

Vocabulary

- What I intend to do in this presentation
- A very short historical perspective of the English language
- A brief description of vocabulary and what it means
- The amount of words we require to learn another language
- How are words remembered
- Why do we forget words
- What makes words difficult
- What would you get out this presentation
- **Second part**
- A TPR session
- Question and answers

AS you may know English belongs to the Indo-European Family Language
Part of Germanic family group.



Britain 400 – 500 Anglo-Saxon Homelands and Settlements

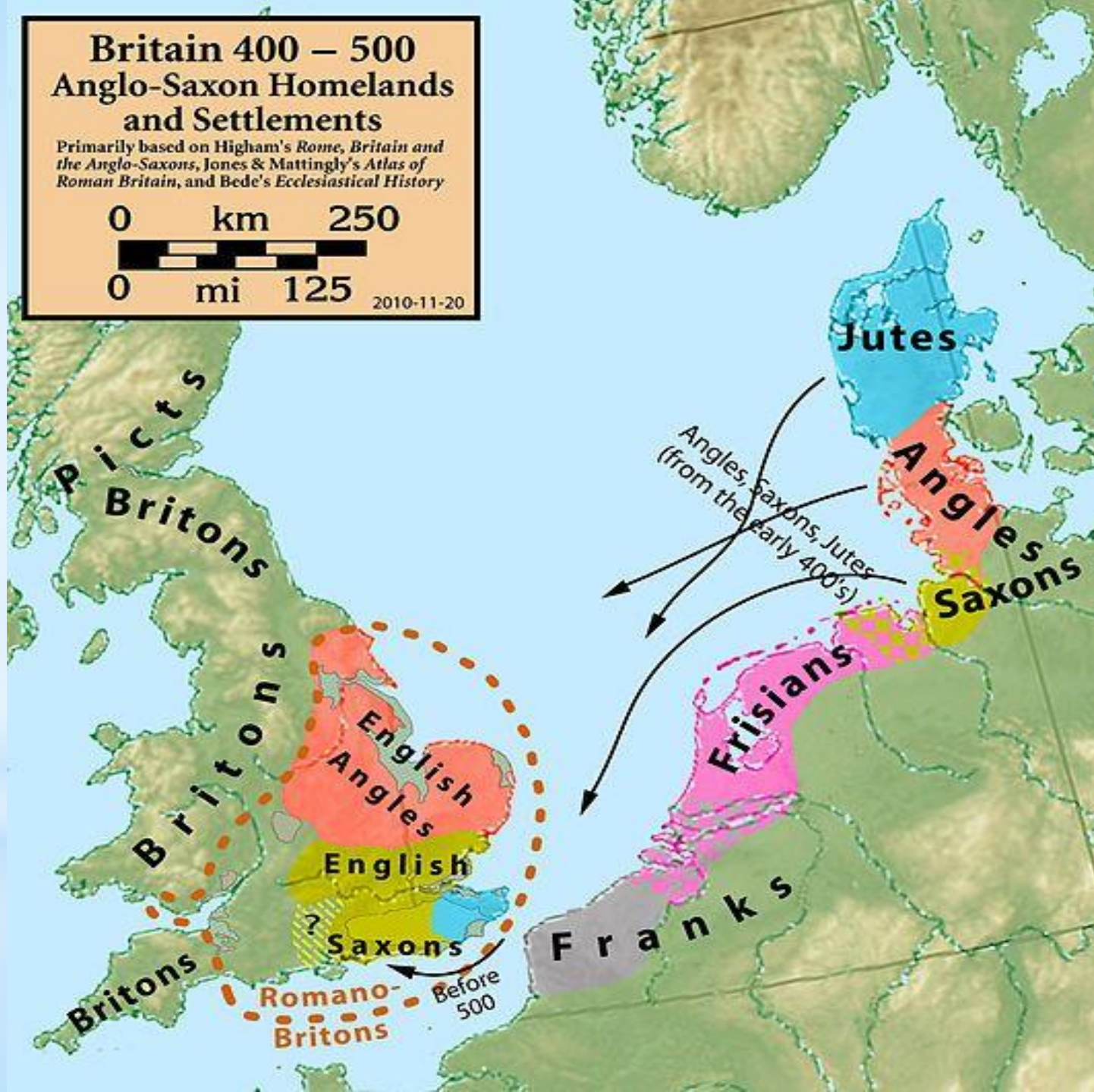
Primarily based on Higham's *Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons*, Jones & Mattingly's *Atlas of Roman Britain*, and Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*

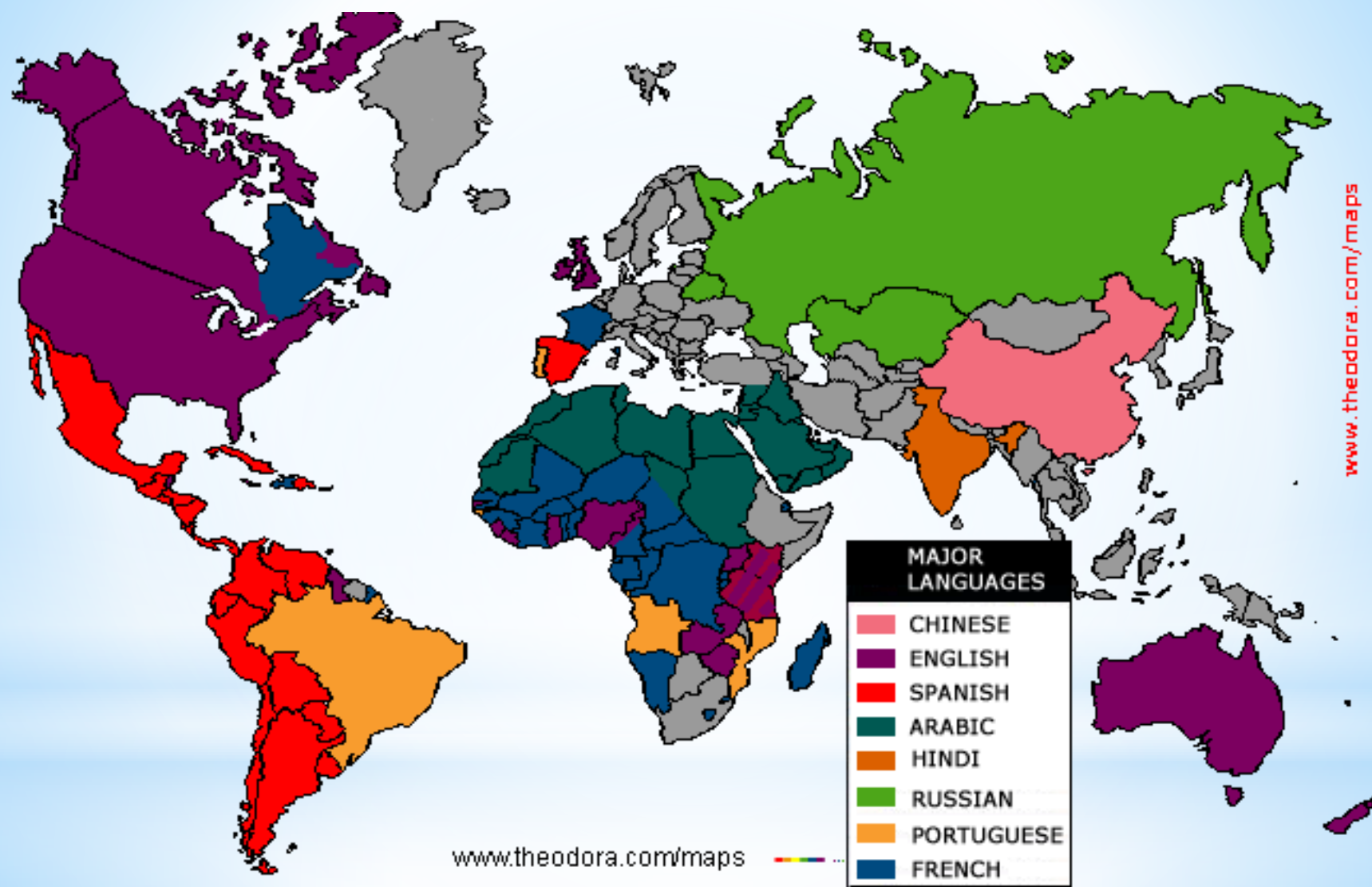
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A brief chronology of English

- 55 BC Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar Local inhabitants speak Celtic
- AD 43 Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain
- 436 Roman withdrawal from Britain complete
- 449 Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins
- 450-480 Earliest known Old English inscriptions

Old English

- 1066 William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England
- c1150 Earliest surviving manuscripts in Middle English

Middle English

- 1348 English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools
- 1362 English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in Parliament for the first time
- c1388 Chaucer starts writing *The Canterbury Tales*
- c1400 The Great Vowel Shift begins
- 1476 William Caxton establishes the first English printing press

Early Modern English

- 1564 Shakespeare is born
- 1604 The first English dictionary is published
- 1607 The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established
- 1616 Shakespeare dies
- 1623 Shakespeare's First Folio is published
- 1702 The first daily English-language newspaper, *The Daily Courant*, is published in London
- 1755 Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary
- 1776 Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence
- 1782 Britain abandons its colonies in what is later to become the USA

Late Modern English

- 1828 Webster publishes his American English dictionary
- 1922 The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded (BBC)
- 1928 The *Oxford English Dictionary* is published

Source: <https://www.englishclub.com/history-of-english/>

What is Vocabulary?

