

# English Conversation

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# Introduction

You have troubles making real English conversations?

You want to improve your Spoken English quickly? Don't worry.

**First** of all, you need to learn the:

- **most frequently used words in English,**
- **common structures & sentence patterns,**
- **common expressions,**
- **common phrasal verbs, and**
- **idioms**

that are much used in daily life.

**Next**, you should learn **weekly conversations in English**.

Focus on each English as a Second Language conversation topic until you can speak English automatically and fluently on that topic before moving to the next one.

During this semester you will work on topics that you will encounter very often in your daily life.

Each lesson is designed as conversational questions & answers in English, followed by real conversation groups, which will definitely benefit your English conversation practice.

# **Creating Fun English Club Activities to Learn English**

## **Why start an English Club?**

### ➤ Use what you learn

An English Club is a place for language learners to use English in a casual setting.

### ➤ Make English-speaking friends

Starting an English Club is a great way to make new lasting friendships.

## **How can I start an English Club?**

### ➤ Post a sign-up sheet

You can start by putting up a sign up form in your school lobby or on a local library bulletin board.

### ➤ Seek help

Don't try to do everything yourself. Each member should contribute to the club.

### ➤ Hold an introductory meeting

After you have enough people sign up (6-10 people is a good number) you will need to hold an introductory meeting.

At the first meeting, members can learn each other's names and you can talk about what kind of club people are interested in.

One way to organize the club is by putting one member in charge of being the leader each week.

You can organize the weeks in terms of themes (music/food/travel...), or skills (reading/writing/listening...).

#### ➤ Create rules & routines

At your meeting you can discuss what types of rules and routines the club should have.

For example, English Clubs usually have an "English only" rule.

## **Who will join my English Club?**

You can invite anyone to join your English Club, including **Info** and **Design** fellow students.

Teaching someone else a grammar point or explaining how to use a new word is one of the best ways to review your skills.

## **Where should we hold our English Club?**

#### ➤ At ITUniversity

The easiest place to hold an English Club is in a spare classroom at an English school.

#### ➤ In members' homes

You may want to take your club out of the classroom in order to make it feel less academic and more social.

➤ Outdoors

One of the best places to hold an English Club is outside.

➤ Consider atmosphere

Wherever you hold your club, remember that it is a club, not a class. To change the atmosphere in a classroom you might want to open windows or have background music or candles (if the school permits).

## **When & how often should we meet for our English Club?**

➤ About once a week

Some clubs fail because they expect too much of the members.

➤ The best time of day

Choose a meeting time that is convenient for the group.

Usually between **noon and 2p.m., early before class , late afternoons**, or weekend days are chosen so that the meetings don't conflict with school.

➤ Stop and begin again

Start a new club session approximately every 3 months.

This will keep the club alive!

Another good time to take a break is during holiday times, such as New Year's or Break.

# **What can we do in our English Club?**

## ➤ Establish a warm-up routine

You will notice that teachers often start class with a game or conversation exercise.

They do this to wake you up!

They also want to help you focus on a classroom activity that will follow.

## ➤ Themes or Skills

You can organize your club in many ways.

Some clubs will be full of members that only want to practice one skill, such as conversation.

Conversation club meetings are often very casual and require little planning.

## ➤ Have backup ideas on hand

What if your leader for the day doesn't show up?

Call another member and give them instructions about what was planned.

## ➤ Use a suggestion box

If it's possible, keep a suggestion box in the room where you hold your club meetings.

At the end of each meeting the leader should encourage members to write a comment or suggestion for the group.

➤ Go on excursions as a group

Outside of your weekly meetings, it is a good idea to have one excursion a month.  
This helps create stronger bonds within the group.

# Enjoy!

# **Most common words in English**

# Introduction

- With 2,500 to 3,000 words, you can understand **90%** of:
  - everyday English conversations,
  - English newspaper and magazine articles, and
  - English used in the workplace.
- The remaining **10%** you'll be able to learn from context, or ask questions about.  
However, it's essential to learn the right English vocabulary words, so you don't waste your time trying to memorize a huge collection with very little benefit.  
The **alphabetical list** below seems long, but when you can use **all** these words with confidence, your English vocabulary will be fully functional.

