

# LINK LANGUAGE TO YOUR LIFESTYLE

**flowently**  
live language sessions

# LEARN ENGLISH ON THE GO!

FOR EXPATS & TRAVELLERS

# Link language to your lifestyle

## A FRESH APPROACH TO LEARNING A LANGUAGE

Do you want to feel at home in your new town and master its language?

With Flowently you will develop natural conversation skills by exploring real life situations with the guidance of a personal tutor. Learn 'the magic phrases' and converse like a native. Flowently is available for all levels and language goals in over 30 cities and we are spreading our wings all over the world. You can book a Flowently session at flexible times and locations. So meet your tutor in a café, set your goal, learn what is relevant, have fun and improve your skills as you go!



## STRUGGLING WITH LANGUAGE?

You're not the only one!  
Watch Laura and her tutor on a shopping trip in Amsterdam.

[www.flowently.com](http://www.flowently.com)

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

'Flowently In English on the go' is a collection of examples, exercises and explanations to help you speak English. All the Flowently tutors have a copy of their own and will bring it with them to your sessions. Your tutor can help you do the exercises and together find ways to make your sessions fun and interesting. At the back of the book you will find the most common grammar subjects, so ask your tutor about these rules and their logic (when they have one). This book is for sale in our online shop (€12,50). Hard to get through certain parts of the book? Time for you to book a session! Success!



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## FLOWENTLY EXPERIENCES

### **Kate & Evan about their live language sessions in Amsterdam**

We are expats from Australia living in the Netherlands. We recently started using the Flowently services to help us learn practical Dutch. We absolutely love these sessions, they are extremely fun and have absolutely accelerated our learning.

What we love most is the fact there is complete flexibility as to what we learn, where we learn it and when we learn it. Our tutor is patient and really takes the time to ensure that we are learning every day Dutch while making sure that she understands if there are any specific areas or phrases we want to focus on. She suggests great places for us to meet and use our Dutch in real situations, like in a bar or at the market doing our shopping. We both have busy and demanding jobs, so she is incredibly flexible to work around our schedule to ensure that we can find a time that works. She has even offered to do Skype sessions when we are traveling! Finding Flowently was a godsend for us, it has provided an opportunity for us to maximize our time - we learn while we socialize or shop! It is a relaxed environment, so it doesn't feel like a lesson, it is something we look forward to every week.'

### **Aiden about his cafe / business session**

'Signed up Friday in New York to book a session on Saturday in a cafe. It was great to practice my conversation with a well prepared tutor. We focussed on specific work - related vocab, and we had a nice chat.'

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# DAFFODILS

*I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze  
Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.  
The waves beside them danced, but they  
Out-did the sparkling leaves in glee:  
A poet could not be but gay,  
In such a jocund company!  
I gazed and gazed but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought.  
  
For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;*

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

# How to learn a new language?

## TED BLOG: 7 SECRETS FROM TED TRANSLATORS

'They say that children learn languages best. But that doesn't mean that adults can't. We asked some of the polyglots in TED's Open Translation Project to share their secrets to mastering a foreign language. Their best strategies distilled into seven basic principles.'

Posted by Tedstaff November 4, 2014, Krystian Aparta

### *7 TED principles & Flowently learning method!*

#### *1 Get real*

**Think of a simple situation in which you want to be able to speak a few words in your language.** FLOWENTLY: Meet up with your Flowently tutor, learn 'the little magic phrases' and how you can use them in everyday situations. Learn how to order your first drink, do your first shopping and make your first appointments in your new language with your tutor by your side. Learning by doing.

#### *2 Make language - learning a lifestyle change*

**Consistency! Find a language habit that you can follow even when you are tired, sick or madly in love.** FLOWENTLY Motto: Link language to your lifestyle! Drink your coffee while reading a Dutch news paper. Listen to a Dutch tv show while cooking and find more little habits. Feel more comfortable and have fun.

#### *3 Play house with the language*

**The more you invite a foreign language into your daily life, the more your brain will consider it something useful and worth caring about. Use every opportunity to get exposed to the new language.** FLOWENTLY: Label objects in your house, watch children's programmes, invite people to speak to you even if you can only respond in your own language and train your ears. Learn about funny expressions and humour.

## *4 Let technology help you out*

**A funny thing like resetting the language on your phone can help you learn new words right away. Ditto for changing the language on your browser. FLOWENTLY:** See our list of useful links. Use your mobile phone for learning a new language making photographs and recordings of words and situations you don't understand. Bring them with you to your next Flowently sessions and your tutor will explain their uses to you. Being interested and active will help you.

## *5 Think about language learning as a gateway to new experiences*

**Learning a language has always been about focusing on the experiences that the new language would open up. Think of fun things you want to do anyway, and make them into a language learning opportunity.**

**FLOWENTLY:** Check out our variety of sessions such as Welcome Tour, Market Tour, Visit a Museum or Outdoor and be guided by your personal tutor, experience local culture and customs, go where the locals go.

## *6 Make new friends*

**Interacting in your new language is key – it will teach you to intuitively express your thoughts, instead of mentally translating each sentence before you say it. Find native speakers near you. FLOWENTLY:** Meet the locals and learn to interact in daily life situations. Improve your daily chat, ja gezellig!

## *7 Do not worry about making mistakes*

**One of the most common barriers to conversing in a new language is the fear of making mistakes. But native speakers are like doting parents: any attempt from you to communicate in their language is objective proof that you are a gifted genius. They'll appreciate your effort and even help you. Nervous about having a conversation with a peer? Try testing your language skills with someone a little younger. Be patient with your self.**

**FLOWENTLY:** Our friendly tutors are well-trained in the Flowently method and will help you feel more comfortable in your new language. Flowently advice for clients: Take a step back and try to communicate on a basic level when you start speaking a new language. And don't forget; any accent is charming!

# LONDON QUIZ

*Know your city & numbers*

**1. In the 19th century, the City of Greater London was the largest city in the world. It was the first to reach a population of a million people in 1811 and remained world's largest city until it was overtaken by Tokyo in 1957. How many people live in London today?**

- A 3.5 million people
- B 5.5 million people
- C 8.5 million people

**2. What is at the famous address: 10 Downing Street in London?**

- A It is where the royal family lived during the war.
- B It is where Harry Potter's entry to Diagon Alley is located.
- C It is where all the prime ministers reside whilst in office.

**3. Until 1994, in the City of London, there were no..**

- A Official roads.
- B Official pubs.
- C Parking fees.

**4. What is the difference in ordering a 'white tea' and ordering a 'white coffee'?**

- A With tea, it refers to the amount of milk put in it, with coffee it refers to the amount of sugar put in it.
- B With tea, it refers to the type of tea it is made of, in coffee it refers to the amount of milk put in it.
- C With both tea and coffee it refers to the amount of milk put in it.

**5. The total length of the London Underground network is...**

- A 100 miles.
- B 200 miles.
- C 250 miles.



**6. London is known for its bad traffic and congestion. In order to reduce traffic jams, motorists have to pay a fee every time they want to drive within most of Central London. How much is this fee?**

- A £10
- B £20
- C £30

**7. A typical English breakfast usually contains of at least bacon, sausages and eggs on toast. What can you expect on your plate when 'black pudding' is served with your breakfast?**

- A A traditional wedding cake slightly burned on the top, as to prepare the couple for harder days to come.
- B A blood sausage made from pork fat, pork blood and oatmeal.
- C A sweet type of jelly, covered with chocolate.

**8. The 'Big Ben' in London is..**

- A The nickname of the giant Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the Thames, overlooking London.
- B The nickname of the clock in Elizabeth Tower, near the Palace of Westminster.
- C The nickname of the bell within the clock of the Elizabeth Tower.

