

Expressions to Talk about Cheap Prices

You pay a lot more in other places.

It was quite cheap.

That's a good price.

It wasn't very expensive.

I'm happy with the price.

It wasn't that expensive, really.

I thought it'd be more expensive.

It was quite reasonable, actually.

It was good value for money.

It didn't cost that much.



10 Ways to Talk About Price

1. It cost a fortune.

2. It cost an arm and a leg.

3. That's a rip-off

(=overpriced; far more expensive than it should be)

4. I can't afford it.

(= I don't have enough money to buy it)

5. That's bit pricey.

6. That's quite reasonable.

(=it's a good price)

7. It's 20% off

(= there's a 20% discount)

8. That's a good deal.

(= a good value for the amount of money)

9. It was a real bargain.

10. It was dirt cheap.

(= extremely inexpensive)





£1.87

£5.30

£8.65

£10.30

£11.25

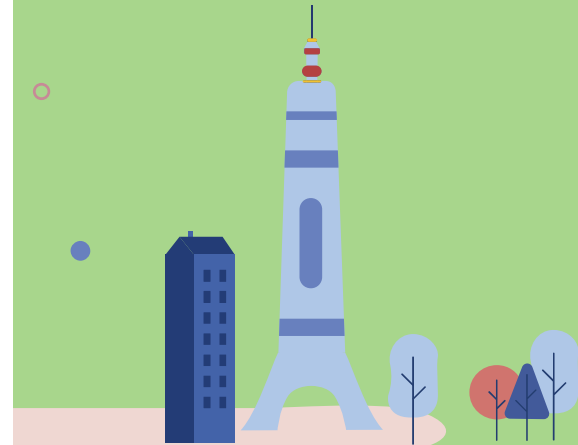
£12.53

£13.40

£15.10

£36.40

£100



A narrative essay is a story about your experience, either imaginary, or real.
It can also tell a story of somebody's life.





Swap


['swäp]

A derivative contract through which two parties exchange the cash flows or liabilities from two different financial instruments.

4 Read the **Learn this!** box and answer the questions.

- 1 Find five adverbs ending in *-ly* in the model text.
- 2 Find two adverbs that have the same form as the adjective.
- 3 Are the adverbs use 1) or use 2)?

LEARN THIS! Adverbs

 **a** Most adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective:

slow – slowly dangerous – dangerously

b Some adverbs are the same as the adjective. These include: *early fast hard late*

c The adverb related to the adjective *good* is *well*.

We use adverbs in two main ways:

1 to describe a particular verb or action:

verb
She *shouted* angrily.

2 to describe a situation or event in general:

event
Sadly, he didn't pass his exams.

1. Create a sense of scale

Is the story set in a tiny village or dense city? What concrete details show this?

2. Show surprising/strange details

What are the key details that make your story's setting distinctive?

3. Convey emotional quality

What is the mood of your setting? Use visual symbols that capture its feeling.

4. Give revealing details

What details do your characters notice about their surroundings, and why?

5. Establish time period and frame

If it's the 1800s, what do people wear, eat? How do the streets look at 8 AM?

6. Use character interaction

E.g. A pilot may describe the lights, dials and levers on the dashboard.

English Expressions with

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time after time

repeatedly,
many times

in no time

very quickly

time's up

there's no time
left, no more time
is allowed to do
something

take your time

don't hurry, do
something as
slowly as
necessary

TIME

time flies

time passes
very quickly

at one time

at a time in the
past

at the best of times

when
circumstances are
most favourable



keep up with the times

adapt your way of thinking
and/or lifestyle to modern
standards



13 EXPRESSIONS *about* TIME

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ABOUT TIME

Good, it is about time you did. Your health is important.

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TIME TO GO

It's time to go. The show starts in 40 minutes.

TIME IS ON YOUR SIDE

Finish your degree course. Time is on your side, you are young.

A MATTER OF TIME

I think it's just a matter of time for him to win Ballon d'Or.

