

You have to practice all these topics and make sentences regarding the topic as many as you can. Do use all these words mention bellow in this note while making sentences and you also can add new words and make a lot of sentences.

## **Family**

Siblings

Immediate family

Extended family

Cousins

Passed away

Deceased

Paternal

Maternal

Additional vocabs:

Grandparents----- grandfather and grandmother. You are their grandson or granddaughter.

In-laws ----- father-in-law, mother-in-law. You are their sister-in- law or daughter in law - in – law.

In relation to my family, I have a quite small immediate family. Both My paternal grandparents and my maternal grandparents have passed away. So, they are deceased. I don't know many persons from the maternal side of my family because all my maternal uncle lives in a village. I have two siblings my brother and sister. I am married. I have two children one baby and one girl. I have lot of lot cousin brothers and sisters.



## To look like

To look like means to resemble someone physically or to be similar in appearance to someone.

If you're tall with big eyes like your older sister, you'd say, "I **look like** my older sister."

## To take after

To take after means to look or behave (act) like someone older than you in your family.

Some of your family may walk, talk or even smile just like another family member. So if your father and sister both like to gesture with (move) their hands when talking, you'd say, "My sister **takes after** my father in the way she waves her hands around when she talk

## To have something in common

The expression *to have something in common* refers to two or more people in a family sharing similar interests, likes and dislikes.

If you're asked, "What do you and your family like to do?" you could talk about your shared interests. "My siblings, cousins and I **have** many **things in common**. We enjoy camping, cycling and playing board games."

The opposite of this would be "I **don't have** much **in common** with my brothers. They're much older than me and we have different interests."

## To get along with

*To get along with* means to have a good relationship with someone.

If you say, "I **get along** very well **with** my younger sister," it means you agree on many things and have a good relationship. The opposite would be "I **don't get along with** my cousin," which means the relationship between you and your cousin isn't very good.

## To be on good terms

To be on good terms also means to have a good relationship with someone.

If you and your sister get along very well, then you'd say, "I'm **on good terms with** my sister." The opposite would be "I'm **not on good terms with** my cousin." If



you and your cousin are not even talking to each other, you'd say, "I'm **not on speaking terms with** my cousin."

### **To be close to**

*To be close to* means that you have a close relationship that cannot easily be broken. If you say, "I'm very **close to** my mother and sister," you're saying that the three of you enjoy being together, get along very well and have a strong relationship.

### **To look up to**

*To look up to* means to respect and admire someone else. If you say, "I've always **looked up to** my older brother," it means you respect and admire the things he says and does.

### **To get together**

*To get together* means to meet up and do things together. If someone asks you, "How often do you see your family?" you might say, "We **get together** every weekend to play soccer, watch a movie or eat pizza."

### **To start a family**

*To start a family* means to start having children. You might hear your parents ask you, "When are you and your husband/wife going to **start a family**? I want grandchildren!"

Or maybe your brother just sent a text and so you call your best friend saying, "I just heard that my brother and sister-in-law are planning to **start a family**. That means I'm going to become an aunt (or uncle) soon!"

## **Food**

Foodie

Diet

Cuisine

Organic

Traditional

Appetite

Buffet

Starving

Fresh

Take-away/Take-out

### Additional vocabs:

- Bland - not having a strong taste or character or not showing any
- Raw - Sushi is made from raw fish as well as vegetables, seaweed, and rice.
- Ripe - Make sure the bananas are ripe so I can use them in the cake.
- Rotten - This meat smells rotten. I think we should throw it away.
- Tough - The steak was very tough. I could hardly chew it!
- Tender - The lamb was so tender that it seemed to melt in my mouth.
- Undercooked - The undercooked salmon was very poor.
- Unripe - Many types of fruit are picked unripe and become ripe as they are shipped.
- Overcooked - The broccoli was overcooked. It should have been crisper
- Roasted – cooked in oil in the oven. To cook with dry heat, as in an oven or near hot coals.
- Grilled – cooked under a grill or on a ridged pan

In regards to food, I have well balanced diet. I am not foodie. I don't really like to take away/out food I don't think it's healthy. I try to eat organic food whenever I can. I love going to buffet that's probably because I have very big appetite. When I go to the buffet I am starving. As I have a lot of friend from different country I am familiar with many quinines.