## **Practice using a few words in conversation each day.**

The most valuable vocabulary words are those that you can remember and use almost automatically.

By experimenting in low-stakes situations, you can practice the art of word choice and, with a bit of trial and error, narrow down the right word for a particular context.

After all, learning vocabulary is only valuable **if** you can actually **use the words in conversation** and, equally important, use them correctly. **Good luck!**

# A

	accept	act	adequate	advertising
	access	action	adjust	advice
abandon	accident	active	adjustment	advise
ability	accompany	activist	administration	adviser
able	accomplish	activity	administrator	advocate
abortion	according	actor	admire	affair
about	account	actress	admission	affect
above	accurate	actual	admit	afford
abroad	accuse	actually	adolescent	afraid
absence	achieve	ad	adopt	African
absolute	achievement	adapt	adult	African-
absolutely	acid	add	advance	American
absorb	acknowledge	addition	advanced	after
abuse	acquire	additional	advantage	afternoon
academic	across	address	adventure	again

against	air	alter	angry	apart
age	aircraft	alternative	animal	apartment
agency	airline	although	anniversary	apparent
agenda	airport	always	announce	apparently
agent	album	AM	annual	appeal
aggressive	alcohol	amazing	another	appear
ago	alive	American	answer	appearance
agree	all	among	anticipate	apple
agreement	alliance	amount	anxiety	application
agricultural	allow	analysis	any	apply
ah	ally	analyst	anybody	appoint
ahead	almost	analyze	anymore	appointment
aid	alone	ancient	anyone	appreciate
aide	along	and	anything	approach
AIDS	already	anger	anyway	appropriate
aim	also	angle	anywhere	approval

approve	arrival	assessment	atmosphere	available
approximately	arrive	asset	attach	average
Arab	art	assign	attack	avoid
architect	article	assignment	attempt	award
area	artist	assist	attend	aware
argue	artistic	assistance	attention	awareness
argument	as	assistant	attitude	away
arise	Asian	associate	attorney	awful
arm	aside	association	attract	
armed	ask	assume	attractive	B
army	asleep	assumption	attribute	baby
around	aspect	assure	audience	back
arrange	assault	at	author	background
arrangement	assert	athlete	authority	bad
arrest	assess	athletic	auto	badly

bag	basis	bed	bench	billion
bake	basket	bedroom	bend	bind
balance	basketball	beer	beneath	biological
ball	bathroom	before	benefit	bird
ban	battery	begin	beside	birth
band	battle	beginning	besides	birthday
bank	be	behavior	best	bit
bar	beach	behind	bet	bite
barely	bean	being	better	black
barrel	bear	belief	between	blade
barrier	beat	believe	beyond	blame
base	beautiful	bell	Bible	blanket
baseball	beauty	belong	big	blind
basic	because	below	bike	block
basically	become	belt	bill	blood

# Basic English sentence structure

All the **parts of speech** in English are used to make sentences.

All sentences include **two** parts:

- the subject and
- the verb (this is also known as the predicate).

- The **subject** is the person or thing that does something or that is described in the sentence.
- The **verb** is the action the person or thing takes or the description of the person or thing.  
If a sentence doesn't have a subject and a verb, it is not a complete sentence.

E.g., In the sentence

*Went to bed.*

we don't know who went to bed.

Here's your quick introduction to the basic English sentence structure.

# Simple, compound, & complex sentence structures

There are **3** types of sentences:

- simple,
- compound, and
- complex.

The type of sentence is determined by how many clauses, or subject–verb groups, are included in the sentence.

➤ A **simple sentence** structure has **one** independent clause:

*I rode my bike.*

➤ A **compound sentence** has at least **two** independent clauses:

*I got in my car, and I drove into town.*

In that sentence, both clauses can stand on their own as complete sentences.

➤ A **complex sentence** includes **an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses:**

*I got in my car and then went to town.*

In that sentence,

*"I got in my car"* works as a complete sentence but

*"then went to town"* does **not**.

