

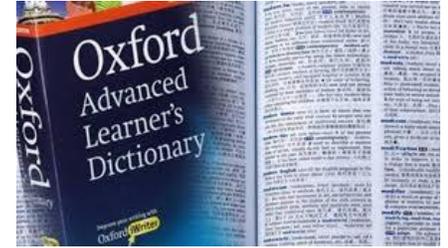
English



13. Dictation. Listen to a CD or friend and write down what you hear.
14. Nobody likes to hear their own voice, but be brave and try it! Record your voice and listen to your pronunciation and intonation. It will help you to identify your problem areas.
15. Ask your helpful teacher if you can record his lesson. This is a great way to review. You can also listen to your teachers speaking speed and intonation.

16. Use an English/English dictionary as it will help you to keep thinking in English and not translating.

17. Don't become too reliant on your dictionary. Your dictionary should be an aid, not your main teacher. Try to guess the meaning of words rather than going straight for your dictionary.



18. Don't give up! Stay positive! Sometimes you will feel that you aren't learning quickly enough. Everyone feels like this, don't worry about it. You'll get there in the end. Enjoy it! We learn more when we are having fun!

19. If you get nervous when speaking, take two deep breaths before you say something. You'll speak better when you feel relaxed.

20. Keep yourself motivated by looking back at the textbooks and CDs you used in the past. You'll be surprised at how easy they seem to you now! Congratulations, your level is improving!

21. You are never too young or too old to start learning English. Don't make excuses not to learn. What are you waiting for?

22. If you haven't gotten the results you wanted yet, it's not because you're bad at languages, it's because you haven't found your own special way of learning yet.

23. Use resources which match your level. Don't use texts/listening exercises which are too difficult or too easy. Use materials which challenge you but don't frustrate you.



24. There are many types of English: British, American, South African and so on. None of these are wrong or not as important. English is English.

25. Carry cue cards with you. These are small cards which you can write new words on. You can pull them out and look at them whenever you have a free minute. Or use post-it notes and stick them around your home. You can use them to label things. Stick one on the fridge!

Idiom of the Week

"Feeling a bit under the weather":

Feeling slightly ill.

Example: I may not be able to go to office today, as I am feeling a bit under the weather.



Proverb of the Week

"A ship in the harbor is safe, but that is not what a ship is for":

Get out of your comfort zone to grow and fulfill your potential.

Example: I think your fears are unfounded. You should travel to Italy for that job offer. I'm sure you'll learn a lot. Remember, a ship in the harbor is safe, but that is not what a ship is for.



What a Waste

A mother camel and her baby were lying down, soaking up the sun. The baby camel asked his mom, “Why do we have these big bumps on our back?” The mom stopped to think and then said, “We live in the desert where there is not much water available. Our humps store water to help us survive on long journeys. “The baby camel then stopped to think and said, “Well, why do we have long legs with rounded feet?” His mother replied, “They are meant to help us walk through sand.”



The baby asked a third question, “Why are my eyelashes so long?” The mother replied, “Your long eyelashes offer you protection from sand when it blows in the wind.” Finally, the baby said, “**If we have all of these natural abilities given to us to walk through the desert, what’s the use for camels in the Zoo?**”

The Moral: The skills and abilities that you possess won’t be useful if you’re not in the right environment. You’ve probably heard of a professional who ditched his or her career to follow their dreams—or the person who remains unfulfilled in their job, but doesn’t try to make a change. If you’re stuck in a career that isn’t the right fit, you have to do some self-reflection to realize where your strengths lie that are going to waste. **Turn to people that you know the best as well as professionals in any given market so you can start thinking about what may be better for you.** Think big and remain open to new ideas.

Glossary

waste (noun): the act of using something in a careless or unnecessary way, causing it to be lost or destroyed.
soak up (phrasal verb): to experience something good or pleasant with your senses, your body or your mind.
bump (noun): a light blow or a jolting collision.
desert (noun): a large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it. Many deserts are covered by sand.

survive (verb): to continue to live or exist.
eyelash (noun): one of the hairs growing on the edge of the eyelids.
possess (verb): to have or own something.
ditch (verb): get rid of or give up.
stuck (adj): unable to move or to be moved.
realize (verb): to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation.

