don't like



5) Something is to my liking

I didn't like the party because the music wasn't to my liking.



1) To have an aversion to something

I have an aversion to insects.

2) To have a strong aversion to something

She has a strong aversion to getting up early in the morning.



3) To have a deep / extreme hatred of something

I have a deep hatred of insects.



Dialogue 3 (Advanced)

A: What kind of movies do you like?

B: Well, I have a genuine liking for old films, such as Godfather or Taxi driver. I wasn't always a fan of old movies, but when I watched Godfather for example, I took an instant liking to it.

A: What movie genres don't you like?

B: To be honest, I have an extreme hatred of sci-fi movies, I just can't stand them. I have a strong aversion to how unrealistic the plots of these movies are.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 7: Speaking English over the phone

English speaking

In this lesson, you will learn how to have a conversation over the phone in English.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkkf1fcL5R8&t=648s>

How to have a phone conversation in English



Part A : Vocabulary

1) to dial (verb)

= to enter a phone number in order to call somebody

to dial a number



2) Phone (noun)

(verb) = to **call** somebody

= to **ring** somebody

= to **give** somebody **a ring**



to dial a number ✓

to dial somebody ✗

to phone somebody ✓

to phone a number ✗

3) to pick up

= to answer the call



4) to hang up

= to end the phone conversation



5) to put through

= to transfer your call to another person

6) to call somebody back

= to return a call



How to have a phone conversation in English



Part B : Real situations

1) Answering the phone

A private phone :

Hello!

A business phone :

Full name. (Teacher Maddy)



2) Asking for another person

Could I speak with **Johnny Depp** ..?

Could I speak to **Johnny Depp** ..?

3) Saying who you are

- This is **Maddy (name)**

- This is **Maddy (name)** speaking!



- Speaking! (If the person on the other side of the phone asks for speaking to someone who is already on the phone!)

- This is he / she. (Informal)

4) Asking who somebody is

- Who's this?

- Who's that?

- Who's calling, please? (Very formal)



How to have a phone conversation in English



5) Calling and asking for somebody who is not available

I'm afraid, he is not in at the moment!



(Then, you can offer something)

Can I take a message?

The person who called can say :

- Can I leave a message? - ok, fine. I will call again later!
- Could you ask him to call me back?
- Could you please tell Johnny that Maddy called?

6) Asking people to wait

- Just a moment!
- Hold on a moment!
- Hang on!



In a business situation :

- May I put you on hold? - Hold the line, please!

7) Dialling the wrong number

If you have dialed the wrong number :

- Sorry, I think I've got the wrong number!

If the person who is on the other side of the line has dialed the wrong number :

- Sorry, I think you've got the wrong number!





How to have a phone conversation in English

8) When you have problems over the phone

Connection is not smooth >>> You are breaking up!

Getting disconnected in the middle of a conversation >>> I got cut off!

Calling someone who is talking over the phone with someone else >>>

The line / number is busy!
The number is engaged!

Part C : Conversation



Charles company, how may I help?



Hi, could I speak with Jack Richards?



Who's calling, please?



This is Maddy!



Hold the line, please! I'm going to put you through.



Hey Jack, this is Maddy!



Hey Maddy, sup?



Not much. Listen, I'm going to have a party this weekend at my place. I wanted to invite you!





How to have a phone conversation in English

(The connection is not smooth!)



Sorry, I didn't catch that. You're breaking up!



Oh, I think I got cut off for a moment!

I said I'm going to have a party at my place this weekend.

Would you like to come?



Oh, sounds great! But listen I'm very busy now. Can I call you back later, like in an hour?



Sure, sure, no worries!



All right, bye!



Bye!



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 8: Improve your SPEAKING

English speaking

In this lesson, you will be given 3 tips and 10 steps to improve your English speaking skill!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A4WYxs-bCz8&t=24s>

Improve your speaking



1. Speaking comes last!

A

First, you need to learn some words!

But, learning only words is not enough, you need to learn some nouns, adjectives, verbs and phrases that often collocates with those words!

Example: **career** = job, occupation or profession

Some adjectives

**a promising career / a teaching career / an academic career
a sporting career / a musical career**

Some verbs

**to have a career / to begin a career / to embark on a career
to pursue a career / to give up a career**

Some nouns

**career advice / career ladder / career choice
career prospect / career opportunities**



B

Write first!

Before you start speaking you need to write first!

Because, when you are speaking, you need to think immediately!

But, when you are writing you have time to play with words or

tenses to make up new sentences → **pre-fabricated patterns**



I have a promising career!



Improve your speaking



career

academic
(adj)
pursue
(verb)

I pursue an academic career



career

prospect
(noun)
give up
(verb)

I want to give up this career,
because of poor career
prospects



C Speak!

If you don't have a speaking partner, talk to yourself!
And bear in mind that it's completely ok to make mistakes
even big mistakes! You need time to speak correctly.



2. Think in English!

A Keep a journal!

In the mornings ☀ write down the things you want to do in English
At nights write down the things you did during the day

B Keep talking to yourself during the day.

You can even think about talking to yourself and think about your
sentences instead of talking aloud!



Improve your speaking



3. Build your confidence!

- A** Read magazine, newspapers or even your notes aloud to get used to your voice. Let your ears hear your voice!

- B** Pretend you are speaking in front of an audience!

- C** Keep improving your English language skills!
 - vocabulary
 - Collocations
 - Grammar
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - Listening
 - Speaking



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 9: Making / Accepting / Rejecting requests

English speaking

In this lesson, you will learn how to make / accept / reject requests in English so that you can be more fluent in speaking.

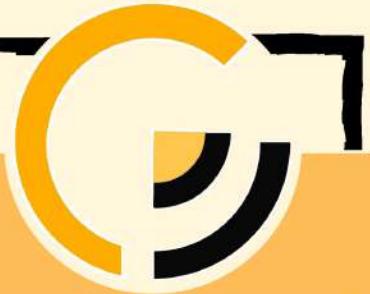
To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sD4ChxJ73RA&t=174s>

Making / accepting/ rejecting requests



Different ways of making requests :

1) Using imperative sentences

This is the easiest and rudest way to make a request.

Example :

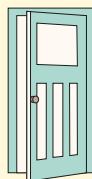
Bring me a glass of water.



Give me a pen.



Subscribe to my channel.



What is an imperative sentence?

An imperative sentence begins with a verb, and is used to command or make a request in a direct way.

Example :

Close the door, please.

Be quiet.

Don't make any noise.

Turn off the TV.

2) Can you . . . ? / Can you please . . . ?

Can you please + base form of the verb . . . ?

Example :

Can you (please) answer the phone?



Can you (please) call me this afternoon?



Can you (please) get me a cup of coffee?



Making / accepting/ rejecting requests



Can you (please) water the plant?



Can you (please) get me some water?



Can you (please) help me with my homework?

3) Could you . . . ? / Could you please . . . ?

Can - ^{Past} -----> Could

Could you please + base form of the verb . . . ?

It is a polite request, more polite and more formal than " Can you please . . . ? "

Example :

Could you please answer the phone?



Could you please call me this afternoon?

Could you please get me a cup of coffee?

Could you please turn the volume up?

Could you please speak up? I cannot hear you.



Could you please clean up the table?

4) Will you please . . . ?

Will you please + base form of the verb . . . ?

Example :

Will you please bring me a glass of water?



Making / accepting/ rejecting requests



Will you please give me a pen?

Will you please subscribe to my channel?

Will you please turn down the volume?

Will you please bring me a glass of water?

Will you please clean up your room?



5) Would you please . . . ?

Would you please + base form of the verb . . . ?

Example :

Would you please help me with my homework?



Would you please give me a cup of coffee?



Would you please scratch my back?

6) Would you mind . . . ?

Would you mind + verb in ing form . . . ?

It is very polite and formal.



Would you mind answering the phone please?

Would you mind turning down the volume?



Would you mind closing the windows?

How to accept a request :

1) Sure

2) Sure thing

3) No problem

4) Of course

5) Consider it done



Making / accepting/ rejecting requests



Example :

- Could you please answer the phone? - No problem.
- Will you help me with my homework? - Of course.
- Would you call her tonight ? - Consider it done!

