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METHOD

ENGLISH TM

Fun Papers: The Best of

Written by Dr Perry Barnes

How to suddenly enjoy English,
learn lots and find yourself
speaking English perfectly

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Particularmente temos amizade com um ingles que esta com um projeto excelente direcionado para o mercado brasileiro, ele criou um novo metodo de ensinar ingles mais rapido que o metodo Callan, vale a pena conferir, eh um metodo de conexoes de palavras em ingles similares as palavras em portugues, metodo que ja esta fazendo ele mesmo quase falar portugues fluente.

Particularly we have friendship with an English guy that is with a directed excellent project for the Brazilian market, he created new method to teach English quicker than method Callan, valley the penalty to confer, eh one method of connection of similar words in English to the words in Portuguese, method that already this making he himself almost to say Portuguese fluent.

Darlene

www.darlenejremlondres.com

"Hi. How are you? I've got the cards you sent to me. Thank you so much. I'm happy to say to you I've passed my test. Thank you so much for your big help Aurea".

Aurea was Successful with the Life in the UK test after 2 classes with us

Maybe you do not want to be my friend that is ok I just want to thank you for your help in my Environmental research project I passed with 2 honours bachelor class. Thanks feel free to contact me when you want

Cristiane

Had you ever instantly know that you'd be totally fascinated by something you were reading. I'm saying, maybe as you continued to read it, and notice the form of the letters, the shadow of the ink, and the white of the page, it permitted you to GO INSIDE, and remember a time when learning was easier and more fun.

Which people is this book for?

This book is for people who want to create a positive, healthy relationship with their language skills, & increase their levels of knowledge & intelligence. No matter what your language situation, whether you're starting to learn or have perfect English already, I personally guarantee you'll learn new ways of thinking from this book which will improve your language situation and, more importantly, improve how you feel about this. Only read this book if you want to transform your relationship with English forever!

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Exams: Life in the UK, IELTS & Cambridge
Believe you can Learn
Put in your Pocket
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Writing

1st Class English

Opposites

There are many describing words in English which can often be explained through the use of opposites. This page will show you many of the opposites available. Using this method you can check the meaning of one word using your dictionary and work out the meaning of the other word.

Always learn words in pairs if the word has an opposite. For example if you have the word Off then learn the word ON at the same time.

Good/Bad, Hot/Cold, Slowly/Quickly, Slow/Fast, Uncomfortable/Comfortable,
Pack/Unpack, Over/Under, Stupid/Smart, Big/Small, Expensive/Cheap, Always/Never,
Much/Few, More/Less, Healthy/Ill, Alive/Dead, Specific/General, Nothing/Something,
Done/Undone, Here/There, Lost/Found, Lose/Find, Minimise/Maximise,
Simple/Complex, Hard/Easy, Hard/Soft, Traditional/Modern, Take/Give, Taken/Given,
Off/On, Active/Inactive, Happy/Unhappy, Smile/Frown, Wonderful/Rubbish,
Great/Crap, High/Low, Large/Small, Thick/Thin, Same/Different, Light/Dark,
Light/Heavy, Full/Empty, Beautiful/Average, Warm/Cool, Many/Few, Short/Long,
Last/First, Above/Below, Ahead/Behind, In/Out, Happy/Unhappy, Fast/Slow,
Easy/Difficult, Wet/Dry, Smooth/Rough, Tight/Loose, Far/Near, Young/Old,
Weak/Strong, Left/Right, Right/Wrong, Up/Down, Under/Over, Poor/Rich,
Never/Always, Unfair/Fair, Unfairly/Fairly, Common/Rare, Often/Rarely, Late/Early,
Dull/Bright, Close/Open, Shallow/Deep, Quiet/Loud, A bit/A lot, Tight/Loose,
Nowhere/Everywhere, Yesterday/Today/Tomorrow, Less/More, Enemy/Friend,
War/Peace, Mean/Nice, Dirty/Clean, Disagree/Agree, Displeased/Pleased,
Tired/Energetic, Bored/Excited, Boring/Interesting, Inside/Outside, Now/Later,
Inside/Outside, Now/Later, Last/First, Backward/Forward, Tea/Coffee (do you want?)

Prepositions

Prepositions typically come before a noun:

Preposition	Nouns and explanations	Examples
in (inside, indoors)	car, cafe, years, times, places	I'm indoors (home) I'm in the cafe I was born in 1989 I woke up in the afternoon See you in the morning I live in London
on (ontop)	bus, train, plane, bike, days, phone, radio, television (TV)	I came here on the bus I'm on the train (phone call) See you on Friday I was on the phone with my friend Watch Eastenders on BBC 1 I like the Russell Brand show on radio 2 Can we meet on the 23rd
at	time, place (point with your finger) think of at as direction e.g. pointing	I'll see you at 6.30 Meet me at the station I'm at college today I live at 77 Have Fun Street
to (toward, movement)	place, future, verb	I'm going to sleep I'm going to Brasil for Christmas I'm going to practice English everyday
for	for = purpose, reason, why, because e.g. I wrote this: why? because? = you	I wrote this for you Milk is good for you Is it for me? (present/gift) Feel good for no reason I've lived there for 7 years
by (buy)		I have to be there by 6pm (at the latest) by now, you have learned some things
with (wiv)		coffee with sugar with you I feel great
from		from Stratford to Liverpool street is a short journey I'm from Brasil
since	specific date or time	He's worked here since 1970 She's been sitting in the waiting room since two-thirty (2.30)

Onto
 On Website: barnesinstitute.2freedom.com
 On-top
 Beside
 Side

In
Inside
Indoors

Outside
 Outdoors
 I'm at the cube. I'll do it for the cube. Let's go to the cube.
 Under(neath)
 Below

Pronunciation

Patterns

Many patterns within English sound the same and are pronounced in the same way. The sooner you learn the patterns in English the sooner you will speak this language exquisitely. English is not phonetic as even the word phonetic is spelled with a ph instead of an F. It's Fonetico/a in Portuguese for example. Therefore, it is easier to learn the patterns in English. Now...

The letters **er** at the end of a word often mean that something is more in comparison

E.g. Better, Faster, Quicker, Smarter,

But it can also describe someone that does something

E.g. A player plays, A writer writes, A footballer plays football

The letters underlined below are not pronounced as they seemed to be. Instead they are pronounced as other English words shown on the <i>right hand side</i> .	
<u>Uncle</u>	Call
<u>Simple</u>	Pull
<u>Profitable</u>	Ball
<u>Adorable</u>	Ball

For Portuguese speakers: there was a tendency for you to speak from your nose. Realise in English there are Not words such as Nao and Mau. That nasal (nose) sound is Only used in Portuguese. When saying words like All, Ball and Call you should say these words from lower in your mouth. Speak English > directly away from your mouth, Portuguese sometimes goes ^ up into the nose (stop it). Say your sentence quickly as one piece of information with your voice tone (tonality) equal, like a straight line. Not **some**TIMES, just sometimes and something.

