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my YouTube videos



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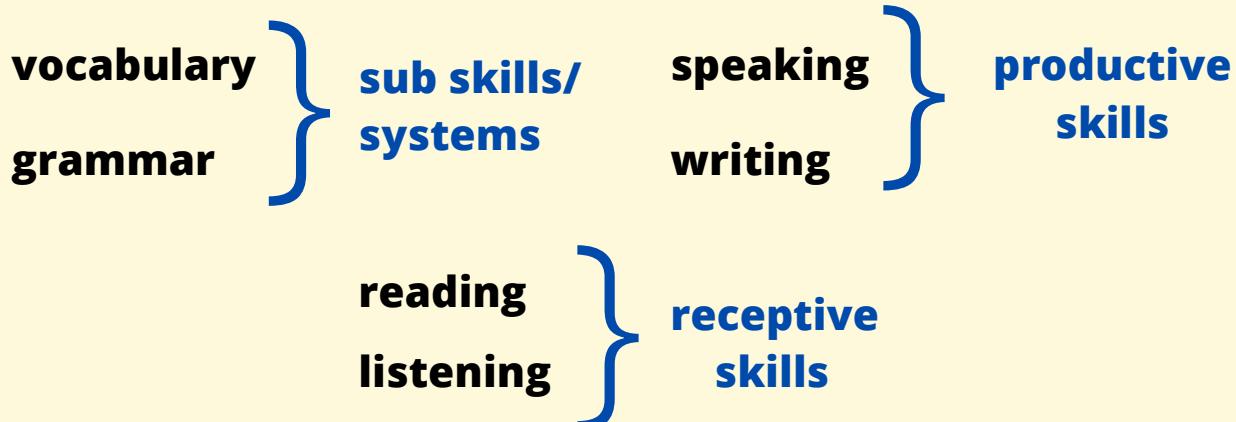
Section 1

Learning English: Tips & Tricks

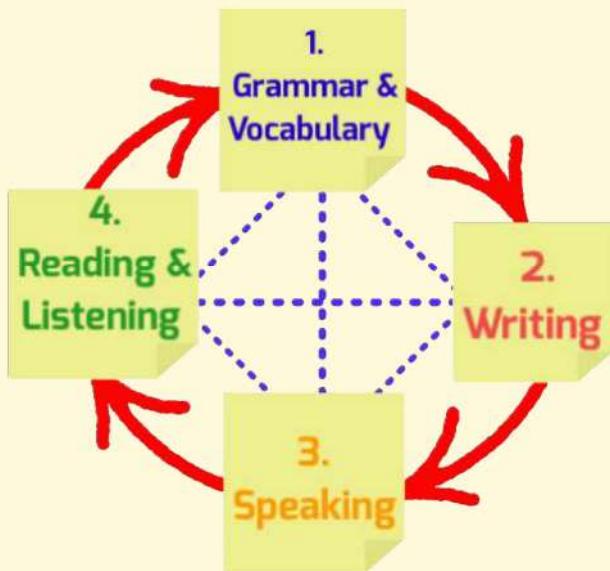
English is the most difficult language Or is it?!



components of English language:



If you want to have a good level of English language, you need to have a balance while learning the six elements



- ▶ My suggestion of what I think is the best way to learn English
- ▶ Start with the basics (Grammar & vocabulary)

Grammar

Try to use grammar you learn for making real life examples and keep them in a journal

simple present:
I have lunch at 2 every day
present continuous:
Sorry, I'm having lunch now, call you back later
present perfect:
I've already had lunch
Thanks



English is the most difficult language Or is it?!



Vocabulary

Try to learn vocabulary in context and learn collocations with them

An online tool you can get help from
in order to find collocations: www.ozdic.com

crime:
illegal action
collocations:
crime against sth
a crime wave

writing

Use the collocations, grammar and vocabulary that you have learned in order to make sentences first, and then write a paragraph

simple present:
Anyone who commits a crime is a criminal.
present progressive:
The news is reporting major crime against children.

The news reported a major crime against children. A group of people committed serious crime, and I was thinking why would somebody commit crime, major or minor, violent or non-violent. Why does it happen? Why is there a crime wave in my city?

Speaking

Try to explain what you have written to somebody or yourself
Doing this not only improves your speaking but also it gives you self-confidence

Reading

Go online, search on Google about the subject or the new words that you have learned, and read related articles or news

Listening

You can use BBC 6 minutes podcasts in order to improve your listening



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



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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!



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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



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



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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



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!

