



Unit 1: Time expressions

00:00-00:19

Hello everyone and welcome to the first week of our seminar!
My name is Richard. I am so happy to see you here! Today is a special day!
We're gonna learn how to use Grand Line phrases in a real conversation.

00:21-00:58

Part 1: We're gonna talk about 時間表現 which means "Time expressions".
"What is a time expression?" It's about the parts of a day.
Morning / Noon / Evening / Night. E.x.: IN THE MORNING

01:02-02:20

I wake up every day at 6 AM in the morning
I eat my breakfast with my family in the morning.
I get on the train at 8 AM in the morning
I go on a lunch break at noon.
Noon means 12 PM (お昼 : 12時) It's the middle of the day.

Please be careful about prepositions (前置詞)
If we speak about HOURS like "twelve" 12:00 or 1 PM (13:00) or 5 (17:00),
We use "at". Only for HOURS.

02:26-04:43

I'll meet you at noon. It means 12 PM.
I'll meet you at 7 PM. It means 19:00
Afternoon begins AFTER THE NOON
NOON is 12 o'clock. (お昼)





12:01 is already AFTERNOON

For example, 1 PM (13:00) 1 PM is afternoon.

I go back home in the afternoon.

I go back home at 5 PM (17:00)

If we say: "In the morning" we also say "in the afternoon"

I wake up IN the morning.

I go back home in the afternoon.

I go on a lunch break at noon.

We say "at" because noon is only one time a day!

It's the middle of a day, and it's also "an hour".

Twelve o'clock (12:00 お昼)

04:43 So, we say "at noon" NOT "in the noon".

04:50-08:53

Evening comes after afternoon.

Evening could be 7 PM (19:00) or 9 PM (21:00)

What are you gonna do after this? I think I'll go get some food.

When we want to ask about someone's plans "What are you gonna do after this?"

"This". It means this seminar! Or something that we're doing right now.

"What" - we ask for someone's plans. What are you gonna do after this?

After". It means the "next" thing. What are you gonna do after this?

We use "gotta" because this word - "gotta". It's a short form of "got to"

I got to - It means "I have to". 06:30 Very often you can hear used by native speakers.

I gotta go which is: "I got to go". I have to go.

It's time. I must go now! So 'gotta' means しなければならない。

I gotta go to the grocery store.

What are you gonna do after this?

GONNA means "going to" and it's just a short form of "going to"

But "going" here doesn't mean 行く. Going to = plan of intention to do something.

I am going to do this. I am going to = I'm gonna.

For example: We talk about things that we have already decided to do.

We already made a plan and made a decision.

- I'm gonna go to the park this evening.

- I already made a plan that I will go to the park.

- I'm gonna go to the grocery store.

- I need to buy some groceries.





08:54-15:39

Why do native speakers use “gonna” instead of “going to”?

The answer is simple - It's just a lot faster and easier to pronounce and say.

Instead of: I am going to go to the grocery store.”

Native speakers just say: I'm gonna go to the grocery store.

GONNA = very short and very simple.

I'm gonna go to work.

What are you gonna do? It means: “What are you going to do after this?”

“This” is this seminar, right? “This” could be something that you're doing right now.

For example:

I woke up in the morning.

I ate my breakfast. And then, I'm gonna go to work.

Then, we can ask “Where are you gonna go?”

Where are you gonna go? I'm gonna go for a walk.

Where are you gonna go? I think I'm gonna go to get some groceries.

Where are you gonna go Richard?

-I'm going to go to the beach.

-I really like going to the beach. Every day.

Richard, where are you gonna go in the evening?

-Oh, I think I'll go to the convenience store. I need to buy some stamps.

Where are you gonna go tomorrow?

-Tomorrow, I'm gonna go to the shrine.

We ask about someone's plans for the next day which is “tomorrow”.

We can ask somebody about plans for next week or even next year!

But, plans for the next year are usually not decided. We use this phrase for a short time.

Like “tomorrow”, next hour or next week. Short-term plans.

In the morning / at noon / in the afternoon / in the evening / at night

‘at noon’ and ‘at night’ are exceptions because ‘at night’ is just night.

Unless, we want to specify an hour. For example “at 2 AM”.

Or, for example, If we have some plans or we're working at night

You would say:

- Oh, What are you gonna do tonight?

- What are you gonna do tonight?

And then, you would answer:

- Oh, tonight I'll be working.





- Tonight, I'm going to work. I'm gonna go to work.

And once you memorize how to use very short and very natural answers
Someone would say: "Wow, your English is really great! You speak like a native!"
This is a difference between beginners and more advanced students.
If you can use short phrases that are useful during daily conversations.

For example,

- Where are you gonna go tonight?
- Oh, I'm gonna go to work. / I'll be working.

15:46-17:43

We had this phrase: "It's already 2PM, huh?"

If we speak about a specific hour, like 2PM, 2AM, 3AM, we use "it" which is a pronoun (代名詞) and a "be" verb (Be動詞) . IT IS already 2 PM.

"Already" means that we say that it's "already"

Oh, もう 2 時だ ! Already means もう

If we want to really emphasize that it's ALREADY 2 PM and not "just" it's 2 PM.

If we say "It's already 2 PM!" It means that we just realized that we don't have much more time or that "Oh gosh! It's so late! It's already 2 PM, huh?"

It's already 2 PM! Oh gosh, I gotta go. See you!

17:48-20:02

"I gotta" is a short form of "got to". "got to" means "must".

18:03 GOTTA is different from GONNA because GONNA means "going to" which means that I have a plan. I decided to do something. It's "I'm gonna".

- Oh, hi mom!
- What time will you come back?
- Oh, at 7 PM, huh.
- Oh gosh, I gotta go to school!
- See you later!

20:05-24:02

I'll be back by 7 PM, I think.

I see. Alright, see you later!

We just simply say that we will be back BY some time.

"By 7 PM" means UNTIL 7 PM.

UNTIL means OO時まで、OO時前に

I'll be back by 7 PM = BEFORE 7 PM. BY = UNTIL = BEFORE

I'll be back by 7 PM = Until 18:59 (6:59PM)





- Hi mom. I'll be back by 4.
- Okay, see you later.

- Hi Richard!
- Oh, hi.
- What are you gonna do after this?
- I think I'll go get some food.
- I'm gonna go to the grocery store
- Oh, that's nice. See you later!
- See ya!