WWW.ENGLISHLESSONVIASKYPE.COM

BEHIND THE TIMES

My mum refuses to use Whatsapp, she is so behind the times.

TIME'S UP

Time's up! Put your pencils down

TIME EXPRESSIONS

myenglishteacher.co.uk

A while back

at some time in the past.
The dentist fixed my bad tooth
a while back and now it's
fallen off.



Every now and then

occasionally.
Sarah is seeing her ex-
husband for a coffee and
chat every now and then.

About time

*Use this phrase when you
think that something should
have happened earlier.*
It's about time you tidied up
your room!



Every so often

sometimes.
Cathy used to visit her
grandparents every so
often while they were still
alive.

Ahead of time

in advance.
Martha will prepare food
for the party ahead of
time and keep it in the
freezer.

All along

*all the time, from the
beginning.*
The police knew all
along that the
robbers hadn't left
the country.

In no time

very quickly.
As soon as we get
out of the traffic
jam, we'll be home in
no time.



Time Order Words

Before

Earlier
Formerly
In the past
Not long ago
Once
Preceding
Previously
Prior to
Up until that
time
Yesterday

First

At first
At the beginning
At the onset
Before
Commence
Embark
From this point
In the first place
Starting with
To begin

Next

After Not long after
After a few days Right after
After a while Second
After that Third
As soon as Shortly
Consequently Since
Following Soon
Henceforth Soon after
In time Then
In turn Tomorrow
Later When
Momentarily Presently

Sometimes

At times
From time to
time
Gradually
Occasionally
Periodically
Rarely
Seldom
Some of the
time

Last

After a long time
Afterwards
At last
At the end
Eventually
Final
Finally
Hereafter
In conclusion
In the end
Last of all
Later on
Thereafter
To conclude
To finish
Until

Transition Word Poster

Directions

To make the Transition Word Poster, cut-out each Transition Word. Punch a hole at the top and bottom of each word card. (The last word, finally, does not need holes at the bottom.)

Loop string, yarn, or ribbon through each hole to connect the words.

Hang Transition Word Poster on bulletin board for an easy reference.

Easy to store: Just fold up and place in file cabinet or storage drawer.

First

Then

After

Next

Finally

TRANSITION WORDS LIST

EMPHASIS

First

Nearly

Chiefly

Finally

Truly

Too



REASON

So that

Given that

In fact

Owing to

In view of

In order to



ORDER

Tomorrow

To begin with

Third

Subsequently

Since

Secondly

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Adverbs in English

Adverbs describe a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Adverb + suffix **-ly**; how something is done.

Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Frequency
Beautifully	Always	Above	Always
Boldly	Already	Abroad	Constantly
Bravely	Annually	Along	Often
Calmly	Before	Away	Frequently
Carefully	Constantly	Back	Generally
Cautiously	Daily	Behind	Normally
Cheerfully	Early	Below	Usually
Joyously	Earlier	Downstairs	Regularly
Eagerly	Eventually	East	Sometimes
Gladly	Ever	Far	Occasionally
Easily	Finally	Here	Infrequently
Elegantly	First	Indoors	Rarely
Equally	Formerly	Inside	Seldom
Faithfully	Fortnightly	Nearby	Hardly ever
Frankly	Generally	Next door	Almost never
Honestly	Hourly	Off	Never
Generously	Immediately	Out	Ever
Gently	Infrequently	Outside	Hourly
Justly	Just	Overseas	Daily
Kindly	Later	Right	Nightly
Neatly	Lately	Somewhere	Weekly
Obediently	Monthly	There	Monthly
Patiently	Not until	Under	Yearly
Openly	Now	Underground	Annually
Perfectly	Normally	Up	



Adverbs in English



HOW

cheerfully
painfully
efficiently
secretly
cleverly
easily

WHERE

inside the bag
near the tree
at the park
on the farm
outside the shop
on the desk

