

ALEXANDER
CHUMAKOV

**SUPER
ENGLISH
COURSE—
SPEAK
LIKE
A NATIVE**



Alexander Chumakov

**Super English Course –
Speak like a native**

«Издательские решения»

Chumakov A.

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They say that English is difficult; that you'll never speak English like a native; that it'll take you a lot of time and a lot of money to start speaking English easily and confidently. I disagree. I believe that English is easy. I myself learned English as a second language. My name's Alexander Chumakov. I'm the author of this Super English Course – speak like a native. Join me at my Super English Course and I promise you will start speaking English the way you never did before.

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Super English Course – Speak like a native

Alexander Chumakov

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Meet Alex

Hello everyone! My name is Alexander, but many people call me Alex for short. I am the author of this Super English Course – speak like a native. I am also a good writer and a confident public speaker.

Everything I do:

I believe in helping you speak English better.

I believe that English can be easy and fun.

I believe that English is beautiful and awesome.

The way I do it is:

By teaching you real English.

By using the best methods for learning and speaking English.

By inspiring you and motivating you to stay committed to learning English.

I just happened to make a great English course.

Wanna do one?

I have created this Super English Course – speak like a native, because I have a mission to do. My mission is to service people. My mission is to teach you real English doing my best.

What is Super English Course?

Super English Course is a platform, where I introduce a brand new way of learning English. The platform where I encourage, inspire and help you to be more successful and happier every time when you need to speak English.

I want to help you to become a strong, fantastic and confident English speaker. I want you to succeed at English. I want you to speak excellent English.

Now, I would like to tell you how I can help you speak English easily, confidently, automatically and feel absolutely relaxed at the same time. Now I want you to think of my Super English Course as a key to the door. It is the key to that beautiful door for you to enter the space of real English. I want to help you by giving you the key to that beautiful, fantastic and gorgeous door to the real world of English; the door that leads you to your better understanding, to your better pronunciation and, finally, to your better speaking and of course, to automatic respect from people when you speak English.

I can help you to speak excellent English because I know what it feels to learn English as a foreign language. I *do* know what it feels and I *do* know what it takes to speak English where people around you do not speak English or speak English very little. I know that because I was there. I was like you. I was born in Russia and I grew up in Russia. I myself learned English as a second language. That is why I understand perfectly well your anxiety, your worry and your embarrassment every time when you need to speak English.

When I was 10 years old, I already wanted to be of help. I already wanted to be a teacher. I did not know what I was going to teach, but one thing I knew for sure was that I wanted to be a teacher. I wanted to serve others.

And I decided to teach English, one of the most beautiful languages in the world. I went to University. Since that time I became a willing student of English, and I became very much interested in how I could help people to speak excellent English all over the globe.

Many years have passed since then, I have learned from the best, and I've found the method that I am going to share with you in this course. This is the story-telling method – one of the best methods in the world for learning languages.

I became a teacher of English many years ago. But still I am committed to serving people. Still I am excited and curious about what I am doing. Still I am devoted to my calling – to teach you to speak English easily, confidently and automatically.

If you let me teach you, and if you let me lead you and guide you through this tough, difficult and meandering process of learning English, together we will certainly take your English to a new level of mastering English. And I promise you will speak English the way you never did before.

*With love and respect,
Your English teacher
Alex*

How to do the course

Hi, this is Alex. In this audio I am going to tell you how to do my Super English Course, how to use the key better in order to open the beautiful door to real English, the door to your success, freedom and confidence of speaking English freely, powerfully and automatically.

So how are we going to do this? How are we going to learn? Well, one of the things we have to do is create a daily English ritual. This is your key to the door of free speaking.

You probably didn't feel very happy when you were sitting in your English classes. Now you are different and you are going to learn English differently. When you're learning English with my Super English Course, it's very important for you to feel happy. It's important for your body to feel good, for your mind to feel good. It's crucial for you to emotionally enjoy the process of learning English. Of course, it's just more fun, you're going to like it a lot better. But the other benefit is that you actually will learn faster. You'll improve your grammar faster. You'll improve your pronunciation faster. You'll remember vocabulary words better, longer and faster when you feel good. So there's a very practical reason for doing this, too.

Just right now, let's talk a little bit about a daily plan. Something you could do immediately, right now, today, to start improving your success with English by changing your psychology. So here's a little ritual, a little plan you can follow every day to start improving your English.

The first thing you want to listen to is the story. So the first thing is listen to the story. And you can read this as well the first time if you cannot understand easily, you can read the transcript and listen at the same time. Do this perhaps two times per day, starting with the main story and reading. Use a dictionary if you need to – to look up new words.

Next, listen to the vocabulary. So in the vocabulary again I will discuss the meanings of some of the difficult words that I used. I want you to imagine a bridge. This is what the vocabulary actually is. It is like a bridge to your better understanding and to eventually your better speaking. It is something that liberates you from the main talk. It is something that makes you free and helps you finally become a confident English speaker. The vocabulary lesson gives you that freedom of choice we all want to have when we speak. And again, you can read the transcript of that vocabulary lesson. There's always a transcript you can read if you can't understand my speaking, if I'm too fast, then read at the same time. It's okay.

Next, you'll listen to the mini-story and the mini-story is the most important lesson. The mini-story is designed for deep learning. In the mini-story I am going to ask a lot of very easy questions while I tell a story. In fact, I really ask the story, I don't tell the story. Why am I doing this? Students ask me "Why are the questions so easy?" Well, the questions are supposed to be easy because I want you to answer fast and automatically. I want you to train your brain, teach your brain to answer very quickly.

I don't want you to translate from your language to English or from English to your language. It's a bad habit. It will make you speak very slowly. I want you to just answer quickly, automatically, very fast. So that's why I ask so many questions, like questions again, again, again, again, again... very easy. Your job... answer the questions quickly.

You can answer with only one or two words, its okay. Short answers are fine. You don't need to answer with a big, long sentence. In fact, short is better.

So that's the order that you're going to follow. You're going to listen to the story first, one or two times. You can read as well if you need to. Then you're going to listen to the vocabulary one or two times, each day. And then finally you're going to listen to the mini-story, one or two times or more. You can also read the transcript for the mini-story in the beginning.