Definition of vocabulary

vo·cab·u·lar·y: All the words the person knows or uses or all the words in a particular language

Word Origin: Latin vocabularius, from Latin vocabulum, from Vocare ‘call’

(Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary)

Definition of vocabulary

plural vocabularies

1. a list or collection of words or of words and phrases usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined : lexicon
2. **a** : a sum or stock of words employed by a language, group, individual, or work or in a field of knowledge **b** : a list or collection of terms or codes available for use (as in an indexing system)
- 3: a supply of expressive techniques or devices (as of an art form) <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/vocabulary>

What is a Word?

“A word is a microcosm of human consciousness” (Vygotsky)

All languages have words.

Languages emerged first as words historically and the way people learn the first language and subsequent languages.

(Jermy Harmer: How to teach vocabulary)

1. How much vocabulary do learners need to know?
2. How many words are there in a language?
3. How much vocabulary do you need to use another language?

How many words does a learner need to know?

It is estimated that an educated native speaker would probably have a vocabulary of around 20,000 words (or more precisely, 20,000 word families), such as: play, play+er, play+ful, re-play *(Nation: Learning Vocabulary in another language)*

The *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, for example, boasts 80,000 words and phrases, while the *Oxford English Dictionary* contains half a million entries and the number is increasing rapidly.

Most adult second language learners, will be lucky to have acquired 5000 word families even after several years of study. This has to do not with aptitude but exposure. *(Nation: Learning Vocabulary in another language)*

Given the constraint how many words does the learner need to know?
A figure of 2000 words is often quoted as a core vocabulary that will serve in most situations. This is around the number of words that native speakers use on their daily conversation. Moreover, the passive knowledge of 2000 words will provide a reader with familiarity with nearly nine out of every ten words in most written text. *(Nation: Learning Vocabulary in another language)*

How are words Remembered?

Researchers into the workings of memory distinguish between the following systems.

Short term store

The brain capacity to hold information for up to a few seconds.

The time you manage to dial a number or repeat a word that you just heard.

Working memory

Many cognitive tasks such as reasoning, learning, understanding depend on working memory. It is thought like a workbench, information is first studied and moved about before it's filed away for later retrieval. Material remains here for about 20 seconds.

Articulatory loop which is a process of subvocal repetition, a bit like an audio tape going round and round. It enables the short term store to be refreshed. (tangi....tangi.....tangi....) assuming that not too many other new words are competing for space on the loop.

Long term memory

This can be thought of as a filing system unlike working memory this one has enormous capacity. However this is a continuum 'the quickly forgotten' to 'the never forgotten' the great challenge is to achieve the second phase.

Research shows that in order to move to the long term memory a number of principles needs to be observed.

Repetition

While the material is still in the working memory (Articulatory Loop), simple rote learning does not seem to suggest that word would transferred to long term if the the word has been met 7 times or more during reading especially spaced intervals then the chances are great for the word to be remembered.

Retrieval

The retrieval practice effect, by retrieving the word from the memory increases the chances of remembering it. Use a new word in written sentences, this oils the path.

Spacing

Its better to distribute memory work across a period of time then to mass it together in a single block (cramming). This is known as the distributed practice. e.g. learn the first three items and then go back test these, then back track again and so on.

Pacing

Learners have different learning styles and process data at different rate, so ideally they should be given the opportunity to pace their own rehearsal activities. This could be individual memory work while they are learning vocabulary items.

Use

Put the words to use in an interesting way help to add the new words to the long term memory, the principle is known as 'Use it or lose it'.

Cognitive depth

The more decision the learner makes about the word the better e.g. mango/tango.

Personal organizing

The judgment the learner make about a word are most effective if they personalized. Those who read sentences louder do better than those who reads the sentences quietly, but those that create their own sentences they do even better.

Imagining

The learners who silently visualize a mental picture to go with a word do much better than other the do not use their visualization.

Mnemonics

These are tricks to help retrieve items or rules that are not yet automatically retrieved, it can help with tricky spellings, e.g. i before e except after c (receive).

Motivation

Simply wanting to learn new words is no guarantee that words will be remembered. The only difference a strong motivation is that the learners is likely to spend more time rehearsing and practising. But even the unmotivated learners remember words if they have been set tasks that require them to make decision about them.

Attention/arousal

You cannot improve your vocabulary by listening to a tape while you are a sleep, some degree of consciousness is required. A high degree of attention correlates with more recall. Words that trigger emotional response especially swear words seem to be remembered better.

Affective depth

Affective (i.e. emotional) information is stored along with cognitive (i.e. intellectual)

Do I like the sound, do I like that thing the words represents, does the word evokes any pleasant or unpleasant association.

Words the primary school children learn key vocab have a strong emotional charge. Mummy, daddy, kiss, frightened, ghost etc. (*Jermy Harmer: How to teach vocabulary*)

Why do we forget words

Even with the best will in the world students forget words.

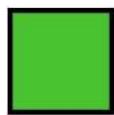
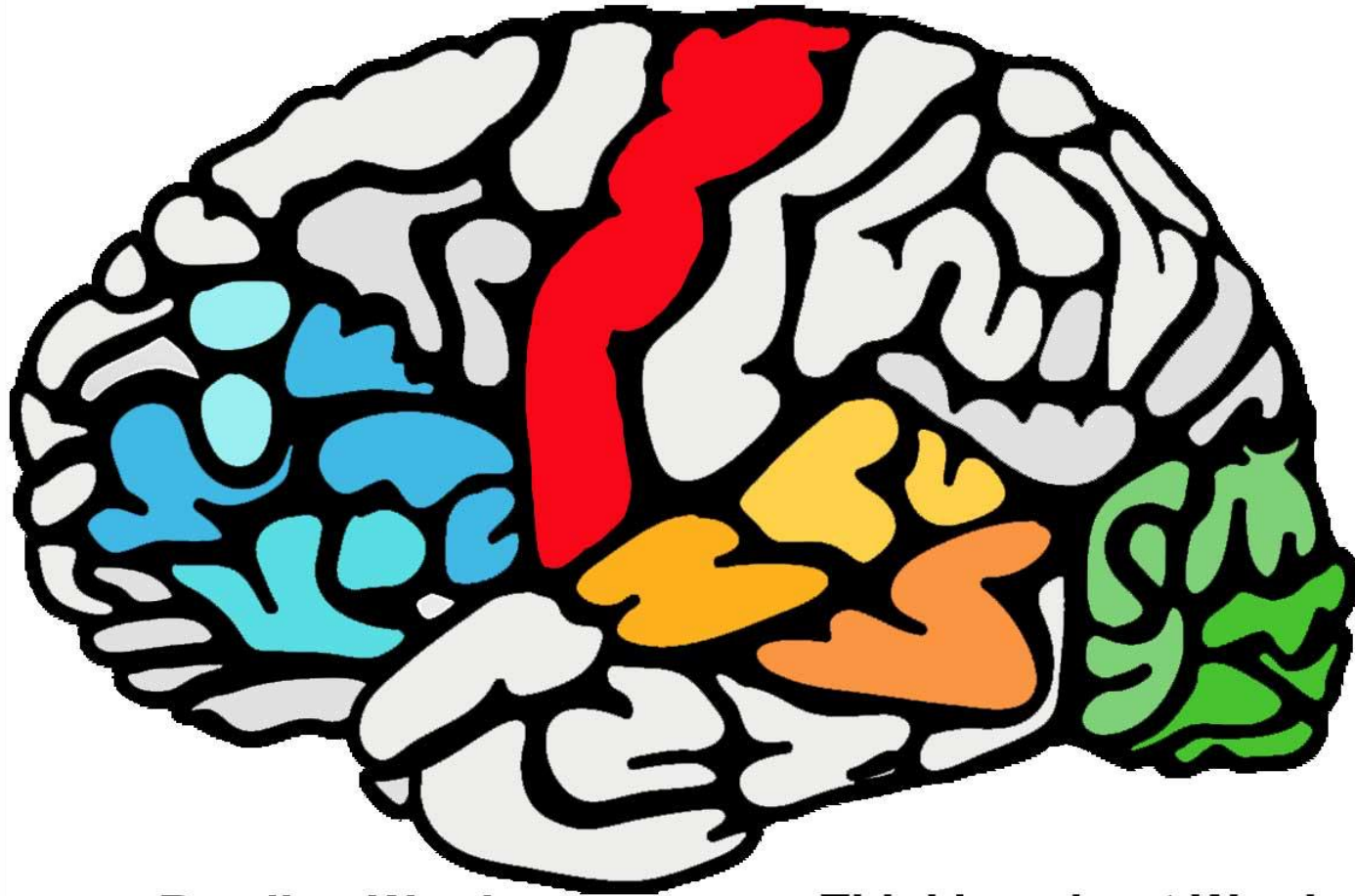
As a rule forgetting is rapid first, but gradually slows down. This is true in short term (e.g. lesson to lesson) and long term (e.g. after a whole course)

It has been estimated that 80% of information is lost after 24 hours of initial learning.