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 English 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



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How to speak clearly with good pronunciation

Why don't you **sit** on this **seat**, and I'll
set the scene

i: **seat - feel**

I **sit - in**

e **set - any**

Good **food** could keep the **group** healthy

u: **food - group**

ʊ **good - could**

u: **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

au 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



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

Band	Task requirement	Communication and register	Lexical resource	Grammatical range and accuracy
6	• Has substantial amounts of relevant information and ideas, presented clearly and logically, relevant to the task and purpose.	• Able to present in detail any relevant information and ideas, clearly and logically, relevant to the task and purpose.	• Uses a wide range of vocabulary and any relevant idiomatic language.	• Uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'.
5	• Largely succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas in a logical way.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas in a logical way, though there may be some minor slips or errors.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures with some flexibility and accuracy; minor errors occur more frequently than slips.
4	• Partially succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 5.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 5.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures, though they may be less flexible or accurate than in Band 5.
3	• Only partly succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 4.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 4.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures, though they may be less flexible or accurate than in Band 4.
2	• Only rarely succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 3.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 3.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures, though they may be less flexible or accurate than in Band 3.
1	• Only occasionally succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 2.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 2.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures, though they may be less flexible or accurate than in Band 2.
0	• Only rarely succeeds in achieving the intended purpose by presenting relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 1.	• Manages to present relevant information and ideas, though they may be less relevant or less logical than in Band 1.	• Can use some relevant vocabulary and some relevant idiomatic language.	• Can use a range of structures, though they may be less flexible or accurate than in Band 1.

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?

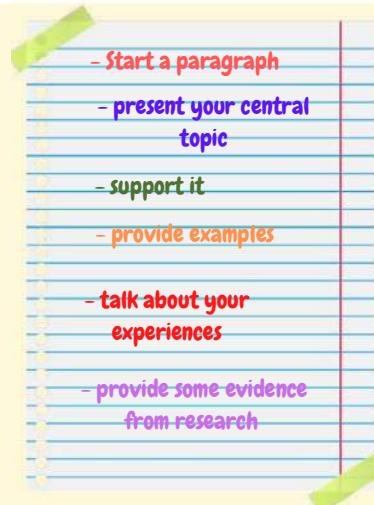
Looking at the band descriptor under coherence & cohesion for band score 7

- 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!

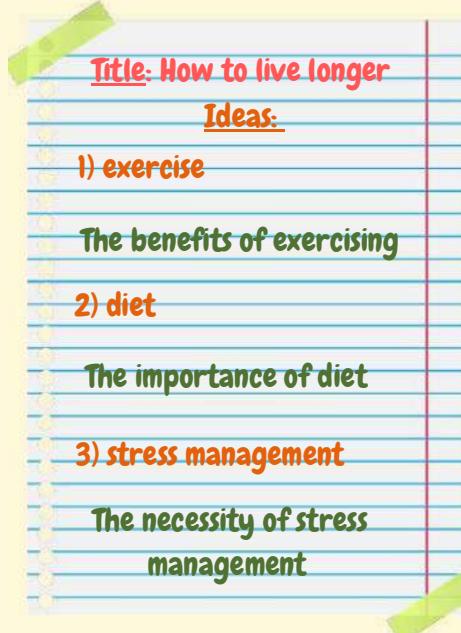


7

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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Section 2

Grammatical Mistakes

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



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

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!



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 its rules and its crucial to understand its importance!

learn its rules and its crucial to understand its importance!

Look at this second text :

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

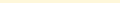
How many mistakes can you find?

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 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 subject of a sentence (people , someone)

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

whom 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? 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**..... 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?
So, the answer is "who"

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

you believe ..**he**... 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



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? X

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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Section 3

Idioms & Expressions

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



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!



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!



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



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Section 4

English Vocabulary



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



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



I was
wrong!

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



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.



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.



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 roll out new products

= to officially launch and introduce new products



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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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

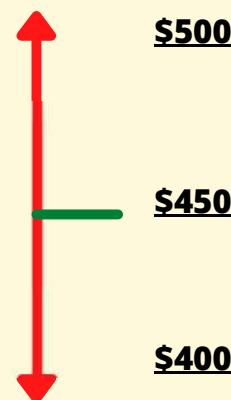
= When you buy sth that you don't need, and you didn't have any plans to buy it



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



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!



That is plenty of sugar in your coffee!





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!



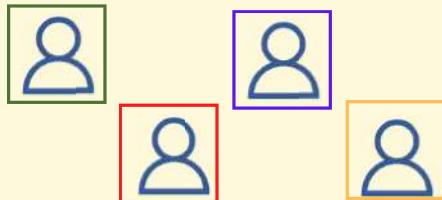


Confusing English words

Each VS Every

Each : (referring to something singular)

It refers to individual items in one group



Example: Each artist sees things differently!