Cheese

Chocolate

Cheers

Chips

Reach

Ch in English is pronounced the same in all of these words, so learn the sound.

Quickly Rapidly Only Funnily	The pattern ly is pronounced as Lee. Remember this because Lee is an English name.
---------------------------------------	--

*Formal education will earn you a living.
Self education will earn you a fortune*

Thumb = fumb
Thought = fought
Phonetic = fonetic
Physics = fisics

Ph is always pronounced as an F. Th is often pronounced as an F.

Although
Also
Alright

Pronounce Al as All. Do this Always

<u>Pronunciation</u> Action <u>Reaction</u> <u>Location</u>	Is pronounced as Shun. In Portuguese this is ção which can make translating many words simple.
--	--

Computer <u>Cue</u> <u>Muse</u> <u>Fuse</u>	This sound is like the word few or new . So say these words out loud and remember them.
--	---

English tends to use as few syllables as possible. An example of this is words which end in **ed**.

Call/Called, Play/Played, Type/Typed, Cook/Cooked, Use/Used

With all of these words you always, **only use 1 syllable**. I used to hear Portuguese speakers say “call-led instead of **called**”. Remember this pronunciation because native speakers couldn't understand you if you said it with 2 syllables. The word gets longer and remains as just 1 syllable. Some words are different:

Initiate/Initiated: when the word has a **t** before the ed you do add an extra syllable.
E.g. i-ni-ti-a-ted

Sound/Sounded: when the word has a **d** before the ed you can add an extra syllable.
E.g. Soun-ded

Patterns 2

There are 3 types of **ths** in English:

Between your Teeth: the, these, those, them, this, that, though

The people That made Those rules for These days, you know Them, They are alright Though.

Say with an F: thing, think, thought, (every Ph word is pronounced with an F also)

I was Thinking about someThing, a Thief who Thought Physics was Phonetic.

Say with a V: other, mother, brother, father, another

South North = F

Southern Northern = V

Practise: My Southern Brother lives with his Father and disliked his Other Northern Mother in Another time or was it the Other day.

In Portuguese there are words such as específico, especial, espírito and words like this, translate into English simply specific, special, spirit

It seemed normal in that language to put Es at the beginning of a word instead of only S. Its important to practise pronouncing S words the way English people do.

Now, Specialists are Special as their Spirit is Specifically Smart when they Speak, Seriously consider this Students. Read this a lot.

Most verbs in English can be changed into the Past or Present continuous (ongoing) by adding **ed** or **ing**.

Distance Words

I Realise some of the words I use are because of distance; how near or far something is.

If you look at the words below you can see their relationship with distance.

Single		Plural		Single
There	That	Those	Them	You
^	^	^	^	^
Here	This	These	Us	Me

If you can memorise these (near plural of this) then you will have a simple system of remembering words by using distance. Make an example sentence for every word.

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Th Practise

The thing is with English is that there are many words which begin with the letters Th. These words can be pronounced 2 ways. You can say them as if they begin with an F e.g. Thief/Fief, Thin/Fin, Thing/Fing, Think/Fink, Third/Fird & Theme/Feme. It's an important *thing to think* about practising these words. However, if you spend more than a *third* of your time doing *things* rather than *thinking* about them. You will get more of what you want. There are enough *thiefs* in the world trying to sell you stuff to make you *thinner*. When strangely enough, being *thin* is a sign of illness or malnourishment. Everybody has a certain percentage of body fat otherwise they would die. Everytime you look in the mirror notice what's great about yourself today. There will be more than one great *thing*.

The other Th pronunciation you can relax about is the one used with lots of words The, These, Those, They, There, Them, Though & Thus. **This** sound is made by pushing your tongue between your teeth quickly & bringing it back. Putting your finger on your teeth to make sure **that** your tongue touches the finger can help at 1st. **The** words which use **this** sound are used constantly in English as linking words (words **that** join words together). **The** tongue has to come between your teeth (go **through**) for **this** sound to be made. I find **that** moving **the** tongue up onto the top front teeth also helps; as does over pronouncing **the** word. You may feel funny, at first but by making sure you always pronounce **these** words correctly you will learn **them** faster. Speaking took practise, even for **those** sounds you can already pronounce. **Thus/Therefore**, when you put in **the** action you get **the** results.

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Syllables

An important part of learning any language is the use of syllables. My definition of syllables is the parts of a word separated during speech. The separations make the word ea-si-er (easier) to say. If you can find a way to notice where the sy-lla-bles are, then learning any lan-guage will be easier. How-ever, where the words are changed into 2 or more sections depends on the lan-guage and the lan-gua-ge's location. A word will be separated in different places by an English and a Portuguese speaker for example. Slang use of words from many locations can change the syllables used. Particularly can be fully pronounced as Par-ti-cu-lar-ly but is often pronounced as Per-ti-cu-ly due to deletion of letters and simpler pronunciation.

It should be noted at this point that English native speakers often change vowels into an E when speaking. As is the case with Particularly in the example above.

When learning to speak English (and write) it really accelerates your progress if you use this technique. Find an example of someone else using the word, you want to learn. After hearing the word spoken draw vertical lines in the word to illustrate where the syllables are. E.g. con | ti | nui | ty (continuity). This type of visual stimulus can train your brain to see where the syllables are. After doing this for a while you will instinctively realise where the syllables are.

In my lessons I often use syllables to correct people's pronunciation and have find it to be very effective. I'll say the word 3 or more times and get the student to repeat what I say each time. I firstly say it in sections, then closer together and finally as it is usually said. I may also say the word quicker than its usual speed and then give examples of it being used in sen-ten-ces. This gives the person many different ways to use the word and always results in them being comfortable with it. I've even had students use the technique to teach me their

language and I realised just how useful it is. It gave me correct pronunciation of the words but most importantly I remembered the words/phrases at a later time and can still use them.

Many English words are a combination of words. I didn't realise until recently that Tomorrow used to be 2 separate words (to-morrow). Other combinations include somewhere, elsewhere, anywhere, something, someone, somebody, someday & somehow. The trick with these words is to underline one of the words as I have done with the examples above. Therefore, if you can pronounce both of the words individually you can say the combined word. Also if you understand the meaning of 1 or both separate words you can guess what the meaning is without a dictionary (hurrah). For example Some means an unspecified amount and Where refers to a location. So you can work out that Somewhere means an unknown location or an amount of land that is unknown. I want to go somewhere fantastic today (repeat this one). On the subject of syllables, words that are combined are usually single syllable words, but not always.

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Japaneasy

There were common mistakes that Japanese people used to make when they spoke English. Now, with the help of this paper you can learn to speak fluently, like a native speaker.

Things I heard people mis-pronounce included:

V as in Vegetable

L as in Quickly

R as in Really (yes its true)

SO, V is pronounced by touching your bottom lip with your Visible teeth. On the other hand (then) B is pronounced by pressing Both lips together. So with this knowledge say:

Vegetables are both a viable and brilliant vehicle for bringing vegetarians belonging to very big families beautiful vacancies at Sunday dinner.