Most sentences in English are constructed using one of the following **5** patterns:

**Subject–Verb**

**Subject–Verb–Object**

**Subject–Verb–Adjective**

**Subject–Verb–Adverb**

**Subject–Verb–Noun**

The **subject** is the person or thing taking an action or being described in the sentence.

The **verb** is the action the subject takes.

## **Subject–Verb**

This type of sentence begins with a core sentence such as:

*Jane walks.*

Here, “Jane” is the subject and “walks” is the verb.

Different parts of speech can be added to expand the sentence.

You can add an **adverb** to make the sentence

*Jane walks quickly.*

or you can add an **expression of time** to tell when she walks, e.g.,

*Jane walks all morning.*

## Subject–Verb–Object

These sentences begin with a core sentence such as:

*She is playing a piano.*

In this sentence, “She” is the subject, “is playing” is the verb, and “a piano” is the object.

You can add elements to expand the sentence, such as an **adjective**,

*She is playing a small piano.*

or an **adverb**

*She is playing the piano beautifully.*

## Subject–Verb–Adjective

This type of sentence begins with a core sentence like:

*He is handsome.*

Here, “he” is the subject, “is” is the verb, and “handsome” is the adjective.

Like the other types of sentences, you can expand on the sentence by adding other parts of speech, such as:

*He is very handsome.*

where “very” serves as an **adverb**.

## Subject–Verb–Adverb

These sentences begin with a core sentence such as:

*The girl walked away.*

In this sentence, “the girl” is the subject, “walked” is the verb, and “away” is the adverb.

You can add elements to this type of sentence, such as:

*The girl slowly walked away.*

where “slowly” is an **adjective** describing how the girl walked.

## Subject–Verb–Noun

Sentences of this type begin with a core sentence such as:

*The professor is a woman.*

Here, “the professor” is the subject, “is” is the verb, and “a woman” is the noun.

As with the other sentence types, you can add words or phrases to expand on the sentence.

For example, you can add the **adjective** “intelligent” and the **adverbial phrase** “at the university” to say:

*The professor at the university is an intelligent woman.*

to describe the professor more and tell where she works.

# Practice 1

## Conversation questions & answers

- Following are **5** topics conversation questions and answers, that you will face very often in your daily life.

**1. Family**

**2. Restaurant**

**3. Books**

**4. Travel**

**5. Website**

- Form a group of **12** ITU students (all from the same class **A** or **B**) and take turns working on these topics.

## **1. FAMILY**

- How many people are there in your family?
- There are 5 people in my family: my father, mother, brother, sister, and me.
- Does your family live in a house or an apartment?
- We live in a house in the countryside.
- What does your father do?
- My father is a doctor. He works at the local hospital.
- How old is your mother?
- She is 40 years old, 1 year younger than my father.
- Do you have any siblings? What's his/her name?
- Yes, I do. I have 1 elder brother, David, and 1 younger sister, Mary.
- Are you the oldest amongst your brothers and sisters?
- No, I'm not. I'm the second child in my family.
- What does your mother/father like?
- My father likes playing football and my mother likes cooking.
- Do your parents let you stay out late?
- Of course not. They always ask me to get home before 10 pm each night.
- Do you stay with your parents?
- Right now, no, but I used to.
- Does your family usually have dinner together?
- Yes, we do. My mom always prepares delicious meals for us.

# I. Family Members & types of Family Vocabulary

- **Ancestors** – Family members from previous generations
- **Auntie** – The sister of your mother or father/ The wife of your mother or father's brother
- **Blood relative** – Someone you are connected to by birth rather than marriage
- **Brother** – A male born to the same parents as you
- **Cousin** – The children of your aunties and uncles
- **Descendants** – A person who is related to you and lives after you, such as your children
- **Distant relative** – A relative who you do not have much contact with and who is not closely related to you
- **Dysfunctional family** – A family with conflict or problems amongst the members
- **Extended family** – The part of the family that includes cousins, grandparents, aunties, and uncles
- **Grandchildren** – Collective name for the children of your children
- **Grandmother/Grandfather** – The mother/father of your parents
- **Grandparents** – The collective name for the mother/father of your parents
- **Grandson/Granddaughter** – The son/daughter of your children
- **Half-brother/Half-sister** – A brother or sister that shares only one parent in common with you
- **Immediate family** – Your close family members such as children, spouse, parents