Now another important point, when you're listening to these lessons do not study them. Don't struggle to memorize. Just relax and listen. If necessary, you can read as well, as I said if you need to. But relax, you're not trying to memorize anything. Just let it come in. Let the English come into your ears and into your eyes. Don't think about it. Don't analyze it. Do not think about grammar. The mini-stories will help you learn grammar subconsciously, so don't interrupt that process by trying to analyze it. Don't think about grammar rules. You want to learn like a native speaker and that means you're going to learn the patterns of English in these mini-stories. You might not be able to explain them, just like native speakers cannot explain grammar rules. But that's okay, you want to be able to use them correctly. That's the important part. So again, you want to relax. Do not study. Do not think about grammar rules. Do not try to translate. Just relax and listen.

Now another important point. You want to move your body while you're listening to the lessons. This will keep your energy high. So, what do I mean by that? Well, a really easy way to do this is just to walk. You've got an iPod, you've got your earphones in, listen to the lessons while you go for a walk. You can do two things at one time. You exercise, you improve your body and you listen to English lessons and improve your mind at the same time.

If you're sitting in a train or on a bus then maybe you just stretch your body a little bit. If you're in your car, you can move a little bit. You can move around in your seat. If you're at your house you can go crazy, you can jump around. You can exercise very strongly. You can go to the gym. Do something with your body while you're listening to the lessons.

It will keep your energy high. It will keep you feeling better. You will actually learn faster by doing that.

And finally, a very, very important point. You need to use our deep learning method. That means you listen to each lesson set for one week or more. So for example, this first unit has got three parts. There is a story or a main talk. Yes, some lessons have a main talk or an article instead of a story. There is a vocabulary section. And there is a mini-story. Well those three, you want to listen to those three every day for seven days. You want that repetition.

Repetition is very important. You want it to go deeply into your brain. Just one time is not enough. Even if it is very easy for you, if you listen you understand everything, it's simple, still follow the deep learning method. Still listen to the whole set for one week or more. On the other hand, if it seems very difficult, listen longer. Two weeks is okay.

Doesn't matter, the point is you want it to go very deeply into your brain which means you want it to be almost easy. It's going to just go into your brain and eventually just come out without you thinking and that requires deep learning. It requires a lot of repetition.

So that's kind of your basic plan for using these lessons. Again, first you're going to get into a peak emotional state. You're going to get excited. You're going to jump around. You're going to listen to music. You're going to feel great. Then you're going to listen to the story or the main talk one or two times. Then you're going to listen to the vocabulary, one or two times. Then you're going to listen to the mini-story, one, two, three, four, five times... every day. And remember, relax, feel good and enjoy the lessons while you listen.

Okay, now you know what to do to learn English faster and to speak English confidently. Next is your first lesson. Go grab it. See you there.

Unit 1

A Dog and a Lion

Hello, my superstar English student. This is Alex. Welcome to our first story “A Dog and a Lion”. But first you’re going to focus on your physiology, on your body. You’re going to focus on mastering your body, using your body to change your emotions. Using your body to change the energy that you feel and therefore using your body to learn English much, much faster. Are you ready? Let’s begin.

Once upon a time there was a dog who went for a walk in a forest in Africa. And a lion saw the dog. And the lion thought: “That dog will make a good dinner.” But the dog was a mind-reader. He read the lion’s mind.

And the dog thought, “How can a dog escape from a lion? It’s very difficult. They are very big, very strong, and very fast.” But that dog was a very smart dog.

So what do you think he did? He managed to find some bones. And he sat in front of the bones with his back towards the lion, totally unafraid. And as the lion was about to pounce, the dog licked his lips and said: “Mm, what a delicious meal! These local lions are very, very, very tasty! I wonder when I can get my next lion to eat.”

And the lion heard that and he said, “Oh, my goodness! That must be a really vicious dog. He’s eaten another lion and I am not going to be his dinner.”

And so the lion turned around and ran away.

But there was a monkey there. And that monkey saw that conversation. And he said, “I am not going that dog to get away with tricking this lion”. And he ran to that lion and said, “You’ve been tricked. You are a fool. This dog can’t eat lions. He has just set it to scare you away!”

And so the lion got very upset and he got wild. The lion was going to eat that dog. And the monkey said: “I can’t wait to come with you to watch.”

So the monkey jumped on the lion’s back and the lion went straight towards the dog.

And the dog saw them coming. So he sat in front of the bones again with his back towards that lion and the monkey on his back. And as they came close, the dog licked his lips again and said: “Where is that damn monkey? He promised to bring me another lion.”

This is the end of our lesson for “A Dog and a Lion”. Alright, and remember, of course, keep your psychology strong. I hope you’re smiling right now. I hope those shoulders are back. Chin up. Lots of energy. Don’t forget that every single lesson you do, you must be smiling. You must be moving. You must have that energy in your body. That’s how you’re going to learn English much, much faster. Okay, I will see you next time.

The Vocabulary Lesson

Hi, this is Alex and this is the vocabulary lesson for “A Dog and a Lion”. This is the lesson where I am going to liberate you from the story. The lesson where I am going to give you confidence and freedom you need in order to become a fantastic, confident and first rate English speaker. Let’s begin!

Let me tell you some words about this story first. This story “A Dog and a Lion” is not my story. I didn’t write it. I mean I am not the person who is the author, the creator of the story. No, no, no, no. This story is not mine. I learned the story from a Buddhist monk. It was when I was travelling in Perth, Australia, because that time I was very much interested in Buddhism. And I visited there a Buddhist Temple, a Buddhist monastery. There was a monk there and his name was Ajman Braham. He told me this story. And I liked the story very much and I asked him, “Ajman Braham, can I use this story while teaching my students English?” And he said, “Yes, sure, Alex, you can do it.” So that is why you have this wonderful, fantastic and extremely instructive story to learn.

So let’s jump into the vocabulary lesson.

Our first expression for today is **to make a good dinner**. It comes from the sentence: “That dog will make a good dinner.”

So the lion says to himself, “That dog will make a good dinner”. The lion thinks to himself that the dog is good to eat. This is a healthy dog. Actually, it looks like healthy. The dog doesn’t look sick. And the dog is easy to catch and easy to eat. And that is why the lion thinks if he catches the dog, he can cook the dog and then can eat the dog. So he thought, “That dog will make a good dinner.” So the dinner is going to be nice, fantastic and very tasty.

But from the story we know that the dog is a **mind-reader**. He reads the lion’s mind. Oops!

You see. So as you already understand the dog can read one’s mind. So a mind-reader is someone who can read one’s mind. The dog can understand the lion. He can understand what the lion is thinking about now. He can read his mind. He can understand his thoughts. Actually, it is not difficult for the dog to see what the lion is thinking about and what he wants to do. The dog is a mind reader.