How to reject a request (Informal) :

- 1) No way**
- 2) That's not gonna happen**
- 3) In your dreams**

Example :

- Can you answer the phone? - No way!
- Hey, turn the volume down. - That's not gonna happen.
- Go get me a cup of coffee. - In your dreams.

How to reject a request (Semi-formal) :

- 1) No, it's just that . . .**
- 2) No, the thing is . . .**

Example :

- Hey, turn the volume down. - No, it's just that this is my favorite show!
- Will you close the windows? - No, the thing is I'm actually hot!

How to reject a request (Formal) :

- 1) I'm afraid, but . . .**
- 2) I'm sorry, but . . .**

Example :

- Would you mind helping me with my homework?
- I'm afraid I can't. See, I'm kind of busy myself.

- Will you please open the window?
- I'm sorry, but I'm kind of cold myself.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 10: Know many words but can't speak? This is why!

English speaking

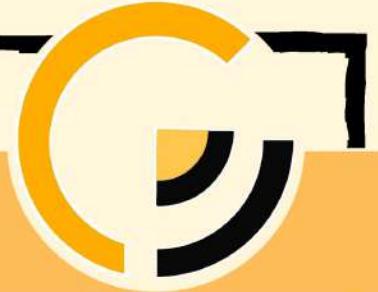
In this lesson, you will learn a method that has worked for all my students who knew many English words but couldn't speak.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNhZnH9bQLc&t=88s>



Know many words but can't speak? This is why!

We all know we need words to speak a language. If we don't learn words, how can we speak?

Sometimes we have a lot of ingredients in the fridge but we still don't know what to cook. It's the same in the English language, you know many words but when you want to speak you don't know how to say something.

Why is that?

You have many many words in your brain, and if you see them somewhere (in a book, in a movie etc), you **recognize** them. But when you want to **use** them you **can't**. Because those words are **passive** in your head, **not active**.



Active words :

All the words that you know and you can use when you are communicating.

Passive words :

All the words that you have learned before, and if you read or hear them you know the meaning, but you cannot use them while speaking or writing

What is the problem?

Language learners usually focus on learning more vocabulary. But it's **not** a matter of '**number of words**'. It's about whether they are **active** or **passive**.

Language learners need to learn how to activate the passive vocabulary.



Know many words but can't speak? This is why!



4 steps to take in order to learn new words and activate them :

1) Have your own personal dictionary

Take a notebook and next time you see / hear a new word, write it down.



2) Write two or three sentences with the new words

It's important to learn new words in context. Because one word in English can have several meanings and different uses.

Example : Shift

- 1) Can you **shift** the table to the other side? = to move
- 2) She **shifted** to fourth gear and drove faster. = to change
- 3) She was on the night **shift**. = a period of work during the day

3) Write down some collocations with that word

Collocation :

A group of words that often go together.

Collocations with “ Shift ”

Adjectives : a day shift / an early shift / a late shift

Verbs : to work in shifts / to do shifts



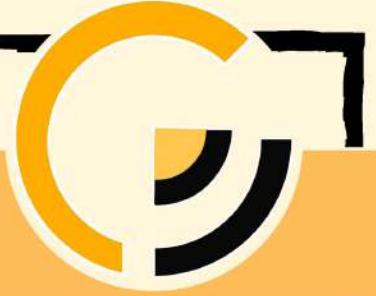
Make some sentences with these collocations.

I'm doing the early shift this week.

Some doctors work in a night shift.

Others work in a morning shift.





Know many words but can't speak? This is why!

4) Write a paragraph with the word that you have learned and its collocations

Here is a short paragraph that I have written using the word “shift” and its adjective and verb collocations :

There is a clinic near my house. In this clinic doctors work in shifts.

Yesterday, I wanted to go to the doctor, but I couldn't. Because I was doing the night shift. I really hate doing late shifts.

So, the page in your dictionary would be like this:



Remember that learning never ends. You should flick through your dictionary, and review your notes!

**There are no shortcuts in learning!
You have to spend time if you want to really learn something.**



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 6



Formal VS Informal English

Do you know the differences between formal and informal English? The following lessons will teach you how to use formal or informal English!

Lesson 1: Formal VS Informal (Part 1)

Formal/ Informal English

In this lesson, you will learn some formal and informal English vocabulary to improve your English vocabulary and knowledge!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y3tphahhAo8&t=105s>



Informal English VS Formal English

The story below is informal:

Jack's father is rich. He doesn't let Jack go out with his poor friend Jessie. Jessie is a funny person and he is very kind! Jack's father thinks this is not ok.

So, Jack has to say sorry each time he goes out with Jessie!

Now let's learn some formal alternatives:

Rich = Someone who has a lot of money

He is a rich man

affluent (more formal)

He is an affluent man



Let

My father doesn't let me go out

let + bare infinitive

allow (more formal)

My father doesn't allow me to go out



allow + infinitive

Funny

Jessie is funny

amusing (more formal)

Jessie is amusing / This TV show was amusing





Informal English VS Formal English

And

Jack is funny and he is kind

additionally (more formal)

Jack is funny. ~~Additionally,~~ he is kind.

Ok = fine, there's no problem with doing sth

It's ok to have fast food once in a while



acceptable (more formal)

It's acceptable to have fast food once in a while

Say sorry

Sorry! ☹

Sorry! ☹

apologize (more formal)

I have to apologize

The story blow is infomal:

My co-worker is working on a project. It is a very hard project, so he is very worried.

He has to finish it by Friday. He has asked me to help him. I suggested that we talk to our boss about the project.





Informal English VS Formal English

Co-worker

He is my co-worker



colleague (more formal)

He is my colleague

Hard

Math is hard!

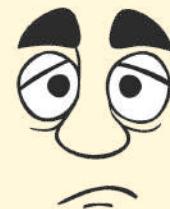


difficult, complex (more formal)

Math is complex!

Worried

He is worried!



concerned (more formal)

He is concerned!

Finish

complete (more formal)



Help

noun: assistance (more formal)

I need your help! I appreciate your assistance!





Informal English VS Formal English

verb: assist (more formal)

Can you please help me?

Could you assist me?

About

I want to talk to you about something

I read an article about something

There was a documentary about animal

regarding, concerning (more formal)

I saw a documentary concerning wildlife

I read an article regarding the economy

The story blow is semi-formal:

Americans eat a lot of fast food. Fast food restaurants are often cheaper than normal restaurants.

It is more expensive to have a meal at an elegant restaurant!

Research shows that the number of healthy people is going down, and fat people are going up!

This is something politicians should talk about!

Eat

consume (very formal)

Americans are consuming more and more fast food !



Informal English VS Formal English



Cheap

economical (very formal)



!!! economic

= Anything related to the economy

The economic situation of the country is not good!

The economic climate of our country is not very good!

Expensive

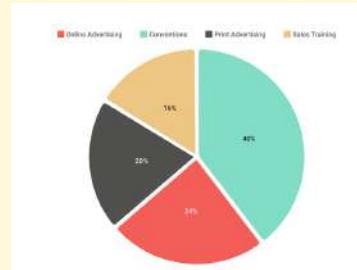
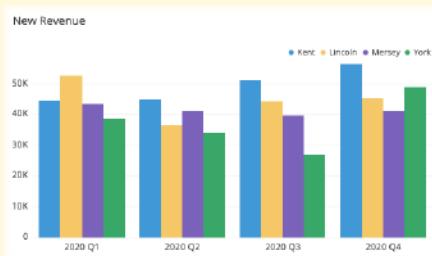
costly (very formal)

If the research finds something, it can show us



Show

demonstrate (more formal)



The bar chart demonstrates

The pie chart demonstrates



Informal English

VS Formal English



Go down

decrease (more formal)



Go up

increase (more formal)



talk about something

discuss (more formal)

Scientists should discuss it

Politicians should discuss it



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: Formal VS Informal (Part 2)

Formal / Informal English

In this lesson, you will learn some formal and informal English vocabulary. Depending on the situation, you can use one of these registers.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZP0iN27Pkkc>



Informal English

VS Formal English

Which one is better?

Formal English or informal English?

There is no better one, both of them are good depending on your AUDIENCE

The story below is semi-formal:

Technology can ease every person's life. There are many tech gadgets that we can use every day.

Now, almost every one has a smartphone to meet their modern-life needs!