- **In-laws** – (mother-in-law, brother-in-law etc...) – The family of your husband or wife
- **Next-of-kin** – The person you are most closely related to. Often used as an emergency contact or for inheritance
- **Nuclear family** – Parents and children
- **Parents** – Collective name for mother and father
- **Only child** – A child with no brothers or sisters
- **Relative** – A person in the same family as you
- **Sibling** – A brother or sister
- **Son** – A male child
- **Daughter** – A female child
- **Offspring** – Children
- **Sister** – A female from the same parents as you
- **Step** – With regards to families, the word 'step' means that you are related to the person because your mother or father married a different person. The people in that person's family then become your 'step family'. For example, step-mother, step-brother, step-sister etc.
- **Twins** – Two babies born at the same time
- **Uncle** – The brother of your mother or father/ The husband of your mother or father's sister

## **II. General Vocabulary, Phrasal Verbs & Family Idioms**

- **Adopt** – To legally agree to permanently look after someone else's child
- **Black sheep of the family** – A member of the family considered bad or rebellious in some way
- **Breadwinner** – The person who earns money to support a family
- **Fall out with** – To have an argument or disagreement with someone
- **Family man** – A man who is highly dedicated to his family
- **Own flesh and blood** – Emphasising that you are referring to a member of your family.
- **Blood is thicker than water** – Family relationships are the most important
- **Foster** – To legally agree to temporarily look after someone else's child
- **Get on well/badly with** – Have a good/bad relationship with someone
- **Get round someone** – To persuade someone. Often a child 'gets round' their parents
- **Give a telling off** – To discipline someone. Usually, parents tell off their children.
- **Hereditary** – Something that is passed from one generation to the next
- **Look alike** – To have a similar appearance to someone
- **Look up to** – To admire
- **Look after** – To take care of

- **Named after** – To be given a name because of someone else in your family
- **Older generation** – A group of people not classed as young. Generally, they have children/grandchildren.
- **Run in the family** – When traits are shared amongst family members.
- **Sibling rivalry** – Fighting or conflict between brothers and sisters
- **Single-parent** – A parent raising a child by themselves
- **Take after someone** – Something you inherit from an older family member
- **To raise/bring up a child/children** – To take care of children from childhood to adulthood
- **To support a family** – To provide food and resources for a family to survive
- **Upbringing** – The way that a person was raised from childhood to adulthood
- **Wears the trousers** – The person who is in control
- **Widow / Widower** – A woman/man whose husband/wife has died
- **Younger generation** – A group of people not considered old. Generally young people, students and young adults

## 2. RESTAURANT

- How often do you eat out? Who do you go with?
- I often eat out on weekends, when I hang out with my friends.
- What restaurant do you usually visit?
- Well, there are not many restaurants in my neighborhood, so my best choice is the **deli** (=charcuterie) in **convenience stores** (=épicerie) like the Circle K, Mini-Stop, B-smart.
- What type of food do you enjoy to eat? Western or Asian?
- I'm interested in Asian food, Western food is not my thing.
- How much do you usually pay when you eat out?
- It's not very expensive, just around \$5 for each meal.
- Do you enjoy spicy food?
- Yes, I do, especially on cold days.
- Are the servers there friendly to you?
- Yes, they are. Most of them are really helpful.
- Have you ever tried Italian food?
- Yes, at least once, when I was in my friend's wedding party.
- Are you concerned about calories when eating out?
- Yes, I am. I'm on diet now, so this really matters to me.
- Are fast food restaurants like KFC or McDonald's famous in your country?
- Yes, they are. The youth in my country are big fans of fast food.
- Do you often drink alcohol when eating out?
- No, not often. Just when I have parties with my friends.