WHEN

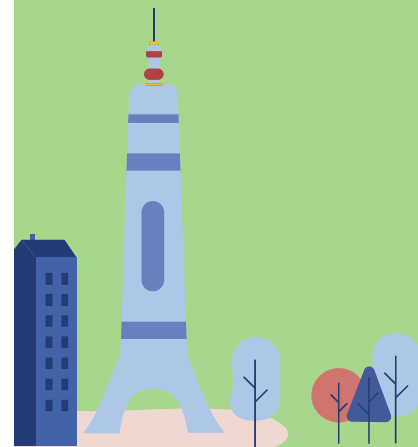
yesterday
in a minute
before sunset
at 5 o'clock
soon
today

WHY

because she was late
as everyone was asleep
for peace of mind
because he couldn't sleep
as Peter was very angry
as it was time to leave
as they were hungry
because it was her birthday

FREQUENCY

sometimes
every week
always
frequently
never
hourly
seldom
annually



Adverbs

Adverbs tell us **how**, **when**, **where**, **how often**, and **how much**.

how

quietly

easily

carefully

well

slowly

badly

- Talk quietly.
- Sarah drove slowly.
- She examined the box carefully.

when

now

today

later

yesterday

tomorrow

- Leave now.
- Post the parcel today.
- Tony left yesterday.

where

here

there

inside

nearby

overseas

- Bring it here.
- I used to live there.
- The issues are happening overseas.

how often

always

often

rarely

sometimes

- You always complain.
- Check your work often.
- Toby sometimes lies.

how much

very

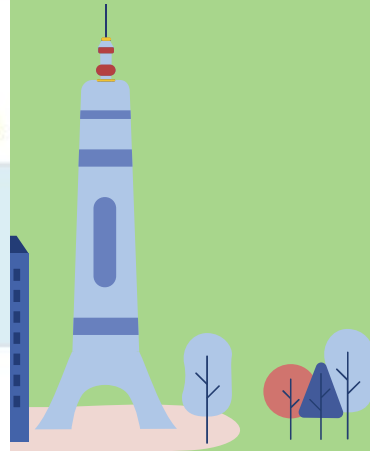
extremely

entirely

too

enormously

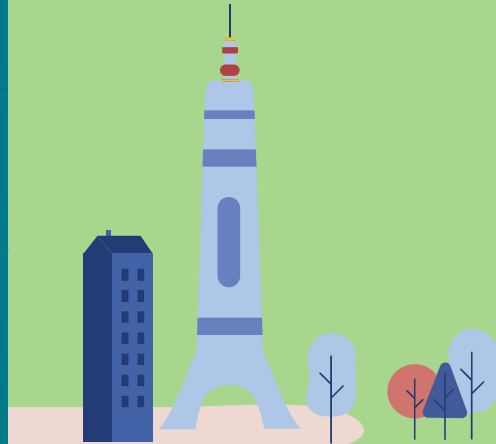
- The rip is extremely noticeable.
- Don't work too hard.
- It is entirely inappropriate!



6 TYPES OF ADVERBS



TYPES	ADVERBS	EXAMPLES
Adverbs of Time	Already, ago, before, yet, never, yesterday, soon, lately...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I have heard this before.I have not seen him since.I haven't spoken to her yet.She'll be here soon. 
Adverb of Frequency	Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, once...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It's always cold in this room.I normally go to the gym.They often go out for dinner.I occasionally eat junk food. 
Adverb of Place	Here, everywhere, near, nearby, down, away, backwards, upwards...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is that your scarf there?I've lived here for about two years.I walked backwards towards the door.She turned her face upwards to the sun.
Adverb of Manner	So, slowly, badly, beautifully, delightfully, loudly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The soldiers fought bravely.Is that so?She dresses beautifully.We waited anxiously by the phone.
Adverb of Degree	Almost, fully, rather, quite, too, enough, perfectly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I am fully prepared.I am rather busy.She's almost 30.They're perfectly suited. 
Adverb of Affirmation	Certainly, surely, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surely you are mistaken.Apparently, it's going to rain today.The design certainly looks good on paper.