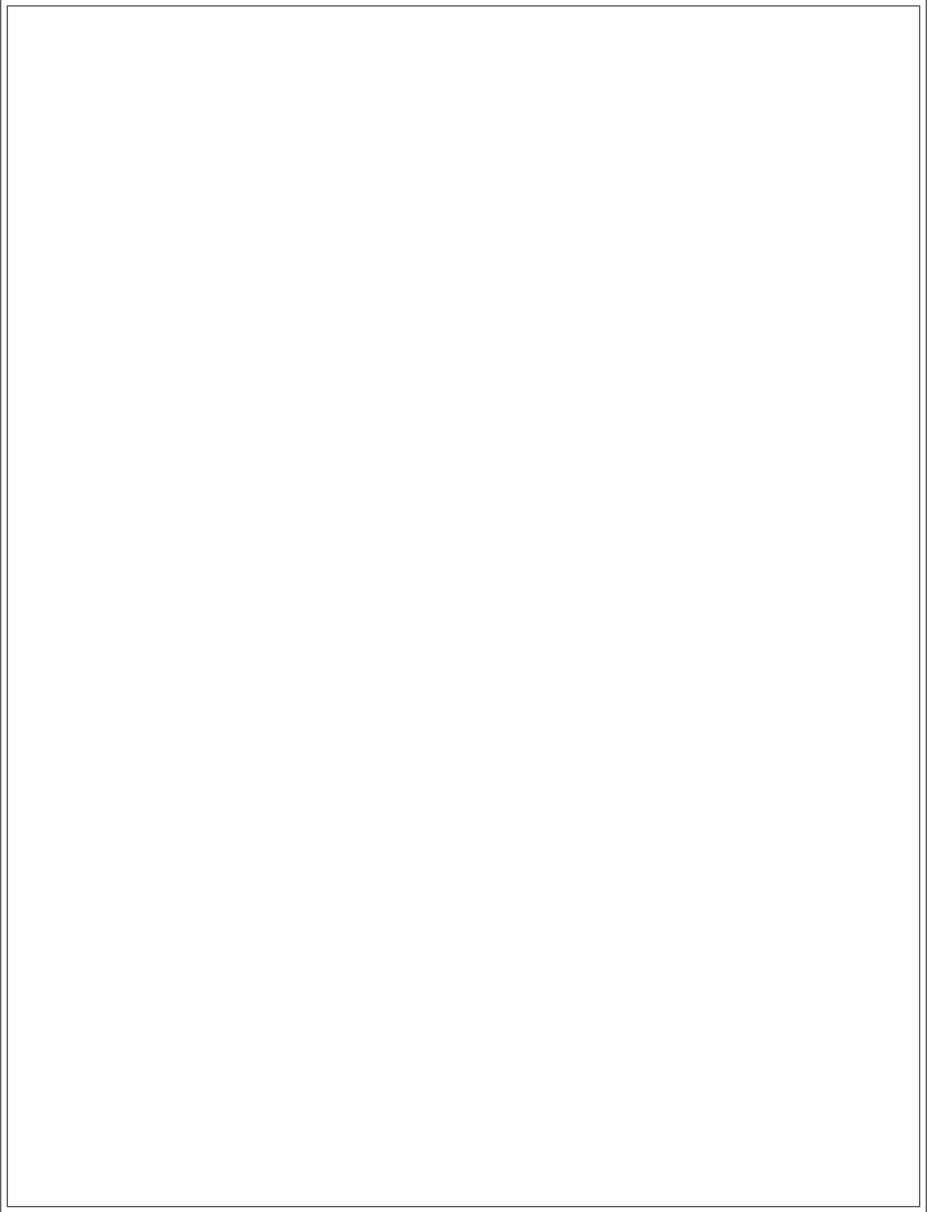
**9. Which of the names below does not refer to the London Metro system?**

- A. The Tube.
- B. The Loop.
- C. The Underground.

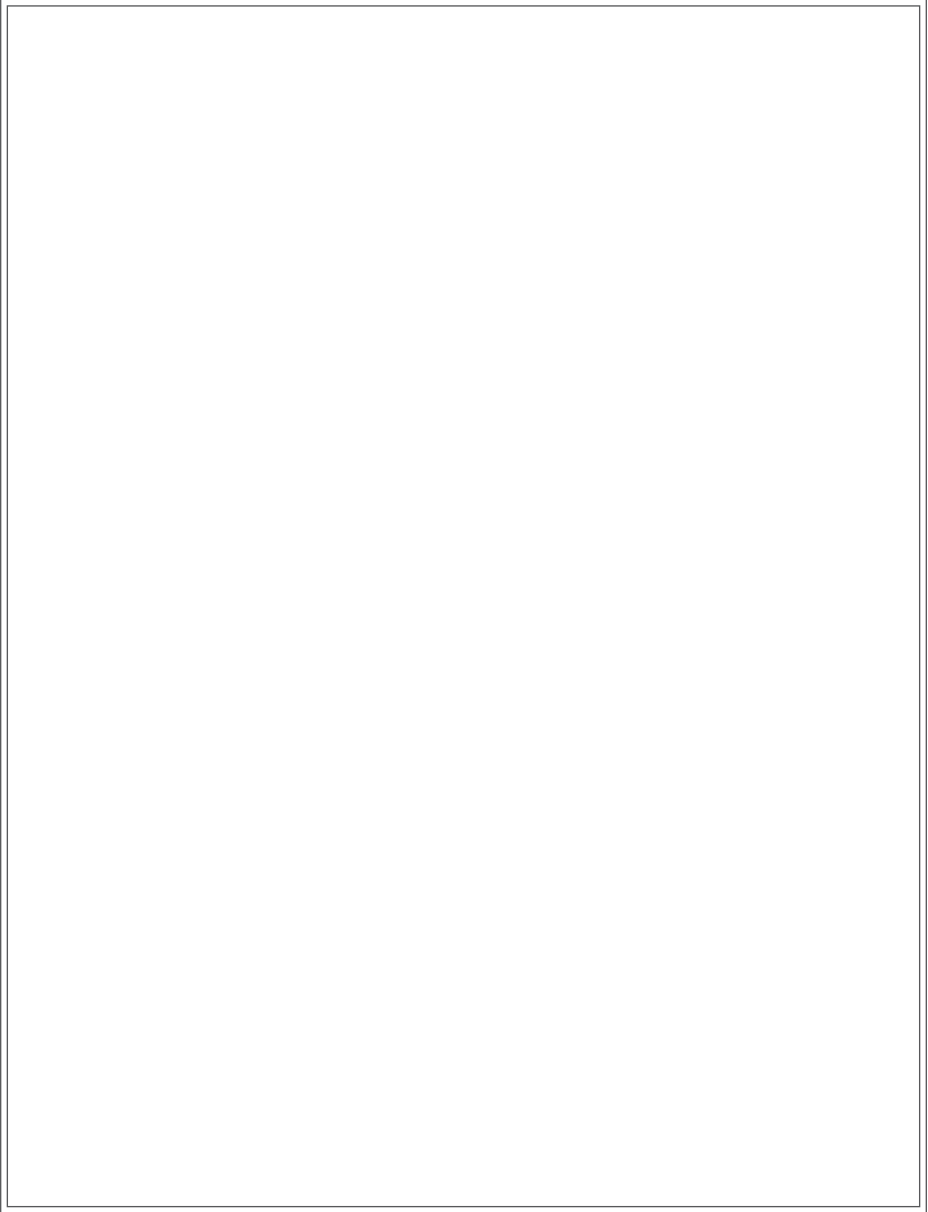
**10. 'Harrods' is London's most famous department store. It covers 20,000 m2 and has 330 departments. It was established in 1824 and purchased by the Fayed family in 1885; Which of the following facts is NOT true about Harrods...**

- A In 1898, it was the first store in the world that implemented a moving staircase.
- B It employs the largest number of people working in any department store in the world.
- C It is the only store in Britain that has continued to sell fur.

# NOTES



# NOTES



# MY SESSIONS

DATE

TUTOR

SESSION

GOAL

PROGRESS

--	--	--	--	--

# MY SESSIONS

DATE

TUTOR

SESSION

GOAL

PROGRESS

--	--	--	--	--

# FIND A TUTOR & BOOK YOUR SESSION

Meet our tutors! Highly specialised areas of language are covered by our large and enthusiastic team. Start your filter and find the tutor who can help you improve your language skills. Can we help you find a tutor? Please contact us.



WELCOME SESSION

1,5 / 3 hrs



CAFE / TERRACE

1,5 / 3 hrs



CITY TOUR

1,5 / 3 hrs



SHOPPING / MARKET TRIP

1,5 / 3 hrs



BUSINESS

1,5 / 3 hrs



EXPAT LIFE

1,5 / 3 hrs



SKYPE SESSION

1 / 1,5 hrs



INNOVATION PLATFORM

1,5 / 3 hrs



ART COMMUNITY

1,5 / 3 hrs



SOCIETY / HISTORY / POLITICS

1,5 / 3 hrs



SPORT / OUTDOOR BUDDY

1,5 / 3 hrs

We kindly ask you, if possible, to book 48 hrs in advance.