L is pronounced by Learning to bring the tongue quick-ly between the teeth. This over-pronunciation can help you at first and you will smooth-ly say the sound through practise:

My teacher always told me "Learn quickly and easily" and I'm not going to tell you to practise until you speak English smoothly, fluently, effectively, efficiently. You can be that amazing with English, or not. Lovely language is on permanent loan.

The R sound Requires minimal tongue movement. It may help you to hold your tongue at the bottom of your mouth to get the Required sounds. Now, this felt funny at first but it does produce the Really English sounds:

Rapid progress has been received already through thorough rational records recovered and recycled which were reported by referees recovering.

Bringing them altogether Now:

Vegetables are both lovely to receive and reasonably priced. They also keep vegetarians really/very happy and feeling brilliant. Rationality and effectively learning don't always smoothly reveal English culture. Left and right, right and wrong, lemon and lime, trainers and boots, books and looks. Value can be found in vanilla, bright lights, brightly and lightly recognising viable rules , really.

Fun: Repeat everything on this sheet everyday for 3 days or 7 days and feel good, or not.

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Adjustments > How is English like your language?

Adjustments

Languages such as Italian, Spanish and Portuguese are very similar to English and to each other. Yes, yes your country is wonderful and your coffee is great, relax now.

With Portuguese you can change many of your words slightly (adjust them) and they become English words. In fact you don't even have to change your pronunciation.

The meaning of communication is the response you get. If people understand you then you are correct. If you want an English accent then get it later, maybe a day later if you want to.

The main point of this is many Portuguese words have an extra Syllable. For example Ter-mo (Termo) in Portuguese is 2 syllables and Term in English is 1 syllable. Just by pronouncing 1 syllable less, you have the English word. No translation required. Even with an accent English people will still understand you, so get going.

Pronunciation Adjustments: U is pronounced as You in English,
U = You,

Here's a list, feel free to add to it (use the back of the paper):

Portuguese	English
Termo	Term
Problema	Problem
Permitir	Permit
Progresso	Progress
Estudar	Study
Publico	Public
Parte	Part
Usa	Use
Atividade	Activity
Garantia	Guarantee
Rapido	Rapid
Acordo	Accord

Sucesso	Success
Forma	Form
Detalhe	Detail
Experiência	Experience
Básico	Basic
Dia	Day
Fotografia	Photograph
Estudante	Student
Minuto	Minute
Perfeito	Perfect
Reflexo	Reflex

Here are some more words with an extra syllable.

Imediata/Immediate, Falso/False, Informe/Inform, Edita/Edit, Contate/Contact, Produtos/Products,

Similar Words

There are many similar words in Portuguese and English. These words may have the same amount of Syllables. For example Imagens in English is Images, both words contain 3 syllables and so a slight adjustment is needed.

Imagens/Images, Máximo/Maximum, Erro/Error, Entre/Enter, Ou/Or, Serviços/Services, Uniformes/Uniform, Rolo/Roll, Par/Pair,

Cognate Patterns

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
		Nouns : Substantivos	
1.al	1.al	hospital	hospital
moral	moral	animal	animal
2.ty	2.dade	capacity	capacidade
eternity	eternidade	flexibility	flexibilidade
3.ism	3.isma, ismo	atheism	ateismo
criticism	criticismo	feminism	feminismo
4.ist	4.ist, ista	dentist	dentista
humorist	humorista	tourist	turista
5.nce, ance	5.ência, ança	abstinence	abstinência
patience	paciência	perseverance	perseverança
6.or	6.or	actor	ator
color	cor	favor	favor
		Adjectives : Adjetivos	
7.al	7.al	real	real
sensual	sensual	virtual	virtual
8.ant, ent	8.ante, ente	excellent	excelente
important	importante	patient	paciente
9.ary	9.ário, ária	adversary	adversário
arbitrary	arbitrário	contrary	contrário
10.ic	10.ico, ica	economic	economico
metallic	metalico	pacific	pacifico
11.id	11.ido, ida	lucid	lucido
splendid	esplendido	vivid	vivido
12.ile	12.il, óvel	automobile	automóvel
mobile	móvel	projectile	projétil
English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
13.ive	13.ivo, iva	adoptive	adotivo
descriptive	descritivo	imaginative	imaginativo
14.ible, able	14.ível, ável	accessible	acessível
admirable	admirável	convertible	conversível
15.ous	15.oso, osa	delicious	delicioso
famous	famoso	vicious	vicioso
		Verbs : Verbos	

16.ate	16.ar	celebrate	celebrar
create	criar	donate	doar
17.e	17.ar	dance	dancar
complete	completar	imagine	imaginar
18.ult, ent, ort	18.ultar, entar, ortar	comment	comentar
consult	consultar	export	exportar
19.fy	19.ficar	amplify	amplificar
qualify	qualificar	simplify	simplificar
Adverbs : Adverbios			
20.ly	20.mente	creatively	criativamente
separately	separadamente	usually	usualmente

Português	English
1. Você foi ao hospital?	Did you go to the hospital?
2. A eternidade é muito tempo...	Eternity is a long time...
3. O que você acha do feminismo?	What do you think about feminism?
4. Ele é um bom dentista.	He is a good dentist.
5. Ela tem muita paciência...	She has much patience...
6. Pode me fazer um favor?	Can you do me a favor?
7. Acredite, é real.	Believe me, it is real.
8. A comida estava excelente.	The food was excellent.
9. Nosso adversário trabalha duro.	Our adversary works hard.
10. Deve haver uma solução pacífica.	There must be a pacific solution.
11. Ela ainda está lúcida aos 90!	She is still lucid at 90!
12. O projeto nunca foi encontrado.	The project was never found.
13. Eles têm três filhos adotivos.	They have three adoptive children.
14. Este programa é incrível!	This program is incredible!
15. Está delicioso!	It's delicious!
16. Vamos celebrar a ocasião!	Let's celebrate the occasion!
17. Vamos imaginar uma maneira melhor?	Let's imagine a better way?
18. Nós exportamos para o Japão.	We export to Japan.
19. Você deveria se qualificar melhor.	You should qualify yourself better.
20. Ele simplesmente não quer trabalhar.	He simply doesn't want to work.

Some content adapted from Charles Nunes website Learn Portuguese Now > Learn-Portuguese-Now.com

Portuguese English Conversion

➤ Hear

Portuguese speakers don't pronounce the H at the beginning of words but English do. The H sound is a bit like the sound of the letter R in Portuguese. For example with the word Hear it sounds like the word Ear if the H isn't pronounce and so it is important to make sure you pronounce it. When using slang the H is often removed in English but it is necessary to learn to use it at 1st.