# Vocabulary Words for Eating at a Restaurant

**Al dente** — Pasta cooked to be firm to the bite, not overly soft or mushy.

**Appetizer** — A small dish served before the main course.

**Baked** — Food cooked by dry heat in an oven.

**Beverage** — A drink, such as water, soda, juice, coffee or tea.

**Bill / Check** — A written statement of the total cost of a meal, including food and drinks.

**Bitter** — Food that has a sharp & unpleasant taste, such as dark chocolate or certain vegetables.

**Buffet** — A self-service style of dining where you can fill your own plates from a variety of dishes.

**Chef** — A professional cook who prepares meals in a restaurant.

**Condiments** — Sauces, spices or toppings used to enhance the flavor of food.

**Cutlery** — Utensils used for eating, such as forks, knives and spoons.

**Dessert** — A sweet dish or treat served after the main course.

**Farm to table** — Made from fresh ingredients from local farms and producers.

**Fresh** — Food that's newly harvested, recently made or not preserved.

**Fried** — Food cooked in hot oil until crispy and golden.

**Gluten-free** — Food that doesn't contain gluten, suitable for those with dietary restrictions.

**Grilled** — Food cooked over direct heat, often resulting in char marks.

**Hearty** — Food that's filling and satisfying.

**Host / Hostess** — A person who greets and seats customers at a restaurant.

**Juicy** — Food, particularly meat, that's moist and full of flavor.

**Locally sourced** — Food that's obtained from nearby or local farms or producers.

**Main course** — The primary dish in a meal, typically consisting of meat, fish or a vegetarian option.

**Marinated** — Food soaked in a seasoned liquid to enhance flavor and tenderness.

**Medium** — Food, particularly meat, cooked to a moderate level of doneness, usually with a slightly pink center.

**Melt-in-your-mouth** — Food that's incredibly tender and easily breaks apart.

**Menu** — A list of food and drink options available at a restaurant.

**Mild** — Food that has a subtle and gentle flavor, not spicy or overpowering.

**Napkin** — A cloth or paper used for wiping the mouth and hands while eating.

**Organic** — Food produced without the use of synthetic pesticides, fertilizers or genetically modified organisms (**GMOs**).

**Rare** — Food, particularly meat, cooked for a short time to retain a pink or red center.

**Reservation** — A prior arrangement to secure a table at a restaurant.

**Roasted** — Food cooked in an oven or over an open flame until browned and cooked through.

**Sautéed** — Food cooked quickly in a small amount of oil or fat over high heat.

**Savory** — Food that's flavorful and not sweet.

**Seafood** — Edible aquatic animals, such as fish, shrimp or oysters.

**Seasonal** — Food that's available during a specific time of the year when it's at its peak freshness.

**Simmered** — Food cooked gently over low heat in a liquid, allowing flavors to meld.

**Sour** — Food that has a tangy or acidic taste, often from citrus or vinegar.

**Special** — A dish that's unique or featured for a specific day or occasion.

**Spicy** — Food that has a strong and pungent flavor from the use of spices or hot peppers.

**Sweet** — Food that's sugary or dessert-like in taste.

**Table** — The furniture around which customers sit to eat their meals.

**Takeout** — Food ordered from a restaurant to be consumed somewhere else.

**Tip** — An additional amount of money given to the server as appreciation for good service.

**Vegan** — Food that doesn't contain any animal products, including meat, dairy and eggs.

**Vegetarian** — Food that does not contain animal meat.

**Waiter / Waitress** — A person who serves food and drinks to customers at a restaurant.

**Well-done** — Food, particularly meat, cooked thoroughly with no pink or redness.

**Zesty** — Food that has a lively and tangy flavor, often from the addition of citrus or spices.

### **3. BOOKS**

- How often do you read books?
- I read books almost every night before I go to bed.
- What's your favorite type of book?
- I love reading about different cultures.
- What can you learn from books?
- Books can broaden my horizon about thousands of things around the world, and books are also my best friends.
- Where do you read books?
- I read books at home, sometimes in the library.
- What's the most interesting book you have ever read?
- I think that would be Nepal, a book written about the country of Nepal, published in 1999.
- How long does it take you to finish a book?
- Well, it depends on the length of the book, but it usually takes me a week to finish a 300-page book.
- Do you usually bring books with you when you travel?
- Yes, I do. When I'm at the airport or bus station, I read books to kill time.
- Is there any bookstore or library in your area?
- Unfortunately, there are none near my house. The nearest one is 3 kilometers away.