**JOB INTERVIEW TRAINING**

1,5 / 3 hrs



**LANGUAGE EXAMS / ACADEMIC**

1,5 / 3 hrs



**SESSION FOR CHILDREN**

1 / 1,5 hrs



**SOCIAL CONVERSATIONAL**

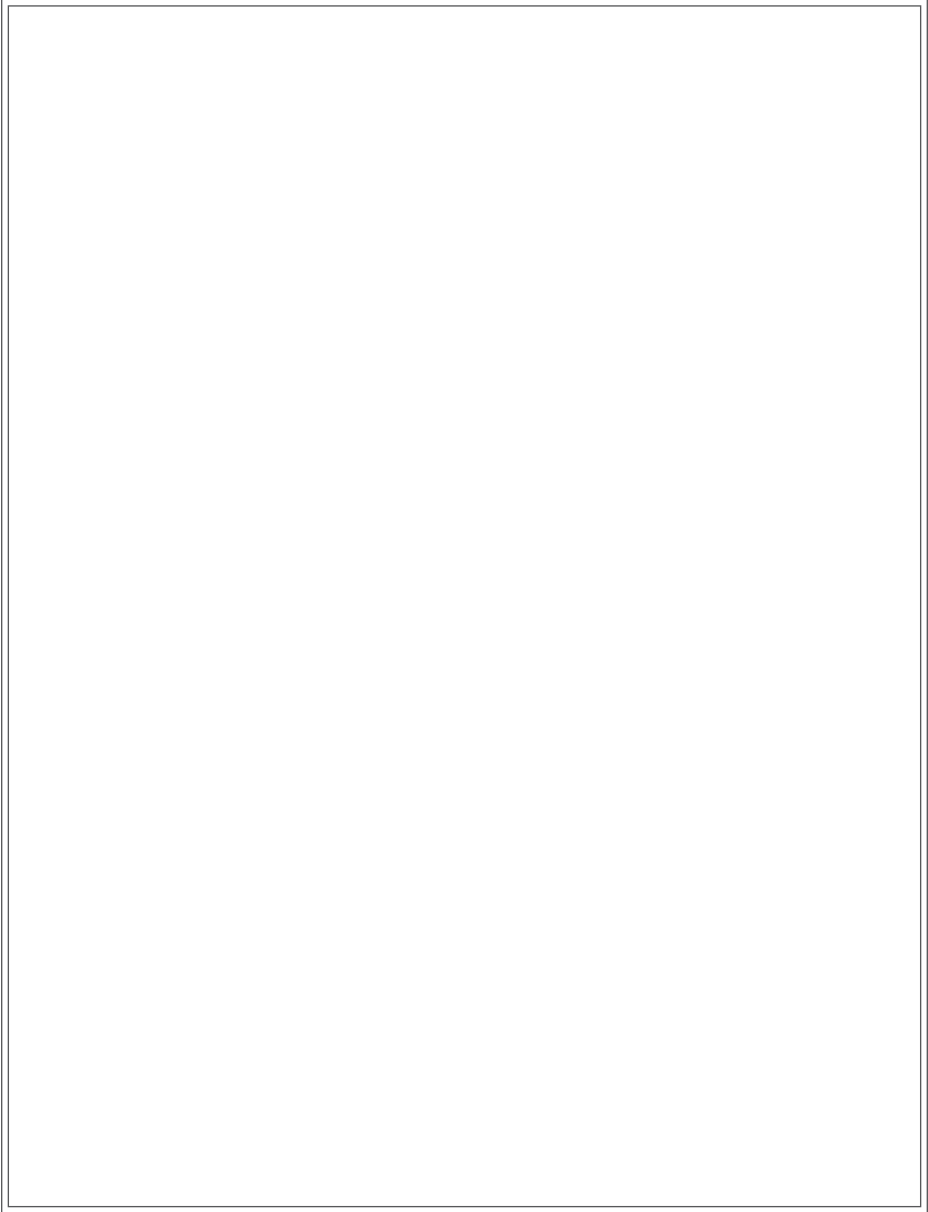
1,5 / 3 hrs



**EVENTS / WORKSHOPS**

1,5 / 3 hrs

# NOTES





# HANDY LINKS



[fraze.it](http://fraze.it)

[www.duolingo.com](http://www.duolingo.com)

[www.brainscape.com](http://www.brainscape.com)

[www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish](http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish)

[www.babbel.com](http://www.babbel.com)

[www.ozdic.com](http://www.ozdic.com)

[www.futurelearn.com](http://www.futurelearn.com)

[learnenglish.britishcouncil.org](http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org)

[lyricstraining.com](http://lyricstraining.com)

[www.talkenglish.com](http://www.talkenglish.com)

[testyourvocab.com](http://testyourvocab.com)

# PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

A B C D

READ THE ALPHABET USING STRETCHED  
E SOUNDS, SHORT 'AY' AND È SOUNDS

Aeeeeee beeeee ceeee deeeee eeeeeee ef geeeeeee

Pay attention here to the short sounds:

E F G H

Jay, kay, el, em, en, ooooo

Peeeeee

queue, are, es

teeeee you veeeeeeee

I J K L

w, x, why,

(mind the 'w' pronounced as 'double you')

zeeeeeee

M N O P

THE LONG AND SHORT 'E' AND THE 'AY' ARE  
COMMON SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Q R S T

How many times can you distinguish the eee sound?

Underline all the eee sounds

Where can you hear the 'ay' sound?

Where can you hear the 'you' sound?

Draw a triangle around the è sounds.

U V W

What are the short sounds?

Ef, jay, kay, el, em, are, es, ex, why.

What is the difference between the U and W?

They are completely different; the u is a vowel,  
the w is a consonant.

X Y Z

Confusingly, the w is not anything double of the  
u and they have totally different sounds.

## ENGLISH SOUNDS

In English, there is a fairly loose relationship between spelling and sound. You will see this in many of the examples. So for many words you will simply have to remember how they are pronounced. See page 25 The Chaos

## (AMERICAN) ENGLISH VOWELS

The main vowels in English can be represented (roughly) by the letters a, i, e, o, u. The sounds depend on three things: 1. mouth is more closed or more open; 2. tongue is more in the front or more in the back of your mouth; 3. tongue is tense or relaxed.

Mouth	Tongue	Front	centre	back
More closed	Relaxed	it, pin, sick, kitchen		put, should
	Tense	tea, pier, dream,		boot, root
Half way	Relaxed	bet, leg, friend, end	the, about, kitchen	bought, thought
	Tense	straight, bait		boat, hope
More Open	Relaxed	that, bat, stack		car, tub, stop, rock
	Tense			

Try to find the sounds by moving your tongue from front to back while keeping the same mouth position, and the other way around. You will find that when you pronounce the back vowels your lips will be more rounded (as in a kiss) and when you pronounce the front vowels your lips will be more spread (as in a smile).

## DIPHTHONGS

Diphthongs combine two vowel sounds. English has the following three:

- ai buy, glide, pie, tie, fly, cry, side
- ou bough, bow, how, now, brown, cow
- oi boy, joy, avoid

# LONDON STREET NAMES

## *Pronunciation exercise*

### **Where do you live?**

What's your address? How do you spell that? What's your house number? On what floor do you live? I live down the street, on the square, next to the park, on the waterfront and on the island.

### **Asking for directions**

Excuse me, can I ask you something? Do you know your way around here? Do you know the way to...? Where is...? Are you on foot or by bike or by public transport? (Oyster card) Turn left, turn right, straight ahead, cross the bridge, cross the intersection, around the corner, on the corner, along the water, at the third traffic light, at the next stop, across the crosswalk, across the street, the second side street on your left, etc.

**Piccadilly Circus a famous square in London.** You won't find a circus here; it's called circus because of its shape; circus is Latin for circle.

**Downing Street Named after Sir George Downing.** The street is famous for "10 Downing Street", this is where the Prime Minister lives.

**Cartwright Gardens Street and park** named after English naval officer John Cartwright.

**Pudding Lane** A minor street that played an important role in London's history. The Great Fire of London of 1666 started here in a bakery.

**Camden Market** A very popular market in Camden. It attracts huge crowds each weekend.

**Savile Row** Well known for its traditional men's bespoke tailoring.

**Bond Street** A shopping street which was not named after James Bond but after its developer Sir Thomas Bond.

**Rotherhithe Street** The longest street in London.

**Hyde Park** One of the largest parks in London. It is one of the eight Royal Parks. The other seven are: Bushy Park, Green Park, Greenwich Park, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, Richmond Park and St. James's Park.

**King's Cross Railway Station** A major London train station and the departing point of Harry Potter's Hogwarts Express.

**Worcester Park** Named after the 4th Earl of Worcester.

**Birdcage Walk** This street is named after the Aviary of King James 1.

**Portobello Road** Located in the Notting Hill district and famous for its antique market.

**Winsland Mews** The term mews is used to describe a row of stables, which are now converted into houses.

**Hampstead Heath** This park is one of the highest points in the city.

**River Thames** This river which flows through London is the longest in England.

**Oxford Street** Major shopping street and one of the oldest streets in London.

**Blackfriars Bridge** One of the bridges over the River Thames.

# MAKING CONVERSATION / A LITTLE CHAT

Hello, what's your name?

**Hi, I'm ....My name is...**

May I introduce myself. My name is...

Can I introduce you to my boyfriend/girlfriend, this is...

How are you?

**Nice to meet you. (formal)**

How are you doing? **Good, thanks, and you?**

Where are you from? **I'm from...**

How long have you been living in London?

Do you like it in...? **Very much!**

What do you like about this city?

**I go everywhere by bike.**

What brings you here?

Would you like something to drink?

Can I order you something?

**Yes please! No thanks.**

What do you do? What line of work are you in?

What are you studying? At what university?

**Exciting! It's a challenge! Indeed!**

Shall we sit here? Do you like this table?

Would you like some coffee? Would you like a soda?

Can I have the check? I would like to pay, please.

Where would you like to go? What would you like to visit?

What would you like to do?

Shall we go to a museum?

Where would you like to shop? Do you want to go to the market?

Where do you get your groceries?

**I often go to the Covent Garden.**

Shall we take the tube? Or do you prefer walking?

Do you like it? Do you think it's good?

How do you like it? What do you think?

**I think it's good. Ok. Fine. It's great!**

**That's very interesting! That's funny!**

**Great idea! Excellent!**

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# LITTLE WORDS, HUGE IMPACT

British people are overly polite in their speech and English is thus full of words such as please, thank you (so much), excuse me, sorry, quite. Also, remember that the Brits are less direct; finger pointing is a big no-no. For example, never say 'you do not understand me'. Rather say 'I'm afraid I am not making myself clear'. Also, when bumping into someone, make sure you apologize even if it wasn't your fault. You will see this keeps you out of trouble.

# CONVERSATIONAL TOPICS

Can you tell something about / can you ask me something about...