➤ The switch around

In English we would say for example, Cash Machine where as in Portuguese it would be Machine of Cash. The thing you are describing & what it does trade places/move around. I remember watching the TV one day and seeing Champions League football. However, this was Portuguese TV & in the corner of the screen it said

Liga de Campeões (League of Champions).

➤ P-honics (fonéticos)

English has some words which start with Th & Ph that are pronounced (pronunciar) as an F. In Portuguese the Ph words are actually written with an F. For example Physics/Física, Physical/Físico, Photograph/Fotografia, Phoenix/Fénix & Philosophy/Filosofia. Examples of Th words that are pronounced with an F are Thief/Ladrão, Thin, Thing, Think, Third/Terceira & Theme/Tema.

➤ New Sounds (novo)

When I 1st started learning Portuguese it was pointed out to me that I wasn't saying words like Não correctly. This was because English people don't use the sound ão & so I had to practise using it. English people also have sounds that Portuguese speakers don't. Words like The, These, Those, They, There, Them, Though & Thus use a very common sound which you want to learn. This sound is made by pushing your tongue between your teeth quickly & bringing it back. Putting your finger on your teeth to make sure your tongue touches the finger can help at 1st. The words which use this sound are used constantly in English as linking words (words that join words together).

➤ Similar & Short Words

Many words in Portuguese are easy enough to translate into English because they are a similar length, contain the same letters or follow a pattern. Some words that are useful are: Ou/Or, De/Of, Em/In, Na/In, Ao/To The,

A pattern between the languages (línguas) is that Portuguese words ending with **dade** end with **ty** in English. Qualidade/Quality, Atividade/Activity, Sociedade/Society, Variedade/Variety etc. However, some words don't follow this rule e.g. Igualdade/Equality & Segurança/Security.

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Another common pattern is that of changing **ção** to **tion**. Ação/Action, Pronúnciação/Pronunciation, Acomodação/Accommodation, Ambição/Ambition, Descrição/Description, Edição/Edition.

➤ Owing

Owning something is said differently in the 2 languages. For example in English it is Perry's Book but in Portuguese it's The Book of Perry.

Exams

Speaking Exams

How important is...?

= The level of importance

e.g. Its not very important or Its very important (because)

Should traffic be controlled more strictly?

Presupposition: it is already controlled

and so talk about how it is already controlled with an example

e.g. the congestion charge in London

If you made a mistake in an exam then stop and correct yourself. If you, correct yourself after a mistake, then you will get full marks. Because native speakers also made mistakes in that way and usually they correct themselves.

Answer every question with 2 sentences. This is easy to do if you repeat the question in the answer e.g. Can you remember the best teacher you ever had? For example my Film Studies teacher was funny, honest and efficient. Every student passes the exam.

Answer: Yes I can remember the best teacher I ever had...

Now, with me, you can see how simple the 1st sentence is. Reword the question and use the same type of word in your answer.

If the question was:

How long *have* you lived **here**?

The answer is:

I *have* lived **here** for...

To add your second sentence you can use: Because... then give a reason

Because and as have the same meaning.

I love chocolate as its full of energy.

Examiners are listening for you to use different words thus showing them your range of vocabulary.

Use because and as equally. If you have said because 3 times then use as for the next few questions. My History teacher was great because he was serious, funny, intelligent and he gets results.

Because is also a trigger for you. When you say because you automatically think of one reason.

Now, advancing students can also use due to.

e.g. I buy people drinks due to several times when we have become strong friends because of this polite gesture.

due to/because of
these are similar

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Life in the UK

The questions on the Life in the UK test can be remembered as categories. There are several topics for you to remember for this test. I have many of the answers in my mind from places other than this test e.g. My History course at school.

Information to pass the test includes:

The 1st World War 1914 – 1918

The 2nd World War 1939 – 1945

Many questions relate to these dates or times close to them. There is a question asking When was the NHS created? I remember Just after the war e.g. Between 1945 and 1950.

I think the answer is 1948 (unsure) but with the knowledge of the war dates there can only be 1 right answer (the one between 1945 & 1950).

There are several dialect/accents questions, and the right answers are:
Liverpool: Scouse. Tyneside: Geordie. London: Cockney. Cornwall: forget Cornwall

The Patron Saint questions can be answered with this knowledge:
St Andrew: Scotland. St Patrick: Ireland or Northern Ireland. St David: Wales.
St George: England.

A memory technique is, make pictures in your mind of The Countries Flags, with the Patron Saints written on them. This works very well as when you was a baby without any language you remembered things using pictures. Pictures are better for remembering than language. You can use this for any of the questions if it helps.

Can you say out loud the 2 statements

“I am a genius” and “I am going to pass this test easily with 100%” they will both make you, feel good about the test and passing it. Repeat them every day for 5 days before the test. When you pass email or text me telling me how great you are.

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Multiple Choice Tests

I have done many multiple choice tests and can find several ways to make them easier. Every question has 4 possible answers and so even if you didn't know the answer you can realise which answers are wrong/incorrect. If you realise that 3 of the answers are definitely incorrect then you have the right/correct answer.

For example: Who is the patron saint of England?

- A: St Andrew
- B: St David
- C: St George
- D: St Patrick

You always remember that St Andrew is Scotland, St Patrick is Ireland/Northern Ireland and St David is Wales. Now, you have all the right answers. It must be St George as its the only answer available for this question.

Even if you eliminate 2 answers then you give yourself a 50/50 chance of, getting the right answer. 2 choices is easier than 4. So you can always get the right answers.

Prepare for the test doing as many practise exams as you can highlighting the correct answers as you move forward. Its a good thing to look at the answers the 1st time you do the tests as it makes you really comfortable with the process and means that you will be relaxed in the exam. When I did my Driving Theory Test I completed 5 tests again and again until I got 35/35 (35 out of 35) for every one, of them. Then when I did the real test I got 35/35. As you use this method of revising you will have every answer stored in the back of your mind for use in the test. For practise tests you can buy a book, a CD, a computer program and use the internet.

The internet is the most cost effective way of passing tests with 100%, every time. You can use www.google.com to search for test help from experts. You can find official practise tests to print out or online interactive tests. Also, email me problemsolver@techie.com and I will give as much help as I can. I will send you the best information I have on that particular test or course. If you were having English issues then the website <http://kshq.awardspace.com> can help you with lots of free computer programs and fun sheets.

Understanding the key words can also help. For example:

Where is the dialect Scouse spoken?

A: Liverpool

B: Tyneside (Newcastle, Middlesborough, Sunderland)

C: London

D: Cornwall

Dialect may accidentally be interpreted as language when it actually means Accent. If you practise much then you will find this out before the test. If you can understand the questions then there is less to memorise. If you didn't understand that question you have to just rely on your memory of the answer. If you feel the question correctly then you may not have to, remember the answers. You can choose the answer during the test.

As before, with this question you can eliminate 3 of the answers. People from Tyneside speak with the Geordie accent, London is Cockney and Cornwall has a countryside accent. Thus, it must be Liverpool who speak the Scouse accent/dialect.

