

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ LIKE A BOSS



STEP YO ENGLISH GAME UP!

V E N Y A P A K



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Сентябрь 2016

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INTRODUCTION

Здравствуй дорогой друг! Итак, ты купил эту книгу, а это значит, что у тебя есть цель. Поверь мне, когда дело доходит до языков - это уже пол дела! В этой книге собраны материалы, которые когда-то помогли мне довести мой английский до невероятного уровня, еще живя в России. В тот, не такой уж и далекий, 2011 год мне приходилось самому искать эту информацию, что заняло у меня целую вечность, но теперь, она вся собрана здесь для вашего удобства.

Меня заставили учить английский! Я не хотел этого делать! Я не видел никакой причины, либо мотивации на это дело. Меня заставили родители... Мне было 13 лет, и в тот момент я не знал абсолютно ничего. Я не имел ни малейшего понятия о том, чем я хочу заниматься в будущем, но я знал одно – английский мне никогда не пригодится. Немножко ошибся... Меня отправили в школу английского языка, в которой все студенты казались просто гениями. В моем классе уже все свободно изъяснялись по-английски, а я знал только базовые фразы и два плохих слова. Мотивации было просто ноль. Я ходил туда только из-за того, что меня заставили. Год прошел, и я еле-еле его закончил, в моем английском был небольшой прогресс, но мне было абсолютно все равно. Но летом все изменилось навсегда. Именно тем летом, летом 2011 года, я заразился идеей переехать в США, в Лос-Анджелес. В город-столицу индустрии шоу бизнеса, в город где записывается моя любимая музыка и снимаются мои любимые сериалы. Эта идея вдохновила меня на самосовершенствование во всех жизненных аспектах, и мое становление Веней, которого вы все знаете, началось в тот момент. В подробностях я опишу весь этот процесс в своей следующей книге, не переживайте!

Переезжать на другой континент, внедряя себя в другую культуру и менталитет – это очень страшно. Этот страх порой не давал мне спать. «Что, если я не смогу завести друзей?», «А что, если будет сложно на учебе?» - постоянно думал я. Тысячи мыслей проносились в моей голове со скоростью как минимум 50 миль в час, и я понял, что единственный способ остановить их - это встать и начать действовать. Тогда и начался процесс поиска информации, я поставил себе цель, за два года поднять свой английский с *бейсик* до *перфект*. Это было не легко, но моя цель не давала мне опустить руки. Даже когда мне было лень, эти нервы и страх поджигали пламя у меня под пятой точкой, и я должен был встать и начать работать. Таким образом, к началу 2013-го года, мой английский поднялся на невероятный уровень. Я был далек от уровня тех, кто родился с этим языком, но мое умение разговаривать удивляло всех экспертов-лингвистов и носителей языка. Я даже перенял на себя Американский акцент за это время, и абсолютно все иностранцы поражались моим умениям. Это дало мне большой заряд уверенности перед моим отъездом в штаты, я чувствовал, что я был готов на все 100%, и ничто не сможет меня остановить.

“This is it. I’m here!” – подумал я, вдыхая теплый Калифорнийский воздух на улице аэропорта Лос-Анджелеса. Это чувство было потрясающим, я проделал такой долгий путь, и вот я здесь. Говоря кратко, у меня никогда не возникало проблем с языком, и я поладил со всеми с самого первого дня. Абсолютно никакого языкового барьера в моей жизни больше не существовало, и не существует по сей день! Это не пособие, не учебник и не курс. Эта книга – это сборник той информации, которую я так долго и мучительно искал. Однако, до того, как вы начнете ругаться и ворчать, напоминаю, именно вся эта информация сделала меня *терминатором* английского языка. Удачи, и я надеюсь эта книга поможет вам на вашем нелегком пути в этом глупом английском языке!

CHAPTER ONE

REINTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Part One: Parts Of Speech

Yeah, I am aware that you probably know it all and this shit is just boring, but trust me...there is a point to this. It never hurts to go over these again. So, before you say, "Fuck this, I paid so much money for this shit!" Give it a chance. All I am trying to do is fill the blanks our educational system did not cover, because we all know it sucks lol

Sit back, grab a snack and relax, but make sure you pay attention and take notes. This shit is basic, but a lot of people actually lack this basic knowledge. Be ahead of the game and get the foundation of it all, it's gonna make it all so much easier in the long run. Let's break it down together!

1. Nouns

Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas.

Look around you. Everything that you see, you can name. What do you see? A Computer? A Bed? A goose? Well, maybe not a goose, but I've seen a lot of those in the comments under my videos lol

Anyway, there are different types of nouns:

- Common: These name general, nonspecific people, places, things, or ideas. They start with a lowercase letter unless they begin a sentence.

city, doctor, park

- Proper: These name specific people, places, things, or ideas. You always capitalize the first letter of those.

New York City, Doctor House, Central Park

- Abstract: They name something you can't perceive with your five senses. Something that doesn't physically exist.

happiness, freedom

- **Concrete:** These name something that you can perceive with your five senses, something that physically exists.

plate, pillow, Danielle

- **Countable:** The ones that can be counted, and use both the singular and the plural forms. Anything you can make plural is a countable noun.

song/songs, phone/phones

- **Uncountable:** These can't be counted, and only use the singular form.

music, water, milk

- **Compound Nouns:** Two or more smaller words put together.

haircut, facetime, toothpaste

- **Collective:** Singular nouns that refer to a group of things as a whole.

class, audience, team

- **Gerund:** When you add -ing to the verb and turn it into a noun. That's it. Do not let your English teachers confuse you! This is all it is - when you turn a verb into a noun.

dancing, swimming

2. Pronouns

Pronouns replace the nouns.

You can't just say, "Joey picked up Joey's phone to look for a photo Joey took last night." This is just too much. Pronouns can do all of the things that nouns can do. They can be subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, object of the prepositions, and all that fun stuff.

*"Joey picked up **his** phone to look for a photo **he** took last night"*

- **Personal Pronouns:**

Case	Subject		Object		Possessive	
Number	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	I	we	me	us	my/mine	our/ours
2nd person	you	you	you	you	your/yours	your/yours
3rd person	he/she/it	they	him/her/it	them	his/her/hers/its	their/theirs

- Reflexive Pronouns:

They reflect back to the subject. They come in as direct/indirect objects or objects of preposition.

James saw himself in the mirror.