And then you see the dog questioning himself. He is asking himself “How can a dog escape from a lion? It’s very difficult. They are very big, very strong, and very fast.” the dog thought. But that dog is a very smart dog. I think he is a Buddhist.

Okay, our next word is **to manage**. You may know this word, but one more time let me talk a little bit about this useful word. **To manage. To manage** means to succeed in doing something. So the dog succeeds in finding some bones. He gets lucky. He finds some bones. The dog manages to find some bones.

The next word is **unafraid**. The dog sits in front of the bones with his back towards the lion totally **unafraid**. **Unafraid** simply means brave or not afraid. The dog is brave, right? He is not afraid of the lion. The dog is totally **unafraid**.

He sits with his back towards the lion and that means the dog cannot see the lion, of course. He sits so that he cannot see the lion. He can see the bones, yes, which are in front of him, because he is sitting in front of them, but he cannot see the lion because his back is turned to the lion. The dog sits with his back towards the lion.

Our next word is to **pounce**. **To pounce** actually means to be ready to quickly jump on someone from behind. The lion was about to attack, to jump on the dog from behind. The lion was about to pounce on the dog.

In this lesson we also have the word **vicious**. **Vicious** means extremely cruel, unkind and violent. So the dog is extremely violent. The dog is extremely cruel and unkind. He is a vicious dog.

Okay. So here we have an expression **to get away with something**. We use this expression when you managed to do something (usually bad) and you are not caught, you are not punished. In our case, the dog makes the lion believe that he is vicious. The dog manages to make the lion believe that he indeed eats lions. And he does it by tricking this lion. The dog uses a trick. He pretends to be vicious and he cheats the lion. That is why the monkey says, “I am not going that dog to get away with tricking this lion”. So the monkey says: “I am not going to let the dog cheat the lion.” As you understand the monkey wants the dog to be punished. The monkey wants the dog to be caught.

And the monkey runs to that lion and he says, “**You’ve been tricked**. You are a fool. This dog cannot eat lions. He has just set it to scare you away!”

Let me talk about this sentence “**You’ve been tricked**”. This means that the dog has cheated you. The monkey says, “You are a fool.”, which means you are not smart. You are silly. And it is easy to cheat you. Or simply to say, it is easy to make you believe that the dog can eat lions. And finally the monkey says, “He has set it to scare you away.”

So now let’s focus on the expression **to set something**. Here to set something means to organize something so that you believe that it is true, when it is not true.

Let me philosophize a little bit here. So the dog manages to find some bones, and he sits in front of the bones. Actually, he pretends to be brave. He pretends to be extremely violent and super unkind. Because he wants the lion to believe that he is really vicious and he really can eat lions.

But the monkey tells the lion that you don’t have to believe that dog. He is a good actor. He has set it to scare you away.

Here we use the expression **to scare someone away**. **To scare someone away** means to make you feel so afraid or so worried that you run away. So again the monkey says that the dog is a great actor. He is a great pretender. You should not believe him. He is cheating you. He is trying to make you feel so afraid, so worried that you run away from him.

And so the lion gets upset and he gets wild, right? And he is ready to eat, to kill the dog. And the lion is going to eat that dog, as I said. And the monkey said: “Ah, I can’t wait to come with you to watch.”

Our next sentence is **I can’t wait to do something**. What’s it mean? What it means is I really really really want to do it now and I don’t want to wait and I can’t wait. Actually, the monkey says, “I can’t wait to come with you to watch”. In other words, now we have to go now. Let’s go. “I really want to come with you, and I really want to watch you eat the dog”, the monkey says.

And our last word for our vocabulary lesson is **damn**. You may know this word from movies or talk shows. Some people use this word a lot. I am talking about the people who are rude, impolite and the people who use bad language. So the dog wants to know where that damn, bad, rude, vicious monkey is. The dog says, “Where is that damn monkey? He promised to bring me another lion.”

Oops! By saying that he lets the lion understand that the monkey has brought him here to be eaten. The monkey is extremely bad and cruel. The monkey is vicious, not the dog.

The moral of the story, I mean the lesson what we can learn from the story is mind your own business. Don't get into other people's business, because you may get hurt. You may get into troubles or you may pay a high, very high price.

This the end of the vocabulary lesson for "A Dog and a Lion". The vocabulary gives you a quick little lesson about some of the words and phrases. And it also liberates you from and it liberates from the story. It certainly gives you that freedom you need to express yourself better and to feel more confident when you speak English. Moreover it surely helps you to get automatic respect from people every time when you speak English.

Okay, I will see you in the next lesson.

The Mini-Story Lesson

Hello, my superstar student. This is Alex again. Welcome to the mini-story for “A Dog and a Lion”. Are you feeling good? Are you moving your body? Breathing deeply? Smiling big? Good posture? I hope so. Let’s get started.

Once upon a time there was a dog who went for a walk in a forest in Africa. And a lion saw the dog.

Where was it? In Canada?

No, not in Canada. In Africa. The forest was in Africa.

Okay. Who went for a walk in a forest in Africa?

A dog. A dog went for a walk in a forest in Africa.

And who saw the dog?

Right! A lion saw the dog.

Did the dog see the lion?

No, the dog didn’t see the lion, but the lion did see the dog.

And the lion thought, “That dog will make a good dinner.”

Did the lion want to eat the dog?

Yes, he did. The lion wanted to eat the dog. He thought, “That dog will make a good dinner.”

Did the dog know about that?

Yes, the dog knew that the lion wanted to eat him.

How did the dog know about it?

He knew about it because the dog was a mind-reader. So he just read the lion’s mind.

Oh, it is interesting. So the dog thought. Well, actually, we asked himself. “How can a dog escape from a lion in Africa? It’s very difficult. They are very big, very strong, and very fast.”

Is it difficult or is it easy for a dog to escape from a lion?

It is difficult. It is very difficult for a dog escape from a lion.

Why is it very difficult for a dog escape from a lion in Africa?

Because they are very big, they are very strong and very fast. That is why it is very difficult for a dog escape from a lion.

Did the dog know what to do?

Yes, he did.

How do you know?

I know it because the dog was a very smart dog.

And what he did?

He managed to find some bones. And he sat in front of the bones with his back towards the lion, totally unafraid.

Who managed to find some bones?

The dog did. The dog managed to find some bones.

Did the dog succeed in finding any bones?

Yes, he did. The dog succeeded in finding some bones. He managed to find some bones.

And what did the dog do after he found some bones?

He sat in front of the bones with his back towards the lion, totally unafraid.

Could the dog see the lion when he sat in front of the bones?