- Hi Richard.
- Oh, hi.
- Where are you gonna go?
- I think I'm gonna go to the park.
- It's a nice day for a walk.
- Yes, sure, it's a nice day.
- Alright, see you later.
- Oh gosh! Look at the time! It's already 2 PM, huh?
- I gotta go!
- Oh, okay. See you!

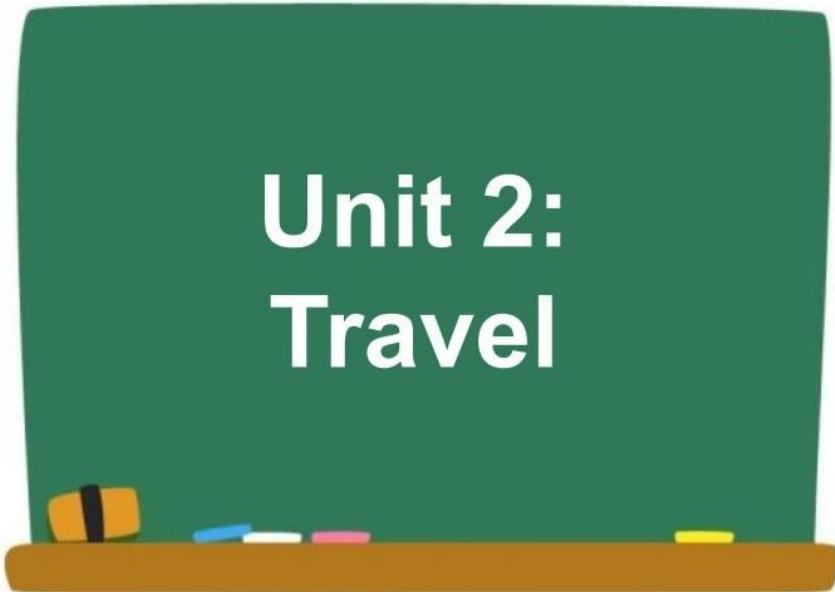
Please try using those very useful phrases from now on during daily conversations.

24:03-24:55

If you want to get better at English, grammar is important. Vocabulary, words are important. But, I think the most important part of studying English is learning those useful phrases, short phrases. 24:24 I'm gonna go to the grocery store. Oh, I gotta go.

Instead of those long sentences,
You'll sound much more natural and much more like a native speaker
If you memorize and you will start using those short useful phrases!





00:00-01:35

Hello there everyone!

It's Richard again, with yet another GRAND LINE seminar!

We're gonna learn some new, useful phrases that you can use during daily conversation.

Today we're GONNA.... Travel!

when we go somewhere and we want to ask someone for help or to help other tourists.

As you know, Japan has just begun "GO TO Travel campaign", so it's a perfect opportunity for us to brush up our English skills and learn how to:

1. Ask for directions
2. Ask which train to take
3. Ask where to change
4. How long does it take..?
5. Is some place easy or hard to find?

1:40-3:23

Me: Oh, hello. Do you need help?

Tourist: Yes, I'm trying to get to this hotel. (shows map)

Do you need help? Is a very useful phrase.

It's a very polite way to ask somebody if he or she needs help with something. Like giving directions, or helping them find something or perhaps even do a little favor for them!

Here, we use "need" which sounds a little bit similar to Japanese ニーズ, isn't it?

Well, actually "need" is a verb or a modal verb .

助動詞のneedは「～する必要がある」という意味です。





Therefore, "Do you need help? "" or "Do you need any help?" means なにか手伝うことはありますか。 but it can also mean 手伝いましょうか。

3:27-4:48

Let's practice with this situation:

You see someone with a big, big suitcase, a lot of luggage, struggling up the stairs on the station. Unfortunately, a lot of train stations in Japan don't have easily accessible elevators, so you could very often see people like that.

Oh, do you need any help?
Sure, if you wouldn't mind. Thank you very much!
Are you sure you can handle it? It's quite heavy.
No problem! Let me help you.

Let me help you is yet another useful phrase.
It translates to: 手伝わせてください which is a very polite expression.

5:11-8:00

Me: I see. So you wanna get to the Princess Hotel?
Tourist: Yeah, that's the hotel I'm staying at. It should be around here, right?
Me: Uhm, actually it's not here. You need to take the train to get there.
Tourist: Oh, really! Gosh, how can I get there?

Alright, so this time around, our troubled tourist wants to find a way to the Princess Hotel.

If we want to make sure and check with the other person that this is actually what they're looking for, we use the phrase:

So, you want ... So, you want some ice-cream, right?
So, you want to go... So, you want to go to Kyoto, am I right?
So, you want to get to... So, you want to get to Princess Hotel, am I correct?

This is the type of question we would not usually ask first, but only as a way to confirm or reconfirm the purpose or plan of the other person.

You have probably noticed this little phrase in the end: "right"?
"Am I right"?

It means ですね？ ですよね in Japanese.
This is called 断言 (だんげん) in Japanese.

Then, I used "need" in the sentence: Uhm, actually it's not here.
You need to take the train to get there. ホテルに着くために、電車に乗り必要があります。
Or I could say: You have to take the train to get to this hotel.





Our next useful phrase is how can I get there?

How can I get there?

How means どのように or どうやって。

However, if we use it with CAN, just like here:

How can I...

it means that we're asking about the means to do something, to go somewhere and so on.

8:02-9:03

"GET" has a lot of meaning. In this particular case, it simply means "着く"

How can I get there? そこにどう行けますか? どうやってそこに行ける?

Alright! It's time to practice using this phrase in a conversation!

Please repeat after me:

Excuse me,

Yes?

How can I get to Shibuya Station?

It's simple. You need to take the Yamanote line from platform 3.

Oh, I see. Thank you!

9:07-11:00

Me: Take the Chuo Line from platform 3. After about 4 stations, get off at Shinjuku

Tourist: Okay.. So where is Chuo Line? Can you show me?

Me: Sure, follow me!

Okay, so that was the situation when we gave precise instructions for the other person.

Let's look at some of the useful questions we'd like to answer here:

Which line to take?

Where is the entrance to the station?

Which platform does the train depart from?

How many stations should I ride on the train?

What is the name of the station I should get off at?