Alternatives to some words to make it more formal:

can

I can use a laptop



be able to (formal)

I am able to use a laptop

to ease something = to make something easier

You can join an online course to ease the learning process



to facilitate something (formal)

You can join an online course to facilitate the learning process

person

Every person has rights which should be respected

individual (formal)

Every individual has rights which should be respected





Informal English VS Formal English

many

There are many mistakes in your text

numerous (formal)

There are numerous mistakes in your text

to use

We must use all the resources we have



every day

I read books every day



on a daily basis (formal)

I read books on a daily basis

now

Now, I'm working on a project



currently (formal)

Currently, I'm working on a project

need

You don't meet the needs to apply for this job



requirement (formal)

You don't meet the requirements to apply for this job



Informal English VS Formal English



The story below is semi-formal:

Surveys show that about 23% of adults don't know how to use any tech gadgets. These people are called digitally illiterate people. To make digital literacy better in society governments have started public workshops. So, these people should go to the workshops to gain enough knowledge and skills.

Alternatives to some words to make it more formal:

about

The project will take approximately 3 weeks!

approximately (formal) = not exactly

The project will take approximately 3 weeks!



called

This city is called little Paris!

referred to as (formal)

This city is referred to as little Paris!

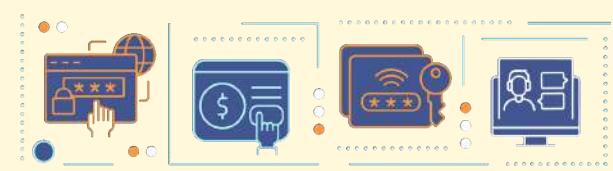


to make better

The government wants to make digital literacy better in society

to promote (formal)

The government wants to promote digital literacy in society



Informal English VS Formal English



to start

They have recently started a new campaign



to initiate (formal)

They have recently initiated a new campaign

so

The company was going bankrupt. So, they changed the manager

therefore (formal)

The company was going bankrupt. Therefore, they changed the manager



to go to a workshop

I'm going to a workshop this evening

to attend a workshop (formal)

to take part in a workshop

to participate in a workshop

I'm attending a workshop this evening



I'm participating in a workshop this evening

I'm taking part in a workshop this evening

enough

The city doesn't have enough funds to make more roads

sufficient, adequate (formal)

The city doesn't have sufficient / adequate funds to make more roads



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Formal VS Informal (Part 3)

Formal / Informal English

In this lesson, you will learn some formal and informal English vocabulary to expand your English vocabulary!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pqql-vJxbJY&t=32s>



Informal English VS Formal English

The story below is semi-formal:

Jason works in a company as a data analyst. He checks the final numbers and statistics and he loves his job! But recently, he's always been sick and his boss isn't happy. So, the company ended his contract, and now he's looking for a job!

Alternatives to some words to make it more formal:

check

verify (more formal)

These numbers are surprisingly high, and they will have to be checked

These numbers are surprisingly high, and they will have to be verified



The result of the research needs to be checked by experts

The result of the research needs to be verified by experts



job

occupation (more formal)

He returned to his previous job as a teacher

He returned to his previous occupation as a teacher



His main job is property development

His main occupation is property development



Informal English VS Formal English



sick

unwell (more formal)

If you feel sick, tell the teacher

If you feel unwell, tell the teacher

You look sick, why don't you go to the doctor

You look unwell, why don't you go to the doctor



happy

satisfied (more formal)

Are you happy with the new arrangement?

Are you satisfied with the new arrangement?

Her teacher seems happy with her progress!

Her teacher seems satisfied with her progress!



So

Therefore (more formal)

We were unable to pay the rent, and so we had to find another place to stay!

We were unable to pay the rent. Therefore, we had to find another place to stay!

We didn't have much time, so we left early

We didn't have much time. Therefore, we left early



Informal English VS Formal English

end

They ended my contract in October

They terminated my contract in October

terminate (really formal)



She was trying to end the conversation!

She was trying to terminate the conversation!

look for

= to search for something

Are you looking for a new job?

Are you seeking a new job?

seek (more formal)

We are looking for a place to stay

We are seeking a place to stay

The story below is semi-formal:

Jessica is Jack's girlfriend. They have decided to choose a building as their future house. Jack has chosen an old building, and Jessica thinks Jack is stupid and buying the old house is a wrong decision! Jack says that they don't have enough money to buy a better one, and that Jessica's behavior is having a bad effect on their relationship!

Alternatives to some words to make it more formal:



Informal English VS Formal English



girlfriend /
boyfriend

She broke up with her boyfriend

She broke up with her partner

He lives with his girlfriend

He lives with his partner

partner (more formal)



choose

select (more formal)

There were 3 options and we could choose one

1 2 3

There were 3 options and we could select one



There are 32 flavors of ice cream and you
can choose whichever you like!

There are 32 flavors of ice cream and you
can select whichever you like!

stupid
(Informal & offensive)

ignorant
(Formal & offensive)

Some people are too stupid to realize what's bad for them!

Some people are too ignorant to realize what's bad for them!

She was really stupid to quit her job!
She was really ignorant to quit her job!
It was ignorant of her to quit her job! OR



Informal English VS Formal English



buy

You must buy the tickets 2 weeks in advance!

You must purchase the tickets 2 weeks in advance!

purchase (more formal)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

She bought her first house yesterday



She purchased her first house yesterday

wrong

incorrect (more formal)

Her answer to the question was wrong!

Her answer to the question was incorrect!



Information is always uncountable!

enough

sufficient (more formal)

The food should be enough for 5 people!



The food should be sufficient for 5 people!

Did you have enough time to finish your assignment?



Did you have sufficient time to finish your assignment?





Informal English VS Formal English

behavior

attitude (more formal)

It is often difficult to change people's behaviors

It is often difficult to change people's attitudes

I don't like your behavior!

I don't like your attitude!



bad

negative (more formal)

Too much fat has a bad effect on your body!

Too much fat has a negative effect on your body!



badly

negatively (more formal)

Too much fat can badly affect your body!

Too much fat can negatively affect your body!



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

DATE: _____

NEW THINGS YOU HAVE LEARNED:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Formal VS Informal (Part 4)

Formal / Informal English

In this lesson, you will learn some formal and informal English vocabulary to improve your English vocabulary and knowledge!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vk8l3nVNqFM&t=117s>

Formal English

VS Informal English



Which one is better?

Formal English or informal English?

**None of them is better than the other one!
It totally depends on your audience, who are you
talking to or writing to.**

For example:

If you are writing an email to your boss **>>> Formal English**

If you are hanging out with your friend **>>> Informal English**

**Let's learn some formal alternatives to everyday
informal words:**

The fire department couldn't find out the cause of fire!

to find out

to ascertain

= to discover something,
to find something out



The fire department couldn't ascertain the cause of fire!

Another example:

The police have been unable to **ascertain**
the cause of explosion!



Formal English

VS Informal English



to ascertain the cause of something

= to find out the reason behind something

I'll try to get some info about the company.

to get

to obtain



I'll try to obtain some information about the company.

Another example:

It's impossible to **get** the first edition of this book!



It's impossible to **obtain** the first edition of this book!

We are short of cash, so we should buy something cheaper.

to be short of cash

to have a limited budget

to buy

to purchase

cheap

inexpensive



Formal English

VS Informal English



We have a limited budget, so we should purchase something more inexpensive.

He was late, so he made up an excuse to avoid trouble!

to make up

to fabricate



He was late, so he fabricated an excuse to avoid trouble!

Another example:

The story wasn't real, it was **made up**!

The story wasn't real, it was **fabricated**!

The president started his speech.

to start

to begin / to commence

The president commenced his speech.

Another example:

Shall we **start** the meeting?





Formal English

VS Informal English

Shall we **commence** the meeting?

To make it even more formal, we can make it passive:

Shall the meeting **be commenced**?

Another example:

We will **start** building work in August.

We will **commence** building work in August.

The documentary is about a woman who goes to China.

to be about

to concern



The documentary concerns a woman who goes to China.

Another example:

We need to talk, it's **about** our future.

We need to talk, it **concerns** our future.

Eating organic food is good for our health.

to eat

to consume





Formal English

VS Informal English

good for

beneficial to

Consuming organic food is beneficial to our health.

More examples:

Bodybuilders should **consume** more protein than normal people.