No, he couldn’t. The dog couldn’t see the lion when he sat in front of the bones.

Why?

Because he sat with his back towards the lion.

Where were the bones? In front of the dog or behind the dog?

In front of the dog, of course. The dog sat in front of the bones. He was in front of the bones. The dog sat in front of the bones with his back towards the lion.

Did the lion see the dog's back?

Yes, he did. The lion saw the dog's back.

Could the lion see the dog's face?

No, he couldn't.

Why couldn't the lion see the dog's face?

He couldn't see the dog's face, because the dog sat with his back towards him. Not with his face towards him. No, no, no.

I see. Was the dog afraid of the lion?

No, he wasn't afraid of him. He was totally unafraid. He sat in front of the bones with his back towards the lion totally unafraid. He was a very brave dog.

And? Was the lion ready to jump quickly on the dog?

Yes, he was. The lion was ready to jump quickly on the dog. He was about to pounce on the dog.

What did the dog do when the lion was about to pounce on him?

As the lion was about to pounce, the dog licked his lips and said, "Mm, what a delicious meal! These local lions are very, very, very tasty! I wonder when I can get my next lion to eat."

Did the lion lick his lips?

No, not the lion. The dog licked his lips and the dog said, "Mm, what a delicious meal! These local lions are very, very, very tasty! I wonder when I can get my next lion to eat."

Did the lion hear what the dog said?

Oh, yes, he did. The lion heard what the dog said. He heard every single word very well.

Did the lion like what he heard?

No, of course, not. The lion didn't like it at all. The lion said, "Oh, my goodness! That must be a really vicious dog. He's eaten another lion and I am not going to be his dinner. No, no, no"

What did the lion say?

The lion said, "Oh, my goodness! That must be a really vicious dog. He's eaten another lion and I am not going to be his dinner."

Did the lion think that the dog was extremely cruel, unkind and violent?

Exactly. The lion thought that the dog was extremely cruel, unkind and violent. The lion thought that the dog was vicious.

Because he has eaten another lion?

Correct. The lion thought that the dog had eaten a lion. And that is why he didn't want to be his dinner. The lion said, "No, I am not going to be his dinner. No, no, no".

When the lion said that, what did he do then? Did the lion stay or did he run away?

He ran away. The lion turned around and he ran away. And this is the end of the story.

The end of the story?

No, of course, not. It is not the end of the story.

What next? What happened next?

Wait. Wait. Wait. Okay. There was a monkey there.

A monkey?

Yes, there was a monkey there. And that monkey saw that conversation.

Okay. So what next?

Then the monkey said: "I am not going that dog to get away with tricking this lion".

Did the monkey say that he was not going to let the dog cheat the lion?

Yes, exactly. He said, "I am not going that dog to get away with tricking the lion."

Did the monkey want the dog to be punished?

Yes, he did. The monkey wanted the dog to be punished.

Did the monkey want the dog to be caught?

Yes, he did. He wanted the dog to be caught.

And the monkey ran to that lion and he said, “You’ve been tricked. You are a fool. This dog can’t eat lions. He has just set it to scare you away!”

Oh, my Goodness! I can’t believe he did it.

Yes, he did it. He ran to the lion and he said, “You’ve been tricked. You are a fool. This dog cannot eat lions. He has just set it to scare you away!”

Could the dog really eat lions?

No, of course, not. The dog couldn’t eat lions. The dog tricked the lion. The dog cheated the lion.

Did the dog try to make the lion feel scared?

Yes, that’s what he tried to do. He tried to scare the lion away.

Did the dog do it so that the lion could run away?

Yes, he did. The dog cheated the lion. He set it to scare him away, so that the lion could run away.

What about the lion? How did the lion feel?

The lion got very upset and he got wild. The lion was going to eat that dog.

What was the lion going to do?

He was going to eat the dog. He got very upset and he got wild. The lion was going to eat the dog. And the monkey said, “I can’t wait to come with you to watch.”

What did the monkey want to do?

He really wanted to come and see what the lion was going to do to the dog.

Did the monkey want to wait?

No, he didn’t want to wait. The monkey didn’t want to wait. He really wanted to come with the lion and watch. That’s why he said, “I can’t wait to come with you and to watch.”

So the monkey jumped on the lion’s back and the lion went straight towards the dog.

Where did the lion go?

The lion went straight towards the dog.

Alone?

No, he went straight towards the dog with the monkey on his back.

Did the dog see them coming?

Yes, he did. The dog saw them coming.

What did the dog do, when he saw them coming?

He sat in front of the bones again with his back towards that lion and the monkey on the back, totally unafraid.

What? Again? Oh, my God. I can’t believe he did it! No! He didn’t do that. No way!

Yes, he did it. The dog sat in front of the bones again with his back towards the lion, and he was not afraid at all. And as they came close, the dog licked his lips again.

Again? Oh, my Lord! He did it again?

Yes, the dog licked his lips again. And he said: “Where is that damn monkey? He promised to bring me another lion.”

It’s time for the monkey to pay a very high price for what he did, right?

And for us it is time to finish the story. So that is the end of the mini-story for “A Dog and a Lion”. I hope you enjoyed the story. I hope you are going to listen to this story and answer the questions as many times as you can for one week or even more. And I hope you will use your body to learn English faster and better to eventually start speaking English the way you never did before.

See you next time.

Unit 2

Willy the worm

Hello, my superstar English student. This is Alex, and this is our second lesson called “Willy the worm”. Let’s do it right now!

Willy the worm is small, weak and shy. When Willy the worm is 6 years old, he goes to school; where Willy has many troubles. Everybody laughs at him. Everybody bullies him. Everybody teases him. Willy the worm doesn’t like going to school. He hates school.

But one day Willy the worm falls in love with a butterfly named Angela. Angela is a beautiful, gorgeous and rare butterfly.

Willy the worm wants to impress Angela. Every morning he gives her a lot of beautiful flowers. Every afternoon he brings her sweet nectar. Every night he sings love songs for her.

But the butterfly doesn’t love Willy. It is unrequited love. Willy the worm gets depressed.

But two days later army officers come. Willy is drafted into the army. In the army Willy the worm becomes strong and courageous. And of course, he learns how to stand up for himself. He changes a lot. Now nobody calls him Willy any more. Everybody calls him William or William the worm.

When William returns home, everybody is surprised by a new William and Angela is surprised, too.

But William ignores Angela. He gets into University. He becomes a doctor. William the worm decides to devote himself to serving others.

And this is the end of the story for “Willy the worm.”