Train systems and stations in Japan are very complicated for some of the tourists, especially if they come here to Japan for the first time.

It's understandable, that's why we want to help those poor people!

First, let's look at some of the useful vocabulary I've just used:

Which line to take? -> "Line" means 線

For example 山の手線 is Yamanote line, 中央線 is Chuo Line, and so on.





11:03-15:00

Where is the entrance to the station?

“Entrance” is 入口 or 出入口 but for English speakers, 改札口 or 改札 is also an “entrance”.

Which platform does the train depart from?

The platform is a little tricky because it's the same word as for “Line” in Japanese - 線, but, this is what you can hear as an announcement in Japanese:

7番線の電車、ドアが閉まります。

Well, actually, Platform translates to ホーム。

It's just not used the same way in Japan as in other English speaking countries.

Some, please remember that 7番線 is 7番ホーム in English, so that would be: “platform number 7”.

f.e. You can say 7番線 as well as 山の手線. Platform means specifically the numbered place, train tracks from which the trains depart (leaves).

How many stations should I ride on the train?

This one is simple, as “how many” means 何個、何ヶ～、

How many stations = 駅はいくつですか？

What is the name of the station I should get off at?

What's the name of the station I should get off at?

Take the Chuo Line ->

We use ‘take’ not only to express 取る・撮る・受ける、

For example: take English classes, take the course, take a picture but also 乗る、

like in “Take the train”, “take the stairs”, “take the elevator”, “take the escalator”, “take the taxi”, “take the bus”.

Take is a universal verb that is used for many different means of transportation.

So, here, “take the Chuo Line” means 中央線に乗ってください。

15:09-16:42

Me: Get out of the station at the West Gate. It's only a five-minute walk from there.

Get off the train at the Shinjuku station and get out of the station at the West Gate. It takes five minutes on foot from there.

Get off. 降りる Get off the train.

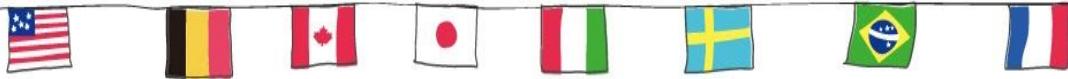
I'm getting off at the next station. Bye!

Get out. 出る Get out of the building. Get out of the station.

I need to get out of my room, my mom's calling me for dinner.

I just got out of my office. It's time to go home!





16:45-17:36

On foot. 歩いて Five-minute walk.
歩いて5分ほど It's only a five minute walk.
It takes 5 minutes on foot.

How do you go to your train station?
I go there on foot.

17:40-18:16

How long does it take in total to the hotel?
I guess it'll take about 20 minutes.

Let's practice!

How long does it take from here?
(ここからどれくらいかかりますか?)

How long does it take to get there?
(そこへ行くまでどのくらいかかりますか?)

18:17-18:41

Great! Alright, so that will be all for tonight! So how was it? Did you have fun?
I surely had fun tonight! Okay then, I'll see you all next time.

Take care of yourself. Bye!!!





Unit 3: At a souvenir shop

0:00-00:28

Hello there everyone and welcome to the third week of our seminar!

This is Richard again
I'm so happy to see you here, again!

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we buy something at the souvenir shop while we're travelling!
So, without further ado, let's get straight into it!

0:29-02:15

When we go somewhere, of course we will have a lot of things to do besides just sightseeing. For example: swimming, enjoying nice weather and views.

I love travelling and one of my favourite parts of traveling is of course shopping for souvenirs! So this time around we will practice how to shop for souvenirs in English!

Alrightie then, follow me!
Now, please imagine that you are at the store.
Everything looks so appealing, is different, fresh and new.

You want to look at everything, touch, experience all of those interesting things right in front of your eyes. And then, the shop assistant appears in front of you!
And starts speaking English! Oh no! What should I do? What should I reply to him or her?
What should I say so that he or she understands me?

Just calm down, relax, don't panic! With proper technique and a lot of practice with those useful phrases you'll never be in a pickle again!





2:16-04:50

Please listen to the following conversation carefully:

Saleslady: Good afternoon sir! Welcome to our store.
Satoshi: Good afternoon. Are there souvenirs in this store?
Saleslady: Yes there are. Can I help you with anything?
Satoshi: I'm looking for gifts for my family and friends at home.
Is there anything you can recommend?
Saleslady: Try section 13. That aisle has many unique and local items in it.
Satoshi: Thank you. May I look around the shop?
Saleslady: Of course sir. Just call me if you need any assistance.
Satoshi: See you later.

4:56-07:21

So, the next very important thing is Pronunciation of numbers and prices.

When we're buying something, it's extremely important that we can understand and be able to say and pronounce all prices in local currency correctly.

Even the smallest mistakes can lead to misunderstanding and overpaying for some goods, or not receiving correct change!

Especially in places popular with tourists, not all shopkeepers are 100% honest. Sometimes they may argue with you or give you incorrect prices.

It's always better to buy at the bigger, more popular stores where the goods have price tags on them. A price tag is a small sticker with a price printed on it.

In Japan, prices are usually printed without a tax, much more like in the US.

However, in European countries, England and Northern Ireland all prices on price tags have TAX included - so, you pay for what you see.

7:25-12:21

Do you like shopping? Me too! But one thing I do like is saving money and getting a bargain or a deal when I have to go shopping and buy something.

What I'm going to teach you is how to talk about prices or how much something costs or how much something was in English.

It is difficult, I think, to say numbers or listen to when people tell you how much something costs in English because we don't say, "Ten dollars and seventy-five cents, please." What we do is we take the number, and we divide it.





So if I was going shopping, and I wanted to ask someone, I would say, "Hey, how much is this?" If I held the thing in my hand and said, "Excuse me. How much is this?" People would say -- or the person that was trying to sell it to you would say, "It is ten seventy-five." You do not need to go through "ten dollars and seventy-five cents."

We just say the first number, then the second number. So this number is "ten seventy-five". Wherever the dot is -- or the decimal point -- that's where we divide the number.

This one is "two fifty".

This one would be "eighteen twenty-five".

Something quite expensive would be "a hundred and eighty-seven forty-two".