# **Books Vocabulary, Phrases, Collocations of new words**

Literature = written works (books)      ***Ex: I am really into English literature.***

Literacy = the ability to read and write

Literate = able to read & write      ***Ex: It's really important for children to become literate.***

## **❑ Fictional novels**

Crime

***Ex: I am a big fan of crime novels.***

Romance

Thriller – suspense

Comedy

Action

***Ex: I don't like action novels too much, I find them too unrealistic.***

Sci-fi

## **❑ Non-Fictional books**

Biographies

***Ex: I enjoy reading a good autobiography.***

Autobiographies

Hobbies

Historical

Personal development      ***Ex: I read personal development books now and again.***

Books related to your field of work

Recipe book

Travel guide

## Describing the story

**Plot** = storyline      ***Ex:** This book has a gripping plot.*

**Setting** = background (where – when) *Ex: It is set in the middle ages in England.*

**Characters** = people in the story

**Protagonist** (main character / hero)    *Ex: The protagonist is a magician called Merlin.*

## Phrases to describe how we read books

***To glance at quickly, not to read in depth***

## ***To read a lot***

To **skim through** books in the bookstore

## A voracious reader

## To flip through a book

## An **avid** reader

To leaf through a book

# A bookworm

## Describing a book

A **heavy read** = that book is difficult to read    *versus*    It's a **good read**

This book is **easy reading**

It was a gripping novel

This book **makes** easy reading

I read it **from cover to cover**

I couldn't put it down

It's a **captivating**/great read

# It had me **spellbound**

It had an **intriguing** plot

## **Idiomatic expressions about books**

To **turn over a new leaf** = to start anew / start something fresh

I want to get **in** my boss's **good books** = I want to do something to win his/her favor

He **threw the book at** me = he told me off very strongly / scolded me for doing something wrong

**Take a leaf out of** Mary's book = learn from Mary (suggesting she is better than you)

#### 4. TRAVEL

- How many places have you traveled to?
- I've visited all the provinces throughout my country.
- Who do you usually go with?
- I often go with my family, sometimes with my best friends.
- What's your favorite tourist attraction?
- That would be Venice city in Italy. I love riding the gondola along the canals while watching Italian people live their daily lives.
- Have you ever been abroad?
- Yes, I have. I came to Italy last year for a business trip.
- What language do you use when traveling?
- English, but sometimes I have to use body language since not all people are good at English.
- What do you usually do during your trip?
- I often go sightseeing, take pictures, **mingle** with the local people & **sample** the local cuisine.
- What do you do to prepare for your trip? \*(mingle =*se mêler*) \*(sample=goûter à)
- Before the trip, I search for information about the location, weather, famous tourist attractions, transportation, local cuisine and prices on the internet.
- What do you usually bring when you travel?
- I usually pack my suitcase with some necessary items such as clothes, medicine, food, a map, and a camera.
- Do you prefer traveling by car, train or plane?
- I prefer planes although it can be a little expensive. Planes are much faster than any other mode of transport.
- Do you prefer traveling alone or joining a guided tour?
- I love backpacking (=*randonnée*) with my friends who share the same interests as me.

# Travel Vocabulary

**all-inclusive** = including everyone or everything, particularly for a single price

**peak season** = the time of year during which people travel a lot and prices are very high

**off season** = the time of year during which there is not much travel or business

**luxurious** = extremely comfortable, elegant, and made with high-quality materials or features

**exquisite** = exceptionally beautiful, delicate, and well made

**Exotic** = originating in another country, particularly a tropical one

**homestay** = an arrangement to live as a foreign vacationer or student in someone's home

**staycation** = a vacation that one spends at or near one's home instead of traveling somewhere

**outing** = a pleasure or educational trip that may last a day (*sortie*)

**expedition** = a trip that has been organized for a particular purpose such as a scientific or military one or for exploration

**itinerary** = a plan of the route and the places that one will visit on a journey

**tourist class** = the lowest class of accommodations offered in a hotel, on a plane or ship

**to upgrade** = to provide someone with a better seat on an airplane or a better room in a hotel than the one for which they have paid (*sur-classer*)