## Friends

Childhood

Common interest

Personality

Extrovert

Introvert

Hang out

Dispute

Qualities or traits

Grow up

Close friends

In regards to friend, most of my friends have similar personality like me. I am extrovert individual that mean I don't have many introvert friends. In addition, I would say all of my friend share common interest. Sometimes my friends and I have common disputes. However, it's usually small disputes about which movie to see and where we are going to eat food. Some of my friends are from my childhood. I would say most of the time me and my friend have similar traits. Probably most of the thing that we do is hang out.

Here are some words and phrases to talk about how we feel about other people.

**love** = very strong feeling

"I love my husband."

**adore** = love

"She adores her niece."

**like** = have a positive feeling

"I like Sue."

**like a lot / really like** = more than “like”

“I really like my new boss.”

“I like my new boss a lot.”

**get on well with** = have a good relationship with

“She gets on well with her sister.”

**don’t like very much** = more positive than “don’t like”

“I don’t like John’s new girlfriend very much.”

**can’t stand = hate**

“I can’t stand Emily!”

**have a good time with** = have fun with

“I always have a good time with my friends.”

**like being with / enjoy being with**

“I like being with my friends.”

Be careful! “Like being with” = “like to spend time with”. Don’t say “like staying with”.

**spend a lot of time with**

“She spends a lot of time with Debbie.”

**always with**

“He’s always with his friends.”

Types of friend

**best friend** = your number 1 friend

“Harry is my best friend.”

**a good friend**

“Tony is a good friend of mine.”

**a close friend** = a very good friend

“She has one or two close friends.”

Be careful of the pronunciation. “Close” sounds like the “mos” part of “most”. The verb “to close” sounds like “nose”.

Describing your friends

**fun** = good company

“I like being with Sally because she’s good fun to be with.”

Be careful! “Funny” = humorous: “She’s a funny girl and she makes me laugh.”

“Funny” = strange: “I think there’s something funny about Jane.”

**a laugh** = someone who is funny

“John’s a laugh.”

**loyal** = she is always my friend

**easy-going** = relaxed

“I like him because he’s easy-going.”

**easy to get on with** = there are no problems

“All my friends are easy to get on with.”

English verbs to describe the stages in a friendship

**to make friends** = to start a friendship

"They made friends when they were children."

**to be friends with** = to describe current friendship

"They are friends with Tony and Rachel."

**to lose touch with** = to not see your friend very often

"I lost touch with Julia after university."

### **Best friend**

**Tell me something about your best friend**

"How long have you guys been friends?"

"How long have you known each other?"

"Did you grow up together?"

"Did you go to school together?"

"So how did you meet?"

Here are some examples you can use to respond to these types of questions.

We've been friends since elementary school.

I think it's been like 20 years."



We grew up together. Our parents lived pretty close so we were basically neighbours.

We went to the same school since the 5th grade.

We met in middle school and started going to the same school from the 7th grade.

We started going to the same school at the University of Washington.

We met at church when we were young. We have been close friends since. We met in high school in our English class.

## **Work**

Occupation

Full-time

Part-time

Independently

Professional

Salary

Ambitious

Balance

In relation to work I have had different occupations. I worked both part time and full time. When I was a student in university, I worked part time. Now I am a fulltime



teacher. I would say I work quite well independently. I am professional person. I Would say that I am also quite ambitious not too ambitus. I think it's important to work hard. Because ultimately, we want handsome salary. I don't think having high salary is most important thing. Most important thing is to balance between personal life and professional life.

## *WHERE DO YOU WORK?*

Let's begin by answering the question, "**Where do you work?**" This seems like a simple question, but there are many ways to answer it:

- I work **at**...
- I work **in**...
- I work **for**...
- I work **with**...

You're going to learn when to use each preposition.

## *I WORK AT/FOR... (NAME OF COMPANY)*

For example, "I work **at** IBM" or "I work **for** TCS." You can also use "for" if you work directly for a famous person: "I work **for** Tom Cruise. I'm his public relations manager."

## *I WORK IN...*

**a place:**

- I work in **an office**.
- I work in **a school**.
- I work in **a factory**.

**a city/country:**

- I work in **Paris**.
- I work in **France**.

**a department:**

- I work in **the marketing department**.
- I work in **human resources**.
- I work in **sales**.

**a general area/industry:**

- I work in **finance**.
- I work in **medical research**.
- I work in **consulting**.