Now, we do not -- at least I don't -- buy things that are in the thousands. But maybe you're going shopping, and what you're buying is very expensive. If the number is over a hundred -- it's "one thousand eight hundred and seven eighty-seven". It's the same rule. We say the first number, and the cents we just say as a number together.

Maybe in your country you use a very, very high or big currency.

Most of our purchases are not more than a thousand dollars, depending, of course, on what you're buying. But a typical grocery store or clothing store probably -- maybe, depends how much you eat or what you buy -- it's not going to be over a thousand.

So you're not going to have to use "one thousand seven hundred and forty-two" a lot.

12:25-14:06

The other really, really easy thing is that if you don't really understand when people speak very quickly, like, "It's ten seventy-five." "What? Excuse me. How much is this?" "Three eighty-five" "What?" "Three eighty-five." "What?" "Three eighty-five."

What you can do is when they type it into the cash register, you can look at the price. Or you can ask them "Please write it down." That way, you can actually see the numbers.

14:08-18:15

Now, I've told you that the person will say, "It is" -- the price. Once you have bought it, you can say to your friends, "Do you like my new shirt?" Your friend's like, "Oh, I love it! Oh, my God! How much was it?" You're going to say, "It was".

So after you have bought something, "it was ten seventy-five." "It was two fifty." This is the only grammar, the only two tiny words that you need to use. Yes. No. Don't say this. Don't say this, "The price is" or "the price was"; "the cost is"; "I paid the money". "Did you really pay money?" Of course, you paid money.





Do not use these expressions. "I paid the money" "The cost was" They're very unnatural.

This one is just strange and unnecessary.

So the next time you go shopping, try and listen; try and ask people questions; and listen to the price of things. Watch out for the evilness called "tax".

People will always say, "Oh, that's eighty-seven thirty-five plus tax."

And in Canada, it's not included in the price, so good luck shopping out there.

Until next time, goodbye.

Please remember that you always can ask the other person to repeat what he or she just said with simple:

One more time, more slowly please.

Or Sorry, I couldn't catch that.

18:16-18:32

Okay! So that's all for tonight! Thank you so so so much for joining this seminar! I really hope that you could learn some new things! I'll see you next time! Bye!!!





Unit 4: Restaurant

00:15-01:35

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we dine out; go to restaurants, hot-dog stands or fancy cafes.

Alright, so let's look at this English Conversations: In a Restaurant
Here are some useful phrases for ordering a meal in a restaurant in English.

01:38-02:37

Booking

“I booked a table for two for ... (8pm).
“It’s under the name of ...”

03:08-05:37

“A table for two please.”

What the restaurant staff say: “Of course. Please come this way.”

Or...

“Your table isn’t quite ready yet.” “Would you like to wait in the bar?”

“We’re fully booked at the moment. Could you come back a bit later?”

05:38-09:04

And then, once we’re finally seated by the waiter or the opening staff, let’s practice asking about the menu:

These are phrases you can ask the waiter if you aren’t sure of something on the menu.





“What’s ... exactly?”

“Is this served with ... (salad/appetizers)?”

Asking about allergens (if you’re allergic to something):

“Does this have any ... (seafood) in it?”

“What do you recommend?”

09:10-11:23

Ordering

What the waiter says:

“Are you ready to order?”

“Can I take your order?”

“Anything to drink?”

“Would you like ... (chips) with that?”

What the customer says:

“I’ll have...”

“I’d like...”

“Can I have ...”

“We’d like to order ...”

If there are problems with the order, the waiter can say:

“I don’t think we have any more ... (lobster) left. I’ll check with the kitchen.”

“I’m sorry, but the king prawn soup is finished.”

11:24-14:58

Dealing with problems

The customer can say:

“Excuse me, but I didn’t order this.”

“I’m sorry, but this is cold.”

“Can I change my order please?”

The waiter can say:

“I’m so sorry about that...”

“Let me take it back for you.” (take it back = return it to the kitchen)

“Let me change it for you.”

15:02-16:50

Getting the bill

“Can we have the bill please?” “Could we get the bill?” “Could we pay please?”

(“bill” in British English; “check” in American English.)





Unit 5: talk about movies

00:00-00:34

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we talk about movies!

00:35-03:03

Let's check these Discussion Questions about Movies.

Questions about Movies: Part A

Who is your favorite actor / actress?

Can you talk to me a little bit about his /her movies?

What's your favorite movie?

What's your favorite movie genre?

Do you watch movies on Netflix?

What do you think about some Netflix Originals?

How often do you watch movies?

03:05-04:21

What's better for you? Going to the theaters or streaming a movie at home?

When was the last time you went to the movie theaters?

What do you think about movie applications such as Netflix or HBO Go?

Do you usually watch movies on illegal sites?

Do you think a movie app subscription is better than a cable subscription?

Have you ever watched independent films?





04:22-06:05

What do you think about superhero movies?
Which movies are better, DC or Marvel movies?
Do you prefer to watch movies alone or with friends and family?
In your opinion, what's the scariest film ever?
What's the best comedy movie of all time?
What's the best horror film of all time?
Do you watch award ceremonies such as the Oscar?
Have you ever attended a Film Festival?
What movie star would you like to meet?
Have you ever watched a movie more than three times?

06:06-08:25

Have you ever watched the Exorcist?
Have you ever watched any of the Tarantino Films?
When was the last time you watched a movie? Tell a little about that film?
Do you ever watch documentaries?
Do you think that people are willing to pay for subscriptions?
Have you ever cried during a film?
Do you buy DVD's or download movies?
What kinds of films do you not like to watch?
Do you prefer fiction or non-fiction films?
What popular film do you think it is a complete waste of time?

08:26-10:09

What do you think about HollywoodFilms?
What's the most disturbing movie you have ever watched?
Do you think there is too much violence in movies?
Would you like to be an actor? Why / Why not?
What movie do you really hate? Why do you hate it?
How much does it cost to see a movie in your country?

10:25-12:16

This is a short conversation in which two people are talking about a plan to go to the movies.

Person A: Hey Richard, What's up?
Person B: Not much, I am going to the movies tonight.
Person A: What movie are you going to watch?
Person B: I am going to watch the new Venom Movie.
Person A: Do you like comic book movies?
Person B: I have seen them all and I love them.
Person A: What time is good for you?
Person B: How about seven thirty.





Person A: Sure. I'll meet you at the theater at seven.

