

INTRODUCTION

00:12 I live in the capital city of **Czech Republic** in Prague... I study **in** grammar school of Zatlanka.

CORRECT: I live in the capital city of **the** Czech Republic in Prague. I study **at** a grammar school **called** Zatlanka.



The name of countries are usually without the definite article “the” except when the whole name consists of a word that can be counted – in this case “Republic”. Other example is The United States – state is countable, so we need the definite article).

I live in **Prague**, the capital city of the Czech Republic. I am a student **at** Zatlanka Grammar school.

We would say the capital city first followed by the country. The name of the school comes first: ‘Mulberry Primary school’, not the primary school called Mulberry.

00:20 Maybe some of my hobbies...

CORRECT: Some of my hobbies **are/include**...

A verb is needed here.

00:28 **Also** I’m very interested in **the** music...

CORRECT: I’m **also** very interested in **music**...



Also is an adverb and it can be used at the beginning of a sentence BUT you have to be careful of punctuation – Also, I am very interested in... BUT it is better to use also in the middle of a sentence and it stresses what you are trying to emphasize, ‘I’m ALSO interested in music’

An article is not needed before the word **music** because it’s an uncountable noun. To check if something is countable or uncountable try to put a number in front of it. If you can it’s countable and you need an article. For example, ‘3 musics’ doesn’t work.

00:35 There are my favourist...

CORRECT: favourite

Pronunciation is not completely clear

PART ONE

00:55 Well, I don’t pay too much attention on my hair, but almost every evening I’m **trying** to wash **them**... and then just **barber** them, and next morning I’m doing the same with them.

CORRECT: Well, I don’t pay too much attention **to** my hair, but I **try** to wash **it** almost every evening, and then just **brush** it. And **then** the next morning I **do** the same **thing**.



Be careful with the word **hair**. It is normally treated as an uncountable noun, a plural, ‘The girl has long brown hair’, but individual strands of hair are countable, ‘Look there is a hair in my soup!’

Barber is the name for a men’s hairdresser. We use present simple when we talk about fixed habits that don’t change, ‘I **brush** my hair **everyday**’. We use present continuous to talk

about things that are happening right now, ‘I’m writing on my computer’, ‘I can’t come now I’m brushing my hair’.

Then is a conjunction to join the next thought. We need an **article** ‘the next morning’. We need to use the present simple – I **do** the same **thing**, not present continuous, you are not doing it right now.

01:19 I’ve never thought about it, but I think most comfortable for me are some hotels, hotel rooms where the bed is, where the TV is, some quite nice bathroom because it’s quite ugly to use some very old and rusty.

CORRECT: I’ve never thought about it, but I think **hotels are the** most comfortable **option/choice**. I **prefer / like** rooms **that have** a bed, a TV, and **hopefully** a nice bathroom because it’s quite **unpleasant / not very nice** to use **a** very old and **rusty** one.



Word order in a sentence: You are talking about the hotel so it needs to be at the beginning of a sentence. ‘Rusty’ is an adjective used to describe metal that has deteriorated, so it would be used to describe a car rather than bathroom. Better would be: bathroom that is not **old and dirty**

01:55 I still have that phone and it’s still working so I didn’t have a... it wasn’t a need for another one.

CORRECT: I still have that phone and **it still works**, so I didn’t have a **reason to buy** another one. / OR I didn’t have to buy another one.



Wrong usage of the tense, we need present simple – not **it still working** but: **it still works**.

02:09 I think the biggest advantage is that you can reach almost every place what you need... uh... in the... as, for example, in **the** Prague there is a big site of underground, tram and these things so it’s really easy in, and quite comfortable when you need to go somewhere.

CORRECT: I think the biggest advantage is that you can reach almost every place **that** you need. For example, in **Prague** there is a big **transportation network, including the** underground **and trams** and **those kinds of** things, so it’s really easy and quite comfortable to go somewhere.



You don’t need an article with the name of a city: ‘I live in **Prague**’. **Transportation network** is a way to describe all the different types of transport that are interconnected in a city. **Including** or for example, when you are giving specific details after a general description.

You need to use **plurals** because you are talking about **lots of trams**. Be careful, though, there is only ‘one underground’ – singular is used to describe the railway tracks and trains running under the city.

Those and these. We use ‘these’ for things that are near us, ‘There are my pencils’. Those are for things not near us, ‘Those shoes in the window look nice’

02:33 And disadvantages, maybe there can be so much people... and can be quite uncomfortable when, for example, the train is full and there is

no place where you can sit.. you have to stand or stay all the time.