How do you say it? / Can you repeat that? / Can you spell it?

Please / Excuse me? / Could you speak a little slower, please?

How do you write that? How do you say that in English?

Where do you go when it's sunny?

The vicinity, the district, the city, do's and don't's?

Where do you go when it's raining?

What's your favourite place in the city?

What's the most beautiful square, park, market, shop, bar?

What are your 3 favourite cities? Why? Most beautiful cities, countries, buildings...

What's typically British?

What's your best experience in England?

What's your most bizarre experience in England?

What do you do on the weekends? Describe a typical day off.

What languages do you speak?

What aspect of the English language gives you the most trouble?

Did you ever encounter a problem due to a language barrier?

Do you like to travel? Do you often travel?

What was your most impressive trip? What's your favourite country?

What countries are on your wish list? What's your preferred mode of transportation?

What's interesting about your job?  
What professions do you consider interesting?  
Would you ever want to switch jobs?  
Do you want to go back to college? Do/did you enjoy student life?  
What are your interests? What are your hobbies? Art / Culture / Fashion / Theatre  
Do you play sports? What sports do you play? Do you like to watch sports?  
What did you used to do?  
Where do you see yourself in five years?  
What are your dreams for the future?  
What's your favourite English tv-show or movie?  
What English books or authors do you like? Do you like reading?  
Do you like to read?  
Where do you buy your clothes? Do you like shopping?  
Do you have a favourite store?  
What annoys you? What do you find annoying?  
Do you have pets? Do you like animals?  
What's your favourite food? What's your favourite drink?  
What's your best memory?  
What or who has made a lasting impression on you?  
Who's an inspiration to you?  
Are you interested in politics?  
Could you tell me something about the education system in your country of origin? What do you know about the British education system?  
Do you have a big family? Do you have kids?  
I've read somewhere that...  
Did you know...?  
Do you like going out? Do you know any good upcoming festivals?  
What do you know about the English holidays?  
Do's and dont's  
What do you miss most about your country?  
How do I make an appointment?  
How do I ask for directions?  
Can I have your telephone number? What's your email address?



# THE CHAOS

"The Chaos" is a poem which demonstrates the irregularity of English spelling and pronunciation, written by Gerard Nolst Trenité (1870-1946)

Dearest creature in creation  
Studying English pronunciation,  
I will teach you in my verse  
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse and worse.

I will keep you, Susy, busy,  
Make your head with heat grow dizzy;  
Tear in eye, your dress you'll tear;  
Queer, fair seer, hear my prayer:

Pray, console your loving poet,  
Make my coat look new, dear, sew it!  
Just compare heart, hear and heard,  
Dies and diet, lord and word.

Sword and sward, retain and Britain  
(Mind the latter how it's written)  
Made has not the sound of bade,  
Say-said, pay-paid, laid but plaid.

Now I surely will not plague you  
With such words as vague and ague,  
But be careful how you speak,  
Say: gush, bush, steak, streak, break, bleak,

Previous, precious, fuchsia, via  
Recipe, pipe, studding-sail, choir;  
Woven, oven, how and low,  
Script, receipt, shoe, poem, toe.

Say, expecting fraud and trickery:  
Daughter, laughter and Terpsichore,  
Branch, ranch, measles, topsails, aisles,  
Missiles, similes, reviles.

Wholly, holly, signal, signing,  
Same, examining, but mining,  
Scholar, vicar, and cigar,  
Solar, mica, war and far.

From "desire": desirable-admirable from "admire";  
Lumber, plumber, bier, but brier,  
Topsham, brougham, renown, but known,  
Knowledge, done, lone, gone, none, tone,

One, anemone, Balmoral,  
Kitchen, lichen, laundry, laurel  
Gertrude, German, wind and wind,  
Beau, kind, kindred, queue, mankind,

Tortoise, turquoise, chamois-leather,  
Reading, Reading, heathen, heather:  
This phonetic labyrinth  
Gives moss, gross, brook, brooch, ninth, plinth.

Have you ever yet endeavoured  
To pronounce revered and severed,  
Demon, lemon, ghoul, foul, soul,  
Peter, petrol and patrol?

Billet does not end like ballet,  
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet  
Blood and flood are not like food,  
Nor is mould like should and would

Banquet is not nearly parquet  
Which exactly rhymes with khaki  
Discount, viscount, load and broad,  
Toward, to forward, to reward,

Ricocheted and crocheting, croquet?  
Right! Your pronunciation's OK  
Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,  
Friend and fiend, alive and live.

Is your r correct in higher?  
Keats asserts it rhymes Thalia.  
Hugh, but hug, and hood, but hoot,  
Buoyant, minute, but minute

Say abscission with precision,  
Now, position and transition;  
Would it tally with my rhyme  
If I mentioned paradigm?

Twopence, threepence, tease are easy,  
But cease, crease, grease and greasy?  
Cornice, nice, valise, revise,  
Rabies, but lullabies

Of such puzzling words as nauseous,  
Rhyming well with cautious, tortious,  
You'll envelop lists, I hope,  
In a linen envelope

Would you like some more? You'll have it!  
Affidavit, David, davit  
To abjure, to perjure. Sheik  
Does not sound like Czech but ache

Liberty, library, heave and heaven,  
Rachel, loch, moustache, eleven.  
We say hallowed, but allowed,  
People, leopard, towed but vowed.

Mark the difference, moreover  
Between mover, plover, Dover.  
Leeches, breeches, wise, precise,  
Chalice, but police and lice,

Camel, constable, unstable,  
Principle, disciple, label  
Petal, penal, and canal,  
Wait, surmise, plait, promise, pal,

Suit, suite, ruin. Circuit, conduit  
Rhyme with 'shirk it' and 'beyond it';  
But it is not hard to tell  
Why it's pall, mall, but Pall Mall

Muscle, muscular, gaol, iron,  
Timber, climber, bullion, lion,  
Worm and storm, chaise, chaos, chair,  
Senator, spectator, mayor,

Iry, privy, famous, clamour  
Has the a of drachm and hammer.  
Pussy, hussy and possess,  
Desert, but desert, address.

Golf, wolf, countenance, lieutenants  
Hoist in lieu of flags left pennants  
Courier, courtier, tomb, bomb, comb,  
Cow, but Cowper, some and home.

"Soldier, soldier! Blood is thicker,"  
Quoth he, "than liqueur or liquor."  
Making, it is sad but true,  
In bravado, much ado.

Stranger does not rhyme with anger,  
Neither does devour with clangour.  
Pilot, pivot, gawrt, but aurt,  
Font, front, wort, want, grand and grant.

Arsenic, specific, scenic,  
Relic, rhetoric, hygienic.  
Gooseberry, goose, and close, but close,  
Paradise, rise, rose, and dose.

Say inveigh, neigh, but inveigle,  
Make the latter rhyme with eagle  
Mind! Meandering but mean,  
Valentine and magazine.

And I bet you, dear, a penny,  
You say mari-(fold) like many,  
Which is wrong. Say rapier, pier,  
Tier (one who ties), but tier.

Arch, archangel, pray, does erring  
Rhyme with herring or with stirring?  
Prison, bison, treasure trove,  
Treason, hover, cover, core.

Perseverance, severance. Ribald  
Rhymes (but piebald doesn't) with ribbled.  
Phaeton, paeon, grate, ghat, gran?  
Lien, psychic, shone, bone, pshaw?

Don't be down, my own, but rough it,  
And distinguish buffet, buffet,  
Brood, stood, roof, rook school, wool, boon,  
Worcester, Boleyn, to impugn.

Say in sounds correct and sterling  
Hearse, hear, hearken, year and yearling.  
Evil, devil, mezzotint,  
Mind the z! (A gentle hint)

TO BE CONTINUED

# 'Little magic phrases'!

*I would like.....*

*Can I please have.....*

*Can I ask you something?*

*Could you help me, please?*

*Can you repeat that, please?*

*Could you speak a little slower, please?*

*There you go! No problem! Your welcome!*

*Thanks! Thank you!*

*Very good! Excellent! Perfect!*

*Great! Delicious! Beautiful!*

*Of course! Sure*

*Really? I'm sorry. That's to bad*

*Excuse me. I beg your pardon.*

*No problem. May I?*

*Just a moment! Just a sec!*

*Bye! See you later!*

## IN THE PUB

What can I get you?

*I'll have a cup of tea, please*

Ofcourse, just one moment.

*Thank you so much.*

*Dank je.*

Would you like something to eat?

*What pies do you have today?*

Would you like to see the menu?

*Oh that would be great. thank you.*

*I'll have the cottage pie, please.*

Certainly, can I get you anything else?

*No, thank you.*

Did you enjoy your food?

*It was delicious, thanks!*

*Can I have the bill please?*

Here's your check. It will be...

*There you go, keep the change*

Thank you! Have a nice day!

## AT THE BAKERY

What Can I do for you?

*I would like a loaf whole*

*wheat, please.*

Would you like it sliced?

*Yes please!*

Anything else for you today?

*I'll add two scones, please.*

*That will be all, thanks.*

That will be £4,80. please.

*There you go.*

*Would you like cash back?*

*Not today, thank you.*

Ok, here's you receipt.

Have a nice day.