## *I WORK WITH... (THINGS / PEOPLE THAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF YOUR DAY-TO-DAY WORK)*

- I work with **computers**.
- I'm a teacher. I work with **special-needs children**.

If you want to add more details about your work, you can say "I'm responsible for..." or "I'm in charge of..." or "My job involves..."

- **I'm responsible for** updating the company website.
- **I'm in charge of** interviewing candidates for jobs.
- **My job involves** giving tours of the museum.

After these phrases, use the -ING form of the verb.

## *LET'S REVIEW:*

- I work **at** (a company).
- I work **for** (a company / a person)
- I work **in** (a place, city, country, department, or general area/industry)
- I work **with** (people / things)
- 

In conversational English, the question "Where do you work?" is commonly phrased as "**What do you do?**" or "**What do you do for a living?**"

You can answer with one of the "I work..." phrases we just learned, or you can say "I'm a/an... (your job title)."

- I'm a **teacher**.
- I'm an **accountant**.

How do you answer this question if you don't have a job? You can say:

- **I'm unemployed.**
- **I'm between jobs at the moment.**

Here are some other reasons you might not have a job:

- I'm a **student**.
- I'm a **stay-at-home mom/dad**.

If you work for yourself, you can say "**I'm self-employed.**" If you have your own company, you can say, "**I own a small business,**" or more specifically, "**I own a restaurant**" or "**I own a graphic design company.**"

## *DESCRIBING YOUR JOB*

Do you like your job? Here are some different ways to talk about how you feel about your work:

- My job is **interesting / exciting**.

- I find my work very **rewarding**.  
*(this means it satisfies you and makes you feel good)*
- The work is quite **challenging**.  
*(“challenging” can be a way to say it’s difficult, but with a positive connotation; you enjoy the difficulty)*
- My job is **tough / tiring / demanding**.
- The work is rather **dull / boring / repetitive**.  
*(“dull” is another way to say “boring,” and “repetitive” means you do the same type of task multiple times; there’s not much variation)*

## **Hobby**

Pastime

Collecting

Arts and crafts

Technology

Playing computer games

Surfing the internet

Active

lifestyle

Exercise

I remember when I was a young child, I loved arts and crafts. I think most young children do painting and sketches and making things out of paper. Most children take it as fun. As I got older, I liked collecting stamps, I remember I had hundreds of stamps from different countries. When I became a teenager, I liked technology. As result I liked playing computer games. Most boys do. Now I hate playing computer games. I do like surfing the internet. Now my favorite past time is exercising. Because it helps me to stay fit.

## Additional questions:

### Questions you can ask

What do you like doing?  
What sort of hobbies do you have?  
What do you get up to in your free time?

### How to reply

In my free time I...  
When I have some spare time I...  
When I get the time, I...  
I relax by watching TV / listening to music, etc.  
My hobbies are bird-watching / playing sport, etc.

I'm interested in (+ noun / gerund)  
I'm keen on (+ noun / gerund)  
I'm into (+ noun / gerund)  
I enjoy (+ noun / gerund)

I am fond of

You can add "really" or "quite" after "I'm..." for emphasis.  
"I'm **really keen** on football."  
"I'm **really into** Cricket."

### Talking about hobbies in more detail

You can give more information about your hobbies and interests:

"I like **arts and crafts**. I'm a creative / practical person, and like doing things with my hands."  
"I'm an **outgoing** person, and like socialising / hanging out with friends."  
"I enjoy being **physically active**, and spend a lot of time playing sports and team games."

## **Saying why you like your hobby**

You can also explain why you spend time on your hobby to make the conversation longer and more interesting.

“I really enjoy going to the gym because...”

...it keeps me fit.  
...it gets me out of the house, you know!  
...it's sociable. I've met lots of new people.  
...it gives me something interesting to do with my time.  
...it's not very expensive, and anyone can do it!

“My hobbies are all creative...”

... I've always enjoyed painting and drawing.  
... Because my job is technical, it's good to spend time doing something completely different.  
... I enjoy spending time making things like clothes.

More words that you can use to describe your hobbies:

creative  
fascinating  
practical  
cheap  
enjoyable  
relaxing  
different  
unusual

Like doing vs like to do

We use like + gerund (ing form) to talk about general likes:

**I like fishing.**

We use like + infinitive to talk about more specific likes:

I like **to go fishing** at the weekend.