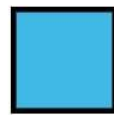
What makes the word difficult

- Pronunciation (beter instead of Peter) Arabic speakers
- Spelling (Bat instead of pat)
- Length and complexity
- Loan words (cravata/tie)
- False friends (actually and actualine)
- Grammar (does, did)
- Meaning (make and do)

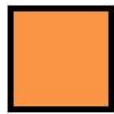
WORDS AND THE BRAIN



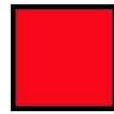
Reading Words
(Occipital Lobe -
Vision)



Thinking about Words
(Broca's Area -
Language production)

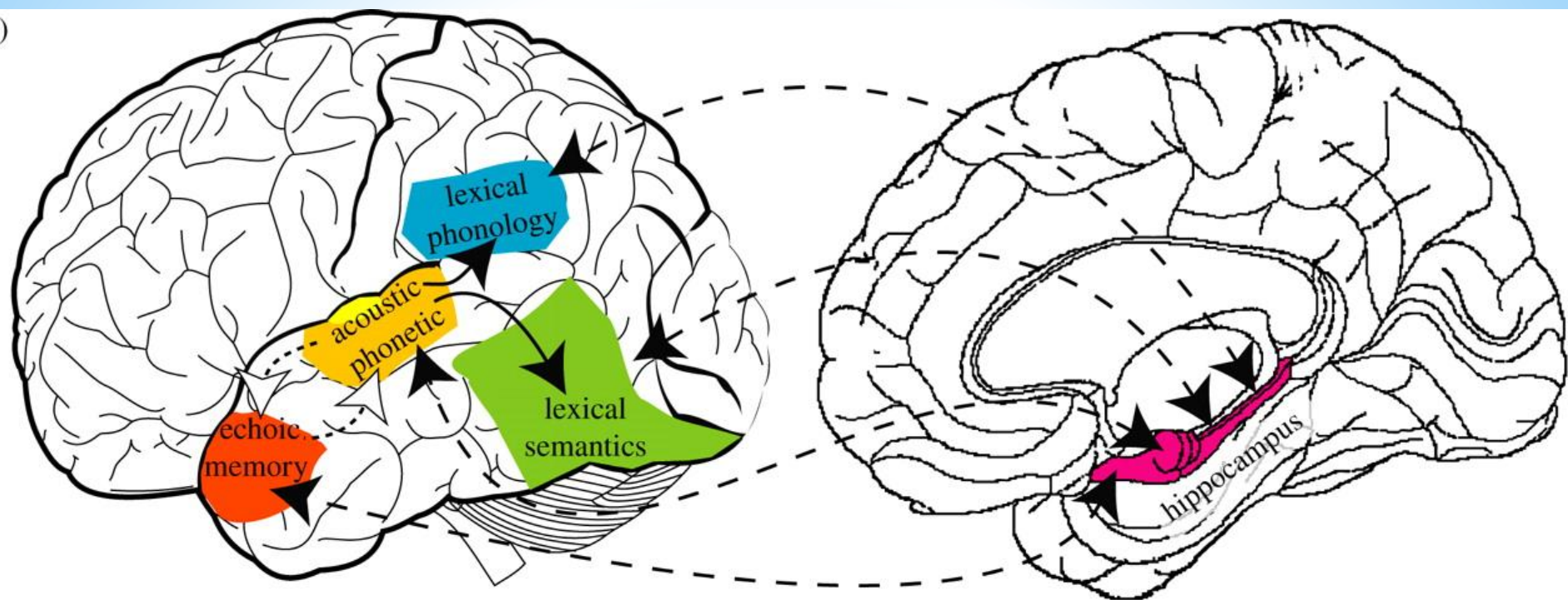


Hearing Words
(Wernicke's Area -
Language
Comprehension)



Saying Words
(Motor cortex)

(a)



(b)

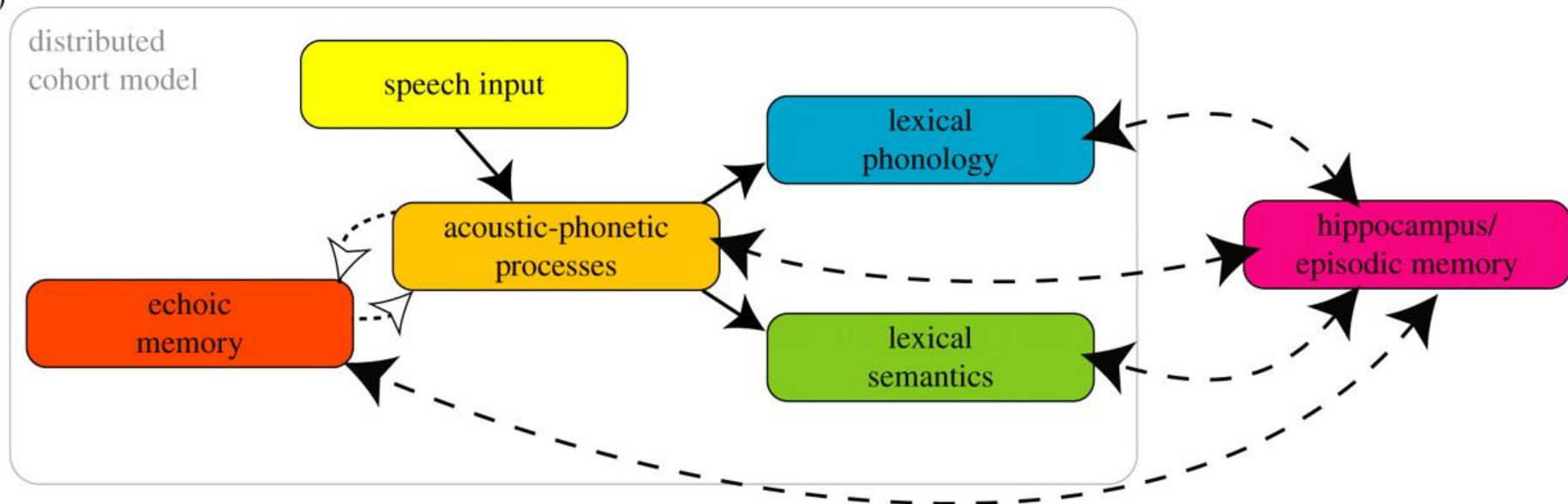
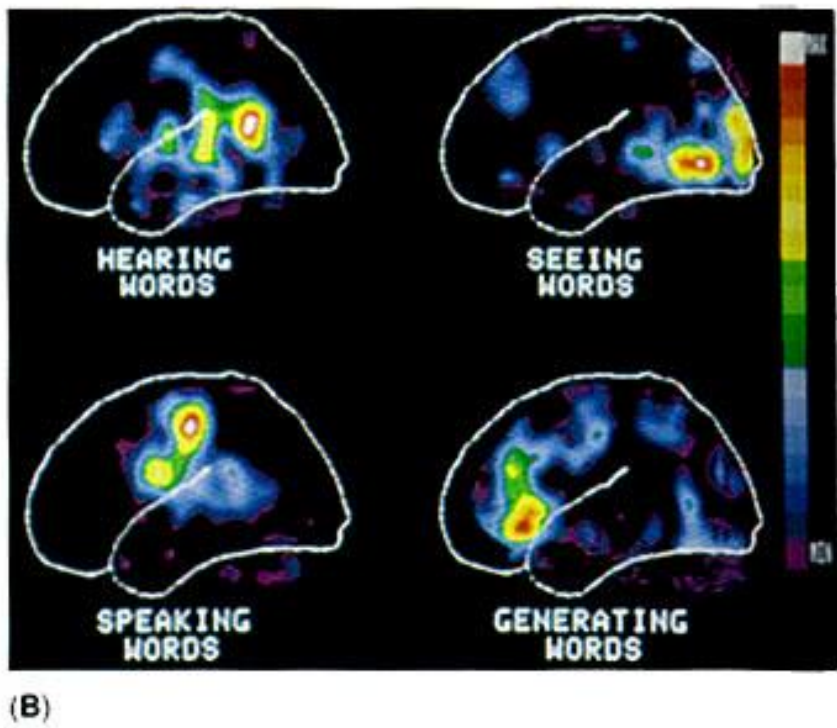
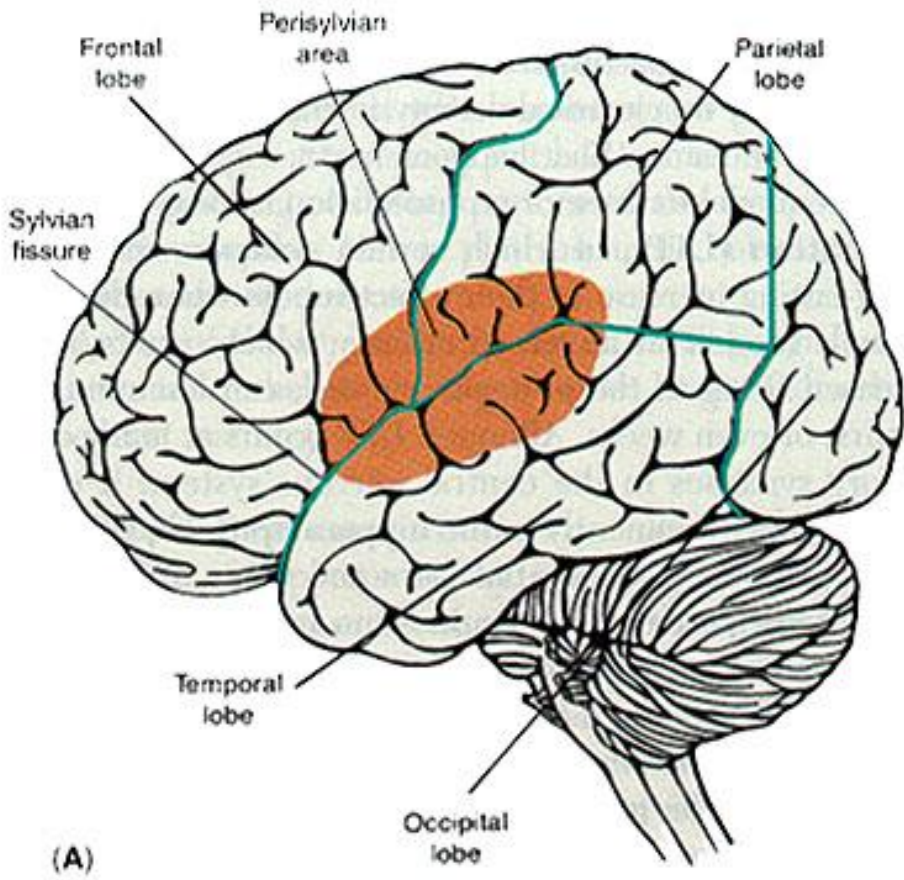
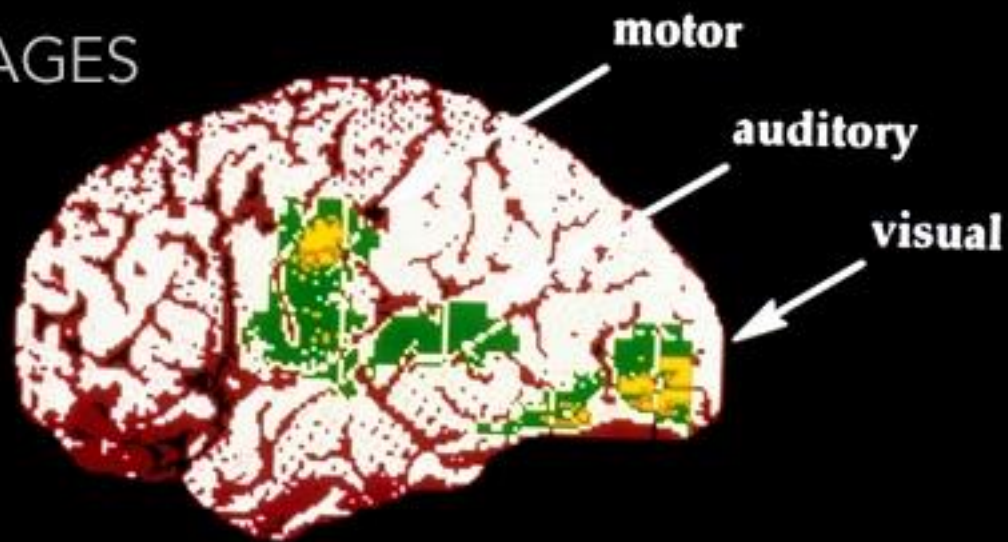