12:17-13:30

English Conversations about Movies: Dialogue B

This is a short conversation in which two people are talking about a Netflix subscription and some popular shows you can watch there.

Person A: Hi Jamie

Person B: Hi Richard

Person A: Do you still have your Netflix Subscription?

Person B: I still do, actually my brother is the one who pays for it.

Person A: I want to watch the new Season of Narcos, Narcos Mexico

Person B: So do you want me to give you my Netflix password?

Person A: Yes, I promise you that it will be only a day or two

Person B: Alright, Just let me know when you finish watching it.

Person A: Thanks

13:45-15:22

movie (noun): a cinema film; a film (from moving picture)

Example: We're going to the movies tonight.

Movies can be divided into several different genres.

There are exciting action movies with gunfights and car chases, and horror movies that make us jump in our seats. There are comedies that make us laugh, and dramas that make us cry. Sci-fi movies show us what the future might be like, historical films tell us stories from the past, and documentaries show us real people and events.

After watching a movie, you might want to ask questions like:

"Which character did you like the best?"

"What did you think of the plot?"

"Did you like the cast?"

"What was your favourite scene?"

15:23-16:38

plot (noun): the series of events that form the main story

- It was a good film, but the plot was difficult to follow at times.

scene (noun): a small part of a film

- The opening scene showed a young man leaving prison and walking to a bus stop.

sci-fi (or "science fiction") (noun): a genre with stories set in the future or in outer space

- Have you seen that sci-fi film Interstellar yet?

screen (noun): the flat surface that a movie is projected onto

- Do you like sitting at the back, or close to the screen?





Unit 6: Useful phrase “go out”

00:00-00:48

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we wanna GO OUT! Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

For example, did you know the phrasal verb 'go out' has 7 different meanings?

00:49-01:41

Look at these examples:

They've been **going out** for 3 years.

I love **going out** to my favorite Italian restaurant on Friday nights.

You'll need to **go out** the back door. The front door is broken.

Yesterday the kids **went out** for the day.

Can you tell the difference in meaning?

In this Grand Line seminar, you'll learn, understand, and know exactly how to use the English phrasal verb 'go out' easily.

Plus, at the end, I have 3 fun idioms for you as well.

02:01-03:28

1 – To be social, to do social activities, to go outside the home for enjoyment or to go to a restaurant

In this short conversation, a couple is discussing going out to dinner (or going to a restaurant):

A: Let's go out tonight. I'm so tired and I don't have time to go to the grocery store.

B: Sure. Where do you want to go?

A: It doesn't matter – just somewhere quick and easy. You decide.





03:30-04:31

Other common examples to express being social, doing social activities or going to a restaurant include:

I love going out on the weekends but I usually stay home during the week.

Sarah is such a social butterfly – she is always going out with friends.

Let's go out dancing! Last night we went out for Italian food.

We went to a new restaurant that opened around the corner and it was fantastic!

04:33-06:37

2 – To go on a date; to be dating (romantic)

These questions can be used to ask for a first date:

Would you **go out** with me?

Would you **go out** to dinner with me?

Do you want to **go out** this weekend?

When used in the progressive (or present continuous) tense, we use “going out” to talk about how long a couple has been dating:

Dave and I have been going out for almost 2 years now.

06:38-07:39

3 – To leave or exit a room or building

You'll have to **go out** the back door because the front door is broken.

In this sentence, two or more children may exit a house to go outside and play a game: Let's **go out** and play!

07:44-09:45

4 – To stop, to cease or to fail in function

Here we can imagine a group of friends sitting around a fire in the winter, talking until the fire goes out:

We stayed up chatting and drinking hot chocolate until the fire **went out**.

This could be a common statement when the power **goes out** or the electricity stops.

suddenly and unexpectedly:

Oh no! The electricity **went out**! What happened?





09:46-11:00

5 – To no longer be in style, to no longer be fashionable or popular

Acid-washed jeans **went out** after just a few years.

I think skinny jeans will **go out** of style this year and, instead, baggy* clothing will become fashionable again.

*baggy = very loose, not tight

11:01-12:38

6 – The movement of water (in the sea or ocean) away from the land

We use “go out” to talk about the water slowly moving away from the land during the different tides. When the water goes out, we refer to it as low tide.

The opposite – high tide – is when the water “comes in.”

The tide is **going out** – we will only have another 20 minutes for surfing.

The tide **goes out** really quickly here near Mont Saint-Michel so you have to be careful near the water.

12:39-14:25

7 – To express that one’s thoughts or sympathy are with someone else as a result of the person’s suffering or unfortunate circumstances

This is a common expression when showing sympathy or grief for someone who is suffering from the death of a friend or family member.

My heart really **goes out** to her right now – losing a loved one is never easy. Her father was such a kind man. We always enjoyed the opportunity to talk with him.

12:26-17:22

① to go out of one’s mind = to be (or feel) crazy or irrational

I’m going out of my mind! I have too much to do today and not enough time!

Have you gone out of your mind? You have to accept the offer – you won’t get a better one!

② to go out on a limb for someone = to do something risky or dangerous, to be in a vulnerable or difficult situation, to be without a lot of support

I’m going out on a limb here, but I am willing to bet my entire paycheck that he will win.

Don’t go out on a limb for him! He won’t be there to support you if something goes wrong.

③ to go out like a light = to go to sleep very quickly

He must have been so tired! He went out like a light!

Now let’s try using those examples in your real, everyday life!





Unit 7: take a train

00:00-00:30

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we meet up with someone or we take the train somewhere!

00:36-01:45

Show me someone who hasn't boarded the wrong train at least once and I'll show you a liar... or someone who doesn't catch trains, which means they probably don't travel a lot.

It's happened to all of us- railway users at some point in our lives – even in our home environments or places where we can speak the language.

Given that trains are pretty much integral to getting around in many different countries, recognizing signs around stations or on trains can really help your journeys.

01:46-03:56

When I first came to Japan,
I learned two very important things about meeting people at train stations:

- 1) Learn the signs for exits
- 2) Never try to meet anyone at Shinjuku station without a phone

If you choose to do #2, then may the Station Spirit help you because it could be a very long time before you recover your friends or they recover you.