Facts About English Language

- ❖ **English is the official language of 67 countries.**
- ❖ **The first English dictionary was written in 1755.**
- ❖ **About 4,000 words are added to the dictionary each year.**
- ❖ **The oldest English word that is still in use is ‘town’.**
- ❖ **1/4 of the world’s population speaks at least some English.**

Quote of the Week

Islam's basic principles of belief, worship, morality, and behavior are not affected by changing times. Islam does not propose a certain unchangeable form of government or attempt to shape it. Islam has never offered nor established a theocracy in its name. Instead, Islam establishes fundamental principles that orient a government's general character.

★★★

fall for [someone] to begin to be in love with someone
 Nancy really likes Ron. In fact, she might be falling for him.

go out (with) to date someone
 Are you and Raul going out?
 I used to go out with Brad.

make up to forgive each other after an argument or disagreement
 Ted and Wendy made up after their fight.

split up to end a relationship
 I hope Sam and Pat don't split up.

break up to end a relationship
 I don't want to break up. I really like you!

Adjectives with -ed vs. -ing

-ed describes a person's own feelings
 bored confused interested excited surprised

This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
 Kate had nothing to do; she was very bored.

-ing describes a situation, a thing, or a person that CAUSES the feelings
 boring confusing interesting exciting surprising

This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand.
 The movie was so boring that Jim nearly fell asleep.

The difference between Do and Make

Work, Jobs and Tasks

Do the housework
 Do your homework
 Do a good job
 Do your chores

DO

Non-Specific Activities

Do something
 Do nothing
 Do anything
 Do everything

DO

Replace Verb when Obvious

Do your hair
 Do the dishes
 Do the exam
 Do the laundry

DO

Food, Drink and Meals

Make a cake
 Make breakfast
 Make dinner
 Make a cup of coffee

MAKE

Product Material / Origin

Made of gold
 Made from grapes
 Made in China
 Made by me

MAKE

Produce a Reaction

Make your eyes water
 Make you happy
 Make you sleepy
 Make you smile

MAKE

Plans and Decisions

Make arrangements
 Make a decision
 Make a choice
 Make a plan

MAKE

Speaking and Sounds

Make a noise
 Make a comment
 Make a speech
 Make a suggestion

MAKE

12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS TO IMPROVE YOUR SPEAKING *

What's the best way to improve your speaking skills? Apart from practicing a lot, you need to learn lots of fixed expressions. If you can use fixed expressions when speaking, you'll sound more fluent and advanced. So, just to help you, here are 12 useful expressions to improve your speaking! Good luck!

1. 24/7



If a shop is open "24/7", it's open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

"You can get some milk from the shop in the garage. It's open 24/7."

2. Go through the roof



If prices "go through the roof", they increase to an extremely high level.

"Housing prices have gone through the roof since this time last year."

3. Catch someone off guard

If you "catch someone off guard", you surprise them. "The question about where she got the money to buy the house really caught her off-guard."



4. Back to the drawing board



If you have to go "back to the drawing board", you have to plan something again because it isn't

working, or it hasn't been successful. "This idea is never going to work. I think we need to go back to the drawing board."

5. Behind the scenes



If something happens "behind the scenes", it happens in secret, and not in front of the public.

"Behind the scenes, negotiators were working hard to secure a new peace deal."

6. Big picture



The "big picture" refers to everything involved in a particular

situation – not just the small details. "When you're deciding what to do, you need to keep your eye on the big picture; not just the small details."

7. By the book



If you do things "by the book", you follow the rules and do things properly.

"We were fined last year for unpaid tax, so we're very careful about doing things by the book these days."

8. Call it a day



If you decide to "call it a day", you decide to stop working on something or you stop it altogether.

"After six years of running the restaurant they decided to call it a day. They never managed to attract enough customers."

9. ASAP

If you ask for something "asap", you're asking for it really quickly.



ASAP stands for "as soon as possible". You can pronounce it as one word (ASAP) or you can say each individual letter: asap.

"I need that report asap!"

10. Money down the drain

"Money down the drain" is money that has been wasted or lost. "Paying for the repairs to the car was like throwing money down the drain as it broke down the following month, and we had to get a new one anyway."