*Bye, have a nice day!*

# IN ANY SHOP

The following words and sentences will be useful in most shops:

Excuse me, can I please have... Do you perhaps sell...?

How much does this cost? What's the price of...?

Is it perhaps possible to get a discount? Is it on sale?

Can I get a bag for that?

## Vendor

### Questions

Who's next?

What can I do for you?

How may I help you?

Anything else?

Would you like a bag?

Do you have a smaller note?

Would you like to pay by card?

Sorry, we don't accept credit cards.

## Customer

### Answers

I am.

I would like...

Do you perhaps have...

Can I please have...

Yes please, ...

No thanks.

No, sorry.

No, I can pay cash.

That's no problem;  
you do take debit cards I assume?

# AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE

Good afternoon, are you looking for anything in particular?

**I'm just browsing, thank you.**

Just let me know if I can help you find anything.

**Thank you, do you have these trousers in another colour?**

**Can I bring this back if it doesn't fit?**

**Can I try this on?**

How's the size? How does it feel?

**It's a bit too large; do you have this in a smaller size?**

Oh I'm sorry, this is the last one.

Certainly, I'll be right back.

**What kind of material is it made of? Is this cotton? Is it made of leather?**

**Is it washable? Can I iron it?**

**Thanks for your help.**

# GO BEYOND NICE , GREAT & BEAUTIFUL

friendly tall coars old-fashioned desperate  
fat thin sensitive propably shy  
disappointed elegant ugly comical  
dirty nice hot slim angry short cheeky  
naughty HAPPY beautiful selfish  
moldy cheap scathing rich stylish  
hard delicious sweet pious comfortable  
mighty playful mild heroic nervous  
fake lilac blessed marvellous  
difficult industriously flat chic sensual  
beige pink unimaginable easy stable  
poor honestly AIRY light blue actually  
elastic festive serious lucky  
absurd light excellent handy dark inventive  
slow autonomous gray wisely lovely  
pastel generous lean fiercely suitable  
horrible soft squint bright hungry  
colorful comprehensive mature  
dark green

# GO BEYOND NICE , GREAT & BEAUTIFUL

bombastic      excellent      chauvinistic      nationalistic  
psychiatric      weak      faithfully      hypothetical  
*hilarious*  
pleasant      narcissistic      capitalistic      jealous  
sensitive  
egocentric      clear      funny      well-balanced  
philosophical      sexually      magnificently  
secretly      checkered      impressive  
pleasurable  
musical      vital      full      romantic      unique  
sad      brilliant      empty      idyllic  
lazy      courageous      hateful      tired      attractive  
stress resistant      miserable      holy  
practical      fit      fashionable      comfortable      hard  
powerful      obediently      bold  
sweet      *slim*      scary      wanton  
possible      intelligent      scorching      awake  
aurally      hearty      fat      sleepy      difficult  
super      sympathetic      merry  
drunk      poor      psychotic      awful      fearful  
foolish      desperate      warmly

# GO BEYOND NICE , GREAT & BEAUTIFUL

childish  
curious **old** nervous young slowly stupid  
healthy **fantastic** clean **new** round  
niggardly furious attractive governed slippery  
**certainly** cruel **determined** dusty **energetic**  
thirsty corrupt scurrilous slowly flat  
pale **mutable** guilty relaxed  
convinced awfully **discreditable** meekly  
stiff **imaginatively** cool rough **soft**  
terribly mountainous **patient** tight **black**  
resourceful idiot quietly green  
**enterprising** low wide cared for bad  
crazy narrow equitable dreamy stupid **funny**  
**hard** clever abruptly stale famous  
cold purple **fresh** eager to learn  
grandiose **nice** enthusiastic **brilliant**  
doubtful quick wisely square anxious



# GO BEYOND NICE , GREAT & BEAUTIFUL

hopeful blue important fantastic constructive  
gorgeous realistic artistic magnificently  
friendly sweet stubborn clever  
tight wonderful critical expensive obsessive  
nice sportive calm brown modern boring  
independent violent oval ingenious  
tiny rebellious nude abstract reliable  
emotional white decidedly bare fast  
equipped experienced moderate peaceful  
heroic flexible low insurrectional furious  
steadfastly difficult real successful  
heavy merciful handy high excellent  
passionate yellow artsy terrible  
freezing polite wide courteous  
sympathetic neatly concrete virtuoso  
striped ridiculous tedious



## IN A RESTAURANT

Do you have a reservation? Under what name?

Ah, yes, a table for two. Can I take your coat?

Please, have a seat. Would you like to see the wine list?

**Yes please, and could we have some water, please?**

Certainly, are you interested to hear something about our restaurant's philosophy? We serve classic British dishes with a modern twist. We only use local and ecological ingredients to minimize our carbon footprint.

If you like we can pair a wine with every course?

**How interesting! We would love a wine pairing, thanks.**

Have you decided? Would you like a starter?

We can also offer you a tasting menu?

**Everything on the menu looks great so a tasting menu sounds perfect!**

How is everything? Did you enjoy your meal?

**Both the food and the wines were delicious, thank you.**

Would you like to see the menu for a dessert?

**Oh yes, or could you maybe recommend us something?**

Of course, our house specialty is the lemon meringue pie.

**Perfect, we will have two of those, please.**

**Could you bring us the check, please?**

Sure, I'll be right back.

Would you like to pay by card?

**Yes please.**

Thank you and have a good night.

**Thank you, you too.**



# AT THE FISH & CHIPS SHOP

Hi, what can I do for you?

**Hello, I'd like two cod and one medium chips please.**

Would you like them open or wrapped?

**Open please.**

Salt and vinegar with that?

**Yes please.**

O.K., here you go!

**Thanks!**



# ORDERING TEA

May I take your order?

**Yes, I'd like a cup of tea please.**

How do you like it?

**White with one sugar. (with milk and 1 sugar cube)**

Can I get you anything else?

**And a slice of apple pie with cream please.**

Certainly.

# WHAT THE BRITISH SAY

| WHAT THE BRITISH SAY                        | WHAT THE BRITISH MEAN                                  | WHAT OTHERS UNDERSTAND               |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>I hear what you say</i>                  | <b>I disagree and don't want to discuss it further</b> | He accepts my point of view          |
| <i>With the greatest respect..</i>          | <b>I think you are an idiot</b>                        | He is listening to me                |
| <i>That's not bad</i>                       | <b>That's good</b>                                     | That's poor                          |
| <i>That's a very brave proposal</i>         | <b>You are insane</b>                                  | He thinks I have courage             |
| <i>Quite good</i>                           | <b>A bit disappointing</b>                             | Quite good                           |
| <i>I would suggest</i>                      | <b>Do it or be prepared to justify yourself</b>        | Think about the idea                 |
| <i>Oh, incidentally/by the way</i>          | <b>The primary purpose of our discussion is...</b>     | That is not very important           |
| <i>I was a bit disappointed that</i>        | <b>I'm annoyed that</b>                                | It doesn't really matter             |
| <i>Very interesting</i>                     | <b>That is clearly nonsens</b>                         | They are impressed                   |
| <i>I'll bear it in mind</i>                 | <b>I've forgotten already</b>                          | They will probably do it             |
| <i>I'm sure it's my fault</i>               | <b>It's your fault</b>                                 | Why do they think it was their fault |
| <i>You must come for dinner</i>             | <b>It's not an invitation, I'm just being polite</b>   | I will get an invitation soon        |
| <i>I almost agree</i>                       | <b>I don't agree at all</b>                            | He's not far from agreement          |
| <i>I only have a few minor comments</i>     | <b>Please re-write completely</b>                      | He has found a few typos             |
| <i>Could we consider some other options</i> | <b>I don't like your idea</b>                          | They have not yet decided            |

# ENGLISH FOR PARENTS

## HOW DO I SPEAK TO MY CHILD'S LITTLE FRIENDS?

Hi, what's your name? My name is Mark. I'm Mark.

Hi Mark, how are you? Good

How old are you? I'm 4 years old.

Do you have sisters/a sister? What's her name? What are their names?

Do you play together?

Do you have brothers/a brother? What's his name? What are their names?

Are you the oldest? Are you the youngest?

Do you have a pet? What's the name of your dog/cat/bird/fish?

## PLAY DATES FOR YOUR KIDS

Can John come over for a play date after school?

Do you want to come over to our house after school?

Great!

Emma would love it if you want to come over for a play date.

Are you guys coming? Let's go kids!

Mommy/daddy will pick you up later.

## FOOD & DRINKS

Do you want a sandwich?

What would you like on your sandwich? Ham/cheese/marmalade/tomato?

Would you like another sandwich?

Are you hungry? What would you like to eat? Do you want a...?

Are you thirsty? Do you want some juice? What would you like to drink?

Do you want a glass of water? Do you want some tea?

Do you want an apple? Do you want a cookie?

Do you need to go to the bathroom? Do you need to pee? Do you need help?

Are you tired? Do you want to take a nap?

Do you want to go home? Shall I take you home?

Shall I ask mommy to come and pick you up?

Did you have a nice time? Do you want to come back another time?

## WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO?

Do you want to read a book? Do you want to read a book together?  
Shall I read you a story?

Do you want to play outside? Or do you want to play inside?

If you go and play outside for a while you can watch a movie later.