HIMSELF is the direct object. The pronoun refers back to the subject, which in this case is James (James saw James in the mirror).

- Intensive Pronouns:

These emphasize a preceding noun, often the noun immediately before the pronoun.

The King himself gave me the award.

HIMSELF refers to The King as well, but what makes it different is its ability to be left out of the sentence without any consequences (The King gave me the award). Pronoun here is not the object of the sentence.

- Interrogative Pronouns:

It's easy. They ask questions, duh.

WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, WHAT

Use WHO when you would use I, and WHOM when you would use ME.

- Demonstrative Pronouns:

They show something or point at something.

Singular	Plural	Bitch, where?
this	these	Objects close to the speaker
that	those	Objects far from the speaker

- Indefinite Pronouns:

They are kind of like bad friends we all have. They're just not sure about anything.

(table is on the next page)

Singular		Plural	Singular or Plural
another	anybody	both	all
each	anyone	few	any
either	anything	many	more
much	everybody	others	most
neither	everyone	several	none
one	everything		some
other	nobody		
	no one		
	nothing		
	somebody		
	someone		
	something		

3. Verbs

Now, this shit gets pretty crazy. A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being. As you may see from that definition, there are two main categories of verbs: action verbs and “state of being” linking verbs.

I love beer – an action verb

I am a bartender – a linking verb

But hold up! There is another category that no one gives a crap about, but they really should. Those are the helping verbs a.k.a. Auxiliary verbs:

be	am	is	are
was	were	been	being
have	has	had	could
should	would	may	might
must	shall	can	will
do	did	does	having

They do exactly what their name implies they do. They help the main verb in the sentence by telling us more about its tense and the subtleties of its meaning.

4. Adjectives

These bitches describe or modify nouns and pronouns. You may think those are pretty easy. Well, maybe...

Yellow submarine

Blue sky

Pretty girl

Funny clown

Look around the room or whatever the space you’re in is. What do you see? Describe what those things are. Do you see a black keyboard? A big screen? Check your surroundings and play with some adjectives for a second.

Cool? Alright, now let me ruin everything real quick. Yep...let's talk about Articles. Yeah-yeah...the ones that no one frickin' understands...the ones that your school teacher makes you memorize, but you just can't. What a lot of people don't know is **articles are adjectives too**; they are just special kind of adjectives. Stop stressing out right now! There are only three articles in the English language. I know you hate them, but please try to understand them. They have feelings too. Just kidding, they don't give a shit. They don't need you; you need them, so listen up lol

THE – Definite Article

It's called a definite article because it points out a definite, or specific person, place, or thing. If

I said, "Watch the movie." I am not talking about any stupid movie, I'm talking about a specific one.

A & An – Indefinite Articles

These ones do not point out anything specific. I can say, "Watch a movie." You can watch any movie in the world.

You use "a" before words that begin with consonant sounds and use "an" before words that begin with a vowel (a movie / an opera).

So check it out, articles actually answer the adjective question "Which one?" That's why articles are considered to be adjectives.

There is also one thing you have to know:

- Comparative & Superlative Adjectives:

Many adjectives have different levels or degrees. So basically, a word could have more or less of an adjective's quality. For Example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	coldest

You use comparative when you compare two things, and superlative when you compare three or more.

1. Siberia is colder than Miami (comparative).

2. Out of Siberia, Miami, Los Angeles and

Egypt, Siberia is the coldest (superlative).

5. Adverbs

Adverbs modify or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

- I will sit here. HERE is an adverb describing the verb SIT.
- This song is extremely fast. EXTREMELY is an adverb describing the adjective FAST.
- He touched it very carefully. VERY is an adverb describing the adverb CAREFULLY.

Adverbs answer these questions:

HOW? (quite, slowly, etc.)

WHEN? (now, never, yesterday, etc.)

WHERE? (there, here, everywhere, etc.)

TO WHAT EXTENT? (very, too, rather, etc.)

Adverbs can also have different levels or degrees as well as adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly	most quickly

And again, use comparative form when comparing two actions or qualities. And use superlative when comparing three or more things.

No examples here, it's pretty easy.

Alright, my friend. This is all you have to know about parts of speech in English language. Of course, there is a lot more information on those, but I tried to include all the important stuff here, that will eventually help us building sentences and break down their structure. The rest is just useless shit. Now you're ready to move onto Punctuation. Another topic that your school teacher made you hate. Don't worry, it's gonna be super easy with me (fingers crossed).

Part Two: Punctuation

Punctuation is crucial if you want your shit to make sense. It is used to create sense, clarity, structure and stress in sentences. Read this awesome sentence down below and tell me how you don't wanna fucking use your punctuation marks:

Yeah I don't really use anything because I am lazy and always in a hurry to finish writing I understand that punctuation is important but fuck it anybody ain't got time for this shit I would like some help though I feel like I can really take my writing to the next level with this someone please help me

WTF did you just read? It did not make any sense! Now let's see if punctuating helps:

Yeah, I don't really use anything because I am lazy and always in a hurry to finish writing. I understand that punctuation is important; but, fuck it, anybody ain't got time for this shit! I would like some help though. I feel like I can really take my writing to the next level with this. Someone please help me!

This little paragraph is not the most amazing academic writing in the world, but it gets the job done.

Let's look at some English punctuation rules real quick:

- **The period, full stop or point “.”**

This shit is easy. You break up the sentences using “.” at the end of a logical and complete thought.

- **The comma “,”**

You use it to separate phrases, words, or clauses in lists. Think of them as being helpful in organizing thoughts or logical groups.

1. A series of independent clauses (sentences):

I like your girlfriend, I might invite both of you to dinner, but don't tell her yet.

2. A series on nouns:

I ate pizza, soup, chicken, ice-cream, and cookies.

3. A series of adjectives:

This one is tricky. The list of adjectives does require commas, unless an adjective is modifying another adjective.

He is young, handsome, and talented.

Mom is wearing dark blue pants (no comma).

4. A series of verbs:

She screamed, ran, fell, and cried.

5. Enclosing details:

My friend Alex, who really likes pizza, ate three in one sitting.

6. Participial Phrases:

Hearing these words, John knew he had to do something.

7. Tag Questions:

He likes me, doesn't he?

8. Interjections:

Wait, I don't understand.

- **The Semicolon “;”**

This one is somewhere between a comma and a full stop. Semicolons can be used to join phrases and sentences that can be logically and thematically linked.