Protein is **beneficial to** your health.

to be good for

to have a beneficial effect on

**Consuming organic food has a beneficial effect on
our health.**



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: How to write an informal Email

Formal / Informal English

In this lesson, you will learn that an informal Email consists of 3 main sections: Opening line, Content, Closing line. Plus, you will learn how to write each section.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R4J7kNhF6IE&t=50s>

How to write an informal email / letter



An email or a letter has 3 main elements:

opening line - content section - closing line



Each email or letter can have 2 tones :

Informal or formal (depending on your audience)

If you are writing to:

a friend of yours
one of your family members
one of your relatives

Informal email

a company - your boss
a head of a department
your university professor
your teacher - your Dr

Formal email

Informal email :

How to start an informal letter :

Dear + name of the person (The first name, not the last name)

Dear Tom



Dear Brad



Dear Tom Hanks



Dear Brad Pitt



How to end an informal letter :

If there is a romantic relationship or you love each other so much :

Yours lovingly,

Yours affectionately,

Love,

If just a relationship is going on :

All the best,

Best wishes,

xoxo,

(kisses & hugs ,
kisses & hugs)



How to write an informal email / letter



Content :

The content of the email depends on the purpose of the email.

7 most common purposes of an informal email :

- 1- apology :**
- Your friend asked you to do something and you can't
 - You did something wrong and you want to make up
 - You haven't been able to respond to his / her emails

- 2- request :**
- You want something from your friend
 - You want to ask them for a favor
 - You want them to do something for you

- 3- complaint :**
- You were unsatisfied with something, you didn't like something they have done
 - They did something wrong and made you angry
 - You want to let them know that you are unhappy

- 4- satisfaction :**
- You are happy / pleased with something
 - You wanna thank them about something
 - You want to express your satisfaction and happiness about something

- 5- asking information :**
- You want to know something they have information you don't have
 - They can help you in a way

- 6- giving good news :**
- Something good has happened and you want to share with them

- 7- giving bad news :**
- Something bad has happened and you want to break the news



How to write an informal email / letter



Let's learn some fixed phrases for each of these 7 purposes :

1- apology :

I am very sorry ... a..., but ... b...

a: your bad behaviour

b: a good reason / excuse

Example: I am terribly sorry that I didn't reply sooner, but I've been really busy recently

I'm very sorry for my last email, but you have to understand that I was under that I was under a lot of pressure

I must apologise for ... your bad behaviour

Example: I must apologise for not replying sooner

I must apologise for what I said the other day

2- request :

Could you please + request

Could you possibly + request

Example: I haven't paid my rent this month, could you please lend me some money?

I'm going on a trip, could you possibly water my plants from time to time?

3. complaint :

I must complain about ...

I'm very unhappy with ...

I want you to know that ...

Example: I must complain about how irresponsible you are when we have a group project!

I'm very unhappy with the way you talked to my girlfriend the other day.

I want you to know that your laziness is driving me crazy!



How to write an informal email / letter



4- satisfaction :

I was happy to hear that ...

I was glad to hear that ...

I was delighted to hear that ...

Example: I was happy to hear that you got a place at Harvard university



I was delighted to hear that you finally graduated

I was delighted to hear that you won a medal

5- asking for information :

Do you know ...

What I'm looking for is ...

I want to know about ...

Example: Do you know how I can apply for Harvard university?

What I'm looking for is a website which provides online English courses



I want to know about your new girlfriend, tell me everything

6- giving good news :

I'm thrilled to tell you that ...

I thought you might like to know that ...

Example: I am thrilled to tell you that I'm coming to your town this weekend!



I thought you might like to know that I have finished my project and now we can hang out



How to write an informal email / letter



7- giving bad news :

I don't know how to tell you this ...

I wish I wasn't the one who told you this ...

Example: I don't know how to tell you this, but I might not be able to see you ever again! I'm going to another country!



What I'm looking for is a website which provides online English courses

Let's write an informal letter together :

First, you have to plan what you want to write about.

Plan:

start: Dear + name

close: All the best

content:

1. Apologise + the reason
2. Express satisfaction
3. Ask for information

Your friend wrote
you a letter a month ago
about getting a new job.
But you haven't replied
yet!

Dear Tom,

I am terribly sorry for my late reply to your email, but I was really busy with my university exams and couldn't check my emails.

I was delighted to hear that you got a new job as the main actor in the movie Spider man! That sounds amazing! I can't wait to see the movie!

I want to know everything about your new job! Are you excited? Have you met Zendaya already? How is she? Do you like her? When will you start the movie? Tell me everything!

All the best,
Maddy.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 7



English Pronunciation

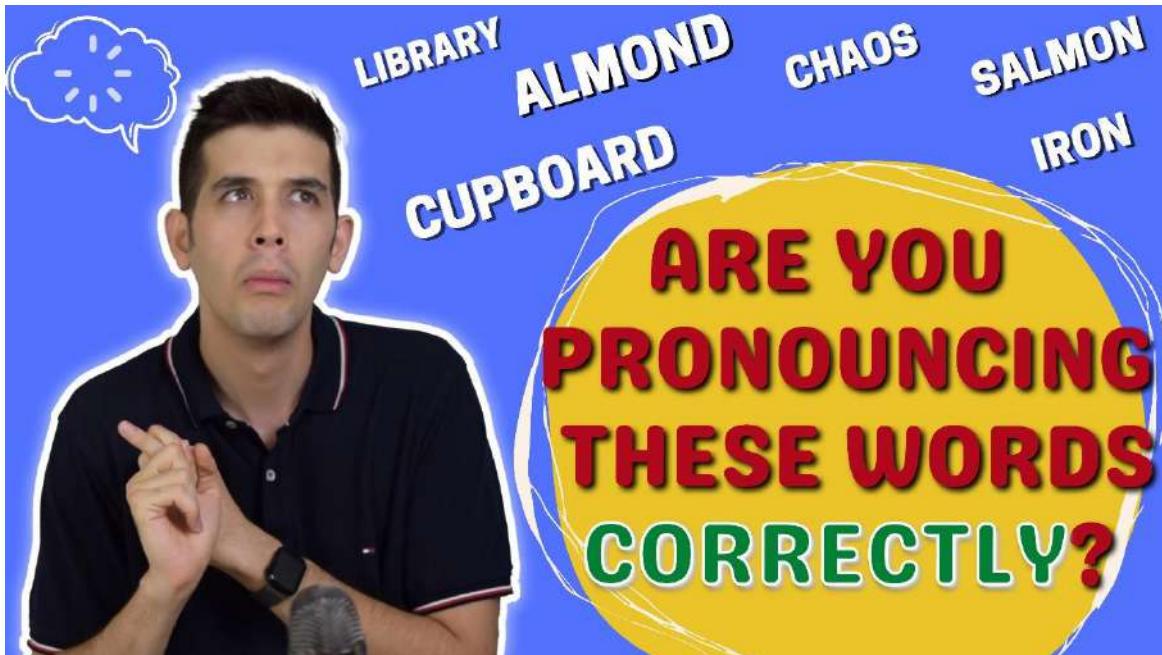
Speaking is important, but correct pronunciation is very important! Let's have some lessons of English pronunciation

Lesson 1: Are you pronouncing these words correctly?

Pronunciation

In this lesson, you will learn the correct pronunciation of 10 mispronounced words in English!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOnwmC6rvjE&t=356s>



Are you pronouncing these words correctly?

10 words which are usually mispronounced in English :

<u>word</u>	<u>pronunciation</u>		<u>picture</u>
1. Cupboard	kuh.brd	kuh.brd	
2. Salmon	sam.un	sam.un	
3. Almond	aal.muhnd	aa.muhnd	
4. Library	lai.bruh.ree	laib.ree	
5. Clothes	klowthz	klow(th)z	
6. Desert	'duh.zurt	'duh.zurt	
Dessert	duh.'zurt	duh.'zurt	



Are you pronouncing these words correctly?



<u>word</u>	<u>pronunciation</u>		<u>picture</u>
7. Southern	suh.thrn	suh.thrn	
8. Iron	ai.urn	ai.urn	
9. Colonel	kur.nuhl	kur.nuhl	
10. Chaos	kay.os	kay.os	



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: 12 contractions you MUST learn

Pronunciation

In this lesson, you will learn 12 absolutely essential contractions you MUST learn to sound like a native!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8OvvEMYhiA&t=12s>

12

English contractions



What is a contraction?