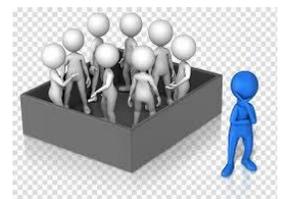
11. Cut corners

If you "cut corners", you do something the easy or cheap way instead of the proper (often more expensive) way. "You should never cut any corners in the building industry as it can lead to unsafe structures or accidents."



12. Think outside the box

If you "think outside the box", you think in a more creative way to solve a problem.



"In order to come up with a solution to this problem, you'll really need to think outside the box."

QUESTION	EXPLANATION	SENTENCES
What	asking for information about something	<i>What is your name?</i> <i>What do you do after school?</i>
Who	asking what or which person or people (subject)	<i>Who is your best friend?</i> <i>Who were you with on your last holiday?</i>
Whom	asking what or which person or people (object)	<i>Whom did you invite to the party?</i> <i>Whom do you love most in your family?</i>
Whose	asking about ownership	<i>Whose is that blue car?</i>
When	asking about time (day, year etc.)	<i>When will you graduate?</i>
What time	asking the time (hour)	<i>What time shall we meet?</i>
Where	asking in or at what place or position	<i>Where is the best restaurant in this city?</i> <i>Where did you stay on your last holiday?</i>
Why	asking for reason, asking what...for	<i>Why do you get up early in the morning?</i> <i>Why didn't you do your homework?</i>
Which	asking about choice	<i>Which is better, living in a city or in a village?</i>
How	asking about manner, condition or quality	<i>How do you go to work?</i> <i>How was the movie?</i>
How many	quantity (countable)	<i>How many brothers or sisters have you got?</i>
How much	quantity (uncountable)	<i>How much cheese is there in the fridge?</i>
How often	asking frequency of actions	<i>How often do you go shopping?</i>
How long	length (time or space)	<i>How long have you lived abroad?</i>
How far	distance	<i>How far is London to Manchester?</i>
How old	age	<i>How old is your father?</i>

Modal Verbs

Would

Linking Words

Modal Verbs : Would

Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would you lend me a pen, please? ● I would like more coffee, please.
Offer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would you like some more tea? ● I would be happy to help you with preparation for your exam.
Second and Third Conditional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If we had a car, we would drive to work. ● If he had gone to the party, he would have seen a lot of his friends.
Habit in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When I was at school I would get up before everyone else in our house. ● When I lived in the country, I would go for a walk in the woods every day.

MAKE YOUR SENTENCES MORE INTERESTING!
USE SOME LINKING WORDS!

I am happy	AND	excited.
I am happy	FOR	your achievement.
I am happy	BUT	nervous.
I am happy	WHEN	it's sunny.
I am happy	DESPITE	the rain.
I am happy	BECAUSE	it's Friday.
I am happy	EVEN THOUGH	I'm tired.

RAMADAN IN THE QUR'AN AND SUNNAH (1)

The month of Ramadan is upon us. This is a month like no other. It is said the companions of the Prophet (pbuh) would spend 6 months in preparation for this blessed time. Muslims should see this as a month of opportunity and one to grasp with both hands.



It is not a month of simply abstaining from food and drink, the Prophet (pbuh) said: **“Perhaps a person fasting will receive nothing from his fasting except hunger and thirst.”** (Ahmad). Rather there are many blessings, virtues and lessons we should take from this month.

FASTING

Firstly, the act of fasting itself which is to abstain from food, drink and intimacy during daylight hours. Muslims are obligated to fast for the 29 or 30 days of this month at the end of which is followed by Eid-ul-Fitr. The act of fasting is not only one that is full of reward and blessing but it is a protection against sin and Jahannum: **“(Allah said), ‘Every good deed of Adam’s son is for him except fasting; it is for Me. and I shall reward (the fasting person) for it.’ Verily, the smell of the mouth of a fasting person is better to Allah than the smell of musk.”** (Hadith, Bukhari).

“The fast and the Qur’an are two intercessors for the servant of Allah on the Day of Resurrection. The fast will say: ‘O Lord, I prevented him from his food and desires during the day. Let me intercede for him.” (Hadith, Ahmad).