FIGURE 13-13

(A) The perisylvian area, the site of many language functions, is indicated in brown. Blue lines indicate divisions of the cortex into frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes. (B) PET scans reveal changes in blood flow during various language-based activities. (Courtesy of Dr. Marcus E. Raichle.)

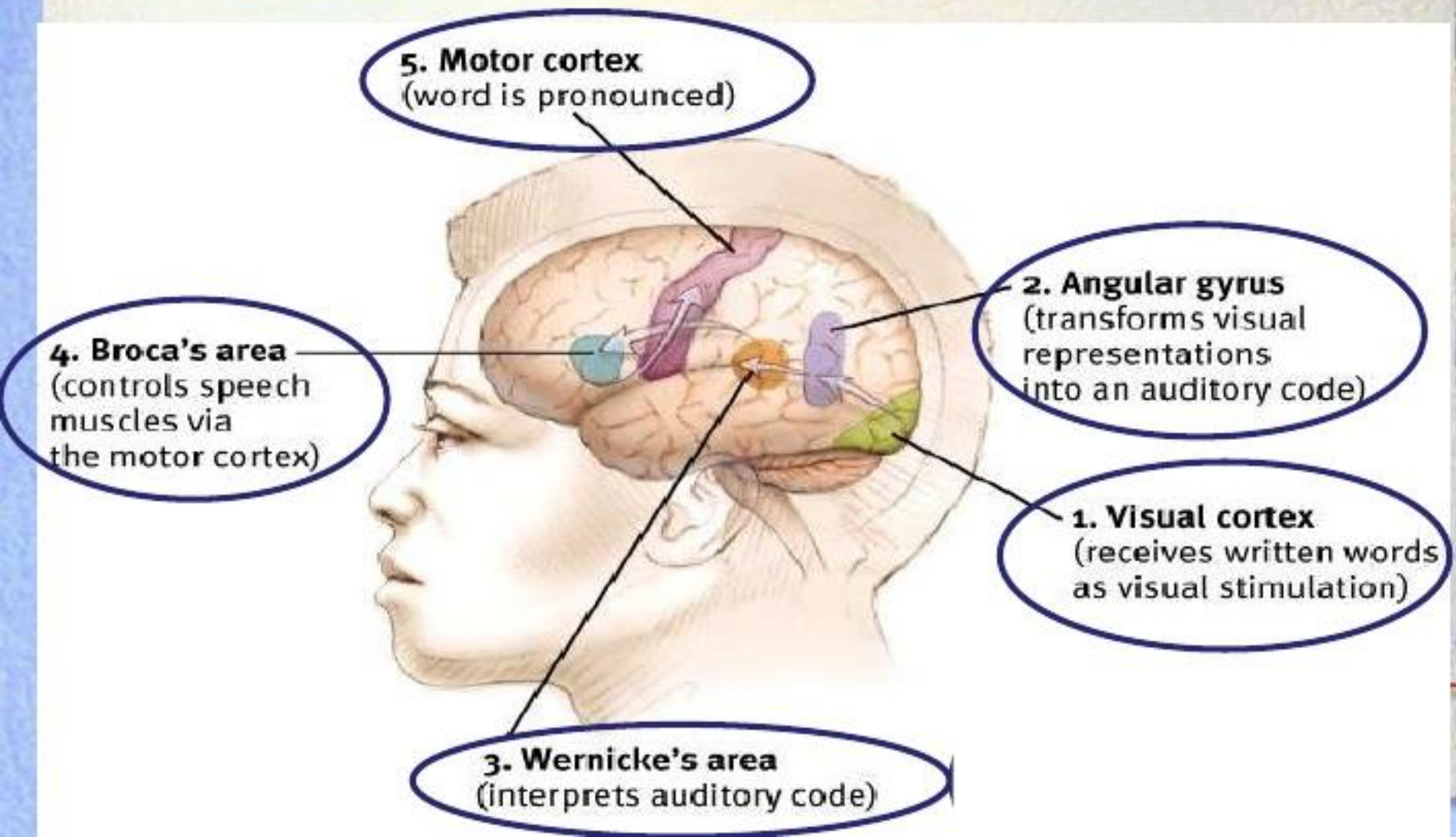


YOONIQ IMAGES

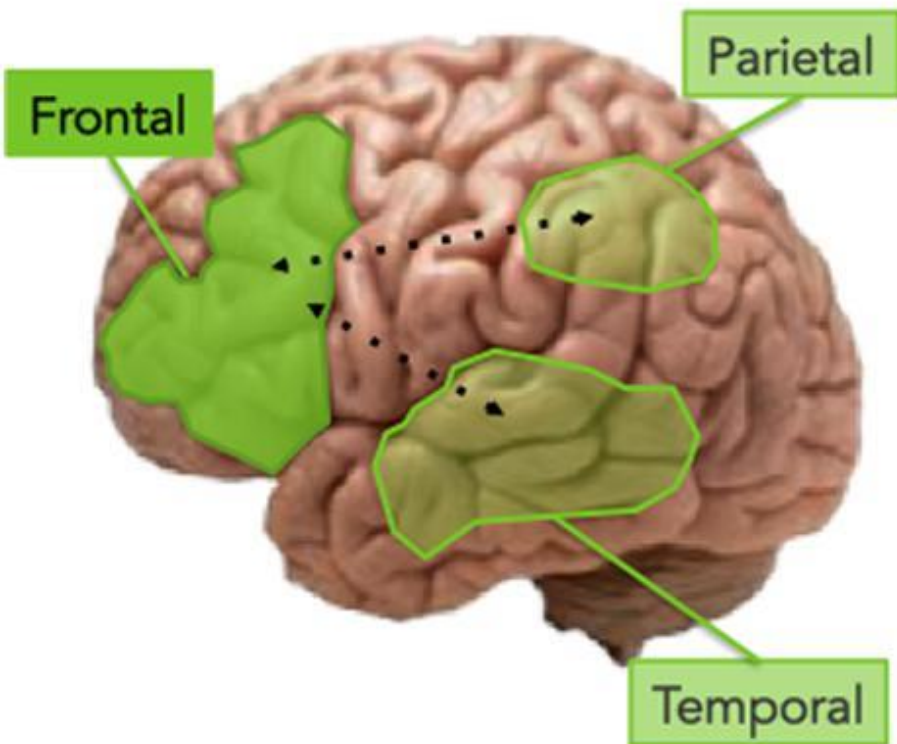