It is a shorter form of two or three words that sit together.

Example: I am → I'm Cannot → Can't Are not → Aren't

By learning contractions you will better understand native speakers , movies without subtitles and your favorite music.

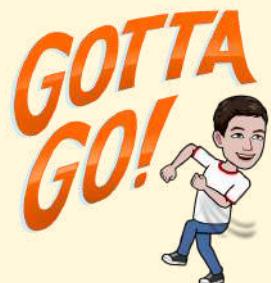
1) Have got to → Gotta

I have got to go → I gotta go

We have got to go home → We gotta go home

You have got to do it → You gotta do it

You have got to drive → You gotta drive



2) Going to → Gonna

We are going to win → We're gonna win

We are going to die → We're gonna die

It's going to be great → It's gonna be great

We're going to fish → We're gonna fish

We're going to cook breakfast → We're gonna cook breakfast



3) Want to → Wanna

I don't want to know → I don't wanna know

I don't want to talk → I don't wanna talk

I don't want to shoot → I don't wanna shoot

What do you want to do? → What do you wanna do?



12 English contractions



4) Have to → Hafta

You have to believe me → You hafta believe me

You have to help me → You hafta help me

You just have to study hard → You hafta study hard



5) Has to → Hasta

Somebody has to do it → Somebody hasta do it

I am doing what has to be done → I am doing what hasta be done

You know what has to be done → You know what hasta be done

6) Give me → Gimme

Give me the phone → Gimme the phone

Give me a coffee → Gimme a coffee

Give me an espresso → Gimme an espresso



7) Let me → Lemme

Let me see → Lemme see

Let me tell you something → Lemme tell you something

Let me ask you something → Lemme ask you something



8) Kind of → Kindda

He is kind of cute → He is kindda cute



9) Out of → Outta

I was out of control → I was outta control



12 English contractions



10) Cup of → Cuppa

How about a cup of coffee? → How about a cuppa coffee?



11) Don't know → Dunno

I don't know → I dounno

I don't know about that → I dunno about that



12) Tell them → Tell'em

Tell them Tommy → Tell'em Tommy

What was I supposed to tell them? → What was I supposed to tell'em?

You are going to have tell them →

You're gonna hafta tell'em



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Learning intonation to improve your pronunciation

Pronunciation

In this lesson, you will learn about intonation, its importance and how to speak like a native speaker!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXhFcmV2CUc&t=89s>

Learn intonation to improve your pronunciation



What is intonation?

Intonation is the melody of spoken English. It is the way in which your voice rises and falls as you speak.



Why does intonation matter?

Intonation is not just to add beauty to your speech, it can change the meaning of what you say.

A) Intonation can highlight the central point in a sentence:

Rising the intonation on a certain word in a sentence can show that word is the center of the message you want to deliver,

Example:

I like to play tennis

(It's me who wants to play tennis, not you, not him)

I like to play tennis

(I like tennis, I don't hate it)

I like to play tennis

(I want to play tennis, I don't want to watch it)

I like to play tennis

(I like to play tennis, I don't want to play soccer)



Learn intonation to improve your pronunciation



See, the same sentence could have 4 different meanings, just by raising of your tone of voice on a specific word!

B) Intonation can show the attitude of the speaker:

When you are happy → You tend to raise your voice

When you are sad → You tend to lower your voice



If you add intonation to some facial expressions, then you can deliver a very concise message!

There are 3 main intonation patterns :

1) Falling intonation

- To talk about something which will definitely happen or that is complete.

I have to work!



Here is your book.



I finished my homework .



I wanna see you tomorrow!



- WH questions

What time does the movie begin?



Learn intonation to improve your pronunciation



Where is the nearest bus stop?



Why do you study English?



2) Rising intonation

- Yes / No questions

Is he sad?



Is she our doctor?



Did they call?



- Alternative questions

When you have **or** in a question, that's an alternative question.

Are you watching the movie or not?



Is he sitting or standing?

Are they coming or going?

3) Fall - rise intonation

- Something is incomplete, we are uncertain of something or we still want to continue the sentence and it is not finished yet.



Learn intonation to improve your pronunciation



I'm tired, but let's go out and have some fun!



I don't play tennis, but I like watching it!



- We can have fall-rise intonation separately on **2 different words**!

It shows that my sentence is not complete and I want to talk about a contrasting point!

The first week was good, but the second week was terrible!

She is quite a good teacher, but she's a bit old!



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: Pronunciation lesson (Phonetics)

Pronunciation

In this lesson, you will learn some important phonetics for the vowel sounds in the English language.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dR_1aQOJx4&t=15s

How to speak clearly with good pronunciation



Why don't you **sit** on this **seat**, and I'll
set the **scene**

iː **seat - feel**

I **sit - in**

e **set - any**

Good food could keep the group healthy

uː **food - group**

ʊ **good - could**

uː **full**

=not empty

ʊ **fool**

= stupid, crazy



How to speak clearly with good pronunciation



Wait! you are a **boy**, take the heavy
luggage, mine is light

ei **take - wait**

ai **mine - light**

ɔɪ **boy - oil - boil**

Let me open the window. **Ouch!** this house
needs some repairs

əʊ **open - window**

no

aʊ **ouch - house**

now

**If you want to improve your pronunciation,
speak slowly**

**Pay attention to
your lips and the
movement of your
jaw**

**Gradually you
can speak faster
but with the
correct
pronunciation**



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

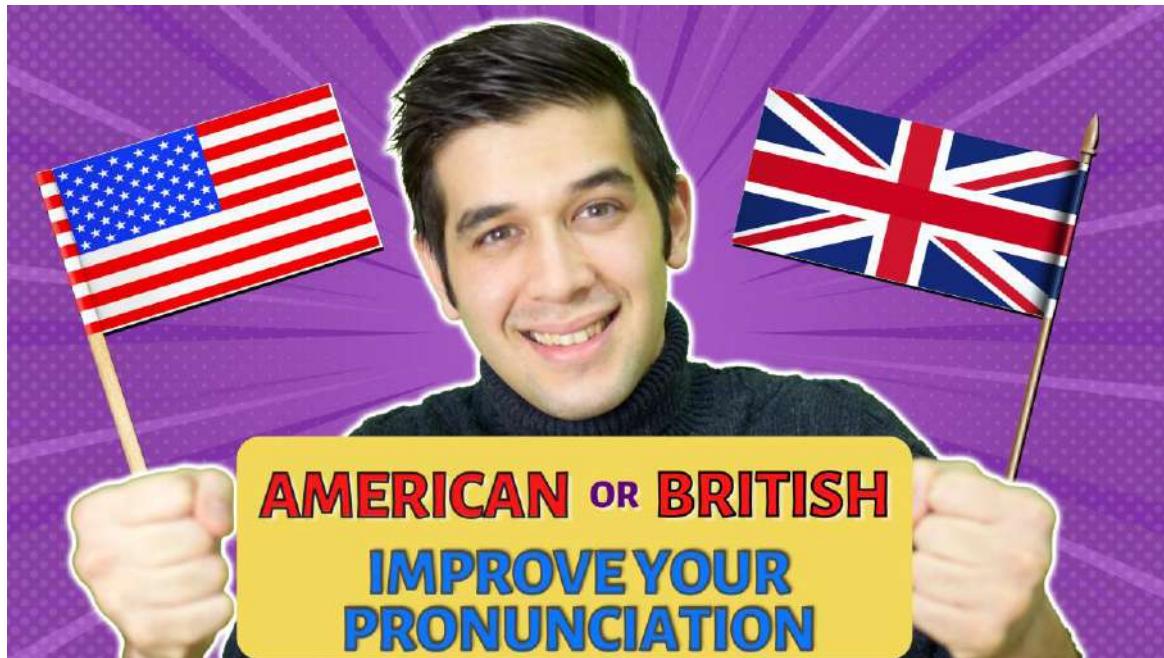
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: British or American? Improve your pronunciation

Pronunciation

In this lesson, you will learn about practices that can improve your pronunciation!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DI2KX41guOg&t=352s>

British or American Improve your pronunciation



Pronunciation practices

1. Speech shadowing or The imitation technique

- Choose a native speaker celebrity that you like
- Watch their videos
- Try to repeat after them and copy the way they speak

Do this practice in 3 steps:



- Just listen and read the captions
- Listen, read the captions, pause, and repeat
- Listen, read the captions, and without pausing try to say what your favorite celebrity is saying, at the same time

2. Record your own voice

Sometimes we sound so cool and clear in our head, but when we talk to someone else they find it difficult to understand us

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A Record your own voice | E Record your own voice |
| B Listen to it | F Listen to it |
| C See what your sound like | G Compare it to the original speech |
| D Try to speech shadow | |



British or American Improve your pronunciation



3. Use a dictionary!

You can use a dictionary to check:

Pronunciation Word stress



Word stress:

In England language usually one or two syllables are pronounced strongly, with more emphasis, more power and higher voice

Example: Competitive

Power tip !