As always listen to the story many, many times. Listen and enjoy! Remember about your body. The body that can help you learn faster and speak better. Use your body and your brain: these two things you have got for free. If you follow the system, you will certainly become a great, fantastic, wonderful and brilliant speaker.

The Vocabulary Lesson

This is Alex and this is your vocabulary lesson for “Willy the worm”. It’s time to liberate you from the story. It’s time to make you free. Let’s go!

Okay, our first word for today is **shy**. When someone is shy it means that he is nervous, and he feels uncomfortable in the company of other people. Willy the worm is nervous, and he feels uncomfortable in the company of other worms. He is small, weak which means not strong and he is shy.

Our next word is **to bully**. To bully means to frighten or hurt someone who is smaller or weaker than you. So when Willy goes to school, everybody frightens him, everybody hurts him because he is small and weak.

The next word is **to tease**. To tease means to say something in order to make a person feel ashamed or embarrassed. So in school everybody laughs at Willy. Everybody says something bad or unpleasant to Willy in order to make him feel ashamed or embarrassed. Everybody teases him.

Next we see the expression **to fall in love with someone**. To fall in love with someone simply means to start to love someone. Willy the worm starts to love a butterfly. He falls in love with a butterfly.

In this lesson we also have a word **rare**. You can see it in the sentence, “Angela is a beautiful, gorgeous and rare butterfly.” A rare butterfly means a butterfly that is very difficult to find or see. But when you find or see a butterfly like that you like it very much or value it a lot.

Next we have the verb **to impress**. Willy the worm wants to impress Angela. Remember? So, impress. To impress means to want to make someone think good things about you. So Willy wants to make Angela think good things about him. He wants to impress Angela. That is why he gives her flowers. He brings her sweet nectar and he even sings love songs for her. He wants Angela to like him. He wants to impress her.

But as the story goes, the butterfly doesn’t love Willy. It is **unrequited love**. So unrequited love. What’s unrequited love mean? It means if your love for someone is unrequited, they do not love you even though you love them. So Willy the worm loves Angela the butterfly, but she does not love him.

Next we see the expression **to be drafted into the army**. Remember? Willy is drafted into the army. I think it is not difficult to understand what it means, but let me explain it to you. When someone is drafted into the army, it means he or she is going to join the army or is going to become a soldier. So Willy the worm becomes a soldier. He is in the army now, because he is drafted into the army.

Next we have a fantastic, gorgeous and very useful expression – **to stand up for someone or something**. By the way, this is one of my favourite expressions. I myself use it a lot. So to stand up for someone or something means to defend someone, to defend something that is being criticized or attacked. In the army Willy learns how to stand up for himself. In other words, he learns how to defend himself when someone criticizes him or attacks him. He learns how to stand up for himself in the army.

Okay, we move on and we see the sentence, “When William returns home, everybody is surprised by **a new William...**” A new William means that William is different now. It has the idea that before being drafted into the army, he was weak and shy. Remember? Everybody bullies him, everybody laughs at him and everybody teases him. Moreover, Willy has a drama, a big shock, when he falls in love with Angela and then he learns that Angela does not love him, and Willy the worm learns what unrequited love is. But when Willy joins the army, when he becomes a soldier, the army changes him. He becomes strong and courageous. He becomes different. He is a new William now. He is not that weak Willy. He is not shy any more. He is not the worm he was before. Now he is a new William. I think you get the idea, right?

Our next expression is **to get into University**. To get into University means to enter a University or to become a student of a University. William gets into University. He becomes a student. He gets into University.

And the last word for today is to devote. **To devote yourself to something** means to spend a lot of time, energy or effort doing something. After University William becomes a doctor. And he decides to spend a lot of time, energy or effort serving, helping others. He decides to devote himself to helping others. William decides to devote himself to serving others as a doctor.

Okay, this is the end of the vocabulary lesson. I will see you next time for the mini-story, bye for now.

The Mini-story Lesson

Hello, my superstar, totally liberated and absolutely confident English speaker. This is Alex. Welcome to the mini-story for “Willy the worm”. You know what to do, right? Yes, exactly. Move your body. Wake up your brain. Learn faster and speak better. Let’s go!

Willy the worm was small, weak and shy. When Willy the worm was 6 years old, he went to school, where Willy had many troubles. Everybody laughed at him. Everybody bullied him. Everybody teased him. Willy the worm didn’t like going to school. He hated school.

Was Willy the worm big, strong and brave?

No, no, no, not Willy. Willy was small. Willy was weak and he was shy.

Did Willy the worm feel comfortable in the company of others?

No, he didn’t. He didn’t feel comfortable in the company of others. No. He always felt uncomfortable in the company of other worms. Willy was shy.

How old was Willy the worm when he went to school?

Six. He was six years old, when he went to school.

Where did Willy go when he was six years old?

Right! He went to school. Willy went to school.

Was school okay for Willy?

No, it was not okay. School was not okay for him. In school Willy the worm had many troubles.

Troubles?

Yes, he had many troubles, many problems.

What troubles did he have in school?

Everybody laughed at him. Everybody bullied him. Everybody teased him.

Who did everybody laugh at?

At Willy the worm. Everybody laughed at Willy.

Did everybody frighten Willy?

Yes, they did. Everybody frightened him and everybody hurt him.

Hurt? Did they hurt Willy the worm?

Yes, they did. They hurt him. They frightened him. They bullied him.

Why did they do that to Willy?

Because he was small, weak and shy. Everybody bullied him because Willy was small, weak and shy.

And they teased him a lot. They often said something bad and unpleasant to Willy. Things like, “You are too small to go to school. And they called him, ‘Shorty’! You are too weak to go to school. They called him a weakling or even worse, they called him a weak sister, weak sister, weak sister.”

Oh, my God. How did Willy feel?

He felt ashamed. He felt embarrassed.

Because everybody made him feel that way, right?

Yes?

They teased him a lot, right?

Yes, that’s right. Everybody teased him.

Did Willy like going to school?

Of course, not. Willy the worm didn’t like going to school. He hated school.

I wonder why? Why did he hate school?

Because everybody laughed at him. Everybody bullied him. Everybody teased him in school.

But one day Willy the worm fell in love with a butterfly named Angela. Angela was a beautiful, gorgeous and rare butterfly.

Oh, it is becoming interesting. Willy fell in love with whom?

With a beautiful butterfly named Angela.

With a butterfly? I see. And what kind of butterfly was Angela?

Angela was a beautiful, as I said. And she was also gorgeous. And she was a rare butterfly.

Was it easy or was it difficult to find a butterfly like Angela?