I like this car; you're such an expert.

I'll take the blame this time; she's had enough already.

- **Quotation Marks “ “**

Easy. You use them to cite something someone said exactly. So you know what to do when you wanna gossip or complain about something someone said once lol

“She is so stupid,” she said.

And then she told me, “Oh my god, look at her.”

If you're trying to be super fancy and quote someone within a quote (Inception, bitches) then you would use single and double quotation marks to set the two separate quotations off from each other.

‘I don't know,’ Jeff said. ‘When I spoke to him he said, “I will be there at 7”, but he's not here.’

CHAPTER TWO

GOING BACK

Past Tenses

It's your first day back in school after summer, what's the first thing you wanna do? Exactly, you wanna share your incredible summer adventures with everyone. This is exactly what this chapter is gonna teach you to do. How do we talk about the past and share the most profound memories with our friends and families? How do you tell interesting stories? You wanna know? Well, this chapter is gonna help you learn. Hopefully, by the end of week two you will no longer be confused about all past tenses and the proper usage of those. Let's get it!

The past tense in English is used:

- to describe the past
- to express hypotheses, or things that we imagine
- to be polite

There are to different types or groups of tenses that we use to do all of the above:

1. Simple Past
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous (Progressive)
 - c) Past Perfect
 - d) Past Perfect Continuous
2. Present Tense (both refer to the present and to the past)
 - a) Present Perfect
 - b) Present Perfect Continuous

1. PAST SIMPLE

Basic Form:

Subject + Verb (past form +ed or V2)

Examples:

I was tired.

We went to a club.

Used for:

1. Events that happened at a specific time in the past that are now finished
 - Nick worked out with me yesterday.
 - I went to school 5 years ago.

2. Situation in the past

- I lived in Russia for 17 years (implied I don't live there anymore)

3. A list of actions in the past

The Past Simple is also commonly used with a few actions in the past happening one after another.

- She walked in, smiled at me and grabbed a drink.

2. PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

Basic Form:

Subject + Was/Were + Verb (continuous form +ing)

Examples:

I was eating cookies.

The man was looking at me.

Used for:

1. Activities that lasted for some time in the past

We use the Past Continuous to talk about actions or situations that lasted for some time in the past, and whose duration times are unknown or irrelevant.

- I was working out
- He was sleeping in the bathtub

2. Interrupted actions in progress

The Past Continuous is often used when one action is interrupted by another action in the past. The Past Simple is used in that case with when or while to link these two sentences.

- I was working out when my wife called me.
- While/When Matthew was sleeping in the bathtub, his friend walked into the bathroom.

3. Actions in progress at the same time in the past

This is an example of two or more activities happening at the same time. We also use when or while to link the two sentences.

- I was working out when/while my wife was running errands.
- When/While Matthew was sleeping in the bathtub; his friend was trying to use the toilet.

4. Polite questions

If we want to ask someone a question, we often want to sound polite. We can use the Past Continuous here as well.

- I was wondering if you could lend me some money.
- I was thinking you might help me out.

Even though we use Past Continuous, the sentences still refer to the present moment. Their meaning is similar to the "could you" sentences, but these are more polite. USE THEM! :)

3. PAST PERFECT

Basic Form:

Subject + HAD + Verb (past form +ed or V3)

Examples:

I had finished the movie before you called me.

If we had studied harder, we would have passed the test.

Used for:

1. Completed action before another action in the past

This one is great, but the truth is...native speakers do not use it very often; they simplify it using words like after and before. However, you should still know it, because this structure is great for written English or for sounding more educated and sophisticated.

- I had finished reading before I went outside.
- Venya had never been to America before he went there in 2013.

2. Third Conditional and Hypothetical Past (Things that never happened)

Third Conditional:

- If we had taken my car, we wouldn't have embarrassed ourselves.
- If Nicole had lived alone, she would have been happier.

Hypothetical Past:

- I wish I had been pickier with my roommates. (but I wasn't)
- If only I had known they would be this crazy. (but I didn't)

4. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

Subject + HAD + BEEN + Verb (continuous form +ing)

Examples:

I had been making videos for 3 years before I started a Youtube Channel.

He told me that he had been working as a teacher for almost 20 years.

Used for:

1. Duration of a past action up to a certain point in the past

The main use of the Past Perfect Continuous is to express actions that were in progress before some other actions.

- Nicole had been living with a shitty roommate for a year before she moved in with these ones.
- He had been dating Mary for 2 years before they got married.

2. Showing Cause

Use this tense to show cause of an action or situation in the past:

- The road was wet because it had been raining.
- I had to go to the gym because I had been doing nothing all day.

3. Third Conditional

You can use this one in third conditional sentences as well:

- If I hadn't been skipping classes, I would have had a better grade.
- If she hadn't been dieting, she would have gone to the party with me.

5. PRESENT PERFECT

Basic Form:

Subject + HAS/HAVE + Verb (past form +ed or V3)

Examples:

I have worked in this field for over 5 years.

She has gone away.

Used for:

1. Actions which happened at an unknown time before now

Use the Present Perfect to talk about stuff that happened at some point in the past. NEVER use it with time expressions like yesterday, last summer, a week ago, etc.

- She has been to Russia.
- Matthew has already done laundry.

2. Actions in the past which have an effect on the present moment

- She has finished her homework. (so she is just chillin')
- I have already eaten. (so I'm not hungry right now)

3. Actions which began in the past and continue in the present

Since and For are commonly used with the Present Perfect. We use For to indicate a period of time and when talking about a starting point, we use Since:

- I have lived here for 3 years.
- I have lived here since 2013.

6. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

Subject + HAS/HAVE + BEEN + Verb (continuous form +ing)

Examples:

I have been making videos for 5 years.

What have you been up to?

Used for:

1. Actions that started in the past and continue in the present

- I have been writing this lesson for 5 hours. (I'm still writing it)
- Nick has been working out with me since January. (He still works out with me)

2. Actions that have recently stopped

- I have been waiting for you for an hour! (I'm not waiting anymore because you're here now)
- Look at her eyes! I'm sure she has been crying. (She is not crying anymore, but you can tell she was)

3. Temporary actions and situations

- I have been dieting for two months.
- I have been working as a teacher for the past week.