- Listen to podcasts
- Listening and speaking skills are interconnected
- The more you practice your listening skill, the better you can speak

My recommended applications for podcasts:



British accent



American accent



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Chapter 8



English Tips and Tricks

Let me give you some valuable tips and show you some cool tricks of learning the English language!

Lesson 1: 10 online tools for practicing English

Tips & Tricks

In this lesson, you will see the best 10 tools I have discovered and worked with during my 10-year experience as an English teacher.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4lOfoEZcwWA&t=398s>

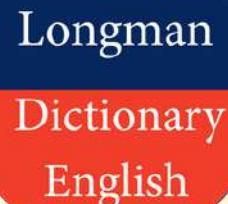
10 Online tools for practicing English



1) Cambridge Online Dictionary

A dictionary can tell you :

- meaning of a word
- example sentences
- the pronunciation of the word
- whether the word is countable / uncountable and formal / informal



dictionary.cambridge.org

2) ozdic.com

This is an online collocation dictionary.

In natural English :

- words interact with each other.
- certain words sit together.



That's why we need to learn collocations.

Collocation:

A collocation is a group of words that often go together..

For example:

horrific
horrible
violent } crime

commit crime



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

10 Online tools for practicing English



3) Google

You can check Google in order to practice your pronunciation and see if you are pronouncing different words correctly or incorrectly.

To do so:

Go to Google —> Search for “definition” —> The dictionary opens

4) BBC 6-minute English

One of the best ways of improving your LISTENING is by listening to PODCASTS.



BBC 6-minute English is a British podcast website.

bbc.co.uk

5) VOA podcasts



This one is an American podcast website.

For both websites, transcripts of podcasts are available, so you can download them in PDF format.

learningenglish.voanews.com



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

10 Online tools for practicing English



6) QuillBot

This is an online grammar checker to check whether your grammar is good or bad and whether there are any grammatical inaccuracies or not.

You don't need to upgrade it if you have short paragraphs you want to check. But if you have a long text, you might need to upgrade it to premium.

quillbot.com/grammar-check

7) QuillBot

Again you can use this website as an online PARAPHRASER.

You can write down your sentence and see the paraphrased version of your text.

Paraphrase:

Saying the same thing in a different way, but with the same meaning.

For example:

We love plants because they produce oxygen and clean the air.

Producing oxygen and purifying the air are among the reasons why trees are loved.

quillbot.com



10

Online tools for practicing English



8) esldiscussions.com

This website gives you a lot of alphabetically organized topics to talk about. Each topic has two sets of questions. The first set is referred to as student A's questions, and the second set is referred to as student B's questions.

Therefore, you can use these questions in pairs to practice your speaking skill and have a conversation.

If you are a teacher, you can print questions out and use them in your classroom activities.

9) yarn.co

If you are a movie lover you can use this website to practice your English.

Go to this website and search for an idiom or a particular phrase, now you can see parts of movies in which that idiom or phrase has been used.

10) gamesstolearningenglish.com

This website provides you with a lot of fun games with which you can practice your English.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 2: How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

Tips & Tricks

In this lesson, you will learn English vocabulary to describe movies. Plus, you will learn how watching a movie can improve your English, and what are the best kinds of movies to watch.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDH2w3pZTHg&t=572s>



How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

Part A : Movie vocabulary

Genre :

= The style of a movie



Western movies

: About the American wild west



Action movies

: Movies with action scenes



Animated movies

: Such as cartoons



Sci-fi movies (science fiction movies)

: Movies about unrealistic things, like marvel movies or DC movies

Comedy movies

: With fun and laughable scenes



Drama movies

: Movies that can make you sad

Plot :

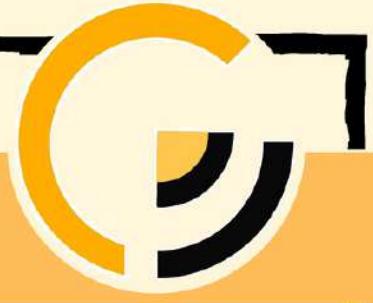
= The series of events that form the story of the movie

I really enjoyed it, because it had a very good plot

Cast :

= A collective noun meaning all the people (actors, actresses) who act and perform in a movie





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

The movie had a very good cast, but the plot wasn't really interesting

The plot was amazing, but the cast didn't perform very well

Cast list :

= A list of all the actors and actresses who perform in a movie

CAST	
CJ Hinkle	SEAN ASTIN
Pip Hinkle	TIMOTHY SIMONS
Dr. Wrenchworth	NICK KROLL
Lilly Crumpton	RACHEL DRATCH
Billy Lopez	ROB HUEBEL
Madison	MARY ELIZABETH ELLIS
Deniz	MELISSA RAUCH
Spike Hinkle	BOB ODENKIRK
Marion Hemple	
Lorraine Hemple	

The members of the cast :

= The individuals who are performing in a movie

Character :

= An individual in a movie

Main character = Leading role = Protagonist

= The main role in a movie

Supporting role

= They are not the main role and are in relation with the main role

To nominate :

= To be selected to enter the competition in order to win a prize



To performance :

= The act of presenting something

Their performance was good / bad

I liked the movie. It had a very strong cast and an amazing plot, but the performance of the main actor / protagonist / leading role was poor





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

Adjectives to use with cast :

All-star : A cast full of stars

Star-studded : All-star

Strong :

Once upon a time in Hollywood had an all-star / a star-studded / a strong cast



Adjectives to use with plot :

complicated : Not easy to follow

Intricate : Very complicated

Gripping : You can't move and just keep watching

Intriguing : Very interesting, fascinating

Boring = Predictable = Tiresome = Not intriguing at all

"Inception" is a movie with all-star cast,
but the plot is intricate



The plot of the movie "Edge of tomorrow" is gripping





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

Adjectives to use with character :

Main / Central / Principal

: They are used to talk about the leading role of the movie

In this movie the central / main / principal character was Tom Cruise



Supporting character : Supporting role

Fictional character

: To talk about a character which does not exist in reality. It's imaginary

My favorite fictional character is Thanos



Adjectives to use with performance :

Remarkable

Brilliant

Outstanding

Impressive

Dazzling

All mean : very good, very strong

Disappointing

Poor

Lackluster = Dull, colorless

Adjectives to use with a movie :

First-rate = Very good, extremely interesting, top notch





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

Insightful = Deep understanding, perceptive

Intriguing = **Absorbing** = **Dazzling** = Interesting

Thought-provoking = Something that makes you think about life or the meaning of life

Moving = **Touching** = Something that touches your soul

The animation “ Soul “ was dazzling, very very insightful and very thought-provoking



Second-rate : **Third-rate** = Very bad, terrible

Unpleasant = Not appealing

Distasteful = Something you don't like

Boring = Tiresome, predictable

Part B : How to learn English by watching movies?

Watching movies is supposed to be fun >>> if the movie is too difficult for you to understand, don't watch it.

Don't force yourself into watching movies and learning English from them.
Just have fun!

There are 2 main ways of learning :

1) Active learning

- Learning from books





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

- Going to class
- Having a private tutor

2) Passive learning

Learning without wanting to learn it, but by hearing, seeing, watching, touching, smelling and feeling

Watching movies is one of the ways with which you can learn English passively.