CORRECT: And **the** disadvantages **are that** **sometimes** there can be so **many** people and **it can** be quite uncomfortable when, for example, the train is full and there is no place **to** sit. You have to stand **the whole** time.



You need an article before **disadvantages**. You can say, ‘One disadvantage’ or ‘a disadvantage’ for one, or if you are talking about more, ‘The disadvantages are...’

Much, many, a lot of – quantifiers. We use much for singular uncountable nouns like ‘How much rain fell?’ and many for plural nouns, ‘How many people’, ‘How many dogs did you see?’

We use ‘**whole**’ to emphasise a period of time.

02:54 I think I will because I’m quite **lazy** person so... if I have enough money to pay, to pay him or her, so, I would do that.

CORRECT: I think I **would** because I’m quite **a** lazy person, so if I **had** enough money to pay him or her, I would do that.



Would is better here because it’s more of a suggestion; to use ‘will’ means it’s more definite, it is going to happen. We need an article – **a** lazy person.

Had versus have. If I have enough money is the first conditional, it implies that it may happen, ‘At the end of my job, if I have enough money I’m going to buy that smartphone.’ ‘If I had enough money’ is the second conditional, it means it’s unreal and probably not going to happen/ more of a wish.

PART TWO

03:21 I think the picture 2A will be the best for me.

CORRECT: I **think I’d like / I prefer /** picture 2A.



When you are being asked your **opinion of view** it’s good to start with ‘In my opinion or I think / I like / I prefer’ instead of ‘for me’. When you are **comparing two things** you need to use a comparative, ‘Picture A is better than picture B.’

03:29 I think the picture is situatio...situated in summer or maybe where is sunny spring.

CORRECT: I think the picture **was taken** in summer or maybe **somewhere that it’s** sunny in spring.



somewhere so it’s not the correct word. I think it’s summer in the picture or maybe somewhere where it’s sunny in the spring.

04:08 There is a traffic light, some lamp, maybe.

CORRECT: There is a traffic light, **and maybe** a **street light**.



Maybe is used in the middle or beginning of a sentence. We don’t use the word ‘lamp’, it’s an old fashioned word which implies a gas or candle light rather than an electric one

04:32 There are some clouds on sky, but **still** I’m quite sure that the temperature is high.

CORRECT: There are some clouds **in the** sky, but I'm **still** quite sure that the temperature is **warm**.



The correct preposition is 'in the sky'. "On" is used to express the surface of something, "The paper is on my desk." If you say the **temperature is high** you are usually talking about someone who has a fever, to describe the weather we use warm, hot or cold.

"**Still**" describes an action that continues and doesn't change (in this case, his opinion isn't changed by the clouds). **Still** comes before action verbs (e.g. it's still raining) and after the verb "to be" (I am still hungry).

05:00 In both pictures there is one women.

CORRECT: In both pictures, there is one **woman**.

Singular woman, plural women.

05:14 The first picture is situated in... summer... The second picture is definitely situated in winter.

CORRECT: In the first picture **it is / it looks like** summer. In the second picture, **it is** definitely / **it definitely looks like** winter.



Situated means in a fixed place or located in somewhere so it's not the correct word. And a useful way to describe how something appears is using the phrase: '**it looks like**'. Either 'In the picture', because you are talking about what you see 'inside' the picture. OR start with a sentence like 'The first picture shows...'

We need a **pronoun: it** definitely....

05:26 In the picture A, we can see a **women** driving a scooter, and while in the picture B we can see car and women trying to get rid of the snow.

CORRECT: In **picture A**, we can see a **woman riding** a scooter, while in **picture B** we can see a **car** and a **woman** trying to get rid of / **clean off** the snow.



We don't need an article here because we've given the picture a proper name, "Picture A". We would use an article when describing it, for example, "In the first picture..."

In English there are lots of different verbs used for different types of **transport**, 'Riding a bike', 'Driving a car', 'Travelling by train'. In this case **riding** is used for motorbikes, scooters or cycles. **One woman** – singular, two women – plural. **Get rid of** – has a strong meaning, you are trying to be free or a person or thing that is trouble. A better verb would be to clean off or clear off the snow.

05:57 In Prague it's really easy to reach **some place**, and I live quite near **from** my school. It takes me only 15 or 20 minutes to reach the school.