Oh, it was very difficult to do. Angela was a rare butterfly. She was not like all other butterflies. She was very difficult to find. She was beautiful. She was gorgeous and she was rare.

Did Willy like her, like Angela?

Like? It is not the word. He started to love her. Willy fell in love with her.

Why did Willy fall in love with Angela?

He fell in love with Angela, because she was beautiful, gorgeous and rare. So Willy the worm wanted to impress Angela.

Did Willy want Angela to think good things about him?

Yes, exactly. He wanted to impress Angela. He wanted her to think good things about him.

So what did Willy the worm do to impress the butterfly?

Every morning he gave her beautiful flowers. Every afternoon he brought her some beautiful nectar. Every night he sang love songs for her.

Wow! Beautiful flowers every morning, sweet nectar in the afternoon, and love songs in the evening. What more can a girl wish for?

But...

Excuse me?

But the butterfly didn't love Willy.

She didn't love him?

No, she did not.

Oh, I can't believe my ears.

I am telling you, "It was unrequited love".

What kind of love was it?

It was unrequited love.

It is when you love her and she doesn't love you, right?

Yes, that's right. It is called unrequited love. Willy loved her, but Angela didn't love him.

How did Willy the worm feel?

O! Willy the worm got depressed. He was very sad. He felt very bad. He got depressed.

Why did he get depressed?

Willy got depressed because Angela didn't love him. Because he learned that it was unrequited love. He loved her a lot, but she did not love him at all.

Two days later army officers came. Happily for Willy, I guess, army officers came two days later.

And so who came two days later?

Army officers did. Two days later army officers came. Willy was drafted into the army.

Who was drafted into the army? Angela the butterfly?

No, not Angela. Angela was not drafted into the army. It was Willy the worm who was drafted into the army.

Did Willy the worm join the army?

Yes, he did. He joined the army. He was drafted into the army. He became a soldier.

Was it good or was it bad for Willy to become a soldier?

It was very good for Willy.

Why was it very good for Willy?

It was very good for him, because in the army Willy the worm became strong and courageous. And of course, he learned how to stand up for himself.

What did the worm become in the army?

He became strong and courageous.

What did Willy learn in the army?

He learned how to stand up for himself.

Did Willy the worm learn how to defend himself when others attacked him?

Yes, exactly. Willy the worm learned how to defend himself when others attacked or criticized him. He learned how to stand up for himself.

What did Willy the worm learn to do in the army?

Yes, he learned how to stand up for himself.

Where did he learn how to stand up for himself?

Oh, I've just said it, in the army. Willy the worm learned how to stand up for himself in the army.

Can I say that the army changed Willy a lot?

Yes, of course. The army changed Willy a lot. He became strong and courageous. He learned how to stand up for himself. He was not that small, weak and shy Willy any more. He became William the worm.

When William the worm returned home, everybody was surprised by a new William, and Angela was surprised, too.

What was everybody surprised by when William returned home?

Everybody was surprised by a new William.

Was everybody surprised by a new or an old William?

By a new William, not by an old Willy. No, no, no. When William returned he was different. He was not weak and shy any longer. William the worm was strong and courageous.

What about the butterfly? Was Angela surprised by a new William?

Oh, yes. She was surprised, too. I'd say she was very much surprised by a new William.

Did Angela fall in love with William now?

I guess, she did. She didn't tell that directly, but she fell in love with William. And William the worm fell in love with Angela again. And they lived happily ever after. The end, right?

No, that's not right. It's not the end. William the worm ignored Angela.

Ignored Angela the butterfly? That beautiful, gorgeous and rare butterfly?

Yes, he did. William ignored her. He refused to notice her. He got into University. He became a doctor. William the worm decided to devote himself to serving others.

What did William the worm decide to do?

He decided to devote himself to serving others.

After University William became a doctor, and he decided to spend a lot of time, energy and effort serving, helping others.

What did he decide to devote his life to?

Right! William the worm decided to devote himself to serving others.

This is the end of the mini-story for "Willy the worm".

And of course, you know what to do, right? I am sure, you do. Of course, you are going to listen and answer the questions. You may pause after each sentence and repeat it after me. Imitate me. Play this game one or two times a day. Pause, repeat it after me and imitate me. Enjoy the game! And if you do this, you will definitely change the way you speak English. I promise, you'll start speaking English

the way you never did before. You'll speak English easily, confidently and automatically – like native speakers do.

Okay, I will see you next time.

Unit 3

The Key to your better future is you

Hello, my special English learner. This is Alex. Hope you are having a nice day today. Welcome to our next story “The Key to Your Better Future is You”. In this story I am going to tell you about the importance of not complaining about your life. Why you shouldn’t complain, when many people around do it. The reason why you shouldn’t complain because when you complain nobody wants to help you, I think. Let’s get started.

Jim is married to a beautiful woman. They have two children. But Jim is not a success. Instead, he is in debts. He looks at his bank account and he is not happy. It is difficult for Jim to provide his family.

Jim always blames someone or something.

Jim has a list of reasons for not being a success.

He always blames the government and the prices. He always blames the taxes and his neighbors. He blames the weather and the traffic. He blames the company and the community. Jim doesn’t know what to do. As a result, he is falling into depression.

But one day fortunately he meets a successful businessman. The man asks him, “Out of curiosity, tell me, Jim, you are young, strong and you have a wonderful wife, but you are not successful. Why?”

Jim immediately goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success.

The man is very patient. When Jim finishes, the man looks through the list very carefully. He tells Jim that there is a big problem with his list.

“What is it?” Jim wonders.

“You are not on the list”, tells the man.

It revolutionizes Jim’s life.

Jim tears up the list of reasons for not doing well. Jim throws it away. He grabs a fresh piece of paper. He puts one word on it – him. He writes his name – Jim. Jim changes so does his life. He becomes a successful business man.

This is the end of the story. As always listen to this story every day. You can pause after each sentence, if you like, and repeat it after me. What will it do for you? It will certainly make your pronunciation and your understanding better. And it will certainly help you speak better than you are doing now. And of course, remember. Use your physiology: good posture, big smile, deep breathing. Get your blood moving.

What is next? Right! Next is your vocabulary lesson. See you there.

The Vocabulary Lesson

Hello, this is Alex again. Welcome to the vocabulary lesson for “The key to your better future is you”. The lesson which makes you free. The lesson that revolutionizes your thoughts about vocabulary. The lesson that can easily turn you into a confident, excellent and brilliant English speaker. Let’s start right away.