I have prepared completely for this relaxing test. So, I answer all of the questions quickly. I write the 1st answer that I think of as the 1st answer is usually correct. I read the question and I always remember the answer, so I look for it and tick the correct answer. I have answered every question in the test and finished really quickly. I am surprised at how easy this test is. I have much time to look at the test again from the beginning. I now give every question lots of attention to make sure it is correct. Some of the questions in the test have given me the right answers for others. When I look at the questions for the second time I have more answers because of this. This is how I get 100%. I always write every answer correct and right.

Because you answered every question rapidly you have lots of time to think about possible answers. I usually take a piece of paper and a pen into the exam. Some exams even allow you to take books and notes into the exam. You will have to check with your individual test what you can take in. Now, most exams allow a piece blank paper and a pen. With these 2 things you can answer any question. Because you can make notes on the answers you realise are definitely correct e.g. all of them, you can answer the other questions. Also when in the test your memory will be stimulated by many things and so when you remember something that you practised you can write it on the paper.

I did a mathematics/number test and I had passed 5 other computer tests in 10 minutes each (about an hour in total). I didn't have the knowledge to pass the test but I wanted to do it without practising as it would be faster. After 5 minutes I knew I had no chance of passing and asked the teacher to stop the test. The teacher says "keep going, you might find yourself passing the test". So I carried on. I am very good at estimating with numbers (guessing approximately) e.g. 365 days in a year so 160 days is approximately 6 months. I used this knowledge, a pen, a piece of paper and the test took me 1 hour (instead of 10 minutes like with the others). I wrote all over 3 sheets/pieces of paper and guessed almost every question, eliminated the wrong answers and use everything I have. The results were printed out and I passed by 2 marks (29/40 when the pass mark was 27).

So remember that anyone can pass a test, with 100%, because they practise also.

Can you say out loud the 2 statements

“I am a genius” and “I am going to pass this test easily with 100%” they will both make you, feel good about the test and passing it. Repeat them every day for 5 days before the test. When you pass email or text me telling me how great you are.

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Believe you can Learn

Meta Model & Affirmations

The Meta Model is a series of psychology questions designed to help people change quickly & easily. It was created in the 1970's by Richard Bandler & John Grinder after modelling the work of several therapy practitioners. It can be used to help you with anything that was considered a problem.

Note all responses

What stops you from speaking English perfectly?

How would it feel if you could speak English, like a native speaker?

What happens when you speak English, like me?

Just pretend that you are English for a moment... How does that feel?

Don't convince yourself that you are going to learn English faster than anything you have learned before, now.

Notice what its like when you can speak English fluently...

Have you ever learned anything really quickly?

Submodalities

Imagine yourself speaking English right now?

See what you would see, hear what you'd hear, feel what you'd feel. Add in any sounds, smells available. Is it a picture? What does it look like? Marco/teacher example.

Change it too brighter, happy faces, perfect understanding, them giving you a wad of cash, English journalist of the year award

Affirmations Exercise

I can learn anything quickly & easily.
English is easy.
I speak English, like a native speaker.

Say each affirmation 3 times. Notice the feelings you get and accept them. I'm completely fine with that. Just say Hi there. That's ok. I'm cool with that. Acceptance makes things go faster. Pushed & something pushed back. Push hand against students to demonstrate. Or the Bandler push one hand against the other. Continue until they have the belief.

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The Spelling Strategy

20 years ago Robert Dilts decided to find out how the best spellers did it, using Richard Bandler's famous modelling technique. In America they often have national spelling contests to decide the best spellers in the country. Robert Dilts asked many of the champion speller's "How do you spell the words correctly every time?" He found that the difference between the poor spellers and the champions was that they make pictures of the words in their minds. The poor spellers used the methods that most of us are taught to use at school.

The quickest way of ensuring that your spelling is accurate is to make pictures of the words in your mind and copy them down. This is a lot faster than writing a word 50 times as some people used to suggest. The method of spelling like this is:

- >Find the word you want to learn, spelt correctly e.g. from a dictionary or another reliable source.
- >Look up and to your right and make a picture/image of the word. This can be a picture of just the letters or of the word written onto the actual thing. For example the word picture can be seen inside a frame.
- >Look down and to your right & check that it feels good/correct.

● Using it

- >When you want to spell the word look up and to the right; at the picture.
- >Look down and to the right to check it feels right, then copy/write the word down.

Some people had trouble visualising pictures in their mind. If this was the same with you then make the pictures more fascinating. For example make the words fluorescent/bright green, 3 dimensional, written on an imaginary notepad, a blackboard, different textures and anything that helps you visualise.

This method may initially seem interesting but it is not necessary to always do it. Once you have written the word a few times you automatically know how to spell it. It becomes as easy to spell as the other words you do understand. Also I have been using this technique for a while and now I can make very faint pictures quickly which makes my spelling faster plus more accurate.

This strategy is very useful for young people and I recommend that you teach it to any children that you know. It will save them a lot of time over the course of their life. However, it still saves adults a significant amount of time and can be very useful.

Reference: Richard Bandler & Robert Dilts

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The Basic of Communication

The basic of communication is that “If a person understands you then your language use is correct”.

So, you can use any words that you want to;
as long as your intended meaning is understood
& acknowledged by the other person.

For learning English this means if you see people using language in a way you recognise from your own language then you can understand them. Furthermore, you can adapt their language through speaking and using it everyday. People always communicate in many ways including through body language, gestures, voice tonality & tempo. For example when people say “what’s up” in English or Portuguese/Spanish “que pasa” it is generally as 2 people meet & they use a certain voice tone, body posture etc. What I am saying is that I often look at people speaking and can feel what they are saying.

I believe that everyone can do this but unfortunately they are not told this. They are told that “learning is a slow & painful process”. The way they were taught it, it was. People do not learn language using grammar, they never have done. So why teach it that way?

I quite enjoy pretending I can speak other people’s languages through these methods. A few examples include:

2 of my students were talking and I asked the other where she was originally from in Italy.

I deduced this just from hearing the word Sicilly and said outloud “you just asked where she lived”. They both looked at me with amazement and she asked “do you speak Italian”? She already knew the answer (that I didn’t). I proceeded to explain to them that I heard 1 word and worked it out. I said to them that this is a very important concept to grasp (understand) as it will benefit you for the rest of your life.

I also had many occasions with that same female student where she went to say something to me and I immediately told her the English equivalent. Because I got a strong feeling of what she wanted to say. Then we would argue for a few minutes that she thought I was wrong e.g. how could you know what I want to say without me saying it. Are you psychic... do do do do do do. It would be handy if I was but there are much simpler ways of working this stuff out.

Everyone has an unconscious mind and everyone has feelings, well almost everyone. If you get a feeling or see a picture then you can usually assume that it’s correct. In your life you have probably seen or heard something similar before and so your mind gives you a signal to help you save time e.g. so you understand the situation. Learn to notice these signals and acknowledge them. Also, as much as some people like to say that we are all individuals (me included); there are things that all humans share. We all have legs, arms, eyes, minds, hair, ideas, 20 years growing, 30 years dying etc etc. We talk and write about the same things despite doing so in different languages.