CORRECT: In Prague it's really easy to reach **most places / almost any place**. I live quite **near / close to** my school. It **only takes** me 15 or 20 minutes to reach the school / **to get to** school.



The correct proposition is **to** instead of "from". "To" is used when you are going towards something, **from** means you are leaving it behind you, 'I went from home to school'.

Some place means only one place that isn't specified. It seems that the student is trying to

say that it is easy to reach **most places (plural) in Prague**, and then gives a specific example of his school.

06:14 And the best way **how** to get there is **tram** because one of the tram station is just **few** steps from my house, so it's really **comfortable**.

CORRECT: And the best way **to** get there is **by** tram because one of the tram **stations** is just **a few** steps from my house, so it's really **convenient / easy**.



You don't need the word '**how**'. It is used in a question – 'How do you get to the train station? We need preposition **by** + transportation. There has to be a **plural** because you're talking about one of many stations. We need an article before **few**. **Comfortable** is an adjective used to describe something soft and cosy, like a sweater or a cushion. So it is better to say **easy** or **convenient**.

06:28 What's good as well, there is a lot of trains...

CORRECT: What's **also** good **is that** there **are** a lot of trains.



To stress it and for an addition we would say '**also**'. Plural is needed: There **are** lots of **trains**. There **is** one **train**.

06:47 I'm not sure if I have my favourite shop, but I really like one bookstore in St. Václav's Square.

CORRECT: I'm not sure if I have **a** favourite shop, but I really like one bookstore on **Wenceslas Square**.



Need a regular **article** for the noun, if you say, 'my' shop it means that you own the shop, it is yours. The English name is **Wenceslas Square**.

PART THREE

07:22 So, I will start with **the** picture 3A.

CORRECT: So, I will start with **picture** 3A.



Here, we've named the picture again so it doesn't need an article.

07:33 I will speak about the ways of celebrating in UK and USA.

CORRECT: I will speak about **how people celebrate** in **the** UK and **the** USA.



Cities and countries don't need an **article**, except those that are grouped together so The UK is made up of England, Scotland, N. Ireland and Wales, The United States is made up of a group of States.

07:38 In the UK, they are dying eggs as a present, for friends and for some another people.

CORRECT: In the UK, they **dye** eggs as a present, for friends and for **other** people.



Present simple for repeated actions; we use present continuous if it is happening now.

07:53 It's called egg hunting, when children **are trying** to find or hunt **their** own dyed egg.

CORRECT: It's called egg hunting when children **try** to find or hunt **dyed** eggs.



Present simple for repeated actions; we use present continuous if it is happening now.

08:16 Ways of celebrating, very popular are Valentines – cards, paper cards where hearts and some writed things, I mean "I love you" and "your boyfriend".

CORRECT: **Valentines** are very popular. **These** are paper cards **with** hearts and some **written messages inside**, for example "I love you" and "from: your boyfriend".

08:37 The 3C is definitely Thanksgiving Day.

CORRECT: **3C** is definitely Thanksgiving Day.

08:47 **One** of the most popular holidays in **USA**.

CORRECT: **It's** one of the most popular holidays in **the** USA.



We need an article "the" before USA.

08:51 They are **celebrating** it because of the Native Americans who helped Pilgrims when they were starving.

CORRECT: They **celebrate** it because of the Native Americans who helped **the** Pilgrims when they were starving.



Present simple for repeated actions, we use present continuous if it is happening now.

09:06 They **teach** them how to **raise** the corn and some another vegetable.

CORRECT: They **taught** them how to **grow** corn and some **other vegetables**.



Past tense, because you are talking about something that has already happened. **The correct verb is 'to grow vegetables' not raise**.

09:17 Ways of celebrating of this holiday is family dinner. The family is sitting all around of the table.

CORRECT: **Most people celebrate** this holiday **with a** family dinner. The **whole** family **sits** around the table.



A family dinner is only one example so it needs to be **singular**.

We use **whole** to mean every family member. The student's original sentence means that people are sitting at every space around the table, which is not an important part of the holiday. "Sits" should be in **present simple**, we use **present continuous** if it is happening now.

09:33 Some another holidays, for example, very popular is St. Patrick's Day in UK, USA.

CORRECT: **St. Patrick's Day is another very popular holiday in the UK, the USA**.

Other and **another** have different meanings. **Other** means a second alternative or different. It can be singular: “You can have this desk. I prefer the other one.” or plural: “Many students passed the test, but some other students failed.” **Another** means one more, so it must be singular.