So, these are all of them. Tenses are not that hard...you just have to know exactly what each one does and that's it! There is no fucking magic or anything like that, it is pretty simple. English language is pretty stupid after all lol

Anyway, I hope you enjoyed this lesson! It was pretty short, but sweet. Now you're ready to move on, but before you do – go back and revisit the past tenses! How else are you gonna be telling your English speaking friends funny stories?

CHAPTER THREE

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Part One: Present Tenses

Okay, now that we know how to talk about the past, it's time to learn the present. You know what they say, "Your past doesn't define you." You have to be able to speak for the present. In this chapter, I'm gonna teach you how to address the present in all the different ways. Let's do it!

Present tense in English is used to describe or express actions that occur in the present.

There are four different kinds of present tenses:

1. Present Simple
2. Present Perfect
3. Present Continuous
4. Present Perfect Continuous

Let's break them down one by one:

1. PRESENT SIMPLE

Basic Form:

Subject + Verb (present form)

Examples:

Matthew lives in San Diego.

You are incredible.

The event starts at 11:30.

This tense we're talking about right here is the most basic tense in English language. However, it is interesting and tricky because it can be also used to express the future, but we'll get into that whole thing later on.

Used for:

1. Facts, generalizations and universal truths

We use this one to talk about universal facts, like laws of nature and stuff, and certain or general things that we believe are, or not, true.

- It is a nice car. (Fact)
- Dogs are better than cats. (Generalization)
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. (Universal Truth)

2. Habits and routines

This one is used for things that happen frequently: Habits, Routines and tendencies.

- I leave for school at 8AM every morning. (Routine)
- Connor always eats a cookie after dinner. (Habit; Routine)
- Mark always asks stupid questions. (Tendency)

Also, this tense is commonly used with the frequency adverbs, such as always, often, usually, rarely, every week, sometimes, etc.

3. Permanent situations

That's pretty easy. Permanent situations are situations in life that last a relatively long time.

- I live in Los Angeles.
- He works as a waiter.
- Nicole drives a Kia.

4. Events that are 100% certain to happen

When you are 100% sure that a certain event is going to happen. Like, there's no way it's not.

- Winter starts on December 1.
- I turn 21 this November.
- I get paid on Thursday.

5. Arrangements that we can't change (schedules, etc.)

Similar to the previous one, we use Present Simple to talk about things that we can't change. It could be official schedules or a plane departure.

- My flight leaves at 1:30PM.
- The meeting starts at 10AM.
- When does the train leave?

6. State verbs (e.g. be, have, suppose, know)

This one doesn't need an explanation. You know what state verbs are...at least you should

- I love this song.
- We know Joey.
- He likes to talk shit about us.

7. Narrations, instructions or commentaries

Wanna tell a story or a joke? Wanna give instructions to your friends, or comment on a football match? There you go!

- Jerry goes home and on his way he finds a 20 dollar bill on the ground. What does he do? Of course he fucking takes it. He is not dumb lol
- You take 2 tablespoons of sugar and add it to the mix.
- McGregor reaches for him and...Aldo is down!

8. Zero Conditional

We generally use it when we describe situations that have a sort of automatic or habitual tendency. Using this conditional means that we are 100% sure of the result.

The formula of this one is: PRESENT=PRESENT

- My grandma gets angry if I don't eat.
- If you boil water, it turns into steam.

9. First Conditional

This one is just like all the other conditionals, but the formula of this one is: PRESENT=FUTURE

- If you work hard, you'll see the results.
- If you buy her new shoes now, she will never stop asking.

2. PRESENT PERFECT

Basic Form:

Subject + HAS/HAVE + Verb (past form +ed or V3)

Examples:

I have worked in this field for over 5 years.
She has gone away.

Used for:

1. Actions which happened at an unknown time before now

Use the Present Perfect to talk about stuff that happened at some point in the past. NEVER use it with time expressions like yesterday, last summer, a week ago, etc.

- She has been to Russia.
-]Matthew has already done laundry.

2. Actions in the past which have an effect on the present moment

- She has finished her homework. (so she is just chillin')
- I have already eaten. (so I'm not hungry right now)

3. Actions which began in the past and continue in the present

Since and For are commonly used with the Present Perfect. We use For to indicate a period of time and when talking about a starting point, we use Since:

- I have lived here for 3 years.
- I have lived here since 2013.

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

Subject + IS/ARE + Verb (continuous form +ing)

Examples:

He is sleeping.
We're going to a party at my friend's house.
I am working.

Used for:

1. Present actions

These are actions happening at the moment of speaking.

- He is eating a burger.
- They are doing homework.

2. Temporary actions

This tense is also used for activities continuing only for a limited time period.

- They are not talking with each other after the last argument. (Implying they will soon make up)
- Daniel is working at Starbucks. (He is working there during the summer holidays)

3. Longer actions in progress

You would use this one when you are in the middle of something time-consuming (something that takes time to complete). You could be writing a book, saving money or studying for a test.

- I am working so hard to earn money.
- Tyler is currently writing a musical.
- I am training to become a fitness model.

4. Future arrangements and plans

This one is also used to show something is planned and will be done in the near future.

- I am meeting Jazmine next weekend.
- Venya is flying back to Russia in July.
- I'm not doing anything tonight.

5. Tendencies and trends

Nothing else to explain here. Use this tense for expressing tendencies or trends.

- The Internet is becoming really powerful.
- Our country is getting richer.
- Russian Ruble's value is increasing again.

6. Irritation

There is plenty of annoying people everywhere. Use this tense to express irritation or anger over somebody or something in the present with adverbs such as: always, continually or constantly.

- Mark is always asking stupid questions!
- Sammy is constantly saying stupid shit to everyone!
- She is continually complaining about everything!

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

Subject + HAS/HAVE + BEEN + Verb (continuous form +ing)

Examples:

I have been making videos for 5 years.
What have you been up to?

Used for:

1. Actions that started in the past and continue in the present

- I have been writing this lesson for 5 hours. (I'm still writing it)
- Nick has been working out with me since January. (He still works out with me)

2. Actions that have recently stopped

- I have been waiting for you for an hour! (I'm not waiting anymore because you're here now)
- Look at her eyes! I'm sure she has been crying. (She is not crying anymore, but you can tell she was)

3. Temporary actions and situations

- I have been dieting for two months.
- I have been working as a teacher for the past week.

Alright, my friend. Present tenses may seem a little complicated at first, but it's whatever. Let's now figure out how to talk about your future! If you're just as ambitious as I am, then you're gonna need to know how to operate those. Let's get it!