I also very much enjoyed another occasion when 2 people were saying something they shouldn’t in Swahili. The voice tones, prior behaviour & me being in the room was how I “psychically” solved this case. I turned around to the girl and said “it’s a good job I can read minds, otherwise this language barrier might be a problem”. The girl covered her mouth in utter disbelief and I laughed my head off as I walked out of the room. The moral of the story is have fun whenever available and possible.

I recommend to all my students that they should make use of pictures and sounds to aid their communication. The human mind actually works faster with pictures & sounds than with language. When using spoken or written language a person has to convert it into pictures or sounds to understand it. By using pictures/sounds to explain something the mind understands and remembers a lot faster. I certainly prefer these techniques as opposed to grammar for example. I hear people constantly say stupid things like “how can you learn without grammar” or “unless someone speaks both languages how can they teach English”. The second question was I asked myself until I started teaching English and studying about how humans really learn things. Remember that statements like this are limiting beliefs that someone else told you at some point in your life. If someone else couldn't do something it means that you can easily accomplish it with the right attitude.

The words about needing both languages was told to me by a student of mine who I had already taught English very quickly. Yet, he still believed an old belief that could only hinder/stop his progress. In fact I was telling him that he would make a great teacher when he told me this.

The moral of all this is that you can do anything you want to. If you want to be something then do it. If anybody told you that you couldn't do something they were wrong. Anything anyone ever said that limited you in any way is now cancelled/void and you are free to do everything.

As ultimate proof of the uselessness of the grammar system, grammar based courses can take a year to complete. Whereas, it is possible to learn a whole language in 1 week using these up to date and other newer methods. There are people offering a 1 week language course and other people have learnt a whole language in a week for experiments/documentaries.

Have a many nice days

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The Native Meaning System ©

Speaking to you as a native speaker, I personally remember much of my language in terms of meaning.

In the sentence above I wrote in terms of because it feels like the the right way of saying it. I didn't used ~~grammar~~, I use my intuition. So how does my intuition work?

I believe it's something just like this:

in terms of
using
through
through using
by
with

All of these phrases are stored in my mind as meaning the same thing. In fact, I can access them by using my New Language Strategy. If you don't know any part of a sentence then replace the new words with some you already do know.

In this sentence: They all decide to opt in to the new method.

You can look at the words individually to understand the meaning.
Opt = option (choice). Choose into the new method. Yes, chocolate medal.

Or, you can replace the opt in part of the sentence with other words you already know.

For example you may know:

They all decide to Learn ~~to~~ the new method
They all decide to Read About the new method
They all decide Buy the new method

Most of the time you can change the part you do not know for a Simple Verb.
There are so many words in English which exist to give people different ways of saying things. The extra words are available to keep the language interesting and to keep things clear. The words mean the same and are used in different contexts.

I learned many words at school for Physical Education (PE) relating to the parts of the body. These words are used by professionals like doctors. Most people have simpler words.

Most People's Words	PE Words
Thigh	Fibula, Tibia
Arm	Radius, Ulna

A similar thing happens with people from different places and in context. Words like Relating To and About have the same meaning. It is considered good to use the word About in Conversation. Whilst, Relating To is considered best for Official/Technical Documents.

Percentage Words

100%	Total
Most Much Alot Loads	90%
Alright, Ok, Kind of, Sort of, Maybe, Possibly, So-So,	80%
Some	50%
A few A bit	30%
0%	20%
	Nothing

Distance Words

I Realise some of the words I use are because of distance; how near or far something is.
If you look at the words below you can see their relationship with distance.

Single	Plural	Single
---------------	---------------	---------------

There	That	Those	Them	You
^	^	^	^	^
Here	This	These	Us	Me

If you can memorise these (near plural of this) then you will have a simple system of remembering words by using distance. Make an example sentence for every word.

*Learn Another Language
Earn Another Soul*

Student Plan

This is, only like, a paper to give you a plan for being brilliant.

What stopped you from speaking English, like a native speaker:

Things you love:

How we can use that:

More hours in the day and better use of them:

Things you already do (emails, letters, phone calls, msn, forums, documents). Bring to the lesson and we can work on them. Which ones do you do?

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Put in your Pocket

Grammar & Slang

Grammatically/Correctly Written English	Everyday Spoken Terms/Slang

Spelling and Spoken

Spelling	Spoken/Pronounced

I don't know... Yet

Have you ever been in a situation and wished you knew what to say in English. Well Here's where you get to write down these situations. Write the situation down and what you said if you did say anything. Show it to me or somebody else later and they can explain to you the correct thing to say in that situation.

Put this in your pocket and fill it in when you don't know what to say.

Situation	Guess or Correct Language
For example: 1st meeting someone	How are you, what's up, how's life, have you been alright, hello stranger

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PS: Write on the back of this sheet when you've used up the space on this side.

General English

Bundle

There is a particular English behaviour that does not seem to be understood by people from other countries. This collected act or behaviour is known as the Bundle. It seemed to me (in my ignorance) that the rest of world had this custom but described in a different way. However, after describing several occurrences of the technique to one bemused Italian I realised otherwise.

My two stories of bundling that I have kindly bundled together in this document (plus other details) are as follows. At my secondary school we had a cricket match and I was there to make up the numbers (as per usual). Anyway, I decided to involve a bundle into the game as I was bored. Cricket isn't the most exciting game in the world even for the English. I suggested to a friend that we should bundle the bowler if he got the batsman out. He did and someone went to bundle the bowler but bottled it at the last second. I was having none of this and launched myself into a rugby tackle at the guy. For a second I worried that no one would join me and I was basically cuddling a bloke on the floor in front of thirty people e.g. I looked a twit.

How relieved I was when the whole team of around ten people proceeded to crush my rib cage in the most fun way I can think of.

At this point I believe some Barnes definition of bundle is in order. A bundle in the sense I'm speaking/writing is where one person falls or is forced to the ground followed by a cry/shout (loudly) of "BUNDLE". This word is the signal/trigger for everybody in the surrounding area to run and jump onto the floored person. This pile of bodies gets as big or high as it can and then is followed by lots of laughter and sometimes crying.

In the situation of the cricket game there was lots of laughter from all the players involved (my school), a look of what on earth is going on from their batsman and our teacher looked incredibly embarrassed/irritated with us. So much for laughter spreading on that occasion. We were happy anyway and I got the impression that people learned something that day.

The other funny thing which happened on this particular day was two balls before the end of the game our batsman got out and there was one ball left to be bowled. Now, anyone who has played cricket knows how hard the ball is. I would say it's like being hit with a brick that has been thrown at you. Therefore, some protection is needed in case the ball hits a man in his privates. It is needed if the person wants to have kids anyway. Now, this poor guy had one ball to face and decided to neglect the protective equipment also known as a box. Can you guess what happened? The bowler runs up and hits the unnamed victim square in the balls.