The UK and **the** USA need a definite article.

10:22 We have no special ways how to celebrate them. It’s no need to bring something. Maybe if you want to give my family some presents, it will be really nice from you.

CORRECT: We **don’t** have **any** special ways of **celebrating**. **There is** no need to bring **anything**. Maybe if you **wanted** to give my family some presents, **that would** be really nice **of** you.

When talking about possession with the verb **to have**, the phrase “**don’t have any...**” is more common than “**have no...**” which emphasizes having zero of something. Here, the student is saying that they don’t have any *special* ways, but they do have *some* ways of celebrating so the first option is better.

In English, you don’t need the question word **how** with **the way to do something**.

We use the phrase “**There is...**” to describe whether or not something exists.

Bringing the family presents is only a possibility, and is not certain, so it should be in second conditional.

“**Nice of you**” is an English collocation.

10:35 As well, we have no special ways of celebrating. We have just a dinner with schnitzel and potatoes, as soup as well. **Always it’s** a fish soup.

CORRECT: **Again**, we **don’t** have **any** special ways of celebrating. We **just** have a dinner with schnitzel and potatoes, **and** soup as well. **It’s always** fish soup.

Just applies to the word that immediately follows it. You can’t say we have **just** (only) dinner **and** something **as well**. We **just** have dinner means we don’t have additional celebrations.

Adverbs of frequency (**always, never, often**) go after the verb **to be**.

11:01 It depends how the day goes.

CORRECT: It depends **on** how the day goes.

The phrase **it depends** can be used as a complete sentence. “Will you be here tomorrow?” “**It depends.**” But when you add the deciding factor you need the preposition. “**It depends on** how I feel.”

11:40 We aren’t doing anything like slicing an apple or these classic customs. We are just sitting around the tree, giving presents to each other...

CORRECT: We **don’t do** anything like slicing an apple or **those** classic customs. We **just sit** around the tree, giving presents to each other...

 **Present simple** for repeated actions; we use **present continuous** if it is happening now.

Those and these. We use ‘these’ for things that are near us, ‘There are my pencils’. Those are for things not near us, ‘Those shoes in the window look nice’

12:08 ... and see some another members of our family.

CORRECT: ... and see **some other** members of our family.

 **Another** is singular (one more) so we can’t use it for many members of the family.

PART FOUR

13:04 I have nothing to study for the school.

CORRECT: I have nothing to study **for school**.

 Here we talk about the idea of school, not the physical place, so we don’t need an article.

13:31 So, if you want, I have no problem to do that.

CORRECT: So, if you want, I have no problem **doing** that.

 The phrase “**I have no problem...**” is followed by the –ing form of the verb.

13:38 It would be really nice from you.

CORRECT: **That** would be really nice **of** you.

 “**Nice of you**” is an English collocation.

13:47 I will be washing the window every time it’s needed and taking out the trash bin.

CORRECT: I will **wash** the **windows** every time it’s needed and **take out the trash**. / **empty the dust bin**.

 **Present simple** for repeated actions, we use **present continuous** if it is happening now.

14:00 And you will be getting rid of the dishes from the dishwasher.

CORRECT: And you will **unload the dishwasher**. / **put away the dishes**.

 **Getting rid of** means the dishes are no longer in our possession. These phrases describe the chore of putting clean dishes in the proper place.

14:10 And the vacuum cleaning will be also your job.

CORRECT: And the vacuum cleaning will **also be** your job.

 **Word order** “also” can go before the verb or at the end of the sentence, but not between the verb and the noun.

14:21 Maybe she has been speaking about going out with our dog.

CORRECT: Maybe she has been speaking about **walking** the dog.

 **Walking the dog** describes the chore. Here the difference is very important – the phrasal verb **to go out with** means that the dog is her boyfriend!

14:37 Before the school, when I get home from the school, and then every four or five hours until I go to the bed.

CORRECT: Before **school**, when I get home from **school**, and then every four or five hours until I go **to bed**.

 Here we talk about the idea of school, not the physical place, so we don’t need an article.

Go to bed is an English collocation. The idea of sleeping is more important than the place it happens.

15:26 During the week I have to study and do some preparations for the school

CORRECT: During the week I have to study and **prepare for school**.

 We **make** (not do) **preparations**, and this phrase is usually for a special event. For this normal activity, the verb **to prepare** is better.

Here we talk about the idea of school, not the physical place, so we don’t need an article.