Part Two: Future Tenses

Future tense in English is used to talk about future actions, plans, ambitions and all that good stuff. You can use words that imply future action or you can also employ an auxiliary construction combined with the main verb which represents the true action of the sentence. (The most common auxiliary verbs used to express futurity are “will”, “can”, “should”, “may”, and “must”.

So, here's a list of future tenses:

1. Simple Future
2. Future Perfect
3. Future Continuous
4. Future Perfect Continuous
5. May, Might and Could
6. Going to
7. Present Simple
8. Present Continuous

1. SIMPLE FUTURE

Basic Form:

[Will] + Verb

Examples:

- I will help you later.
- Sammy will regret his actions.

You can use them to:

1. Express a voluntary action or make a promise

Something you decide to do voluntarily, or when you offer someone to do something.

- I will make you dinner.
- I will send you all photos later tonight.
- I will make sure she gets home safely.

2. Express a prediction

You can use “will” to express the idea of a general prediction about the future.

- Kanye West will be the next President.
- The year 2020 will be a very interesting year.
- He will learn from this mistake.

2. FUTURE PERFECT

Basic Form:

[Will Have] + Verb(Past Participle)

Examples:

- I will have perfected my English by the time I finish this book.
- Hopefully, you will have paid me back this time next year.

You can use them to:

1. Completed Action Before Something in the Future

The Future Perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. Also, it's used to show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

2. Duration before something in the future

3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

[Will Have Been] + Verb(+ing)

Examples:

- I will be waiting for your call tomorrow.
- She will be going back to the house shortly.

You can use them to:

1. Interrupted Action in the Future

Use the Future Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the future will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future. It could be either a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

- I will be watching TV when she arrives tonight.
- He will be studying at the library tonight, so he will not see Jennifer when she arrives.

2. Parallel Action in the Future

When you use the Future Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions will be happening at the same time.

- Tonight, they will be eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.

3. Atmosphere in the Future

We often use a series of Parallel Actions to describe atmosphere at a specific point in the future.

- When we arrive at the party, everybody is going to be celebrating. People will be dancing and talking. A few will be eating and drinking beer. It's gonna be fun.

4. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Basic Form:

[Will Be] + Verb(+ing)

Examples:

- You will have been waiting for more than two hours when she finally arrives.

You can use them to:

1. Duration before something in the future

We use the FPC to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future.

- They will have been talking for five hours by the time Mark arrives.

2. Cause of something in the Future

Using the FPC before another action in the future is a good way to show cause and effect.

- Jason will be tired when he gets home because he will have been jogging for over an hour.

5. MAY, MIGHT AND COULD

The word "possibility" means that something is possible, but other possible variants also exist. Possibility is expressed by the modal verbs MAY, MIGHT, COULD with the meaning that the speaker thinks that something is possible, but doesn't know for sure.

The modal verbs MAY, MIGHT, COULD are very close synonyms when it comes to "possibility", though MAY expresses a bit stronger possibility than MIGHT or COULD. MAY and COULD have several meanings; MIGHT has only one meaning – possibility. (The verb MIGHT can be used in making a polite request in the same way as MAY, but MIGHT is rarely used in this meaning.)

This is, honestly, all you have to know about those. You kind of have to trust yourself on this one and see what sounds right in what context. In terms of our Future Tenses, we do use "possibility" for future predictions most of the time anyway.

I don't know if we'll be able to watch TV, my roommates might be home.
Please be picky with people you trust, someone could stab you in the back one day.

There are countless examples of this, so just don't be scared and experiment!

6. GOING TO

Going to is a structure that we dealt with while going over present continuous. I am going to (do something) – basically means that you know exactly that it's going to happen. GOING TO is a lot stronger than WILL. Use it only if you are SURE that whatever you have planned is legit.

I am going to be a star.

Technically, use it only when YOU THINK YOU'RE SURE. So it doesn't have to be a 100% universal truth lol

7. PRESENT SIMPLE

So if GOING TO is something that you think is going to happen, PRESENT SIMPLE is going to be used for 100% rock solid future events. Something that has a schedule or anything that makes it legit.

My plane arrives at 8PM.

Football starts at 7PM.

My train leaves in 10 minutes.

Do not fuck around with this stuff! Once again, this is 100% ROCK SOLID FUTURE EVENTS!

8. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Also, we can use PRESENT CONTINUOUS for future events. There are a couple of requirements though! Unless, you're talking about arrangements for events at a time later than now with a suggestion that more than one person is aware of the event, and some preparation has already happened, don't even play!

I'm meeting Nick at the gym (Nick and I have discussed this, and agreed to meet at the gym)

I'm leaving tomorrow (I've already purchased my plane tickets)

We're staying at the hotel when we get to Vietnam (Hotel rooms have been booked for months at this point)

Alright, this is it with tenses. Usually those cause a lot of headache for young learners, but I hope the way I broke them down is easier to digest. I could use a timeline chart, but I don't really believe in those, I think they are fucking useless. But that's only my opinion...Anyway, hope you enjoyed this chapter and let's finally move on to something more fun!

CHAPTER FOUR

LET'S BUILD SOME SHIT

Okay, now that we have everything that we need in our toolbox, we need to actually learn how to use them. Sentence structure is one of the trickiest and the most delicate subjects, because a lot of factors determine how well you're gonna perform. I'm sure you all experienced some kind of difficulties speaking at some point in your English-learning journey. Well, don't worry, speaking is hard...that's why we're gonna break it down for you, so you know what actually goes into that. When it comes to building sentences, the simplest stuff is the hardest to get right, I promise you that. So be ready to get your hands dirty, because we're gonna be touching on all kinds of shit in this chapter. Let's do it!

Syntax or sentence structure

1. Subject: All sentences are about something or someone. This is what the subject of the sentence is.

Nick is really weird.

My friends and I make videos for each other.

My house has 4 bathrooms.

Before accusing me of cheating my teacher should probably have some evidence.

2. Predicate: The predicate contains info about the subject of the sentence. So basically, it's all the other shit that's left.

Nick is really weird.

My friends and I make videos for each other.

My house has 4 bathrooms.

Before accusing me of cheating my teacher should probably have some evidence.

Types of sentences

SIMPLE SENTENCES:

A simple sentence has only ONE CLAUSE:

Susan wanted to get drunk.