Do you want to play a game? Shall we play a game? Lets play a game!

Do you want to draw? Do you want to paint?

Do you want to play hide and seek?

## HOW TO GIVE A COMPLIMENT

Very good!

Beautiful!

It's beautiful!

Fun!

How nice!

Very pretty!

Great!

Nice!

Very nice!

That's amazing!

Superb!

Thanks!

Well done!

Excellent!

You're an excellent painter!

You're sweet!

What a beautiful drawing!

That's very sweet of you!

You've made a beautiful painting!

That's a great hut!

You guys have built a very nice hut!

You did very well!

Lovely!

## YOUR FAVORITES

What's your favourite colour?

What's your favourite animal?

What's the sweetest animal?

What's the most dangerous  
animal you know?

What's your favourite food?

What sodas do you like best?

Do you play football?

Do you take dance/ballet lessons?

Do you play cricket?

Do you take swimming lessons?

What's your favourite sport?

What's your favourite amusement park?

Have you been to the zoo?

What's your favourite game?

What's your favourite video game?

What's your favourite book/story?

Do you play an instrument?

Do you play the piano/violin/guitar/drums?

What instrument do you play?

Do you like music?

Do you like movies?

Do you like cartoons?

Do you like comic books?

Do you have hobbies?

## **WHEN KIDS MISBEHAVE**

She broke my sword. He broke my car.  
He took my train. She stepped on my train.  
She hits me! She's hitting me! He hit me!  
She pulled my hair. He's pulling my hair!  
She kicked me! He's kicking me!  
I don't wanna play anymore, I want to go home!  
He's mean. She's crazy!  
I want daddy to come and get me.  
Can you take me home?

## **SOLVING A PROBLEM**

What happened? Why are you crying? Why are you angry?  
Why did you do that?  
Don't do that. Could you stop doing that?  
Could you stop behaving like that?  
Stop it! You really can't do that!  
You, you, stop fighting! Enough!  
That hurts. You guys are not allowed to do that!  
Stop yelling! Shhhhhh.. quiet please.  
If you can't behave I have to call your mother.

## **TALKING TO OTHER PARENTS**

Hi, how are you? How are you doing?  
Fine, thanks. I'm good! And you? And how are you?  
How are your kids? Is she all better? Did she have the flu?  
Yes, thanks, she's all better. She had a cold.  
Can I ask you something? What's that? An invitation?  
I would like to invite Emma to Mark's birthday party.  
Of course! When is it? Saturday? At what time will we be expected?  
What would he like for his birthday?  
At what time shall I come pick her/him up?  
Are you by car? Where do you live? What's your address?  
Can I have your phone number? Does she have allergies? She's allergic to nuts.  
He's a vegetarian. He can't have dairy. She can't have meat.

## TALKING TO THE TEACHER

Good morning, can I ask you something about my daughter?

I would like to talk to you if you have a minute?

Do you have a moment to talk about James? After school? Before school starts?

What can I do for you? What is it about?

Are you experienced in teaching bi-lingual kids?

What's your experience with foreign kids?

Does she understand everything? Does she seem distracted? Is she shy?

Is he falling behind? Does she have problems with the language barrier?

Does she have friends? Does he play with other kids? Do other kids pick on him?

I'm worried about... James is doing great, he has made lots of friends and his English is improving every day. He's a fast learner.

What's his favourite subject? English, math, history, physical education, etc.

Does he have a best friend?

He takes a lot of initiative, he's very social and he has a vivid imagination.

He can be a little impatient. Sometimes he's a little sloppy.

When's the school trip? Do you need help? Who's in charge of the trip?



# GOING TO THE DOCTER

Sophie didn't sleep well last night. She had a temperature of 38, a sore throat and has been coughing for a week. Mom phones the doctor at 8 o'clock in the morning.

## ON THE PHONE / MAKING AN APPOINTMENT

Answering machine: You have reached the voicemail of Selsey Medical Practice. For English, press one... for life-threatening medical situations please press... For refill prescriptions please press... For test results please press.. For the doctor's assistant, please hold. You are caller number four.

Assistant Good morning, Selsey Medical Practice. How may I help you?

**Mom Good morning, this is Elisabeth Baker, my daughter is running a fever and I would like to come by for a consult.**



Assistant What is her date of birth? How old is she?  
**Mom She is 5, her birthday is April 12, 2008.**  
Assistant What is wrong with her? What seems to be the problem?  
Where is she hurting?  
**Mom She has a sore throat and has had a cold for the past week. Then yesterday she was running a high fever of 38.**  
Assistant Can you come in with her today during our walk-in consultation hour? Then we can take a look at her.  
**Mom Fantastic, what time should we be at the office?**  
Assistant Can you be here before half past nine?  
**Mom I can be there within the hour.**  
Assistant Perfect, we will see you in one hour.  
**Mom Thank you. Bye.**

#### AT THE RECEPTION DESK

**Mom Good morning, I have an appointment for a consult.**  
Assistant Okay, what is your name? Ah, there it is. You can have a seat in the waiting room and we will call you in when the doctor is ready for you.

#### IN THE EXAMINE ROOM

Doctor Good morning miss, good morning Sophie, you're bigger every time I see you! What can I do for the two of you?  
**Mom Good morning doctor, she has been coughing for the past week and last night she slept very poorly and had a temperature of 38. She doesn't feel that terrible though, she wants to play outside and even wants to go to school.**  
Doctor Let's see. Sophie, please say 'aah'. Well done! She has a mild case of tonsillitis. Does it hurt? I will give you some drops for your throat. Also, you should drink a lot of tea with honey and lemon. If the pain hasn't disappeared in two days, I will give you something stronger. As long as she is running a fever, please keep her home.  
**Mom She should be better in two days?**  
Doctor Within two days she should be without a fever, if she does, you should contact us again. Here is your prescription; you can pick up the medicine at the drugstore.  
**Mom Thank you so much, doctor. Sophie, say bye to the nice doctor.**  
*Sophie* *Bye doctor!*  
Doctor Bye Sophie, get better soon!

# THE NURSERY

How did it go with Emma today?

Did she sleep well?

Why didn't you put her other clothes on?

I wish I could do this.

I hope so.

Please share these toys with Max.

Are you going to play with these toys for a minute?

Will the two of you play together and be nice?

What are you doing?

Has she been drinking well?

How much has she had to drink?

What has she eaten?

How much has she eaten?

Has she been awake a lot?

Has she been crying?

Who did she play with?

Was she feverish?

Was she running a fever?

Is there another nursery

teacher here?

Who does she play the most with?

Does she have a boy as a playmate?

Who is her best girl friend?

She is allergic to nuts.

She has a rash.

Have the children been playing outside today?

Teun keeps teasing her. Can you maybe keep an eye on him?

Her grandma will be picking her up later.

The nanny will be picking her up after school.

What are the kids supposed to bring tomorrow?

Her cheeks were very red yesterday.

Would you please (be so kind as to) change her diaper in time?

What songs do you sing with them?

Does she know any songs yet?

Does she also know the gestures that go with it?

*I'm a Little Teapot* 

*I'm a little teapot, short and stout.*

*Here is my handle, here is my spout.*

*When I get all steamed up, hear me shout,*

*Tip me over and pour me out.*

*I'm a very special pot, it's true,*

*Here, let me show you what I can do.*

*I can change my handle and my spout,*

*Tip me over and pour me out.*

# YES, RIGHT? *earlier* **now**

*where to?* rather **THEN** *IN THE MEAN TIME* **always**  
**USUALLY** regularly *ey?* **AS IF** **Just** to  
**MOSTLY** *little by little* *huh?* *somewhere* **sometimes**  
*unfortunately* **so** *nowhere* *as new* **HOWEVER**  
*maybe* *extremely* *perhaps* **Shucks!** **soon**  
*right?* *just* **only**  
*after all* *at least* *at the same time* **indeed**  
**most** *earlier* *however* **AS** *besides*  
**ABOUT** *moreover* *pity* **although**  
*more or less* *gee?* *nowadays* **often**  
**meanwhile** *maybe* *sometimes* *despite* **ever**  
**actually** *perhaps* *certainly*  
**WELL** *only* *no one* **YET** **once**  
**NEVER** *sit* *a long time already* *absolutely*  
**apparently** *really* **still** **oh no!**  
*ever* *somewhat* *elsewhere* **OFTEN** *someone*  
**recently** *hopefully* **barely**  
*again*

# WALKING THE DOG



Hello, what's your dog's name?

What kind of dog is that? What a funny dog you have!

Is it a pedigree dog? What a beautiful dog!

No, it's a mongrel. Not a purebred.

What's his name? Or is it a she?

Is it a dog or a bitch?

Is he friendly? Can I pet him?

You can pet him; he won't hurt a fly. I wouldn't pet him if I were you; he doesn't like it very much.

He loves children. He is used to children.

Is it an aggressive dog? Is your dog aggressive?

Can you please take your dog away?

Can you control your dog for a minute please? Put him on his leash!

Perhaps you can unleash your dog so they can play together.

Call your dog! They're not getting along. He is biting!

Is your dog well behaved around other dogs?

He has never attacked or bitten another dog.

Where is your dog from? Did you get him from the pound?

I have had this dog since he was three and the other one since he was five years old.