The guy fell to the floor in agony and we all tried (and failed) not to laugh. Someone went over and helped him to walk, which he appeared to be struggling with (as were we with trying not to laugh). I'm sure any man reading this can identify with the stomach curdling pain of being injured in this area. Thus, it was funny in a "we are glad it never happened to us" kind of way.

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Mika English

Had raised / fixed composed: Are double past combinations. Both words refer to the past when only one word is needed in a sentence to inform the reader where it is in time.

Options include:

humour and originality and ~~had~~ raised Haiku (delete a word)
distinctive and fixed composition (alter a word)

Would: possible future

Will: definite future

You used to use the word That a lot. The word Which can often be used to replace it and sometimes the word Who can also be used.

i.e. this means that the octopus ~~that~~ which/who has entered

Use that/which interchangeably in sentences. If you've used 1 already then use the other 1. Use them once each inside a sentence.

These translations are a mixture of Fact and Description. Basho Matsuo (1644-1694) / The summer moon is shining brightly over the sea.

Therefore: I suppose many octopus pots were laid on the beach; feels really out of place as it is neither. It is an opinion.

Such as / for example / e.g. / i.e. / including / which included / this includes /

Mixed meanings: unglazed pots which would deep into ocean floor

This sentence can be: which fall deep into the ocean **or** which fall onto the ocean floor.

Onto

On

On-top

In

Inside

I'm at the cube. I'll do it for the cube. Let's go to the cube.

However, context shows us (context may not be reliable, is context assumed, stated or artistic).

History or sources are more reliable and factual.

A partir de (direct/dictionary translation) To start from. Actual English phrase: Starting from.

The point is, use artistic and creative license to translate the meaning Not the words.

Final sentence: Moreover, we can appreciate the theme/message of “the fleeting” and relate it to the temporary nature of human existence and of course, dreams.

Moreover = in addition (dictionary definition). However, to me it suggests that you are making an overruling statement to summarise your previous comments i.e. A conclusion.

My English teacher always says that the best way to improve my English is to read as much as possible. For me, I always find this to be true. Language is unconscious; and so filling the mind with phrases which I understand only in meaning is the best way to become native quality.

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Numbers

Learn the numbers 1 to 10, the 10's up to 100 and 1,000 then you can use the numbers.

Using finger signals is the easiest way of showing numbers but make sure you know the hand gestures of that country first.

Italians use gestures to communicate but many countries use hand gestures as insults (including Britain).

Number	Number Spelling	Pronunciation	Your Pronunciation (write here)
1	One	Won	
2	Two	To	
3	Three	Free	
4	Four	For	
5	Five		
6	Six		
7	Seven		
8	Eight	Ate	
9	Nine		
10	Ten		
20	Twenty	Twen-tea	
30	Thirty	Fir-tea	
40	Forty	For-tea	
50	Fifty	Fif-tea	
60	Sixty	Six-tea	
70	Seventy	Seven-tea	
80	Eighty	A-tea	
90	Ninety	Nine-tea	
100	One hundred/A hundred	Won hun-dred	
1,000	One thousand/A thousand	Won fail-sand	
1,000,000	One million/A million	Won mil-li-on	
Other Numbers			
Portugues	Short version	Spelling	
1°	1 st	First	
3°	3 rd	Third	

1 kg (kilogram) = 2.2 pounds

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Openers

I notice very often that people taking English courses didn't realise that you have to practice in the real world. People used to spend all week speaking their native language and then expect that their English would just somehow happen.

When you were young you constantly practiced your language skills, however you thought that English would happen without practice. Wrong.

Speaking your own language was comfortable and familiar and speaking English is going to be as well. My solution is to get you speaking to more English people and other people that speak the language fluently. If you, want to learn, learn from the best.

So, here is a list of Openers. An Opener is a conversation starter so that you can start a conversation with anybody. You can have conversations at the bus stop, train station, in the street and everywhere you go and have lots of opportunities to speak the English you learn in the lessons.

I recommend for an opener that you get the Person's Attention by:

Touching them lightly on the arm
Saying "Hey" or "Excuse me" or "Hi" (something like this)

Then give yourself a Time Constraint like:
"I've just got a second" or "I have to get back to my friends" or "quick opinion/question"

The thing with these 2 is that getting someone's attention means they are looking at and listening to you. Which is helpful. The time constraint is because when most people are approached they wonder How long is this person going to speak to me? So, you tell them that you can only stay for a second and they Relax, and want to talk to you.

Some Openers to Use

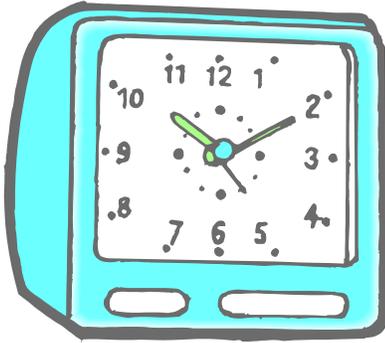
People love to talk about the weather so you can say anything about this:
"Do you know when the sun is coming out?" "Hasn't the weather been rubbish recently?" "When's this rain going to stop?" "What a beautiful day, isn't it"

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Telling the Time



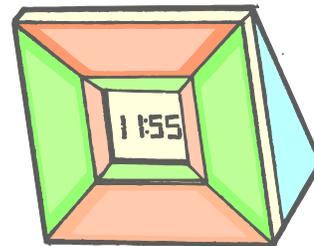
There are several ways to describe the time that have come from a few different places. I believe 1 reason for this is due to the different ways of displaying the time. There are mechanical clocks, digital watches and sun dials (just joking with that last one). Also there is choice between a 12 and a 24 hour clock which can affect things.



The time shown on this clock can be said in several ways such as:
Ten minutes past ten (rare)
Ten past ten
Ten past (short)
Ten ten (digital)

Twenty two ten (24 hour clock, evening)
AM or PM

In the same way that the Blue clock shows Ten Past it can also show Twenty Past (10:20) & Twenty Five Past (10:25). When the clock goes past half way it can be read as Twenty Five To (10:35), Twenty To (10:40), Ten To (10:50) & Five To (10:55).



Five to twelve
Eleven fifty-five

21:30 is the 24 hour clock version/equivalent of 9:30 PM and is often described as Half Past Nine. When I was at school they described the pointing parts of a clock as hands (e.g. a person's hands like in that picture above). So, whenever the big hand is pointing directly down you say it is half past.

If the person you are speaking to is already aware of roughly what the time is e.g. they know it is past 3 o'clock then you can just say Half Past. As with much communication if the person already knows some of the details then you can leave those out. Communication relies upon many things other than words and so make use of these things as well.