Your method of watching a movie and learning from it



Depends on your level of English language

If your level is beginner :

- Watch animated movies
- Watch with subtitles in your own mother tongue

If your level is lower intermediate :

- Watch movies
- Use subtitles in your own mother tongue

If your level is upper intermediate :

- Watch movies with English subtitles

If your level is advanced :

- Watch movies with no subtitles

Don't expect to understand 100% of every single word or line when you are watching a movie.

Instead try to understand the plot, the series of events and the story of the movie.

Try to enjoy and understand 20-30% of the movie.





How to learn English with movies + movie vocabulary

In general, make learning process a hobby for yourself!

Part C : The review of a movie

The other day I went to the movies to watch the new movie, Dune. I had heard a lot about the **all-star cast**, all my favorite actors including Josh Brolin, Oscar Isaac and Timothe Chalamet were in the movie.

The **leading role**, Thimothee Chalamet gave **a remarkable performance**. The **supporting actors and actresses** all showed **dazzling performances**.

The **plot** of the movies is absolutely **intricate**, and the movie itself is very **thought-provoking**. The movie is really slow-paced, but incredibly **gripping** and **absorbing**.

Surely it was one of my all time favorites and I highly recommend it if you haven't seen it yet.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 3: Learning English using PODCASTS

Tips & Tricks

In this lesson, you will learn how to use podcasts to improve your English listening skill and which podcasts are good.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fpELQzi-kgE&t=404s>

Learning English using Podcasts



How to choose the best podcast for you:

You should ask yourself 2 questions:

- 1) What is my level?**
- 2) What is my favorite accent?**



If you are below intermediate, you should ...

- not worry about the accent!**
- focus on improving your general understanding and listening skill**



Recommended website : listenaminute.com



If you are above intermediate, you should ...

- consider accent, it is important!**



- By listening to podcast**
- You improve your listening skill and general understanding**

You can improve your accent and pronunciation



Recommended website :

bbc.co.uk



learningenglish.voanews.com



www.pocenglish.com



@pocenglish

Learning English using Podcasts



How to listen to podcasts :

Follow these steps —>

1) Listen!

- **Don't worry!**
- **You don't have to understand 100% of what you are saying**
- **Your ears are getting used to the sounds you are hearing!**
- **You can get the **GIST** of the story**

2) Listen and Write down

- **Listen to the podcasts**
- **Pause after each sentence**
- **Write down what you heard**
- **If you don't understand what they are saying, pause, go back and listen again!**

Do this as many as you need, to understand!

If you dominated understand what they are saying after playing it many times, just leave it blank and continue!



3) Listen and follow the original script

Download the script file



www.pocenglish.com



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Learning English using Podcasts



- Play the podcasts and follow the script
 - This time you will understand what they are saying 100%

4) Compare your script to the original script

- To find which parts you've made a mistake!
 - To see which parts you couldn't get
 - And which parts you left blank!

So you improve your listening and you learn some new vocabulary at the same time!

You kill two birds with one stone!

= to achieve 2 things by doing one thing!

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 4: PUNCTUATION saves lives!

Tips & Tricks

In this lesson, you will learn the correct way of using punctuation marks, including period, colon, semicolon, comma, question mark, exclamation mark and quotation mark.

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4lqlgGLV1XQ&t=153s>



Punctuation saves lives!

What is punctuation?

Punctuation is the use of:

- Full stop / Period .
- Question mark ?
- Exclamation mark !
- Colon :
- Semicolon ;
- Comma ,
- Quotation mark “ ”

Look at this sentence:

The thief said the judge needs to be punished



Does this sentence make sense ?!

How could the thief say the judge needs to be punished?!

Now, let's try to get the meaning out of this sentence by using punctuation :

“The thief, said the judge, needs to be punished”

= The judge has said that the thief needs to be punished

Therefore, by using punctuation in the right way, we can change the meaning of a sentence!

Now, let's learn how to use punctuation:

Period, Question mark & Exclamation mark :

Usage:

To finish the sentence, and the sentence which begins after these would starts with a capital letter

I opened my notebook . It was empty



Punctuation saves lives!



Why are you always late ? What's wrong with you?



I need juice! People need juice.

Period / Full stop :

Usage:

1) To end a sentence

2) After abbreviations

Mr.



Mrs .



Ms .



Dr.



Prof.



etc .

B . A .

(Bachelor's degree)

M . A .

(Master's degree)

Ph . D .

(Doctor of philosophy)

A . M .

(5 a.m.)

P . M .

(6 p.m.)

3) To write the middle name in short form (just first letter)

Chandler M .Bing





Punctuation saves lives!

Colon :

Usage:

- 1) To give explanation, extra information, extra details about something

There was only one reason for his bad temper : being extremely exhausted.

There was a problem with the car : it was leaking petrol.



- 2) To provide a list

These are what we need to do :

1)..... , 2) , 3)



Make sure you buy these :

apples, oranges and tomatoes



- 3) To quote other people

The boy said : " I need to leave as soon as possible "

Semicolon ;

Usage:

It is used instead of full stop, when the sentences are independent, but the meanings are closely related

Some people prefer to work in the mornings ;

others do better in the evenings.





Punctuation saves lives!

That is a great idea ; we will start working as soon as possible.

Comma ,

First of all, think about a very simple sentence :

Subject + verb + object + adverb

For example: Electric cars are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.



we never use commas in a simple sentence
(like the example above)

Adverb : It describes a verb

Adverbs of place : Describing the place (where an action happened)

Adverbs of time : Talking about when an action happened

Adverbs of manner : Talking about how an action happened

What is an adverbial clause?

It is a clause or a sentence that acts as an adverb describing a verb. So, it's very simple. Instead of one word as an adverb, we have one **sentence** as an adverb. **That sentence is an adverbial clause**

An adverbial clause is a dependent clause



It means you can never use it alone, when you read it alone it doesn't have a meaning. **It needs to go with a basic sentence**





Punctuation saves lives!

Adverbial clause of reason :

due to the rise of environmental awareness

Adverbial clause of place :

in our world full of environmental issues

Adverbial clause of time :

in this era of fast technological advancements

We should use these adverbial clauses with basic sentences.

But where?

Adverbial clause

, Basic sentence

Adverbial clause

If you use an adverbial clause before the basic sentence, you need to use a comma after that.

Due to the rise of environmental awareness , electric cars are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.

In our world full of environmental issues , electric cars are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.

In this era of fast technological advancements , electric cars are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.



Punctuation saves lives!



If we use adverbial clauses after basic sentences, there's no need to use commas.

Electric cars are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles due to the rise of environmental awareness.

There is a third situation, and that is when we use the adverbial clause in the middle of a sentence.

Basic sentence , Adverbial clause , Basic sentence

In this case, we need to use commas before and after the adverbial clause.

Electric cars ,due to the rise of environmental awareness , are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.

Electric cars ,in this era of fast technological advancements , are rapidly replacing petrol vehicles.

To sum up :



1) Basic sentence → No comma

2) Adverbial clause , Basic sentence

3) Basic sentence Adverbial clause → No comma

4) Basic sentence , Adverbial clause , Basic sentence





Punctuation saves lives!

Comma ,

Usage:

With non-defining relative clauses

Relative clause :

A clause that provides extra information about a noun in your sentence

2 types of relative clauses :

1) Defining relative clauses

2) non-defining relative clauses

= A clause that can be removed from a sentence, and without it the sentence still has a meaning

Non-defining clause Main sentence

Example: **The house , which was built in 1994, has just been renovated**



When we have conjunctions in a sentence we use comma.

Conjunction :

Anything that connects two sentences to each other

Group 1 For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So (FAN BOYS)

Whenever you have FAN BOYS, you need to use a comma before them.

I've been meaning to tell you about this, and all the other things that happened.

We tried everything we could, but nothing worked.

Group 2

W When - Where - While

A After

B Before - Because

I If

T Though - Even though - Although

S Since





Punctuation saves lives!

We can use WABITS in the beginning of sentences, but we don't usually start a sentence with FAN BOYS.

Whenever we use WABITS in the beginning of a sentence, we need to use a comma in the middle of it.

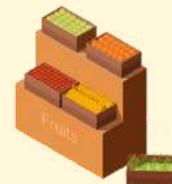
When she arrived, we were all tired.

If you see her, tell her I'm sorry.

Although I was tired, I went out anyway.

In a list of things we use commas.