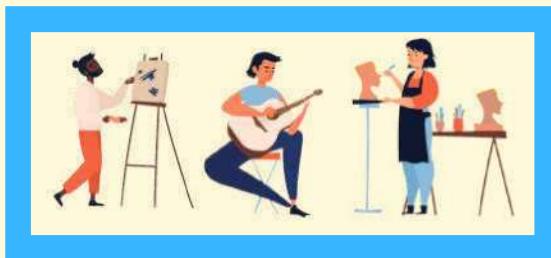


Every : (referring to something singular)

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!



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!



except

= but not

Example: The museum is open every day except Mondays!

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

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'vaɪs/

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





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



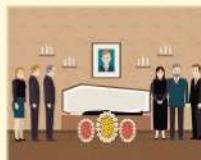
(for cellphones) → = There is no charge left in the battery



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





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

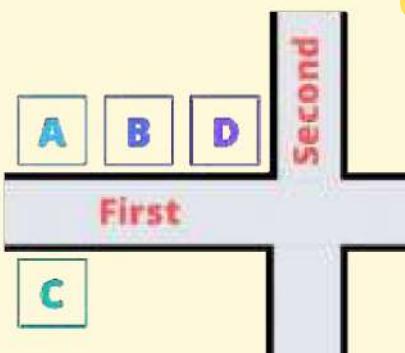


6) highway

= 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?

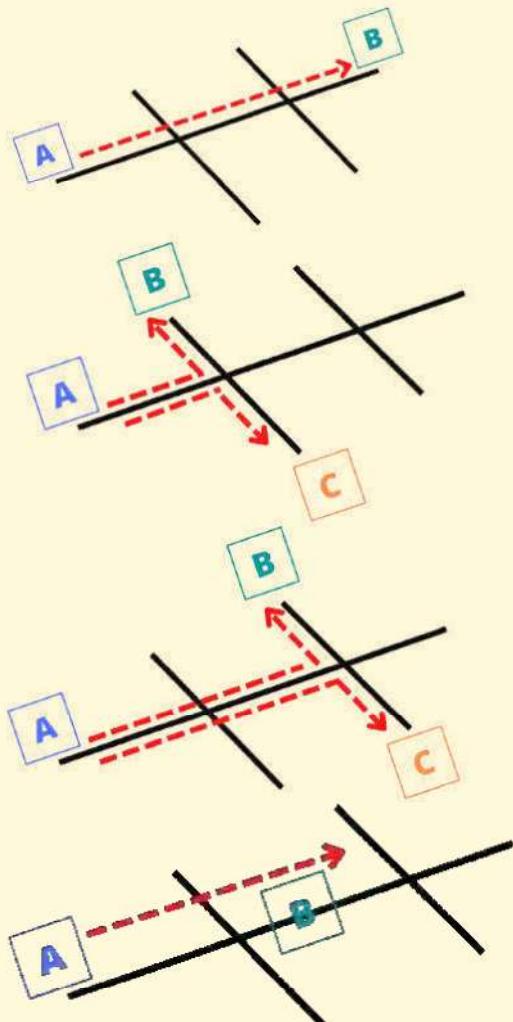
Indirect question: **Can you tell me** how I can get to public library?

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

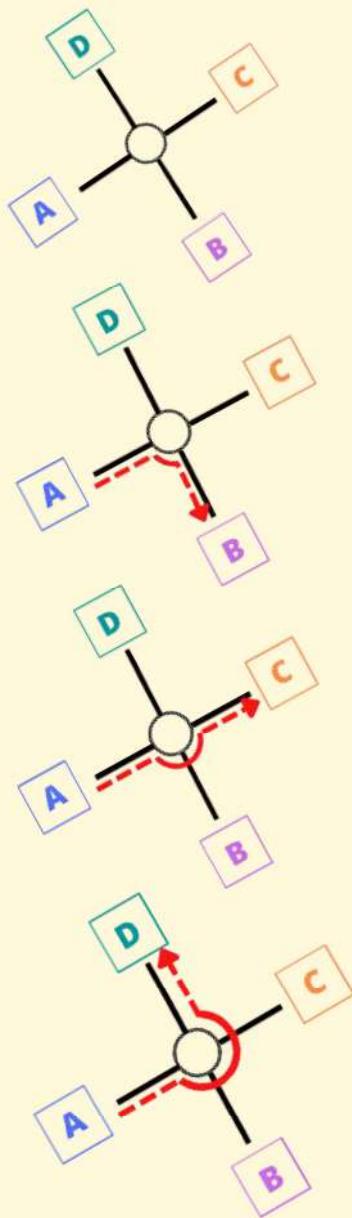
From A to B : Go straight on past B

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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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



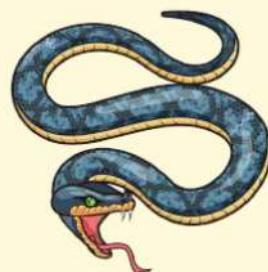
I to pay top dollar

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





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 walk properly = to walk on the 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!