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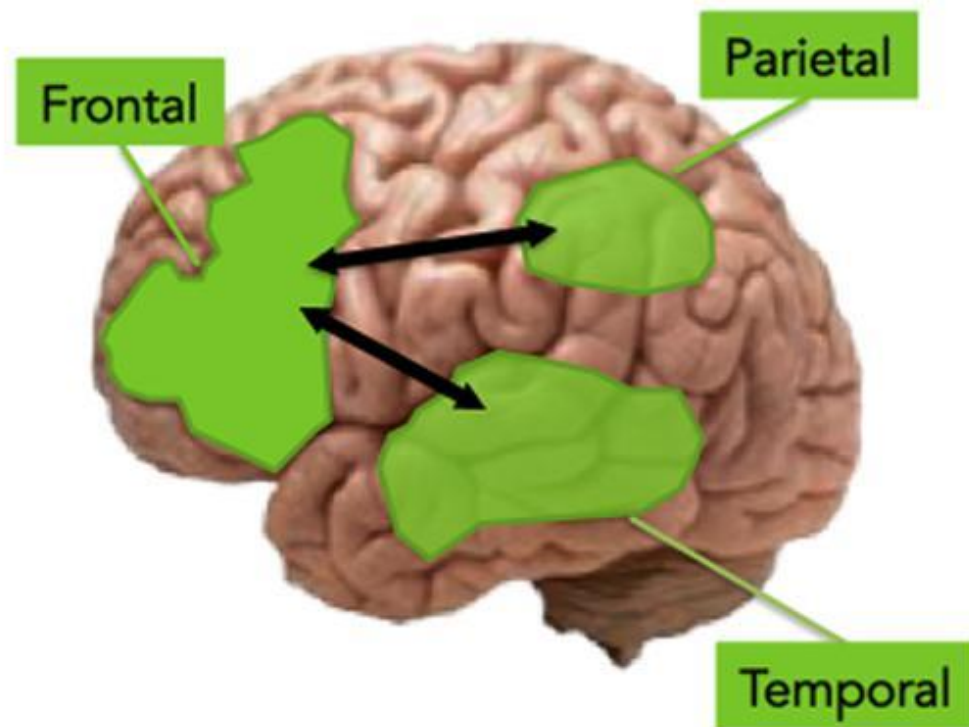
Brain Areas Involved in Reading Words Aloud

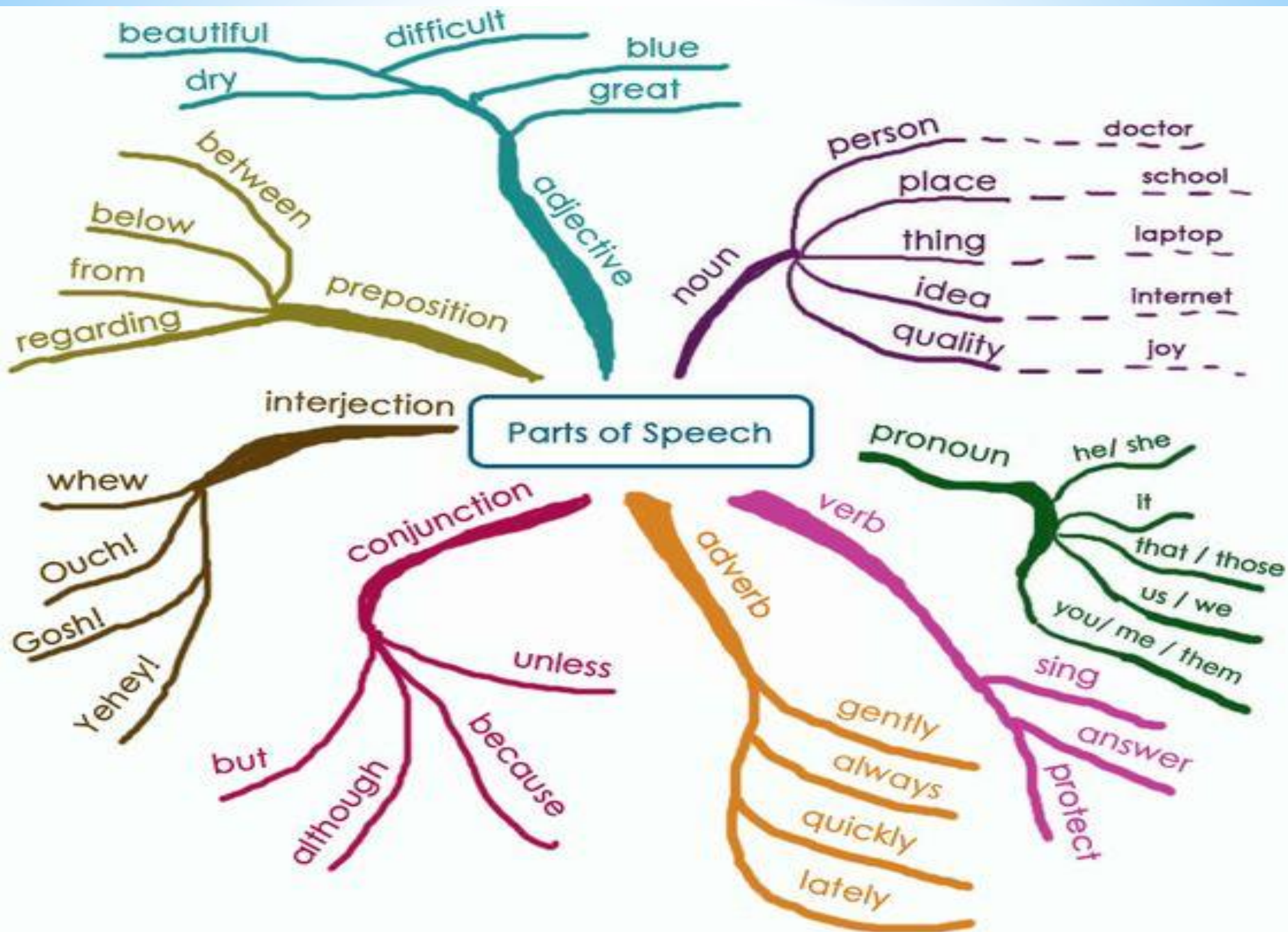


Monolingual



Bilingual





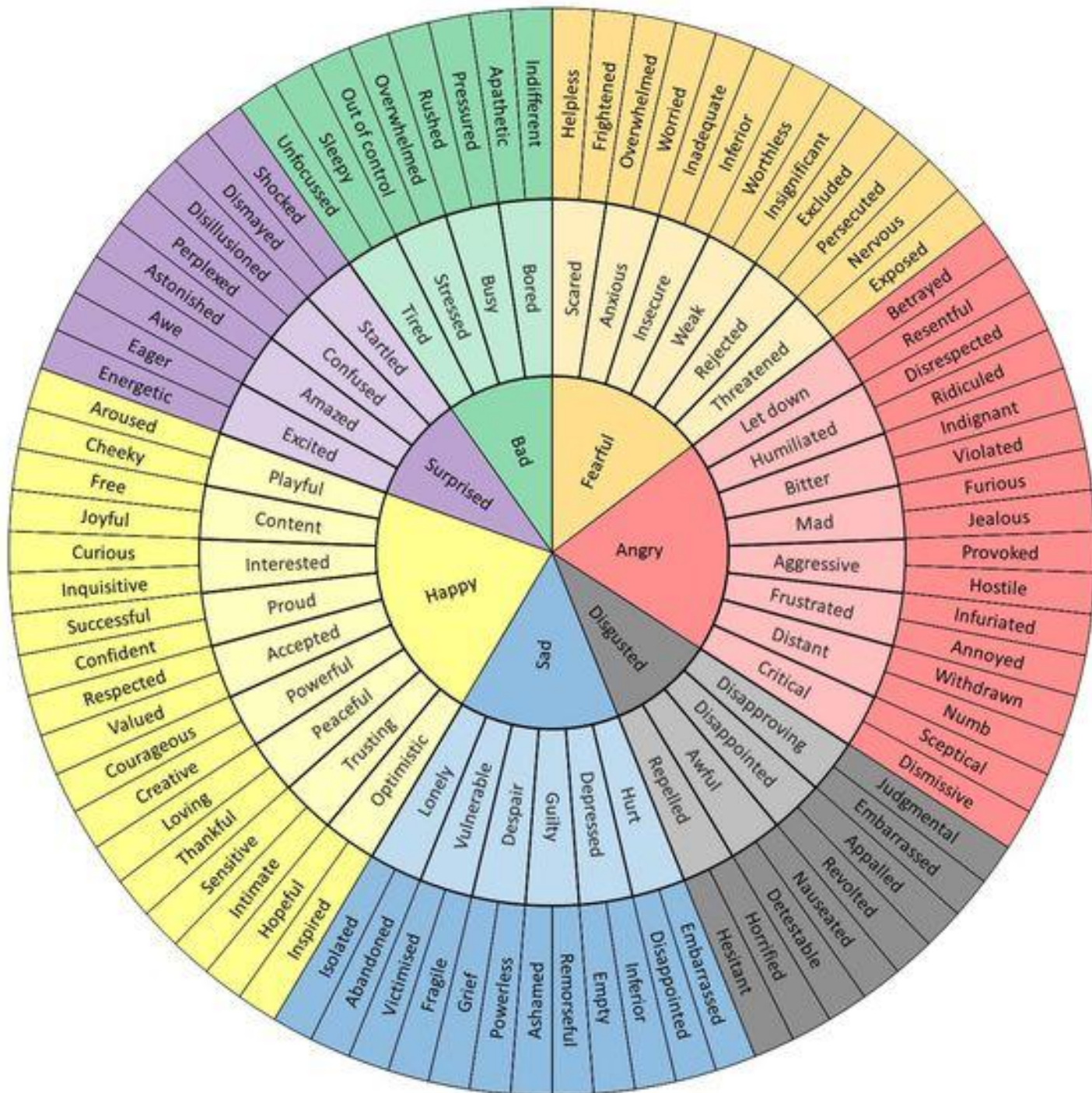
A word cloud background featuring various terms in different colors and sizes, including ANALYZE, IDEAS, METHOD, PLAN, RESULT, LOGIC, and many others. The words are arranged in a dense, overlapping pattern.