I'm going to teach you about English equivalents of Japanese signs at train stations





4:00-07:12

入り口 — Entrance

出口 — Exit

北口 — North Exit

東口 — East Exit

南口 — South Exit

西口 — West Exit

The exits are often written in English, so if you want to look like a real railway pro, you need to learn the types of train services, such as rapid or local.

Don't be that person hovering in the train doorway, one foot on board, one on the platform, anxiously scrutinizing the electronic display, waiting for the Japanese to be replaced by the English that tells you, that YES, this train is the local train you need, and NO, it will not rush you to somewhere several kilometers beyond your destination.

7:13-07:59

急行 — Express Train

準特急 — Semi-special Express

特急 — Special Express

快速 — Rapid

普通列車 — Local Train

8:03-08:40

You won't be getting anywhere without a ticket, so look for these to guide you:

窓口 — Service Window

切符 — Ticket

改札口 — Ticket Gate

8:45-10:20

If you're using a Suica or Pasmo, then look for the machines marked チャージ (chāgi/charge) to **top up** your balance. And if the cost to your destination is more than the ticket you bought or the balance on your card, you'll need to head to:

精算 — Fare Adjustment

10:21-11:16

For some train services, such as the Narita Express (airport service) or Shinkansen (bullet train) services, you will have the choice of reserved or non-reserved seating.

Knowing the kanji will help you board the train at the right place and save you an awkward trip stumbling through the aisles after the train has set off.

指定席 — Reserved Seat

自由席 — Non-reserved Seat





11:12-11:11

Finally, keep an eye out for priority seats and women-only cars. Although the pictures that usually accompany the signs are self-explanatory, being extra knowledgeable can't hurt.

女性専用車 — Women-only Car

優先席 — Priority Seat

12:16-17:16

Giving directions in English

go straight - Go straight on Main Street.

turn left - Turn left at the supermarket.

turn right - Turn right on the next corner.

go past - Go past the cinema and you'll find the library.

go straight - Go straight on Main Street.

turn left - Turn left at the supermarket.

turn right - Turn right on the next corner.

go past - Go past the cinema and you'll find the library.

cross - If you cross the street, you'll find a bookstore there!

go along - Go along the main road until you find the gas station.

around the corner - The museum is just around the corner.

between - You can find the coffee shop between the office building and the movie theater.

behind - There's a nice park behind the parking lot.

turn back / go back - If you get to the bridge, you went too far, you'll have to turn back.

go down - Go down the hill and you'll find the entrance to the park.

go over - To get to the building, you have to go over the walkway.

go through - Take a shortcut to the school going through the park.

go up - Go up the hill and you'll find the bus stop.

in front of - The market is in front of the City Hall.

beside - My school is beside a small park.

near - I live near the forest.

around the corner - The museum is just around the corner.

between - You can find the coffee shop between the office building and the movie theater.

behind - There's a nice park behind the parking lot.

turn back / go back - If you get to the bridge, you went too far, you'll have to turn back.

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17:17-18:23

Asking for directions in English?

Excuse me, where is the...? / Excuse me, how do I get to...?

Excuse me, is there a _____ near here? / How do I get to...?

What's the way to...? / Where is _____ located?





Unit 8: go shopping

00:00-00:25

Today we're gonna learn how to use GRAND LINE phrases when we go shopping!

00:26-05:37

Shopping Vocabulary

English shopping vocabulary to help you shop 'til you drop.

Types of shops in English

- department store – a shop that sells many different items in different departments.
Harrods is probably the world's best known department store.
- supermarket – a large shop that sells mostly food and household items.
- grocer (UK) / grocery store (US) – a shop that sells food.
- greengrocer – sells fresh fruit and vegetables.
- butcher – sells fresh meat.
- baker – sells fresh bread and cakes.
- fishmonger – sells fresh fish.
- chemist (UK) / drugstore (US) – sells medicines and toiletries.
- pharmacy (US) – sells medicines.
- newsagent – sells newspapers and magazines.
- stationer – sells paper goods.
- optician – sells glasses / contact lenses.
- DIY store – sells things for home improvement.
- hardware shop / hardware store / ironmonger – hard goods, such as nails and screws.
- corner shop (UK) – a shop on the corner of your street, selling a range of basic goods – food, newspapers, sweets, bread, etc.
- delicatessen (deli) – sells specialist food not normally found in supermarkets.
For example, an Italian deli, an Asian deli.
- bookshop / bookstore – books.





- market – market traders (people who work on a market) have stalls that sell fruit and vegetables, clothes, household items and so on.
- pet shop – for pets and pet food.
- flea market – a group of stalls selling old furniture or clothes.
- tea shop (UK) – like a cafe, but sells tea and cakes.
- petrol station (UK) / gas station (US) sells petrol, car products and sometimes food.

05:38-06:40

How we use:

When we talk about shops, we often put an 's on the end. For example, "I'm going to the chemist's / greengrocer's / butcher's / baker's / newsagent's / fishmonger's / optician's."

We don't use an 's with these shops: supermarket, hardware store, petrol station, department store.

06:41-08:17

Shopping vocabulary – “In the Sales”

Here's some useful shopping vocabulary for finding a bargain in the sales.

December 26 (or Boxing Day) is traditionally the start of the winter sales in the UK, when items are heavily discounted. In fact, bargain hunters can find some items reduced up to 50% off their pre-sale price.

- an unbeatable offer / prices slashed (= cut) or give-away prices mean very low prices.
- Clearance Sale / Everything must go! = signs in shop windows advertising the sales

08:18-15:09

Asking for things in shops

“Do you have any...?”

“I'm looking for...”

“I wonder if you could help me...?”

What the shopkeeper says

“I'm sorry, we're out of stock.”

“I'm sorry, that's the last one.”

“I'm sorry, that's all we have left.”

What a salesperson says

“Can I help you?”

“Are you looking for anything in particular?”

Your reply

“I'm just looking, thank you.”

“I'm just browsing, thank you.”

Asking about things in shops

“Do you have this in another size?”

“Do you have this in another colour?”

“Is this made of leather / silk / plastic...?”





“Does this come with a guarantee?”

“Is this fully refundable?”

“Can I bring this back if it’s not the right size?”

“Can I bring this back if it doesn’t fit?”

Paying – what the shopkeeper says

“Do you have anything smaller?”

(If you pay with a large denomination note.)

Paying – what you say

“I’m sorry, I don’t have any small change.”