Adverbs in English

An **adverb** is a part of speech. A adverb describes a verb, another adverb or an adjective. Adverbs answer *how, where, when, how much, how often* and etc... questions.

How often

- ✓ Never
- ✓ Sometimes
- ✓ Often
- ✓ Usually
- ✓ Generally
- ✓ Occasionally
- ✓ Seldom
- ✓ Rarely
- ✓ Normally
- ✓ Frequently
- ✓ Hardly ever
- ✓ Always

When

- ✓ Last year
- ✓ Last month
- ✓ Today
- ✓ Tomorrow
- ✓ Last week
- ✓ Later
- ✓ Soon
- ✓ Now
- ✓ Yesterday
- ✓ Tonight
- ✓ Already
- ✓ Then

Where

- ✓ Towards
- ✓ There
- ✓ Inside
- ✓ Here
- ✓ Back
- ✓ Far
- ✓ Above
- ✓ Abroad
- ✓ Behind
- ✓ Away
- ✓ Outside
- ✓ Downstairs
- ✓ Nearby
- ✓ Indoor
- ✓ In
- ✓ Out
- ✓ Elsewhere
- ✓ Anywhere

How

- ✓ Secretly
- ✓ Fast
- ✓ Well
- ✓ Quickly
- ✓ Easily
- ✓ Slowly
- ✓ Lowly
- ✓ Accidentally
- ✓ Weetly
- ✓ Emotely
- ✓ Badly
- ✓ Carefully
- ✓ Closely
- ✓ Quietly
- ✓ Specifically
- ✓ Cheerfully
- ✓ Strongly
- ✓ Beautifully
- ✓ Worriedly
- ✓ Wishfully
- ✓ Grimly
- ✓ Eagerly

How much

- ✓ Fully
- ✓ Almost
- ✓ Rather
- ✓ Extremely
- ✓ Entirely
- ✓ Too
- ✓ Fairly
- ✓ Enormously
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Just
- ✓ Barely
- ✓ Enough
- ✓ Deeply
- ✓ Completely
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Quite
- ✓ A good deal
- ✓ A lot
- ✓ A few
- ✓ Lots
- ✓ Little
- ✓ Much
- ✓ Nothing
- ✓ Some
- ✓ Many

TYPES OF ADVERBS



Adverbs of Manner

easily
rapidly
justly
eagerly
patiently
politely
gladly
sadly
violently
roughly
stupidly
angrily

Adverbs of Frequency

always
frequently
generally
never
normally
occasionally
often
rarely
seldom
sometimes
usually
regularly

Adverbs of Place

behind
there
down
out
near
abroad
indoors
downstairs
upstairs
above
away
here

Adverbs of Degree

a little
a bit
fairly
quite
rather
extremely
highly
terribly
really
utterly
completely
absolutely

Adverbs of Time

eventually
early
daily
constantly
before
annually
yesterday
yearly
weekly
tonight
tomorrow
today



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

English
Grammar

DIRECT SPEECH

Direct/quoted speech, involves quoting the exact words uttered by the person, within inverted commas or quotation marks.

For example:

- She said, "I won't be coming home tonight".
- Tom said, "There's a tiger outside the window."

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect/reported speech, on the other hand, does not have to be within quotes or reported word-to-word.

For example:

- She told him that she was happy.
- He told me that he was tired.



Note that the verb tense necessarily changes in reported speech. This is because when we report speech, we are talking, obviously, about something that was said in the past. Hence, it becomes necessary to use the past tense of the verb.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



Direct Speech

Direct speech is when the words are given in exactly the way that the speaker said them. You must also use inverted commas or quotation marks.

- She said, "I've been to England three times."
- He said, "We will travel to Cuba in June."
- She said, "The new film was a spectacle."

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is the reporting of what someone else said in your own words but without changing the meaning of what was said.