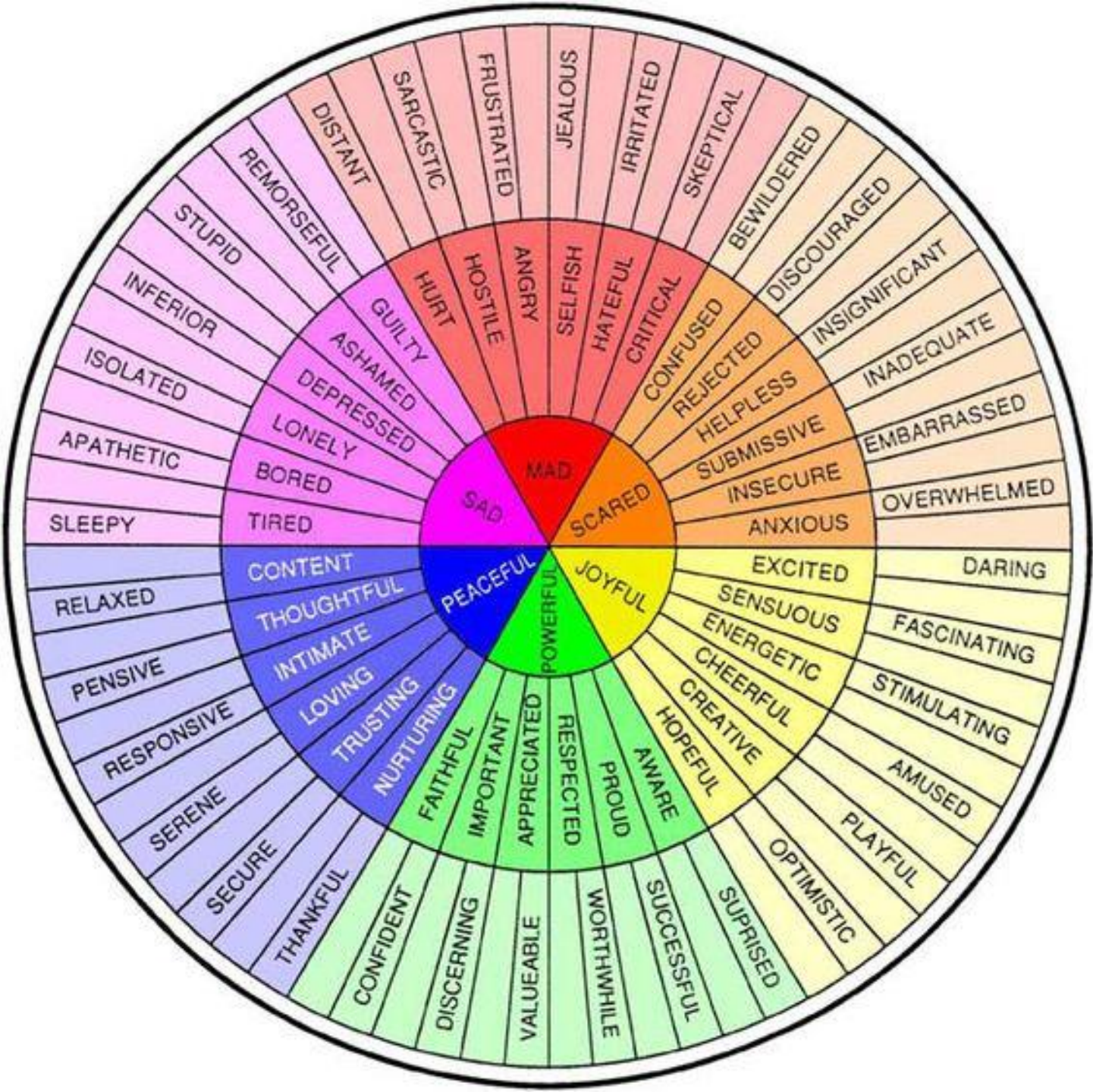
Synonyms and Antonyms

In Groups

Please write as many words as you can that are related to the words below. Do that as fast as you can!

1. Angry
2. Bad
3. Surprised
4. Happy
5. Sad
6. Disgusted
7. fearful





128 WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY"

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The World's Easiest Way to Get Professional Proofreading

Don't say
very accurate



Say
exact

very afraid
very angry
very annoying
very bad
very beautiful
very big
very boring
very bright
very busy

fearful
furious
exasperating
awful
gorgeous
massive
dull
luminous
swamped

very calm
very careful
very cheap
very clean
very clear
very cold
very colorful
very competitive
very complete

serene
cautious
stingy
spotless
obvious
freezing
vibrant
cutthroat
comprehensive

very confused
very creative
very crowded
very dangerous
very dear
very deep
very depressed
very detailed
very different

perplexed
innovative
bustling
perilous
cherished
profound
despondent
meticulous
disparate

very difficult
very dirty
very dry
very dull
very easy
very empty
very excited
very exciting
very expensive

arduous
filthy
arid
tedious
effortless
desolate
thrilled
exhilarating
costly

Don't say
very cute

Say
adorable



DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

Large

big
colossal
enormous
gigantic
huge
massive
substantial
tremendous

Fast

accelerated
active
agile
brisk
nimble
quick
speedy
swift

Said

asked
called
exclaimed
remarked
replied
responded
stated
told

Hard

challenging
complicated
demanding
grueling
puzzling
rigid
tough
tricky

Happy

blissful
cheerful
delighted
elated
glad
jolly
jovial
joyful

Kind

benevolent
considerate
courteous
helpful
loving
patient
sweet
thoughtful

Small

diminutive
little
miniature
minute
petite
teeny
tiny
wee

Walk

hike
march
pace
saunter
shuffle
stroll
strut
wander

Funny

amusing
comical
entertaining
gleeful
hilarious
humorous
whimsical
witty

Easy

apparent
carefree
effortless
manageable
obvious
simple
snap
uncomplicated

Run

dart
dash
jog
race
rush
scamper
scurry
sprint

Sad

dejected
depressed
disheartened
forlorn
gloomy
glum
joyless
unhappy

ANTONYMS

➤ Antonyms → words with opposite meanings.

happy – sad



open -close

cold – hot

male - female

fast - slow

harsh – gentle

up – down



Antonyms are words that are opposites of each other.