“I don’t have anything smaller.”

“Can I have the receipt, please?”

“Can I pay by credit card?”

“Can I pay in cash?”

“Is this on sale?”

15:10-15:09

Shopping Phrases Quiz

1. If a shopkeeper asks you "Can I help you?" you can reply:

I'm just looking, thanks

No, not now

Yes, I want...

2. Before you buy an item of clothing, you want to make sure it's the right size. You ask:

Can I try this on?

Does this suit me?

Do I look good in this?

3. If it's too small for you, you can ask the sales assistant:

Do you have this in a smaller size?

Do you have this in a bigger size?

Do you have this in a different colour?

4. When a sales assistant gives a positive opinion, he or she says:

That's the last one in stock!

That looks great on you!

That isn't the right colour for you!

5. What do you call the place where you pay?

The cash till

The payment terminal

The cashier

6. If you're buying an electrical item, a good question is:

Can I get a refund?

Can I exchange this?

Does this come with a guarantee?





Unit 9: cooking

0:00-0:21

Today's topic is... cooking!

0:24-1:21

Knowing how to cook is one of the most useful skills we can learn. If we can cook, we can eat healthy dishes made at home with fresh ingredients instead of having to buy unhealthy fast food or expensive pre-cooked or frozen meals. Cooking our own meals is not only healthy and cheap, but can also be fun if we explore cookbooks and cooking websites and find new recipes to try. But before we move onto cooking, let me tell you something about **polyglots**.

1:22-3:50

Polyglots learn many languages.

I met many polyglots and found that they learn several languages in different ways, but they speak several languages fluently. They have something in common. It is that they know how to enjoy the process of learning languages.

Some people make flashcards, cook with recipes in foreign languages, watch their favorite dramas in foreign languages, talk with foreigners using Skype and so on.

However, if you really want to be able to speak a foreign language fluently, you need to review the words repeatedly in the way that you can enjoy - so for example by looking up recipes in English!

If you have given up learning a language, try again.

If you find a way to enjoy learning a language, you may become a polyglot or a fluent English speaker!





3:51-15:05

- **add** (verb): to put something else in
 - Add grated cheese to the white sauce and stir.
- **bake** (verb): to cook in an oven
 - I can bake cakes and pies, but I can't bake bread.
- **beat** (verb): to mix eggs, cream, etc. with a fork, a beater, or a whisk
 - To make scrambled eggs, beat the eggs before cooking them.
- **boil** (verb): to cook in boiling water
 - Will you boil the vegetables, or steam them?
- **burn** (verb): to spoil food by cooking it for too long or at a temperature that's too high
 - Please don't burn the toast.
- **carve** (verb): to cut slices or small pieces from a large piece of cooked meat
 - Who'd like to carve the roast chicken?
- **chop or chop up** (verb): to cut into small pieces with a sharp knife
 - It's easy to cut yourself when chopping onions, so be careful.
- **cook** (verb): to prepare food for eating
 - What are you cooking for dinner?
- **cookbook or cookery book** (noun): a book of recipes, often with pictures
 - Can I borrow that cookbook with all the Asian recipes?
- **dice** (verb): to cut food into small cubes or squares
 - Dice the carrots and potatoes and add them to the soup.
- **dish** (noun): food that's cooked in a certain way
 - My favourite Indian dish is vegetable curry.
- **fry** (verb): to cook food in hot oil, butter or fat
 - Heat some olive oil in a frying pan and then add the diced tomatoes.
- **grate** (verb): to cut tiny slices from cheese, vegetables, chocolate, etc. with a grater
 - Grate half a cup of cheese and sprinkle it on top.
- **grease** (verb): to rub butter or oil onto a baking pan or dish to stop food from sticking
 - Should I grease the cake tin with butter or oil?
- **grill** (verb): to cook directly over or under a very hot gas flame or electric element
 - Is the fish grilled under a gas grill or an electric grill?
- **herb** (noun): a plant used for adding flavour to food
 - Good cooks always know which herbs to use.
- **ingredient** (noun): any food, liquid, herb or spice that's used to make a particular dish
 - Chilli and fish sauce are basic ingredients in many Thai dishes.



- **mash** (verb): to crush food like cooked potato until it's a smooth mass
 - Could you mash the potatoes, please?
- **melt** (verb): to turn a solid substance into a liquid by heating
 - Melt some butter in a saucepan and then add the flour.
- **mix** (verb): to combine two or more substances
 - The flour is mixed with a little oil and warm water to make a dough.
- **peel** (verb): to take or cut the skin off a vegetable or fruit
 - I get juice all over my fingers if I peel an orange.
- **pinch** (noun): a very small amount of something like salt or ground spice
 - Add a pinch of salt to the water before boiling vegetables.
- **preheat** (verb): to turn on and heat an oven or grill before cooking
 - It's important to preheat your oven before baking scones.
- **prepare** (verb): to make food ready for cooking or eating
 - It takes an hour or more to prepare this dish.
- **recipe** (noun): a list of ingredients and instructions for cooking a particular dish
 - My grandmother gave me this recipe for apple pie.
- **roast** (verb): to cook foods like meat and vegetables in an oven
 - Why don't we roast some vegetables as well?
- **sauté** (verb): to fry quickly in hot oil or fat
 - To begin, sauté the onions and garlic in a saucepan.
- **serve** (verb): to give someone food that's been prepared or a drink
 - Make sure the food's still hot when you serve it.
- **spice** (noun): a plant part, often ground into a powder, that adds flavour to a dish
 - Which spices did you add to this sauce?
- **sprinkle** (verb): to add a few drops of liquid or a substance like salt or pepper by shaking a container or by using your fingers
 - Why do you sprinkle so much salt on everything?

15:20-17:23

Frying, boiling and steaming

Even if you only have a small stove or cooker with a couple of hotplates, you can cook delicious food at home. You can fry meat, fish or eggs in a frying pan with oil or butter. You can also chop or slice vegetables and sauté or stir-fry them in a pan or a wok.

Another way of cooking vegetables and grains like rice is by boiling or steaming them. You can peel vegetables like potatoes and carrots before cooking them, and even mash them after they're cooked if you like. You can also boil other foods like spaghetti, eggs and certain meats, or steam fish and other seafood like crabs and mussels.