Everyone is learning English.

COMPOUND SENTENCES:

A compound sentence has TWO OR MORE CLAUSES:

Susan went to the bar and got drunk.

Everyone is learning English, so they could communicate with people from all over the world.

THE CLAUSES in a COMPOUND SENTENCE are joined by coordinating conjunctions:

Susan went to the bar AND got drunk.

Everyone is learning English, SO they could communicate with people from all over the world.

The common coordinating conjunctions are: AND, BUT, OR, NOR, SO, THEN, YET

COMPLEX SENTENCES:

A complex sentence has a MAIN CLAUSE and ONE OR MORE ADVERBIAL CLAUSES that usually come after the MAIN CLAUSE.

His friends helped him when he needed them.

His friends helped him – MAIN CLAUSE

When – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

He needed them – ADVERBAL CLAUSE

Some SUBORDINATE CLAUSES can come in front of the MAIN CLAUSE:

Although his friends had other shit to do they helped him.

Although – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

His friends had other shit to do – ADVERBAL CLAUSE

They helped him – MAIN CLAUSE

Verb Forms

There are only 5 basic forms for each verb: root, third-person singular, present participle, past, and past participle.

1. ROOT

The root form of the verb is the base. The root is usually very easy to figure out: it's the infinitive form with –to removed.

To be – be

To go – go

To shit – shit

The root form is used to create most other forms of verbs.

2. THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR

The 3rd person singular (he/she/it/one) verbs usually end in –s (or –es)

She thinks

One feels

He likes

It moves

3. PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The present participle is the root word + ing. As we've covered previously, its used in the past, present, and future progressive tenses.

Shit – shitting

Swear – swearing

Cry – crying

Do – doing

4. PAST AND PAST PARTICIPLE

The past and past participle for regular verbs is the root word +ed. It's ONLY used with the past tenses.

Touch – touched

Load – loaded

Lick – licked

Look – looked

The Past Participle can be difficult to figure out for some irregular verbs. You have to look them up...I know you hate them, but I promise you they hate you too.

See – Saw – Seen

Take – Took – Taken

Go – Went – Gone

Put – Put – Put

CHAPTER FIVE

DESCRIBING LIKE A BOSS

Part One

Okay, now you are ready. This is what it all comes down to. Being able to describe things is the most valuable language skill we all have, because about 70% of our daily conversations consist of describing something in one way or another. So let's dive into those techniques and describe the shit out of something at the end of the chapter lol

The first skill we ought to obtain is comparing. This is probably the easiest way to describe shit...

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (smaller, bigger, faster, slower, etc.). They are used when two nouns are being compared:

Noun (Subject) + verb + COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE + than + Noun (Object)

Her eyes are bigger than yours.
My dog runs faster than Jim's turtle.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which appears to be the best or the worst at a certain quality (the smallest, the biggest, the fastest, the slowest, etc.). They are used when a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (Subject) + verb + the + SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE + Noun (Object)

My nose is the biggest nose in the neighborhood.
My dog is the fastest pet in this park.

FORMING REGULAR COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Forming those is easy. All you have to do is make sure that you can count the number of syllables in the original adjective.

One syllable adjectives

All we have to do is add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative.

Tall – Taller – Tallest
Fat – Fatter – Fattest

Two syllable adjectives

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding -er or by preceding the adjective with more. As far as the superlative goes, you form those by adding -est or by preceding the adjective with most. In many cases, both forms are used, and if you're not sure which one to go for, just play it safe and use more and most instead.

Happy – Happier – Happiest
Busy – Busier – Busiest

Tangled – More tangled – Most tangled

Three or more syllable adjectives

Those only work with more and most, so that's pretty easy. You are welcome lol

Important – more important – most important

Expensive – more expensive – most expensive

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These you just have to memorize, there ain't no other way...

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Far	Further/Farther	Furthest/Farthest

CHAPTER SIX

DESCRIBING LIKE A BOSS

Part Two

This one is more of a template compilation. I collected the best phrases you would wanna use in different scenarios when expressing your opinion. No rules, no technique, just raw memorization skills. Take those one by one and play with them.

Expressing Personal/General Point of View:

As far as I'm concerned...
In my opinion...
Personally, I think...
I'd say that...
I'd like to point out that...
I believe that...
What I mean is...
Some people say that...
It is considered...
It seems to me that...

Agreeing with an opinion:

Of course.
You're absolutely right.
Yes, I agree.
I think so too.
That's a good point.
Exactly.
I don't think so either.
So do I.
That's true.
Neither do I.
That's right.
Fair enough!
Same.
That's just what I was thinking.
I couldn't agree more.

Disagreeing with an opinion:

I don't agree with you.
However...
That's not entirely true.
On the contrary...
I'm sorry to disagree with you, but...
I'm afraid I have to disagree.
I'm not sure about that.
I think otherwise.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AY YO! WHAT'S UP DAWG!

Part One: Introductions and Greetings

There are different types of greetings. It is very important that you pick an appropriate greeting for the situation you are in, because I don't think you wanna make a fool out of yourself...

So what are formal and informal greetings? Just answer this question for yourself. Which ones would you use for a job interview and which ones would be perfect to meet someone at a bar with? Now go ahead and keep reading.

Our modern educational system does not teach us informal greetings, but those are really important as well.

Teaching English in Russia made me realize how much of that aspect we actually lack... Before we actually get to our greetings, let's break down what formal or informal settings are:

Formal setting:

Good to use on people you don't know

Use if you wanna put some respect on them

Informal setting:

Use on people you know and comfortable with

Use for casual interactions

So first, if you wanna introduce yourself to someone or simply start a conversation, you need to have an opening line.

Opening words/lines:

BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL:

Hello

Hi

Hi there

Good (morning/afternoon/evening)

How do you do?

Greetings

Hey

Hey there

Then you would wanna follow up. Add a phrase after your opening line.

Follow-up lines:

FORMAL:

...my name is (name).

...nice to meet you.

...how are you?

...it's a pleasure to meet you!

INFORMAL:

...good to see you again.

...how are you?

...what's up?

...how's it going?
...what's new?
...what's going on?
...what's good?