How old is he? Is he in puberty?

Would you happen to know a good vet in this neighborhood?

Does your dog wear a flea collar? He has a tick.

Please don't feed my dog.

Whose dog is this?

Your dog is being obnoxious, please keep him with you.

Can you call your dog, he is about to eat my food.

Does he enjoy swimming? Will he go outside when it rains?

Is she in heat? My dog is in heat; can you please keep your dog leashed?

Why do you bring a dog in heat to the park?

Have you seen a little brown longhaired dog by any chance?

My dog ran away. He is chasing a bitch in heat.

Is he afraid of fireworks?  
 Can he have a dog treat?  
 No, better not. Yes, he can have some.  
 Can I get some water for my dog?  
 Do you also have a water bowl for him?  
 Can my dog come in?  
 Dogs are not allowed inside.  
 Do you like dogs?  
 I hate dogs. I love dogs.  
 Are you more of a cat person or more of a dog person?  
 I would rather own a dog.  
 That dog is badly trained. What a spoiled animal!  
 Such an annoying animal! What a monster!  
 His bark is worse than his bite.  
 No, don't! Sit!  
 Don't jump!  
 Stop licking!  
 No, don't jump in the water!  
 Did you just fart?  
 Have you been playing with other dogs?  
 Go! Stay!  
 Sit!  
 Down!  
 Good boy!  
 Paw!  
 Give me your paw!  
 Look! Go get the ball!  
 Fetch!  
 Wait!  
 Are we going out for a walk?  
 Give me that shoe!  
 Would you also like a pancake?  
 Can you walk to dog?



# BUSINESS ENGLISH

Is the meeting tomorrow?  
Does it start at nine o'clock?  
Are you going to be there?  
Have you booked a room?  
Will he explain the figures?  
Is everyone here?  
Is she coming?  
Shall we open the meeting?  
Is Alan taking the notes?  
Are you going to lead this meeting?  
Is there a flipchart?  
Will she explain it?  
Is the meeting in Dutch?  
Have you organized a beamer?  
Have we covered this?  
Do you agree?  
Have you got more to add?  
Are you happy?  
Have you considered this?  
Did they vote against?  
Does everyone have an agenda?  
Did you draw up the meeting agenda?  
Could you tell us more?  
Does she understand?  
Could we deal with it next time?  
Shall we discuss this next week?  
Is there anything else?  
Did they mention it?  
Could you follow it up?  
Has he ordered some coffee?

Will we need to pay?  
Shall we make it a lunch meeting?  
Would you like to order?  
Is the meeting finished?  
Did it finish on time?  
Did he vote in favour?  
Will you take that action?  
Has it been drawn up?  
Does everyone have a copy?  
Could we discuss it?  
Are you the sales representative?  
Is it negotiable?  
Were there any problems?  
Are discounts available?  
Could you get back to me?  
Are they offering reductions?  
Is this a longterm agreement?  
Could I think about it?  
Did they agree to the conditions?  
Could you sign here please?  
Have you placed an order?  
Will you be continuing this?  
Have you got them in stock?  
Is there a discount on big orders?  
Do you agree?  
Is there a volume discount?  
Do I need to pay in advance?  
Is a deposit required?  
Will I get it all back?  
What is the lead time on delivery?

Do you guarantee quick delivery?

Could you send a sample?

Could you send us information?

Can I place my order?

Could you confirm?

Could you send me a confirmation?

Does the price include VAT?

Do you mind if I sit here?

Do you mind if I open the window?

Could I ask a question?

Are you in charge?

Who is the buyer?

Who is responsible for this?

Will he be there?

Are they going to discuss it?

Will you be back in time?

Are you eating out afterwards?

What currency do they use?

What are the payment terms?

Can he look it up?

Does he keep on about it?

Did you figure it out?

Do they always get away with it?

Can he carry it off?

Does he often run out?

Can I look for it?

Are you cheering me on?

Could you clear away, please?

Have you just made that up?

Did the meeting go well?



Were they helpful?  
Were they cooperative?  
Do you depend on him?  
Could he look after it?  
Have they considered.....?  
Were they pleased?  
Have we been delaying?  
Have they sorted it out?  
Are you surprised?  
Does he get on with her?  
Did they turn up?  
Are we running out of time?  
Can you carry on without me?  
Have they knocked it down?  
Does he keep on about her?  
Does it break down?  
Does he fix it?  
Have you ever done it yourself?  
Have we got enough time?  
Have you already finished?  
Have they just decided?  
May I ask a question?  
Do you need to go?  
May we think about it?  
Ought I to tell the truth?  
Or shall I keep quiet?  
Shall I give them the whole picture?  
Warts and all?  
Does he often do that?  
Are you considering it?

*Are you ready?*

# 'INTERNATIONAL VERBS'

**TO COMMUNICATE**, communiceren, comunicarse, kommunizieren, comunicare, communiquer

I communicate, I communicated, we communicated, I have communicated

**TO LEARN**, I learn, I learned, we learned, I have learned

The following verbs are all conjugated as illustrated above.

|                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| to fix          | to parade      | to obsess     |
| to prepare      | to protest     | to groom      |
| to correspond   | to ridicule    | to neutralise |
| to balance      | to blackmail   | to appreciate |
| to function     | to torpedo     | to file       |
| to march        | to manipulate  | to vibrate    |
| to trace        | to sublime     | to interrupt  |
| to launch       | to brutalise   | to cancel     |
| to participate  | to profile     | to memorise   |
| to construct    | to risk        | to manifest   |
| to advise       | to shave       | to traumatise |
| to guarantee    | to function    | to copy       |
| to mark         | to register    | to photograph |
| to rehabilitate | to inform      | to vary       |
| to revalidate   | to hypnotise   | to menstruate |
| to arrange      | to concentrate | to pace       |
| to activate     | to engrave     | to pause      |
| to bivouac      | to condole     | to afford     |
| to demonstrate  | to stage       | to absorb     |
| to declare      | to join        | to ruin       |
| to emigrate     | to corrupt     | to gallop     |
| to immigrate    | to continue    | to revive     |
| to evacuate     | to optimise    | to entertain  |
| to romanticize  | to rehearse    | to state      |
| to philosophize | to inject      | to swear      |
| to handle       | to cultivate   | to manage     |
| to nuance       | to rotate      | to squander   |
| to opera        | to perspire    | to reason     |

# PHRASES & SAYINGS GAME

*What is the right answer?*

**'A hot potato' usually refers to..**

- A What people are going to have for dinner
- B A current issue that is often discussed
- C Someone speaking with a very bad accent
- D A huge disappointment

**Barking up the wrong tree**

- A Your dog keeps going into the neighbour's garden
- B You are in love with someone who does not love you back
- C You planted tree seeds but they never sprout
- D You're acting upon on a false assumption

**'At the drop of the hat' means..**

- A The cue for something to start
- B Doing something without hesitation
- C Suddenly remembering something
- D The end of something

**When you 'Cry over spilled milk' you are..**

- A Complaining about something in the past
- B Over-exaggerating
- C Being absolutely unreasonable and emotional
- D Allergic to milk

**When someone tells you 'don't have a cow' you are probably..**

- A Planning on becoming a dairy farmer
- B Overreacting to something
- C Really pregnant and probably overdue
- D Becoming ill

# GRAMMAR

Here you find a summary of the most important subjects in English grammar.  
You can ask your Flowently tutor for further explanation.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| PERSON & NUMBER       | SUBJECT     | POSSESSIVE                                               | PREPOSITION      | OBJECT            |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> sing. | <b>I</b>    | <b>my</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>mine</b>                 | for <b>me</b>    | you see <b>me</b> |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> sing. | <b>you</b>  | <b>your</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>yours</b>              | to <b>you</b>    | I see <b>you</b>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> sing. | <b>he</b>   | <b>his</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>his</b>                 | with <b>him</b>  | I see <b>him</b>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> sing. | <b>she</b>  | <b>her</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>hers</b>                | with <b>her</b>  | I see <b>her</b>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> sing. | <b>it</b>   | <b>its</b> goals/<br><b>not:</b> the goals is <b>its</b> | with <b>it</b>   | I see <b>it</b>   |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> pl.   | <b>we</b>   | <b>our</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>ours</b>                | for <b>us</b>    | you see <b>us</b> |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.   | <b>you</b>  | <b>your</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>yours</b>              | to <b>you</b>    | we see <b>you</b> |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.   | <b>they</b> | <b>their</b> pen/<br>the pen is <b>theirs</b>            | with <b>them</b> | I see <b>them</b> |

English nouns have natural gender: male beings are masculine, female beings are feminine, and objects and concepts are neuter.

## HOW TO REFER TO A THING?

| GENDER      | SUBJECT                             | SUBJECT              | OBJECT                           | OBJECT            |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| masc. sing. | The man is here                     | <b>He</b> is here    | I see the man                    | I see <b>him</b>  |
| fem. sing.  | The woman is here                   | <b>She</b> is here   | I see the women                  | I see <b>her</b>  |
| neut. sing. | The house is here                   | <b>It</b> is here    | I see the house                  | I see <b>it</b>   |
| plural.     | The men/ women /<br>houses are here | <b>They</b> are here | I see the men/<br>women / houses | I see <b>them</b> |

## ARTICLES

|                    |       |                                                     |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Definite article   | THE   |                                                     |
| Indefinite article | A     | if the following word starts with a consonant sound |
|                    | or AN | if the following word starts with a vowel sound     |

In English, the definite article is not dependent on the gender of the noun and is used for both the singular and plural. There is no indefinite article used to indicate an indefinite / unspecified meaning in the plural.