“Fasting is a shield with which a servant protects himself from the Fire.” (Hadith, Ahmad).

TAQWA

The purpose of fasting itself is revealed to us in the Quran. Allah says: **“O you who believe, fasting has been prescribed for you as it has been prescribed for people before you so that you attain Taqwa.”** (2:183).

To attain ‘Taqwa’ is to become ‘God-fearing’ or ‘God-conscious’. Therefore, although Ramadan can bring many benefits, it can be a time to improve relationships and it is also a reminder of those less fortunate, the specific purpose of this act has been clearly laid out and this is what should be at the forefront of our minds for us to achieve.



GLOSSARY

companion (noun) a person or an animal that travels with you or spends a lot of time with you. (*refakatçı, yoldaş*)

grasp (verb) to take a strong hold of somebody/something. (*sıkı sıkı tutmak*)

abstain -from something- (verb) to decide not to do or have something, especially something you like or enjoy, because it is bad for your health or considered morally wrong. (*imtina etmek, çekinmek, kaçınmak*)

virtue (noun) behaviour or attitudes that show high moral standards. (*erdem, fazilet*)

intimacy (noun) the state of having a close personal relationship with somebody. (*yakın ilişki*)

obliged to (adj) to bind or constrain (someone to do something) by legal, moral, or physical means. (*zorunlu, mükellef*)

sin (noun) an offence against God or against a religious or moral law. (*günah*)

deed (noun) a thing that someone does that is usually very good or very bad. (*amel*)

reward (noun) a thing that you are given because you have done something good, worked hard, etc. (*ödül, mükafat*)

intercessor (noun) a person who intervenes on behalf of another, especially by prayer. (*şefaâtçi*)

resurrection (noun) the time when all dead people will become alive again. (*yeniden diriliş*)

intercede (verb) to speak to somebody in order to persuade them to be kind to somebody else or to help settle an argument. (*şefaât etmek*)

reveal (verb) to make something known to somebody. (*ortaya çıkarmak*)

prescribe (verb) advise and authorize the use of (a medicine or treatment) for someone, especially in writing. (*tavsiye etmek, buyurmak*)

attain (verb) succeed in achieving. (*ulaşmak*)

forefront (noun) the leading or most important position or place. (*en öndeki yer, ön plan*)

Yesterday – “The Beatles”

*This is a song by the Beatles, a very famous British band from the 60's.
Listen to this song and complete the lyrics with the past simple of the verbs in the box.*

<https://youtu.be/jo505ZyaCbA>

USE- COME- SEEMS- BE- HAVE- SAY



Yesterday,
all my troubles _____ so far away.
Now it looks as though they're here to stay.
Oh, I believe in yesterday.



Suddenly,
I'm not half the man I _____ to be,
There's a shadow hanging over me,
Oh, yesterday _____ suddenly.

Why she _____ to go,
I don't know she wouldn't say.
I _____ something wrong,
now I long for yesterday.

Yesterday,
love _____ such an easy game to play.
Now I need a place to hide away.
Oh, I believe in yesterday.



Why she _____ to go
I don't know, she wouldn't say.
I _____ something wrong,
now I long for yesterday.

Yesterday,
love _____ such an easy game to play,
now I need a place to hide away.
Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Mm mm mm mm mm mm mm.

Antonyms

Words that mean the opposite, or nearly the opposite, of each other.

above below
 add subtract
 all none
 alone together
 always never
 back front
 before after
 begin end
 big little
 cold hot
 cool warm
 dark light
 difficult easy
 dry wet
 early late
 east west
 empty full
 enter exit
 even odd
 fact fiction

first last
 get give
 he she
 high low
 inside outside
 jolly serious
 know guess
 last first
 leave stay
 left right
 loud quiet
 most least
 near far
 north south
 on off
 open close
 over under
 part whole
 play work
 private public

push pull
 question answer
 raise lower
 right wrong
 sad happy
 safe dangerous
 same different
 sit stand
 sweet sour
 there here
 throw catch
 tie untie
 true false
 up down
 vertical horizontal
 wet dry
 wide narrow
 win lose
 young old
 zip unzip

Remember An antonym may be the opposite for only one meaning of a word.

“Wishing you a wonderful week filled with Love, Light & Blessings”