With a simple hotplate you can also make soups and stews.

The ingredients for these often include diced meats and vegetables as well as a pinch of salt.

You can also sprinkle in spices like pepper or paprika or add herbs like basil or parsley.

You can even make sauces by melting butter in a saucepan and mixing in flour and milk before adding other ingredients like grated cheese and then stirring until your sauce is smooth.

17:39-19:30

Vanilla Cake

Ingredients

- 1 cup white sugar
- 1/2 cup butter
- 2 eggs
- 1 tbsp vanilla extract
- 1 1/2 cups self-raising flour
- 1/2 cup milk

Directions

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C).

Grease and flour a cake pan.

In a mixing bowl, cream together the sugar and butter.

Beat in the eggs, then add a tablespoon of vanilla extract and whisk.

Add flour to the mixture and stir in milk until the batter is smooth.

Pour or spoon batter into the greased cake pan.

Bake for 30 to 40 minutes in the preheated oven.





Unit 10: Summary

00:00-01:00

Today, we will do a summary of all things, we have learned so far and we will talk about studying English in broader terms.

First of all, I'd like to THANK YOU all for joining this amazing experience.

So, when me, as a teacher, will ask you about your feelings, your thoughts after the lesson, I'd usually ask you: How was it?

01:01-01:40

How was it? - we use this question to ask about:

- Your experience
- Your feelings
- Your emotions
- What do you think about it?
- What are your thoughts?
- Did you like it?
- What is your opinion?

Yes! All of these questions can be referred to "How was it?"

- it's a pretty universal and very useful question, isn't it?

01:41-02:45

Okay, so here we go:

For example, You go to work. You come back home, to your family.

Your children or your partner is asking you: "So, how was it?"

And then you start thinking: how was it?...What?





So, you see:

How means どのように? どうやって?

"It" means what you've been doing until now - f.e. "Working".

So, in this case How was it? Means simply:

"How was your work?" "Was it hard? Was it easy? Was it long?" and so on.

02:46-03:43

But, in daily conversation there is no need to ask about specific things using adjectives or adverbs:

So instead of asking: "Was your job okay today or was it hard?"

We simply ask: "How was it?" It's short, simple and easy to memorize and say.

03:52-04:40

Let's practice then:

Honey, I'm home!

Oh, hi. How was it?

Oh, nothing special. Day as usual. Work, work, work!

I see. Dinner's ready, come quick!

Right on!

So, as you can see the other person just asked me a simple question.

Not mentioning school, work, or any other event.

I assumed the other person asked me about my work, because

I just got home after finishing work.

04:41-08:28

And please always remember:

You study for yourself, not for the others.

You determine how much you can say in English.

It's not about memorizing correct vocabulary and studying for the test.

Even if your goal is to get qualifications needed for the job or to enter the university, f.e.

To get a high score on the TOEIC test, the most important thing is to communicate with people. Whether you're gonna use correct grammar or pronounce everything correctly is not the most important thing.

What really matters is HOW you can deliver the message and if you can express what you really want. Language is a beautiful tool of communication. It doesn't measure your intelligence or your talent. It is just a tool to communicate with others.





You may not always be ready, you may not always be able to say what you really, really want. But, that's fine, because people laugh and people can understand each other using simple words, gestures, facial expressions too.

Those things are also important. So, please, don't be nervous!

08:29-14:00

I know that a lot of you are so afraid of speaking and are constantly trying to make a perfect sentence even before you start speaking. Fear of failure however did not bring people to the moon! Being fearless and adventurous has!

So, say it with me: "I can speak English!". "I can speak English very well!", "I will speak English as much as I can every day!".

English is not maths, it's not statistics. It's useless if it's not used. It's not about remembering countless words and sounds - it's all about using it.

I encourage you to be strong, confident and use English as much as you can.

Start singing in English, Talking to yourself in English,
Cooking in English, dancing in English. It has to be your everyday meal.

And that's how you can use it and truly understand, without fear.

If you just treat it as a "hobby" - 5minutes a day, 5 hours a day - whatever, it does not matter.
"I wanna speak English but I can't!!!" - it's not a good way to study English.

You just need to flip a tiny switch in your head from "I MUST do it, I MUST be better than that!!!" to "Okay, I'll just start speaking English.", and then, magically, words will start coming out of your mouth. They will not be perfect, your grammar will not be perfect - but that's just fine.

It's more like your own language. You don't think about every word in particular when you speak, but you know what sounds you have to make to say a certain word, what sounds not to use, what words to use together to form a sentence etc.

14:01-17:22

Pronunciation is the single most difficult thing to get right.

You can tell where someone came from just by listening to his accent for 10 seconds.

I'm going to help you sound a little bit more like a native speaker, hopefully. Students ask me all the time: "How can I sound like a native speaker?" Well, before I say anything, let me just tell you that it will take time and a lot, a lot, a lot of practice.

The best way is to live in an English-speaking country, of course, but of course you can do it anywhere, but it takes time; be patient, practice, practice, practice.





So we're looking at pronunciation. Let me start with this word: "pronunciation".
Not: "pronunciation". It is not a pronoun. A pronoun is: "I", "me", "my", "mine".

17:23-19:25

Pronunciation is how we speak English. So I'm going to give you three tips that will help you sound a little bit more like a native speaker. We're going to start with connecting words.

Now, think about your own language, whether you're speaking Spanish or Japanese or Tagalog, you do this in your language as well.

When you're speaking fast, you're taking words and you're squeezing them together; you're connecting them, so one word flows into the next word. That's what we're going to do here.

So we don't sound like a robot.

I-am-a-Ri-chard.

We have to connect words.

19:26-21:47

You can connect consonants to consonants.

What this means: when a word ends in a consonant... A consonant is "b", "c", "d", "f", "g", etc. A vowel is "a", "e", "i", "o", "u". When a word ends in a consonant and the next word begins with the same consonant, drop the first one. So we do not say: BB, DD, PP and so on.

"black coffee", we don't say: There's no "ke, ke".

There's only one "k": "bla coffee", "bla coffee." Okay?

Actually BLACK becomes BLA.

Okay? One "K". Practice that!

Okay! So, that'll be all for the tenth and the last seminar in this series.

Thank you very very much for joining all seminars so far.

I hope you could learn a lot of new things and that you have new ideas for studying.