1- , 2- , 3- and 4-



Don't forget to buy apples, oranges and bananas.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

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1

EXAMPLE:

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EXAMPLE:

4

EXAMPLE:

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EXAMPLE:

6

EXAMPLE:

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EXAMPLE:

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EXAMPLE:

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EXAMPLE:

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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

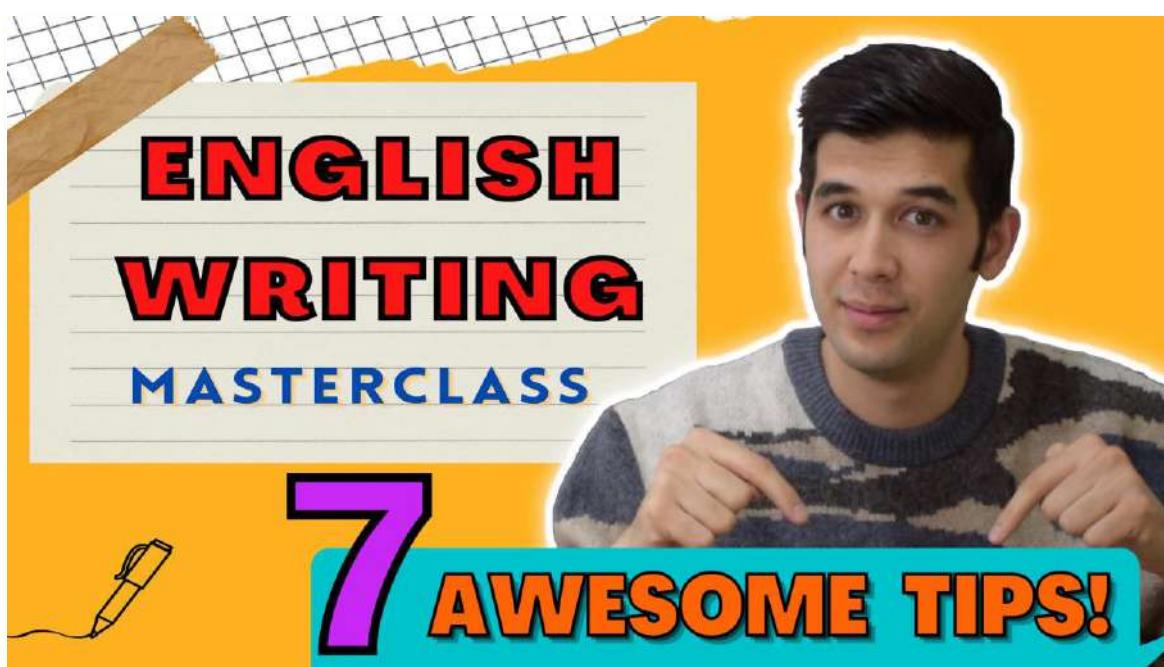
ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW

Lesson 5: Tips to improve your English writing

Tips & Tricks

In this lesson, you will learn 7 tips to improve your writing dramatically!

To watch the video related to this lesson, click on the image below:



or copy & paste the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UiHoNctRxQE&t=554s>

7

AWSOME TIPS to improve your English Writing



One of the best standards of evaluating your writing skill

Band descriptor :

A list of criteria which shows the important elements of a good piece of writing

According to the band descriptor here are some TIPS to improve your writing skill:

1) Start with sentences!

As the building block of every text is the sentence:

Improving sentences

Improving your text

How can you improve your sentences?

Improve your grammar and vocabulary

If you look at the IELTs band descriptor, you see

that 50% of your mark of writing skill is dedicated to grammar & vocabulary

Grammatical range and accuracy

- uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'

7

AWSOME TIPS to improve your English Writing



Grammar range :

The variety of grammatical structures you use (different tenses, complex sentences.)

Accuracy :

The correct use of grammar and avoiding mistakes

**The first step
towards better
writing skill**



**Improving your
grammar & vocabulary**



**A big mistake is to start by learning the techniques
of the IELTS exam**

2) Choice of vocabulary & style of writing

Look at these 3 examples:

- 1) Shoes are designed to be destroyed one day. So that you will need to buy another pair!
- 2) The design philosophy of shoes includes their short lifespan, so as to create the urgency of replacement!
- 3) It's part of company's scheme of planned obsolescence to sell merchandise with limited lifespan!

Which one is better?

All 3 can be good, depending on your Audience

Who are you writing for?

a friend, a magazine or newspaper, a website



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AWSOME TIPS to improve your English Writing



So depending on your **goal & audience**, you can use all 3 options (Formal / Semi-formal / Informal)

a friend → friendly tone

in IELTS

academic

a magazine/ a newspaper → formal tone TOEFL exam → tone

3) Give feelings to your sentences using adjectives & adverbs

Try to use : **adjectives** → to describe nouns

adverbs → to describe verbs

Our hotel room in the city of Venice had a view of the sea. (**adding adjectives**)

Our magnificent hotel room in the exquisite city of Venice had a spectacular view of the beautiful sea.

He was walking and talking on the phone.

He was walking calmly and talking quietly on the phone. (**adding adjectives**)

He was walking fast and talking angrily on the phone. (**adding adverbs**)

4) Use linking devices to connect your sentences and form paragraphs

25 % of your writing mark is about coherence & cohesion

Coherence : How well your ideas are linked and connected throughout your piece of text

For example: If you are talking about the benefits of exercise you should not talk about how monkeys eat bananas. It's irrelevant!



7

AWSOME TIPS to improve your English Writing



Cohesion : How well your **sentences** are linked to one another

Look at these 3 sentences:

- 1) People are really concerned about their health! (**talking about a fact**)
on the contrary.
- 2) More and more fast food is being consumed! (**saying sth quite the opposite of sentence one**)
In addition, Additionally, Moreover,
- 3) Our lifestyle is becoming less active. (**adding another idea to the second sentence, it is in contrast with the first sentence and in addition to the second one**)

As you see, we linked the 3 sentences with linking devices, and we formed a cohesive paragraph.

We have different types of linking devices :

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| - contrast | - addition |
| - purpose | - result & consequence |

5) Divide your ideas & arguments in different paragraphs

How do you know when to finish a paragraph and start a new one?

Looking at the band descriptor under coherence & cohesion for band score 7

- logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout
- uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use
- presents a clear central topic within each paragraph

So, each paragraph should talk about one and only one central topic!

Therefore, when your central topic is over and you are going to talk about your second central topic, you should finish your paragraph.

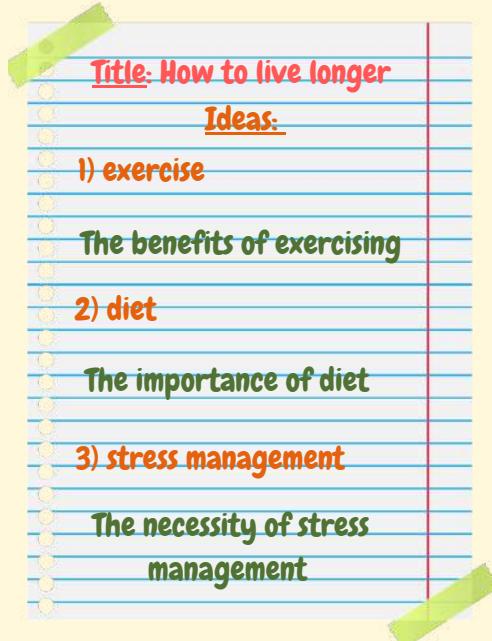
You shouldn't talk about 2 topics in one paragraph!



7

AWSOME TIPS to improve your English Writing

For example, if you want to write an essay about " How to live longer?", and you have 3 ideas, you can organize your writing like this :



6) Have an evidence-based tone!

When you are talking about a fact, instead of just stating the fact, try to sound evidence-based! By using phrases such as:

Research shows that, Research suggests that , There is evidence to suggest that

Having a more lifestyle leads to better health (fact)

Research shows / suggests that having a more lifestyle leads to better health

There is evidence to suggest that having a more lifestyle leads to better health

By doing this you sound firm, strong and evidence-based!

7) Revise your text!

Make sure you have enough time to go through your text again, if possible aloud. In this way, you can recognize little or big grammar mistakes , and you can correct some choice of vocabulary or style of essay.



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WRITE A SHORT TEXT

ONE TICK FOR EACH REVIEW