ADDITIONAL SLANG GREETINGS:

1. Yo! Or Ayo!
Extremely informal! Comes from 1990's American hip-hop culture and these days it's often used as a joke.
2. Sup? Or Whazzup?
Short for "what's up?" You can respond with "nothing" or "not much".
3. Howdy
This is Southern way to greet people. You might sound like you're pretending to be a cowboy or some shit.
4. Whass happenin?
Well...this one means "What's happening?" lol

Part Two: Asking for Information, Offering, Requesting, Inviting, etc.

We're not gonna spend a lot of time on this because it's pretty easy and you can totally figure it out yourself. I'm gonna give you a couple of templates, but feel free to come up with your own.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION:

1. Can/Could you tell me...?
2. Do you know...?
3. Do you have any idea...?
4. Do/Would you happen to know...?
5. I was just wondering if you could tell me...?

OFFERING:

1. Would you like...?
2. Do you want...?
3. How about...?

ACCEPTING:

1. Thank you.
2. I'd love to/some/that.
3. That would be nice.

REFUSING:

1. Thank you, but...
2. That's very kind. Unfortunately...
3. I would love to, but...

REQUESTING:

1. Can you...?
2. Could you possibly...?
3. Would you mind if...?
4. Is it alright if you...?
5. Do you think you could...?

CHAPTER EIGHT

WTF DID YOU JUST SAY?

Okay, this is some 18 and over shit. In my opinion this stuff HAS TO be taught! There is no way you're gonna move to an English-speaking country and not run into this. Can you imagine someone cussing you out and you have no idea what they're saying or how to respond? That's pretty fucking embarrassing. So if you really do feel uncomfortable, please skip to the next chapter, but I promise you, you won't waste your time. It is your personal decision if you wanna use those words or not, but everyone MUST know them. There is no other way.

Before we start let's figure out why we use them. No matter if you love it or not, swear words are an integral part of the language. To master fluency, you MUST master swear words. But what's the point?

Swear words allow you to convey emotion that would otherwise be more difficult to communicate. Swear words increase your vocabulary and give you a wider range of emotions to pick from.

English is one of those languages where a lot of swear words are extremely versatile and can be used in many different ways. Once you become more comfortable with them, you finally understand how beautiful the art of swearing actually is. Don't overuse them though!

So let's get to it! Also, with each word that I'm gonna give you, I'm gonna present a less vulgar substitute! You are welcome, kids! :)

DAMN – a light swear word. Commonly used when expressing surprise or disgust.

Light Version: Dang, Darn

Used for:

1. Expressing pain, sadness or anger:
GODDAMMIT / DAMN / DAMMIT
2. Expressing awe or wonder
Look at this car! DAAAAAYUM (Damn)
3. Expressing agreement
DAMN RIGHT!
4. Expressing negativity
This damn computer won't work!

ASS – another word for buttocks, but commonly used to describe someone who is rude or mean.

Light Version: Butt

Used for:

1. Making someone look stupid:
You made an ass out of yourself!
2. Describing a mean or despicable person:
He's kind of an ass!
3. Saying something is cool:
That video was bad ass!
4. Sarcastic insult to anyone who wants something:
Kiss my ass!
5. Amplifying adjectives
Look at that ugly ass car!
Matt is a dumb ass.

BITCH – female dog. Also used to describe someone who whines and complains a lot or someone who is angry (usually a woman...sorry ladies, I love you)

Light Version: Well, this word is technically not a swear word.

Used for:

1. Synonym for whining or complaining:
Stop your bitching!
2. Expressing how difficult something is:
That test was a bitch.
3. Responding to stupid comments, questions, etc.
Bitch please.

COCK/DICK – male chicken. Commonly used for male body parts, if you know what I mean.

Light Version: Penis

Used for:

1. Mean or selfish person:
Stop being a dick!
2. Someone who's in the way when you try to hook up with someone:
What a cock block...

SHIT – a vulgar word for feces or poop.

Light Version: Crap, Poop

Used for:

1. Both Great or Awful:
That video was shit! (Awful)
That video was the shit! (Great)
2. Expression of surprise:
Holy shit!
3. Describing someone extremely drunk:
He is shit-faced...
4. Used in place of stuff/thing(s):
Pick this shit up!
Get your shit together!
5. Expressing disbelief:
Bullshit!
6. Emphasizing or exaggerating
I got a shit ton of work done!

PUSSY/CUNT – vulgar words for vagina. Cunt is a derogatory term for a woman, considered to be the most offensive word in American English.

Light Version: Vagina

"PUSSY" is used for:

1. Talking about someone who is scared:
What a pussy.

Cunt is not a bad word in Australia. Australians frequently use the term.

FUCK – this one is the most versatile words there is. It can be used to describe almost anything.

"Fuck" is often used to add emphasis and is the only word that can be an adjective, adverb, a noun, a part of the word, a verb, and a complete sentence.

"Fuck" can be used to describe pain, pleasure, hate, love, and etc.

Light Version: Screw, Frick, The F Word, Fudge

Used as:

1. Adjective:

What's wrong with this fucking camera?

2. Adverb:

He talks too fucking much...

3. Adverb enhancing adjective:

This is fucking awesome!

4. Noun:

I don't give a fuck! (I don't care!)

Used to describe:

1. Fraud/Betrayal:

She just fucked me over.

2. Giving up or letting go:

Ahh fuck it!

3. Trouble, problems:

I'm fucked.

4. Aggression:

Don't fuck with me, or I'll fuck you up!

5. Extreme curiosity:

Who the fuck was that?

6. Misunderstanding, surprise:

What the fuck?!

7. Sex, Intercourse:

Hey girl, wanna fuck?

8. Dismissal:

Fuck off!

9. Misfortune:

That's fucked up...

Swear words can be funny when used the right way. Just be conscious of people around you when you say these things. You don't wanna embarrass the fuck out of yourself in front of the wrong people, you know?

Alright, now that you have the base of everything you have to know about swearing in English, you can start getting more creative with them and combine them with other words to get things like "asshole", "motherfucker", and other fun stuff. Remember, there is no limit to your creativity!

CHAPTER NINE

DO YOU EVEN UNDERSTAND, BRUH?

Part One: Reading Comprehension Strategies

Reading tends to be one of the toughest spots in young learner's journey. There's just something about the process of reading that's tedious as it is, but then when you put it in a different language – it's on a whole other level. But don't worry! I got just what you need for it! First of all, before you do anything, you have to assess your ability to understand what you read! Drop your ego, or stop playing a victim to a cruel English language, just sit down and analyze how well you understand what you read! It could be 50%, could be more, or less – none of it matters! What matters is how open you are to fixing the situation, and if you picked up this book, I assume you are, so let's get to it!

1. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE CONTROL OVER YOUR READING

How often do you get distracted with other thoughts while reading? Right! I thought so! So the thing is, you have to be thinking about thinking. Literally. Pay more attention, activate extra focus, it has to be to the point where you feel like if you focus any harder you would shoot lasers out of your eyes. That's what METACOGNITION is!

After you've mastered that, so ahead and analyze what your weak spots are! Here's an example:

- Identify where it gets difficult
“I don't understand the first sentence on page 14”
- Identify what it is exactly you don't get
“I don't understand what ‘It was a milestone for me’ means”
- Try to look it up and put it in your own words
“So that means ‘it was a very important event for me?’”

PRO TIP: Never look for translations, look for English definitions or synonyms. If you try translating it's gonna get super confusing, and the first thing you wanna do for this is escape your native language, Now that you understand this part, go back a bit and read a bigger chunk of the text again.

2. TRY RECOGNIZING STORY STRUCTURE

While reading also think about the categories of content, such as characters, setting, events, problem, and resolution. Also try story maps or plans, and/or try to divide your text in multiple parts, considering what's written.

3. SELF-QUESTIONING

Ask yourself some questions, make sure you understood everything you just read. Don't go easy on yourself, really dig deep!

Part Two – Visual Comprehension

It is absolutely crucial that you know how to describe what you see. You have no idea how useful that could be. Find a picture or a photo and describe the shit out of it! Be super specific, and don't leave anything behind! Come up with a little story for something that might be going on in the picture! Do your best to explain what's on it, so anyone who can't see the picture could draw the exact replica.

Since the thoughts in our head are pretty much pictures, you have to be able to translate from eyes to mouth, that way your English gets faster, better and more detailed, which is always good! Also, don't be afraid to think out loud for this! It's good to associate your visual comprehension with your speaking skills.

Part Three – Listening Comprehension

Listening is one of the most badass parts of it. This is how listening comprehension works: you have to process English in real-time as you hear it. There's no pause button, you can't go back and replay – it's all happening right here, right now!

But, I assume you would use some type of audio recording to practice, so that's good! Let's me give you a couple of tips, you should apply to your Listening training!

Strategies for listening in English:

1. Listen without trying to understand.

Take out a pen and paper and write down the words you recognize. Just look for what you know first, don't even overthink it. When you're done listening for the first time, look at your word list and try to arrange your words to have some kind of meaning. Then, listen again and write down everything you hear – that's one of the ways you can learn more words!

2. Stay calm and don't listen to every word.

Don't focus on what you don't understand, because it causes a lot of students to panic and lose their shit, which results in not paying attention to what's being said in real-time and fucking up completely.

3. Take guesses at what you've heard.

To be completely honest, our listening skills are a lot better than we think they are. Our brains have subconsciously processed language we weren't even aware we knew – it's a scientific fact! Go with your gut and take guesses at the meaning of what you heard, based on the words that you already have from step 1.

4. Practice hunting for the main idea.

In listening, sometimes we cannot hold on to every detail we've heard. But the thing is, it is not our English skills that are tested with this, it is our short-term memory. So don't even worry about! When listening try to piece together the main idea and then all details will come easier.

5. Practice "Spreading Rumors".

Summarize what you just heard and try to explain it in by putting it in your own words. The "Spreading Rumors" exercise will help you identify gaps in your understanding and vocabulary that you would have to work on!

So how does one practice this you ask?

This is the official #VenyaPakComprehensionWatching exercise! Try watching your favorite movies or TV-series in English! Start by watching them with subtitles in your native language. Then, when you feel good about this level, move up to English subtitles. This transition is crucial; you will discover that you know a lot more than you think you do! And the last step would be getting rid of any kind of subtitles, and then you're good to go! This is the best way to train your ear and practice Listening Comprehension.

PRO TIP: Make sure you watch different movies/TV-shows, try American, British, Australian, etc. to be able to pick up all accents and dialects!

CONCLUSION: CHAPTER TEN

YOU, YOU, YOU...

Finally, we can address this issue. Now that you have brushed up on your basic English skills, you can start thinking about this. BE A REAL PERSON. Yes. I said it. You have no idea how many of you cannot hold a conversation in English, but not because you can't form sentences, but because you actually don't know how to talk. Let me explain what the difference is. Put a camera in front of you and try taping a monologue or a speech in English. Play it back and look at yourself! That was my groundbreaking moment! When I watched a tape of me talking to a native speaker I almost puked...my eyes were down, I was shy and quiet, and my hands were all over the place, it was painful to watch. After that I started thinking about the way I present myself...you may not be the best English speaker, but at least YOU ABSOLUTELY HAVE TO LOOK LIKE ONE. The trick is, pretend like you're confident, even if you're not!

I know, I know...it's easier said than done, but trust me. It is so painful to watch someone be shy about their English...it takes us out of the conversation and makes us concerned for you or feel bad for you, which is awful!

To summarize this specific skillset, you can highlight: moderate eye contact, occasional smile, levels in your voice and moderate gesturing. Now, whatever it is you find more comfortable – hold on to it and use it! I cannot stress this enough, YOU HAVE TO LOOK LIKE you know exactly what you're doing, and just be a nice person to talk to. At the end of the day, you just wanna be likable in all languages you speak, so relax, take a deep breath and BE YOURSELF!

To practice this use a mirror or a videocamera. It is pretty tedious, but trust me! The way you look while you're talking is 70% of the successful conversation! When your speech partner is into your presence as a person, they forget to pay attention to all details of your speech. They listen to the main idea of what you're talking about and respond accordingly! THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE GAME! DO NOT NEGLECT IT! PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE PRACTICE THIS AND YOU'LL BE FUCKING UNSTOPPABLE! Your English will be so good, no one will be able to ignore it! Be confident and BE YOURSELF – this is what it's all about!

Спасибо вам большое за приобретение этой книги! Я искренне надеюсь, что она вам помогла! Не забывайте, что именно содержимое этой книги сделало мой английский невероятным, и я призываю всех вас обратить внимание на каждую главу книги еще раз! Удачи вам и прошу вас, делитесь своими отзывами, историями успеха и прочим по хэштегу #АнглLikeaBoss на Twitter and Instagram!

Looking forward to hearing from all of you!

Good luck, my friends!