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

Adjective

America

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



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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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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



11

Phrasal verbs to talk about relationships



1. to fall for someone

= to suddenly become very attracted to someone



2. to fit in

= to join a group and feel very comfortable and simply become part of the group



3. to get along with someone

= to have a good relationship with someone, to be friendly with someone and want to talk to someone and spend time with them

Example: My brother and I get along very well with each other

4. to ask somebody out

= to invite somebody you like to a concert, a museum, an event, a movie, a bar or drink to start a relationship



5. to go out with someone

= to be in a romantic relationship with someone

Example: Are you guys going out?



6. to fall out with somebody

= to have an argument or quarrel and then to stop being friendly



Example: We don't talk to each other, because we fell out over sth really stupid



11

Phrasal verbs to talk about relationships



7. a chat-up

= a way of speaking and talking in a way that you are attracted to someone, and you want to make someone attracted to you



8. to split up

= to end a relationship



9. to drift apart

= to become less friendly little by little and gradually overtime, you stop being in a relationship



10. to finish with somebody

= to split up, to stop being in a relationship with somebody, to stop going out with somebody



11. to break off a relationship

= to end a relationship





Phrasal verbs to talk about Sports

The kick off of the cup final between Arsenal and Liverpool was delayed yesterday due to bad weather.

kick off (noun)

= The start of a game of soccer



kick off (phrasal verb)

= to start a game of soccer

Example: Today, there are 6 soccer games kicking off

Archery England defeated



archery

= a sport which is about shooting with a bow and an arrow

England were knocked out of the European archery championship this afternoon, in a surprise win by Sweden.

to be knocked out

= to be defeated

to knock sb out

= to hit sb so hard that they fall and go unconscious





Phrasal verbs to talk about Sports

Welsh swimmer Perry Johnson says he is going for the world record in tomorrow's 100-meter freestyle event.

to go for sth

= to try hard to achieve sth which is difficult



Example: Go for it!

With both teams on 28 points, Darnton will meet Hartsfield in a play off this Saturday at Darnton's home ground to decide who goes up to the first division.

play-off

= a game to decide who would go higher



to work out

= to do sports, to do physical activities in order to make yourself stronger, or become physically fit



to burn off sth

= to work hard to get rid of them, to remove sth

slim

= thin and good-looking



Phrasal verbs to talk about Sports



to work sth off

= to get rid of sth (usually an emotion which is negative)

Example: to work off your stress
to work off your anger
to work off your anxiety



a warm up

= The first thing you do before you do sports or a physical activity, a very gentle activity just to warm you up to prepare you for the real exercise

to cool down ≠ warm up

= to do some very gentle exercises to help your muscles become cooler



to give in = to give up

= to agree that you have been defeated and to stop trying



to pull ahead

= to get ahead of other people who were running with you at the same speed

to join in

= to become involved in an activity with other people



a knock-out competition

= a competition that only the winners of each stage are allowed to play in the next stage



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!



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



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!

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studying English!**



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Section 5

Formal VS Informal English



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



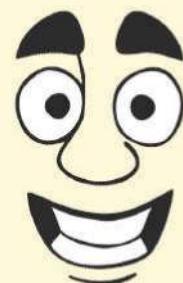
allow + infinitive

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

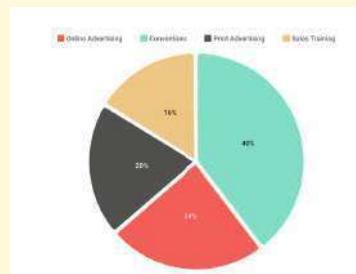
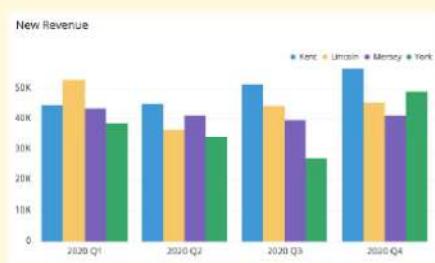
costly (very formal)



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





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 blow 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





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

terminate (really formal)

They ended my contract in October

They terminated my contract in October



She was trying to end the conversation!

She was trying to terminate the conversation!

look for

seek (more formal)

= to search for something

Are you looking for a new job?

Are you seeking a new job?

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

partner (more formal)



He lives with his girlfriend

He lives with his partner



choose

select (more formal)

There were 3 options and we could choose one



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

purchase (more formal)

You must buy the tickets 2 weeks in advance!

You must purchase the tickets 2 weeks in advance!



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!



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