Our first word is **a success**. Here a success means a person who is successful. The person who has achieved a lot. Usually we say it about the person who has got money, who is powerful and famous. But in the story we see that Jim is not a success. So he is not successful. Jim has not achieved a lot.

Our next expression is **in debts**. It comes from the sentence “Instead, he is in debt”. When someone is in debts it means that it is a situation in which he or she owes money to other people. It means that he has no his own money. Jim is not a success. He owes money to other people. Jim has no his own money. Jim is in debts.

Next we see the verb **to provide**. The sentence says “It is difficult for Jim to provide his family”. You may already know this word, but one more time let me explain it to you. Provide. Provide simply means to give someone what they want or need. Here we see that for Jim it is not easy, it is difficult to give what his family want or need such things as: food, clothes, housing and so one. It is difficult for Jim to provide his family.

Okay, in the story we also have a verb **to blame**. We use this verb to blame when we say or we think that someone or something is responsible for a problem or bad situation, but not us. I say it in the sentence “Jim always blames someone or something”. Actually, it means that Jim always finds someone or something else what or who is responsible for the reason why he is not a success. Jim blames everything outside, but he never blames himself.

Next we have a very common expression **to fall into depression**. You can see it the sentence “Jim doesn’t know what to do. And as a result, he is falling into depression”. To fall into depression means to enter into a condition where you feel extremely unhappy or supper sad, because you have lost hope for a better future. Jim is falling into depression. He is entering into that condition, where he feels extremely unhappy because he is not a success, because he cannot provide his family, and he has lost hope for a better future. Jim does not know what to do. He is falling into depression.

I have a feeling that you are becoming more and more liberated, actually, with every word that you learn in this lesson. Am I right?

Okay, next we also have an expression **out of curiosity**. In the sentence like “Out of curiosity, tell me, you are young, strong and you have a wonderful wife, but you are not successful. Why?”

Out of curiosity. It means I want to know, I desire to know, I wonder or tell me why. That famous and successful business person wants to know why Jim is not a success. He says it because he wants to learn, he wonders why he has not been a success yet: being young and strong, having a wonderful wife. The man is curious about it. He is curious about the reason why Jim is not a success yet.

Okay, next we see the expression to go through. The sentence says “Jim goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success.” Here go through means to read out again or to tell the same reasons

why he is not a success yet. So Jim tells that man, he reads out to that man his list, his list of reasons, why he is not a success yet. He goes through the list of reasons that stops him from being a success.

A little bit lower we see another very common expression **to look through**. In the sentence like “Jim finishes, the man looks through the list very carefully”. Look through. To look through means to read something usually quickly, especially to find the information you need. That businessman reads Jim’s lists quickly because he wants to find the information he needs to understand why Jim is not a success. And as you know he doesn’t find it.

Okay, our next verb is **to wonder**. To wonder means it is interesting to know or I want to know, I want to learn. “What is it?” Jim wonders. Jim wants to know, he wants to learn what is wrong with his list. It is interesting for him to learn, where there is a big problem.

Next we have another good and useful verb, this is **to revolutionize**. As you may already guess, it comes from the word revolution which means a big, huge or major change in something. To revolutionize something means to completely change the way that something is done, thought about or made. In other words, this idea of not being on the list of reasons why he is not a success, this thought has completely changed Jim’s life. He changes the way he thinks about being a success. It revolutionizes his life.

Our next expression for his vocabulary lesson is **to tear up**. To tear up means to destroy something such as a piece of paper or clothing by pulling it into pieces. And you can see it in the sentences “Jim tears up the list of reasons for not doing well”. Jim destroys the list of reasons for not doing well. He tears up the list of reasons for not doing well.

Our final word for today is **to grab**. Here to grab means to take something quickly and you hold it. So Jim takes a fresh piece of paper quickly and he puts one word on it, which means he writes one word on it – him. Of course, you understand the idea of the story that you are the only person who is responsible for your own success. No one else can decide for you.

Alright, and that is all for the vocabulary lesson for “The key to your better future is you.” See you for the mini-story.

The Mini-Story Lesson

Hello, my superstar English student! This is Alex. Welcome to the mini-story for “The Key to Your Better Future is You”. Let’s get started. By the way, this time I am going to ask the story in the present tense, not in the past tense. Let’s go!

Jim is married to a beautiful woman. And they have two children.

Who is Jim married to?

He is married to a beautiful woman.

Is Jim married to a beautiful or an ugly woman?

Beautiful, of course. Not ugly. Who wants to marry to an ugly woman? And Jim is married to a beautiful woman, of course.

What is her name?

Oh, you don’t know. I’ll tell you. Her name is Dorothy. Oh, what a nice name, right? Dorothy. So Jim is married to a beautiful woman, named Dorothy.

What do they have? Dogs?

No, no, not dogs. They don’t have dogs. They have children.

How many children do they have?

Two, right! They have two children.

Do they have two girls?

No, they don’t.

Do they have two boys?

No, they don’t.

Do they have a girl and a boy?

Yes, that’s right. They have two children: a girl and a boy.

Okay. That’s lovely. And Jim is a success, right?

No, unfortunately, not. Jim is not a success. Instead, he is in debts.

What is Jim in?

In debts. Jim is in debts.

Does Jim owe money to other people?

Yes, exactly. Jim owes money to other people. He is in debts.

Is Jim’s father in debts?

No, Jim’s father is not in debts. Jim’s father is doing well. It’s Jim who is in debts.

Is Jim a rich or a poor man?

Jim is a poor man.

Does Jim have any money?

No, he doesn’t. He doesn’t have any money. Jim is in debts. He owes money to other people.

How do you know?

Because when he looks at his bank account and he is not happy.

Is Jim happy or unhappy when he looks at his bank account?

Jim is unhappy. He is unhappy when he looks at his bank account.

Why is Jim unhappy when he looks at his bank account?

Because he has no money on his bank account. He is unhappy, because he owes money to other people. Jim is unhappy, because his bank account is empty. Jim is in debts.

What does Jim need money for?

For his family, of course. He needs money to provide his family. As a result, it is difficult for Jim to provide his family.

Right?

Yes.

Is it easy or difficult for Jim to provide his family?

It is difficult. It is not easy for Jim to provide his family.

What is difficult for Jim to do?

To provide his family, to give what they want and need. It's difficult for Jim to provide his family.

Who is it difficult for to provide his family?

For Jim, of course. It is difficult for Jim to provide his family.

And why is it difficult for Jim to provide his family?

Because he is in debts. He doesn't have his own money. Jim owes money to other people.