always..... **never**

ask..... **tell**

bad..... **good**

begin..... **finish**

difficult.... **easy**

early..... **late**

fast..... **slow**

full..... **empty**

gentle..... **rough**

huge..... **tiny**

inside..... **outside**

join..... **separate**

kind..... **mean**

laugh..... **cry**

neat..... **messy**

old..... **young**

open..... **shut**

polite..... **rude**

quiet..... **noisy**

rich..... **poor**

short..... **tall**

success... **failure**

sweet..... **sour**

thick..... **thin**

up..... **down**

visible..... **invisible**

cold..... **warm**

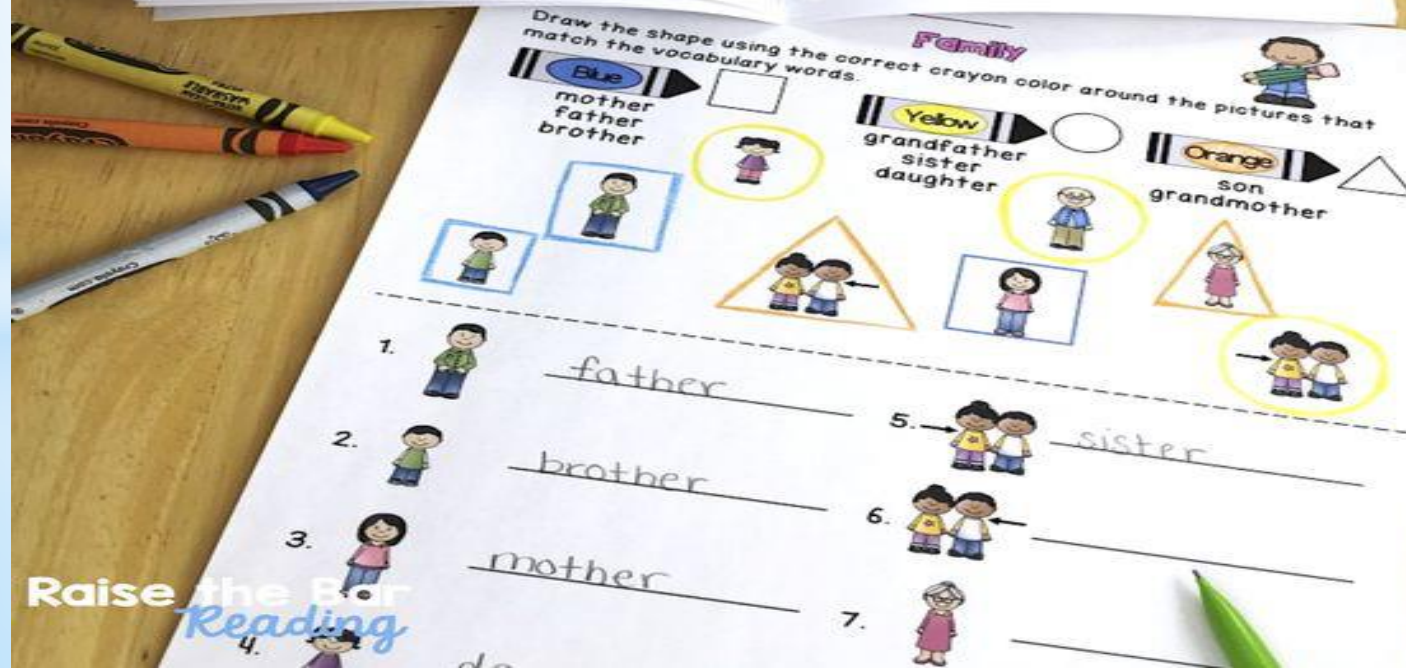
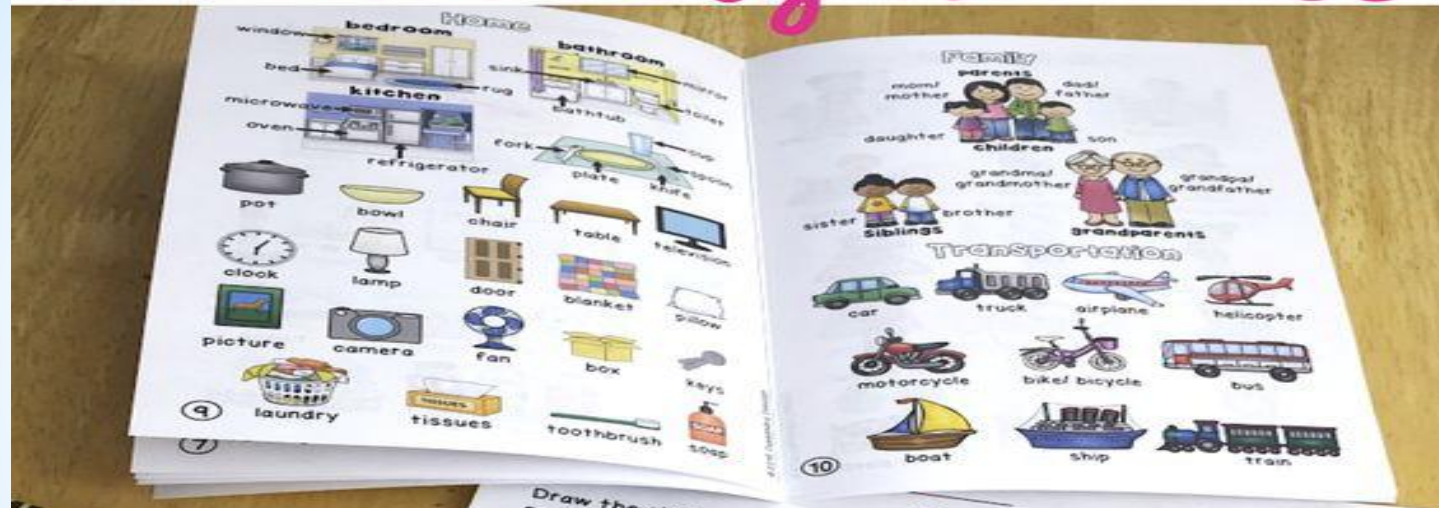
black..... **white**



Antonyms

my PICTURE DICTIONARY

& Vocabulary Activities





The Weather



sun - sunny



cloud - cloudy



partly cloudy



rain - rainy



snow - snowy



sleet - sleeting



storm - stormy



lightning



thunder



hail - hailing



wind - windy



fog - foggy



ice - icy



tornado



rainbow



clear sky



hot



warm



cold



freezing



STORMY



WET



FOGGY



SNOWY



CLOUDY



RAINY



WINDY



SUNNY



COOL



PARTLY CLOUDY



HOT



COLD

VEGETABLES

CHART



FRUIT IN ENGLISH

Woodward
ENGLISH
ENGLISH



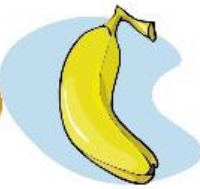
Food



an apple



bread



a banana



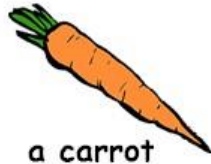
a hamburger



broccoli



cabbage



a carrot



cauliflower



cheese



cherries



pineapple



a kiwi



chicken



an onion



a pear



pizza



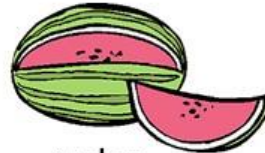
egg plant



sausage



strawberries



melon



milk



a mushroom



grapes



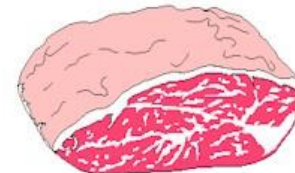
fruit



ice cream



a lemon



meat



coffee



an egg



fish



beans



a sandwich

Vocabulary

www.english.brannima.com

TOYS AND GAMES

kite

dartboard



darts



blocks



chess

dominoes



dice



doll



spinwheel



stick horse



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



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skipping rope



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drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



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skipping rope



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drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



drum



ball



scooter



skateboard



bike



tricycle



skipping rope



yoyo



drumsticks



SUNDAY (SUN)



MONDAY (MOON)



**TUESDAY
TIW (Mars)**



**WEDNESDAY
WODEN (Mercury)**



**THURSDAY
THOR (Jupiter)**



**FRIDAY
FREYA (Venus)**



**SATURDAY
SATURN (Saturn)**



More Technical Terms

Homophones

Homonyms

Onomatopoeia

Silent letters

Collocations

Affixes

Red herring

Homonyms and homophones

Word
study

boy

The **boy** is going diving.
[bɔɪ] meaning a male child

buoy

The **buoy** floats.
[bɔɪ] meaning a navigational aid in the sea

there

His house is over **there**.
[ðeə] meaning at that place

their

Their toys are in the playground.
[ðeə] meaning belonging to them

here

You are **here**.
[hɪə] meaning in this place

hear

I can **hear** music.
[hɪə] meaning receiving sound through the ears

sum 2+3

The **sum** is five.
[sʌm] meaning the result of addition

some

Some sweets in a bowl.
[sʌm] meaning a few

male

He is a **male** computer operator.
[meɪl] meaning man

mail

The **mail** is fast.
[meɪl] meaning letters and things sent by post

deer

This male **deer** has antlers.
[diə] meaning a graceful animal

dear

The **dear** children are kind.
[diə] meaning of great value

alter

She will **alter** my jeans.
[ɔːl tə] meaning change

altar

The **altar** has candles.
[ɔːl tə] meaning raised place of worship

see

We can **see** with our eyes.
[siː] meaning the sense of sight

sea

The deep **sea** is salty.
[siː] meaning salt water

hail

It is **hail** that is falling.
[heɪl] meaning frozen rain

hale

He is **hale** and hearty.
[heɪl] meaning strong and healthy

bear

Bear is a large mammal with thick fur.
[beə] meaning a four-legged animal

bare

John is **bare**.
[beə] meaning naked/wearing no clothes

nay

Nay you may not enter.
[neɪ] meaning no

neigh

The horse **neighs**.
[neɪ] meaning a horse's cry

wood

The **wood** is heavy.
[wʊd] meaning from trees

would

I **would** attend the meeting.
[wʊd] meaning will do

right

To the **right**.
[raɪt] meaning in a direction

write

Write your name.
[raɪt] meaning to inscribe

fair

She is **fair**.
[feɪ] meaning having blonde hair

fare

The **fare** is cheap.
[feɪ] meaning money charged for a ticket

hare

Hares are small mammals.
[heɪ] meaning a fast-running animal with long ears

hair

Her **hair** is thick.
[heɪ] meaning what grows from your head

might

She **might** arrive late.
[maɪt] meaning not sure/maybe

mite

The **mite** is tiny.
[maɪt] meaning a small spider-like creature

horse

The **horse** is large and fast.
[hɔːs] meaning a four-legged animal

hoarse

His voice is **hoarse**.
[hɔːs] meaning rough voice

buy

We **buy** food at the store.
[baɪ] meaning to purchase

by

They are **by** the sea.
[baɪ] meaning near the sea

die

The flowers will **die**.
[daɪ] meaning to stop living

dye

The **dye** is purple.
[daɪ] meaning to colour

vain

She is **vain**.
[veɪn] meaning conceited

vein

The **veins** are visible.
[veɪn] meaning a part of a leaf

Key:
[ɪ] Meaning

Generally homonyms are two or more words with the same sound and different meanings. They can also differ in spelling. Homographs are homonyms that have the same pronunciation. Homophones are homonyms that have the same spelling and pronunciation such as, bank meaning river bank or money bank.