**long-haul** = traveling over a long distance, particularly when it involves transporting passengers or goods (*long-courrier*)

**to embark** = to board a plane or ship

**layover** = a short break or stay in a journey (*halte*)

**lost-and-found** = a place where lost things are stored until their owners come and collect them

**camper** = someone who spends a vacation living in a tent, etc.

**suite** = a series of rooms, particularly in a hotel

**sunburn** = pain and redness of the skin caused by overexposure to the sun

**suntan** = the darkened color of a person's skin that is caused by spending much time in the sun

**to tan** = to become darkened or brown as a result of exposure to the sun

**to resort** = to go somewhere, particularly frequently or in large numbers

**vacancy** = (in a hotel, etc.) an available room

**touristy** = intended for, visited by, or attractive to tourists, in a way that one does not like it

**twin bedroom** = (in a hotel, etc.) a room with two single beds

**upmarket** = used by or intended for wealthy people

**complimentary** = supplied or given for free

**memorable** = easy to remember, particularly because of being different or special

**Godspeed** = used to wish a person good luck, particularly when they want to travel somewhere

**motion sickness** = an urge to vomit that is caused by motion, particularly when a person is in a moving vehicle such as a car, train, etc.

## 5. WEBSITE

- What type of websites do you often search for?
- It varies depending on my goal. I prefer entertainment (=divertissement) and education websites such as facebook.com, wikipedia.org and VOA Special English.
- How long have you been using them?
- I have been using these websites since I was a freshman at university.
- What do you visit those websites for?
- I use them to study online or relax after working.
- What's your favorite website?
- I think it's probably youtube.com.
- Can you read websites in English?
- Yes, I can. Most useful websites are written in English.
- What's the most popular website in your country?
- I'm not quite sure, but I guess it would be facebook.com.
- Do you think the youth should use websites as a reliable source of knowledge?
- Not always, they should choose their sources carefully.

# Internet Vocabulary

## Essential Internet Terminology

**Browser**: a software application you use to access the web; e.g., Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