- She said that she had been to England three times.
- He said that he would travel to Cuba in June.
- She said that the new film was a spectacle.

What is Direct Speech

DIRECT SPEECH gives the exact words said by a person. It is used when you want to QUOTE the same words the speaker used.

Examples:

1. 'Can you come to the library with me?' said Susan.
2. 'Keep quiet!' shouted the teacher.
3. 'No, I don't have a spare key,' said mother.



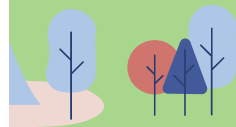
Narrative Essay

- Potential prompts for your narrative essay:
 - **A childhood event.** Think of an experience when you learned something for the first time, or when you realized how important someone was for you.
 - **Achieving a goal.** Think about a particularly meaningful achievement in your life. This could be something as seemingly minor as achieving a good grade on a difficult assignment, or this could be something with more long-lasting effects, like getting the job you desired or getting into the best school to which you applied.
 - **A failure.** Think about a time when you did not perform as well as you had wanted. Focusing on an experience like this can result in rewarding reflections about the positive emerging from the negative.



What is Narrative Essay?

- A narrative essay is a **story**.
- A narrative essay is a piece of writing that recreates an experience **through time**.
- A narrative essay can be based on one of your own **experiences**, either past or present, or it can be based on the **experiences** of someone else.
- In addition to telling a story, a narrative essay also **communicates a main idea or a lesson learned**.



Name: _____

NARRATIVE WRITING CHECKLIST

Writing Title: _____



I wrote about one event.



I gave details about the character(s).



I have a beginning, middle, and end to the story.



I used transition words to show order.



I wrote many details to describe the event.



I re-read my writing and made changes to make it even better.





Invite your readers into the story with a catchy lead



Arrange your story using a clear beginning, middle, and end



Reel in your readers with the most interesting points



Remember spelling and punctuation rules



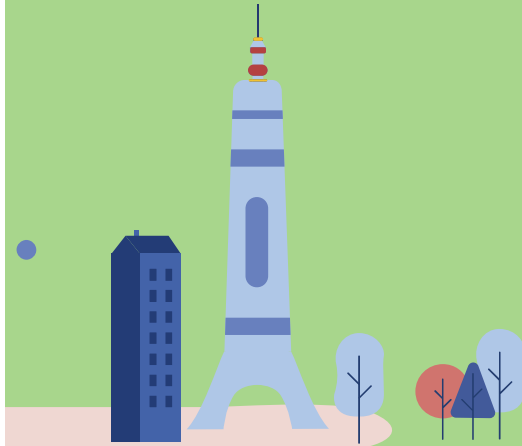
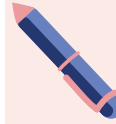
Audience matters



Through true details engage readers



Exact details make readers want more



NARRATIVE LEAD IDEAS

ACTION:

Start with an exciting event to grab your reader's attention.

SOUND:

A sound can get the reader's attention and bring them right into a key event.

QUESTION:

Asking a question can get your reader thinking and wondering.

DIALOGUE:

Having characters talk can give the reader important information about events and characters.

FLASHBACK:

Mentioning an important event from the past can help the reader make sense of the story.


DESCRIPTION:

Using vivid words to describe a scene or event can help the reader picture what is happening.

What Is a Narrative Essay

Wondering what is a narrative essay? It is a popular essay assignment that most students have dealt with. A narrative essay is a type of essay where a person talks about a certain topic referring to examples from their life. This essay is more about making a point through storytelling. There is nothing difficult in writing narrative essays, especially with our guidance.





"The spilled root beer and duck sauce shining over the nappy brown carpet indicated nights of giggles and prank calls, times when we were far too occupied to consider the absurd possibility of cleaning up. Popcorn got crushed into the carpet and was never quite cleaned up. You could smell this mixture of sweetness and butter even when you stood on the front porch."



wikiHow

wikiHow