TRICKY HOMOPHONES

Words that are pronounced the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

allowed – aloud
ate – eight
bare – bear
be – bee
blew – blue
board – bored
brake – break
buy – by – bye
cellar – seller
cereal – serial
coarse – course
dear – deer
doe – dough
fair – fare
flea – flee
flour – flower
foul – fowl
hear – here
hole – whole
hour – our
knead – need
knot – not

know – no
lead – led
made – maid
none – nun
one – won
pail – pale
peace – piece
peak – peek
plain – plane
role – roll
sail – sale
scene – seen
sea – see
sole – soul
son – sun
stair – stare
tail – tale
threw – through
to – too – two
weak – week
wear – where
weather – whether

Silent H	Silent T	Silent K	Silent B
wh <u>at</u>	wi <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nife	lamb <u>b</u>
wh <u>en</u>	fast <u>e</u> n	<u>k</u> nee	thumb <u>b</u>
wh <u>y</u>	cast <u>l</u> e	<u>k</u> not	num <u>b</u>
wh <u>i</u> ch	wat <u>ch</u>	<u>k</u> nit <u>ti</u> ng	crumb <u>b</u>
wh <u>e</u> ther	but <u>ch</u> er	<u>k</u> now	climb <u>ing</u>
gh <u>o</u> st	scrat <u>ch</u>	<u>k</u> nob	bomb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> onest	list <u>e</u> n	<u>k</u> nock	comb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> our	mat <u>ch</u>	<u>k</u> nickers	doub <u>t</u>
wh <u>i</u> le	Christ <u>m</u> as	<u>k</u> nuckle	plumb <u>er</u>
wh <u>i</u> te	mort <u>g</u> age	<u>k</u> n <u>ig</u> ht	lim <u>b</u>
wh <u>e</u> re	soft <u>e</u> n	<u>k</u> nack	de <u>b</u> t
rh <u>y</u> thm	oft <u>e</u> n	<u>k</u> n <u>e</u> w	tomb <u>b</u>

Silent B	Silent C	Silent D	Silent G
aplomb bomb climb comb coulomb crumb debt doubt dumb jamb lamb honeycomb limb numb plumb subtle succumb thumb tomb womb ...	abscess abscond ascend conscience conscious crescent descend descent disciple dehisc evanesce fascinate fluorescent Incandescent isosceles luminiscent miscellaneous muscle obscure resuscitate scenario science scene scissors ...	handkerchief handsome handful grandson ledger sandwich wednesday ...	align assign benign champagne cologne consign design feign foreign gnarl gnash gnat gnaw gnome gnomic gnu reign resign ...
Silent H	Silent K	Silent N	Silent P
ache anchor archeology architect archives chameleon chaos character characteristic charisma chemical chemist chlorine cholera chord choreograph choroidal chorus christian christmas chrome echo hour ghost loch mechanical melancholy monarch monochrome orchestra orchid psychic scheme school stomach technical technique technology when where whether which while white why	knack knapsack knaves knead knee kneel knell knew knickers knife knight knit knob knock knoll knot know knowledge knuckle ...	autumn column condemn damn hymn solemn	psychology pneumonia pseudo psychiatrist psychiatry psychiatric psychotic receipt ...
Silent T	Silent U	Silent W	
apostle bristle busle castle fasten glisten hustle jostle listen moisten mortgage often nestle rustle soften tostle tristle whistle wrestle	baguette bliscuit bulld building bullit circuit disguise guess guest guide guild guile gullotine guilt gully guise guitar rogue silhouette	awry playwright shipwright sword wrack wrangle wrap wrapper wrath wreak wreath wreck wreckage wre wrench wrest wrestle wretch wretched wriggle wring wrinkle wrist writ write write wrong wrote wrought wrung wry	

Figurative language

is speech or writing that departs from normal meaning or sound to create a special effect.

Simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, onomatopoeia, alliteration, and idioms.

Alliteration

is the **repetition** of a **sound** in a sentence or series of sentences.



Samantha soared down the street on her sleek skateboard.

Personification

makes a non-human thing seem human.



The tree invited us come and play.

Simile

uses "like" or "as" to make a comparison.



The ball streaked across the field like a meteor.

Hyperbole

is exaggeration.



The extra-point kick missed by a mile!

An **idiom** is a phrase that means what it means, even if it doesn't make sense.



"You can't teach an old dog new tricks."

A metaphor

suggests that two different things are the same thing.



Life is a curly slide, full of twists and turns.

Onomatopoeia

is a word that **sounds like** the noise or action it is describing.



The jet zoomed across the sky.

Words Commonly Used to Describe Sounds

The words listed below are commonly used to describe sounds of various types. Such words are often helpful in conveying information on the general nature of a sound.

BANG	CLUCK	HUM	RING	SWOOSH
BARK	CLUNK	JINGLE	RIPPLING	TAP
BEEP	CRACK	JANGLE	ROAR	TATTOO
BELLOW	CRACKLE	KACHUNK	RUMBLE	TEARING
BLARE	CRASH	KNOCK	RUSHING	THROB
BLAST	CREAK	MEW	RUSTLE	THUD
BLAT	DINGDONG	MOAN	SCREAM	THUMP
BLEAT	DRIP	MOO	SCREECH	THUNDER
BONG	DRUMMING	MURMUR	SCRUNCH	TICK
BOOM	FIZZ	NEIGH	SHRIEK	TICK-TOCK
BRAY	GLUG	PATTER	SIZZLE	TINKLE
BUZZ	GNASHING	PEAL	SLAM	TOOT
CACKLE	GOBBLE	PEEP	SNAP	TRILL
CHEEP	GRATING	PING	SNARL	TWANG
CHIME	GRINDING	POP	SNORT	TWITTER
CHIRP	GROAN	POW	SPLASH	WAIL
CLACK	GROWL	POUNDING	SPUTTER	WHEEZE
CLANG	GRUMBLE	PULSING	SQUAWK	WHINE
CLANK	GRUNT	PURR	SQUEAK	WHIR
CLAP	GURGLE	PUT-PUT	SQUEAL	WHISPER
CLATTER	HISS	RAP	SQUISH	WHISTLE
CLICK	HOOT	RAT-A-TAT	STAMP	YAP
CLINK	HOWL	RATTLE	SWISH	YELP
				ZAP

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia are sound words that make the actual sound when you read them.

Sizzle

Splat

Zip

Crackle

Crunch

Bang

Zing

Ding

Whoosh

Achoo

Glug

Fizz

Slurp

Adding onomatopoeia to a story makes it fun to read.



Collocations with GET & TAKE

GET



lost
fired
a job
a life
home
ready
started
married
divorced
permission
the picture
a promotion
the message

part in something
time

a look

a bath

a shower

a break

a chance

a picture

a seat

a taxi

notes

care

advantage of somebody

TAKE



Phrasal Verbs

1 turn around

- To stop being unsuccessful
- To change or reverse direction

2 break off

- to end a relationship, association, etc.
- to stop doing something

3 cut out

- to shape or form by cutting
- to delete or remove something

4 tuck in

- to put a child into bed
- to eat food with enthusiasm because you like it

5 give away

- to give something without asking for anything
- to betray a secret

6 take back

- to retract something you said
- to return an item to a shop

7 hang up

- to suspend all in a hanger
- to put down the telephone

8 turn in

- to go to bed
- to tell the police about someone

9 call off

- to cancel sth
- to order to stop

10 tear off

- to remove with force
- to remove clothes quickly

sleep



- go to bed
- go to sleep
- fall asleep
- take a nap
- get to sleep
- get some sleep
- call it a night
- put one's head down
- hit the sack
- get some shut-eye
- take a siesta
- get forty winks
- catch some z's
- take a snooze
- snooze
- zonk out
- crash out
- crash
- doze off
- drift off
- nod off
- drop off

Affixes

```
graph TD; A[Affixes] --> B[Prefix]; A --> C[Suffix]; B --> D["Un-  
De-  
Dis-  
Bi-  
Co-  
Trans-"]; C --> E["-Ness-  
-Ly  
-able  
-er  
-ful  
-ment"]
```

Prefix

Un-
De-
Dis-
Bi-
Co-
Trans-

Suffix

-Ness-
-Ly
-able
-er
-ful
-ment

WORD FAMILIES

with **A** **_at** **_an** **_ake** **_ap**
 cat van cake cap
 hat fan rake map
 rat pan lake lap

with **E** **_en** **_ed** **_ee** **_ell**
 pen shed bee well
 hen sled tree bell
 ten bed knee yell

with **I** **_ig** **_ish** **_ine** **_ick**
 wig fish nine brick
 dig dish vine stick
 wish shine chick

with **O** **_ock** **_op** **_ot** **_one**
 lock top knot bone
 rock stop cot cone
 sock mop pot phone

with **U** **_ug** **_um** **_ue** **_ut**
 rug drum blue cut
 hug plum glue nut
 bug gum clue hut

Affixes

added to the beginning or end of a word to create a new word with a new meaning

Prefix

Comes BEFORE the word

Suffix

Comes AFTER the word

re- "again"	Recharge	-ful "full of"	Colorful
UN- "not"	Untied	-ed "done"	Climbed
Pre- "before"	Preview	-ly "how"	Slowly
im- "not"	Impossible	-er "more"	bigger
Over- "too much"	Overdone	-less "without"	hairless
mis- "wrong"	misuse	-ing "now"	hopping
dis- "not"	disappear	-able "able to"	bendable
non- "not"	nonfiction	-est "most"	biggest

British and American English



MAIL
POST



MOVIE
FILM



GARBAGE
RUBBISH



SOCCER
FOOTBALL



FRIES
CHIPS



ERASER
RUBBER



ZIPPER
ZIP



COOKIE
BISCUIT



CAB
TAXI



CANDY
SWEET



CORN
MAIZE



SNEAKERS
TRAINERS

Shenker

ENGLISH

BrE

AmE



tyre
favourite
colour
theatre
pyjamas
aeroplane
programme
jewellery
draught
arse
analyse
bogeyman
aluminium
ageing
whilst
moustache
plough
dreamt
metre
memorise
neighbour
learnt
grey

tire
favorite
color
theater
pajamas
airplane
program
jewelry
draft
ass
analyze
boogeyman
aluminum
aging
while
mustache
plow
dreamed
meter
memorize
neighbor
learned
gray

Capital	Lower-case	Greek name	English
A	α	Alpha	a
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	e
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	h
Θ	θ	Theta	th
I	ι	Iota	i
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	\omicron	Omicron	o
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Y	υ	Upsilon	u
Φ	ϕ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omega	o

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