Described as Quarter Past (10:15)

Described as Quarter To (10:45)



Quote of the Day: What's a school without direction? - Nicky Wire/Richey James

Testimonial (you like our services > send us this problemsolver@techie.com)

)Please rank in order of importance WHY you use our professional teaching services:

2) In question #1 you ranked the main reasons why you took advantage of my services. Please explain how I "deliver" on these benefits:

"Dear Prospect,

I am like you. I was concerned about buying a that would really do a good job. We were worried about this and this and this.

We decided to give a try. Now we know that does a great job! He delivered this benefit and this benefit, and most of all this benefit.

We highly recommend that you use him if you want these same benefits. If you have any questions about what he did for use, call me at (555) 123-4567."

The perfect formula for a testimonial is:

"Once I was lost, and now I am found"

"I was having real problems doing xxxxx and it was costing my business a bundle: then someone suggested that I use yyyyy, so I tried it and I have been using it ever since!. It has saved me so much *****. So thank you zzzzzz. I am so grateful I found you!"

Testing shows that the more contact details, the better a testimonial performs.

John - London

John Parkes - Hounslow

John Parkes - Hounslow - contact on 020 4978828

Typical Words & Phrases I Use

I use many words & phrases that most English people understand. However, when talking to people from other countries they often didn't understand me because the language I use is not in the dictionary. It is also not in the grammar books. My language use is a combination of all the language I've heard in my life. For example I say Cool a lot which is originally American slang. I also say Man a lot as in "alright man?" (how are you?). Which my English neighbour complained about a lot as he's quite patriotic. By reading this our conversations will improve and you can sound more like a native speaker.

Words & Phrases	Meaning
A bit	A small amount, A percentage
Kind of, Sort of	So-So, Similar, Almost, A bit
Where are we, Where were we?	What was the last thing we spoke about, What were we doing before I started speaking?
You know?	Do you understand, Can you understand this?
D'ya know what I mean?	Do you know what my meaning is?

Useful TV Programmes

One of the best ways to learn a language is to hear as many accents as you can in lots of different places. Watching TV programmes that contain everyday language and lots of characters can be very useful. Soaps or Soap Operas are shown on terrestrial TV on a regular basis e.g. 5 times a week and so becoming entranced with 1 or several of them is easy.

The most popular 2 Soaps are EastEnders and Coronation Street. Which is your favourite? There are also other shows on TV which focus on words; such as Countdown and Brainteaser. These 2 shows are on every weekday and allow you to learn new words whilst relaxing.

PS: Brainteaser is currently not on and is probably taking a break. It is normally on Channel 5 during the day.

	EastEnders	Coronation Street	Countdown
Channel	BBC 1	ITV 1	Channel 4
Monday	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	3:30 pm
Tuesday	7:30 pm		3:30 pm
Wednesday		7:30 pm	3:30 pm
Thursday	7:30 pm		3:30 pm
Friday	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	3:30 pm
Saturday			
Sunday	Omnibus around 3:00 pm	7:30 pm	

EastEnders is also repeated on BBC 3 at 10 pm after it is shown on BBC 1. ITV 2 shows repeats of Coronation Street although at which time I am unsure.

Whilst watching soaps you could actively participate by doing impressions of the characters and also by testing their phrases/sayings. See how it sounds with your voice and if you can speak like them comfortably. If you are watching with friends or family speak to each other using the language of the programme's characters.

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Omnibus: A collection of the last week's programmes shown together. Useful for catching up on episodes you may have missed.

Terrestrial TV: This used to mean the 5 channels that every TV set could receive without add-ons such as Cable or Sky. With the introduction of Digital TV & Freeview this phrase has less significance but is still used.

Repeat/s: A programme being shown twice or more than this is a repeat. "I'm not watching TV, it's nothing but repeats"

Greetings

When meeting people after not seeing them for a while there are several greetings you can use.

Greeting	Usage
How are you?	Typical phrase that everyone understands.
How have you been?	Same as the last phrase.
Where have you been?	Asking the person their recent location rather than what they did there.
What have you been up to?	Slang phrase that most people understand. A general question that allows the other person to say what they want to.
What have you been up to recently?	Same as the last phrase except you are asking for up to date information.
What have you been doing?	General question of what the person has been involved in recently. Similar to the last phrase.
I haven't seen you for ages.	Usually said when you are happy/surprised to see someone after not seeing them for a long time.
I haven't seen you for a while	Statement which implies you want to know why you haven't seen them.
Long time no see.	A slang/shortened way of saying the last phrase.
Hello stranger.	Suggesting that the person you are speaking to is almost like a stranger due to the length of time you have not seen them. Usually spoken in an upbeat manner.

If there are any problems with this list then feel free to email me with questions. Or you can print out this document to write any questions on the sheet. Then hand the sheet to me and I will answer any questions asked.

If there are any words you don't understand then I'd recommend using www.dictionary.com. You can copy and paste the words into the dictionary text box to find lots of meanings/explanations. www.dictionary.com also has a translator and so try this website before asking me.

Perry's word of the day: RATIONAL. A word used by upper class people to describe a process of high quality thought. For example "let's be rational about this".

wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn describes the word as meaning: Having its source in or being guided by the intellect (distinguished from experience or emotion); "a rational analysis". This word is useful in upper class company i.e. around snobs.

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writing

Writing

The structure for many documents/stories is:

Beginning: Introduction. A statement so the reader understands the document's purpose

Middle: Main Idea/s + examples/details/descriptions

End: Conclusion. Summary of the points made in the middle

For example:

Beginning: I am writing this to help you learn several techniques for writing.

Middle: A sentence should use only 1 of everything. 1 and, 1 comma etc.

End: For extra practise you can take a newspaper/magazine article and rewrite it in your own words.

Paragraphs: The beginning and end should be a paragraph long. If the text is a 200 page book then the beginning and end can be a whole chapter each. The middle of your writing should have a paragraph at least every half a page; usually its more frequently than this. A paragraph can be the size of this one. Generally I finish a paragraph when the subject of the text changes and I will do it again, right here.

If you are going to answer a question fully for an exam; then you can reword the question as the answer.

For example: Question: Do you want to feel good for the rest of your life?

Answer: I want to feel good for the rest of my life and throughout this document I will explain the reasons why and the action I plan to take to ensure this becomes my ongoing reality.

This rewording of the question can be your introduction.

Middle: feeling good medical/people/society/life benefits; the bad thing about, feeling good always. Use each subject as paragraph (simple structure) and paragraphs can be from 4 lines to half a page. State both sides of the argument. The good and bad, the true and untrue. If you don't believe in pineapples explain why many people do and the benefits they get from lying. Then your conclusion can state how you feel and your beliefs.

When you have explored the question in the Middle section then you can give your Final Answer in the final paragraph; which is the Conclusion (End).

Conclusion: After considering all the pros and cons of feeling good for the rest of my life I have realised that it is possible and I would like to use it as a guide in my life. Feeling good makes many other things possible

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Writing Competition

Write 1 page please:

The best essay wins some chocolate!

My country is the best in the world because:

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