## NOUNS

Nouns describe beings, objects, places and concepts. They can be countable or non-countable. Countable nouns describe separate things such as pens and books and can be made plural. Non-countable nouns describe an amount of stuff such as oxygen and sunshine and cannot be made plural. Some nouns are both countable and non-countable, usually with a difference in meaning.

## PLURALS

- 1 The plural is mostly formed by adding -s: pen-pens, house-houses, photo-photos, laugh-laugh. If the noun ends with the sound -s, -ch, or -sh, add -es: dress-dresses, stitch-stitches, flash-flashes.
- 2 Nouns ending in a consonant followed by -y, have plurals ending in -ies (lady-ladies, baby-babies)
- 3 Most words ending in -f or -fe, have plurals ending in -ves: half-halves, knife-knives
- 5 Exceptions: Some nouns change their vowel in the plural: woman-women, goose-geese, mouse-mice, and others. For a few nouns, the singular and plural have the same form: deer-deer, fish-fish, sheep-sheep.

English has words that have the plural form, but are singular in meaning: binoculars, crossroads, pants, species, scissors, trousers.

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives modify nouns. English adjectives always have the same form: for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns, for countable nouns and non-count nouns, and for singular and plural nouns. Easy!

### HOW TO USE ADJECTIVES

| ATTRIBUTIVE                                   | PREDICATIVE                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| The <b>tall</b> woman / The <b>tall</b> women | The woman is <b>tall</b> / The women are <b>tall</b>    |
| The <b>blue</b> pen / The <b>blue</b> pens    | The pen writes <b>blue</b> / The pens write <b>blue</b> |
| The <b>bright</b> sunshine                    | The sunshine is <b>bright</b>                           |

## ADVERBS

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. They often end in -ly. Adverbs are often said to be of the following types: time & frequency, degree and manner.

| TYPE      | MODIFYING VERBS                                                   | MODIFYING ADJECTIVES                | MODIFYING ADVERBS                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Time      | the sun shines <b>today</b>                                       | the women are tall <b>today</b>     | I am <b>now</b> completely finished |
| frequency | the sun shines <b>sometimes</b> / the sun <b>sometimes</b> shines | the women are <b>often</b> tall     | I am <b>often</b> tired             |
| degree    | the sun shines intensely                                          | the women is <b>extremely</b> tall  | I am <b>very</b> happily married    |
| manner    | the sun shines <b>happily</b> / the sun <b>happily</b> shines     | the women is <b>pleasingly</b> tall | I am <b>clearly</b> happily married |

A so-called sentence adverb gives a comment on the meaning of the entire sentence:  
**Unfortunately**, the car was more expensive than I expected.  
**Luckily**, I had enough money to buy it.

## VERBS

English has only two real tenses: present and past. All other times use expressed with auxiliary verbs. The stem of the verb is the part after **to**. Most English verbs only have two forms in the present tense, and the past tense form is always the same. The future is made by the auxiliary will + the infinitive. Easy!

|                       | SUBJECT   | SIMPLE PRESENT | SIMPLE PAST | PRESENT PERFECT | PAST PERFECT |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> sing. | I         | walk           | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> sing. | you       | walk           | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> sing. | he/she/it | walks          | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> pl.   | we        | walk           | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl.   | you       | walk           | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.   | they      | walk           | walked      | have walked     | had walked   |

The simple present is often used to show that the action of the verb is habitual or repetitive. The past participle is used with the verb to have to show that the action of the verb is finished.

Verbs with irregular past tenses often also have irregular past participles: buy–bought–bought, come–came–come, go–went–gone, see–saw–seen, think–thought–thought.

Some verbs do not make a past tense by adding -ed, but remain the same in the past tense: put–put. Some verbs change their vowels: come–came, know–knew, see–saw, swim–swam. Some others have a vowel and consonant change: buy–bought, think–thought. A very few change their form completely: go–went.

| SUBJECT   | PRESENT | PAST | PRESENT | PAST |
|-----------|---------|------|---------|------|
| I         | am      | was  | have    | had  |
| you       | are     | were | have    | had  |
| he/she/it | is      | was  | has     | had  |
| we        | are     | were | have    | had  |
| you       | are     | were | have    | had  |
| they      | are     | were | have    | had  |

## THE PROGRESSIVE

English uses a construction called the progressive to show that the action of the verb is ongoing or temporary. In the past tense, the progressive focuses on the action of the verb. This construction uses the present participle of the verb: this is made with stem + -ing.

|                                              |                   |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Every day, I walk down the street            | (habit)           |
| I am walking down the street right now       | (ongoing)         |
| I was walking down the street when he called | (focus on action) |

Commands and exclamations use only the stem of the verb: Go! Think! Walk!

# MODAL AUXILIARIES

English uses modal auxiliaries to express ability, desire, intention, necessity, possibility, permission and wishes. The core modal auxiliaries in English are: can, may, must, shall, will.

Most modal auxiliaries have the same form for all persons. They have present and past tense forms, but the past tense form doesn't indicate past time, but a shift in sense, usually making the meaning of the auxiliary stronger. Must uses had to as the past tense form.

| SUBJECT   | CAN       | MAY       | MUST     | SHALL        | WILL       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| I         | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |
| you       | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |
| he/she/it | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |
| we        | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |
| you       | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |
| they      | can/could | may/might | must/had | shall/should | will/would |

## MEANING IN PRESENT AND PAST TENSE FORMS

| CAN                               | MAY                                                                       | MUST                                           | SHALL                                             | WILL                                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I can walk<br>(I am able to walk) | I may walk<br>(I am allowed to walk / there is a chance that I will walk) | I must walk<br>(I am compelled to walk)        | I shall walk<br>(I intend to walk)                | I will walk<br>(I intend to walk)        |
| I could walk<br>(if I wanted to)  | I might walk<br>(there is a small chance that I will walk)                | I had to walk<br>(I had no choice but to walk) | I should walk<br>(it would be better if I walked) | I would walk<br>(but it is not possible) |

Will is more common than shall to indicate intention.



## WORD ORDER IN ENGLISH SENTENCES

The basic order of English sentences is subject-verb-object: The woman – reads – a book

In English sentences, nouns used as subjects and objects have the same form, so the correct order in the sentence is very important.

### PLACE, MANNER, TIME

The girl goes to school by bike today  
**subject verb P M T**

The girl goes to school by bike today? (question)

Today, the girl goes to school by bike (when?)

The girl goes to school today by bike (how?)

Today, the girl goes by bike to school (where?)

## QUESTIONS

In English, questions use an auxiliary verb with the main verb. The most commonly used auxiliary is to do, but any of the modal auxiliaries can be used.

### WORD ORDER WITH QUESTION WORDS

Question words are: how, what, when, where, who, why.

| 1 question word | 2 auxiliary | 3 subject    | 4 verb  | 5 rest of sentence |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|--------------------|
| how             | do          | the girls    | go      | to school?         |
| what            | did         | everybody    | read    | today?             |
| when            | will        | the boys     | walk    | to school?         |
| where           | may         | women        | read    | nowadays?          |
| how             | can         | your brother | look at | there?             |
| why             | must        | I            | read    | this book?         |

## WORD ORDER WITH A VERB

| 1 auxiliary | 2 subject    | 3 verb | 4 rest of sentence |
|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| Do          | the girls    | go     | to school today?   |
| Will        | the women    | read   | a book?            |
| Must        | your brother | look   | at me?             |
| May         | the car      | drive  | on the road?       |
| Can         | goats        | climb  | mountains?         |

Exception: If the verb is to be, then the auxiliary to do is not used:

I am reading a book - Am I reading a book?

You are right - Are you right?

## LINKING VERBS

Linking verbs connect a subject with an adjective that says something about the subject. Most commonly, the linking verb is to be. Others are feel, look, prove, seem, sound. When the verb is to be, it can also be followed by a noun.

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| I am cheerful       | We are curious       |
| You are a teacher   | You are cyclists     |
| He is a friend      | He feels happy       |
| She proves reliable | They look content    |
| It seems crazy      | It sounds believable |

## PREPOSITIONS

Where other language use cases and inflections to show relationships between things, English uses a great number of prepositions. Their precise meaning can vary, depending on the words they occur with, and they can combine with each other for new meanings. This makes the English prepositional system a little bit of a challenge, and you will often just have to learn what each one means.

Many simple verbs combine with several different prepositions to give a variety of meanings. Here is an example with the verb to walk.

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| to walk over    | to ignore                  |
| to walk by      | to pass                    |
| to walk into    | to enter / To bump against |
| to walk against | to protest                 |
| to walk up to   | to approach                |
| to walk with    | to accompany               |
| to walk through | to cross / to explain      |
| to walk off     | to leave                   |

### Answers London Quiz (p. 8 & 9):

1 C / 2 C / 3 A / 4 B / 5 C / 6 A / 7 B / 8 C / 9 B / 10 B



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