**Search Engine**: a platform that searches the web based on your queries; e.g., Google or Bing.

**URL** (Uniform Resource Locator): it's the web address of a site or page.

**Homepage**: the main web page of a website; it's often the first page you see.

**Download**: to transfer data from the Internet to your device.

**Upload**: to send data from your device to the Internet.

**SSL** (Secure Sockets Layer): a protocol that provides secure communication over the Internet.

**Server**: a computer or system that manages and distributes network resources.

**ISP** (Internet Service Provider): a company that provides Internet access to customers.

**Bookmark**: a saved shortcut that directs your browser to a specific webpage.

**Plugin**: software added to a program to give it additional features.

**Router**: a device that directs data traffic between your local network and the Internet.

**Bandwidth**: the maximum rate of data transfer across a network.

## Social Media & Content Creation

**Tweet**: a short message or status update on Twitter; limited to a specific number of characters.

**Meme**: an image, video, or phrase that spreads rapidly online, often humorously reflecting popular culture.

**Vlog**: a video blog; a form of blog where the medium is video.

**Selfie**: a self-portrait photograph, usually taken with a smartphone.

**Podcast**: a digital audio or video file series that you can listen to or watch episodically.

**Hashtag**: a word or phrase prefixed with the symbol #; used on social media to tag related content.

**Story**: a temporary post on platforms like Instagram or Snapchat that disappears after 24 hours.

**Handle**: a user's unique name on a social media platform, often preceded by @.

**Influencer**: an individual with a significant online following, often hired for promotional purposes.

**Live Stream**: real-time broadcasting of video footage over the Internet.

**Engagement Rate**: a metric that measures the level of interaction content receives from an audience.

**Algorithm**: a set of rules social media platforms use to decide what content to show users.

## Online Interaction & Behavior

**Troll**: someone who posts provocative messages online with the intention of causing disruption or distress.

**Spam**: unwanted, irrelevant messages sent over the Internet, often for advertising purposes.

**Viral**: content that becomes extremely popular in a short period of time, spreading rapidly across the Internet.

**Emoji**: small digital images or icons used to express emotion in electronic communication.

**Direct Message (DM)**: a private conversation between users on social media platforms.

**Clickbait**: content with a misleading or sensationalized headline designed to attract clicks.

**Cyberbullying**: using electronic communication to bully someone, often by sending threatening or harassing messages.

**Echo Chamber**: a situation in which individuals only encounter opinions or beliefs similar to their own.

**Mute**: to silence or hide content from a specific user without blocking them entirely.

**Follow/Following**: to subscribe to someone's updates on social media.

**Unfollow**: to remove someone from your list of subscribed updates on social media.

**Block**: to prevent specific users from accessing your content or contacting you online.

## Website Development & Design

**HyperText Markup Language (HTML)**: is the usual way to create a structure of websites.

**Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)**: It is a style sheet language used to describe how a text written in HTML looks and how it is formatted.

**JavaScript**: a type of computer language that is often used to add engaging features to websites.

**Responsive Design**: an approach where web content adapts to different screen sizes & devices.

**Backend**: the part of a website that isn't visible to users; it handles data processing and storage.

**Frontend**: the part of a website users interact with directly, encompassing its design and user experience.

**Content Management System (CMS)**: software that lets users build, control, and change website material without having to know a lot about computers.

**Web hosting**: a service that lets people or businesses put their websites on the Internet so that people can see them.

**Domain Name**: the web address used to find a specific website, like "www.promova.com."

**Search Engine Optimization (SEO)**: this is the process of making a website rank higher in search engine results, which makes it more visible.

## Internet Safety & Privacy

**Firewall**: a network security system that controls incoming and outgoing traffic.

**Virtual Private Network** (VPN): allows you to create a secure connection over the Internet.

**Cookie**: small pieces of data stored on your computer by websites to remember preferences or track your activity.

**Malware**: software designed to harm or exploit devices; includes viruses and ransomware.

**Cryptography**: the practice of securing information by converting it into unreadable code.

**Two-Factor Authentication**: a security measure requiring two types of identification before accessing an account.

**CAPTCHA**: a test used on websites to determine whether the user is human or a bot.

**End-to-End Encryption**: a system where only the sender and recipient can read a message.

**Password Manager**: software that keeps and organizes passwords securely.

**Adware**: software that automatically displays or downloads advertising material when online.

**Incognito Mode**: a privacy feature in web browsers that doesn't store browsing history, cookies, or form data.

**Zero-Day Threat**: a vulnerability unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation (like the vendor of the targeted software).

# **Set (1) - I've swallowed the bait**

## **DIALOGUE**

Mike : What's wrong with you these days John? You have always **kept your nose clean!**

John : It's all **a hoax** . I must admit that I've **swallowed the bait** .

Mike : **How come** !

John : Unfortunately; I **barked up the wrong tree** when I **counted on** Jessie. It **turned out** that she had also been planning to **get rid of me**.

Mike : Oh; I don't believe it. That's **pathetic** .

## **VOCABULARY**

**Keep one's nose clean** : to stay out of trouble.

**A hoax** : a plan to deceive someone.

**Swallow the bait** : to respond to someone's actions or words in the way that they intended.

**How come** : used to ask about the reason for something.

**Bark up the wrong tree** : to be wrong about the reason for something or the way to achieve something.

**Count on** : to depend on someone or expect something.

**Turn out** : prove to be the case.

**Get rid of** : take action so as to be free of (a troublesome or unwanted person or thing).

**Pathetic** : making you feel sad or upset.

Start a conversation with your group members using these advances expressions:

Normal English	Advance English
How are you?	How's it going?
Let's meet today.	Let's catch up today.
Are you mad?	Are you out of mind?
Good luck bro.	Break a leg bro.
It's time to study.	It's time to hit the books.
I'm very hungry.	I'm starving.
Text me when you get free.	Hit me up when you get free.
I'm very busy.	I'm swamped.
Hurry up, we're getting late.	Chop chop, we're getting late.
Keep it a secret.	Keep it under wraps.
I like you a lot.	I'm so into you.
Stop wasting time.	Stop faffing around.
You are so lucky.	You are so jammy.
I'm very tired.	I'm worn out.