And he even has a list of reasons for not being a success.

What does Jim always do? What does he always say?

He always blames something or something.

What kind of list does Jim have?

He has a list of reasons for not being a success.

Jim has a list of what?

He has a list of reasons. He has a list of things for not being a success. He has the list of things that stops him from doing well.

Does Jim have a list of reasons for being successful or for not being successful?

Jim has a list of reasons for not being successful. He has a list of reasons for not doing well.

Plus, Jim always blames the government and the prices. He always blames the taxes and his neighbors. He blames the weather and the traffic. He blames the company and the community.

What does Jim always do?

Blames. Jim always blames.

What does Jim always blame?

He always blames the government and the prices.

He always blames the taxes and his neighbors.

He always blames the weather and the traffic.

And what does Jim blame the government and the prices for?

For not being a success. Jim always blames the government and the prices for not being a successful man.

What does Jim blame the taxes and his neighbors for?

For not being a success. Jim always blames the taxes and his neighbors for not being a successful man.

What else does Jim blame for not being a successful man?

He blames the weather and the traffic. He blames the company and the community for not being a success.

Why does Jim blame everything and everyone?

Because Jim doesn't know what to do. And as a result, Jim is falling into depression.

Who is falling into depression?

Jim is. Jim is falling into depression.

Why is Jim falling into depression?

Because he is not a success and he doesn't know what to do. Jim is poor. He is in debts. It's difficult for him to provide his family.

But one day, fortunately, he meets a successful businessman.

Who does Jim meet one day?

A successful businessman. One day Jim meets a successful businessman. And when he meets a successful businessman, Jim goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success.

When Jim meets a successful businessman what does he do?

He goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success.

Does Jim tell the successful businessman why he is not a success?

Yes, exactly. Jim tells the successful businessman why he is not a success. Jim goes through his list of reasons for not doing well.

Who goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success?

Right! Jim does. Jim goes through his list of reasons why he is not a success.

The man is very patient. When Jim finishes, the man looks through the list very carefully.

When Jim finishes what does the man do?

He looks through the list very carefully.

Does the man examine, read Jim's list of reasons why he is not a success?

Correct. The man examines, he reads very carefully the list of reasons why he is not a success. The man looks through the list very carefully.

What does the man look through very carefully?

Right! Jim's list. The man looks through Jim's list of reasons why he is not a success.

How does the man look through Jim's list?

Very carefully and very quickly, of course. The man looks through Jim's list very carefully. And he tells Jim that there is a big problem with his list.

What does the man tell?

He tells Jim that there is a big problem with his list.

Does the man tell Jim that everything is fine with his list?

No. He doesn't tell him that. He tells Jim that there is a big problem with this list.

Does Jim want to know what is wrong with the list?

Yes, of course. He wants to know what is wrong with his list.

And that's why he says, "What is it?" Jim wonders.

"You are not on the list", tells the man.

What does the man tell Jim?

He tells Jim that his name is not on the list.

Does it change Jim's life a little?

No, not a little. It changes his life completely. It revolutionizes Jim's life.

You remember that word *Revolutionize* and it means to change completely. It completely changes Jim's life. It revolutionizes Jim's life.

What revolutionizes Jim's life?

The fact that Jim's name is not on the list changes Jim's life completely. The fact that Jim's name is not on the list revolutionizes Jim's life.

Whose life does it revolutionize?

Jim's life. It revolutionizes Jim's life.

And what does he do next?

Jim tears up the list of reasons for not doing well. Jim throws it away.

What does Jim do with list of reasons for not doing well?

He destroys it. Jim tears up the list of reasons for not doing well. And Jim throws it away.

What does Jim throw away?

Right! The list of reasons for not doing well. Jim throws it away.

Does Jim keep the list?

No, no, he doesn't keep the list. He throws it away. He says "good-bye" to that list. Jim throws it away.

What does Jim do next?

Next he grabs a fresh piece of paper. He puts one word on it – him.

How many words does Jim put on a fresh piece of paper? Two, three?

No, not two, not three. Jim puts one word on it.

Which word does he write on the paper?

He writes his name – Jim. He writes his own name.

Jim changes so does his life. He becomes a successful businessman.

Why does Jim become a successful businessman?

He becomes a successful businessman, because he revolutionizes his life. He completely changes his life, because he stops blaming everything and everyone, because he becomes responsible for everything. And Jim understands that he is the key to his better future.

Alright! As always listen to this story every day. Listen and answer the questions. If you listen to my lessons every day for seven days or more, I promise you will speak English easily, confidently and automatically like a native speaker.

And before you go and do your next lesson, I want you to know that by doing this Super English Course, you are not only learning English, you are not only improving your vocabulary, you are not only becoming a better English speaker, but also you are becoming a better human being. All the stories you are listening to in my course, they all teach you, they all guide you, and they all help you gain the real life experiences from the major and minor characters, the experiences that every human being encounters and meets in every day life. I do hope you will learn from them a lot. And it will be of great use to you. Moreover you improve not only your mind but also you improve your body by doing exercises, by jumping and moving a lot. It improves your English and it makes you a strong and healthier person as well. That's great, isn't it? See next time. Bye-bye.

Unit 4

A Monster

Hello, my superstar English learner! This is Alex. Welcome to the forth lesson. This one is called “A Monster”. Shoulders back. Chin up. Smile big. Move that body. We are going to do some English. Let’s get started.

There is a huge, ugly and super-strong monster. The monster is so huge that he lives everywhere. The monster does terrible, horrible and awful things. And what does the monster do? He takes children away from homes. He also takes children away from their parents from Mondays till Saturdays. But the monster always brings children back. As a result, parents see little of their children.

Every day the monster gives children a lot of tasks to do. And poor children and unhappy parents have to do tasks all Sundays to please the monster. Because of that monster, parents and children don’t spend time together. Parents and children miss each other. And as a result, the monster breaks relations between parents and children. They don’t understand each other very well.

What is that monster’s name? And of course, the monster’s name is SCHOOL. What? Yes, it is school that takes children away from homes for 5 or 6 hours a day. It is school that gives children a lot of tasks to do. It is school that breaks relations between parents and children. But one day parents decide not to give their children to that monster any more. They decide to educate their children at home. They also decide to spend time with their children all week.

And because the monster can’t take children away from homes any more, the monster gets weaker and weaker. With time the monster gets less and less powerful. And eventually, the monster disappears.

Parents feel fulfilled because their children are well-educated. Parents and children feel fulfilled because they spend a lot of time together.

Everybody knows that parents are the best teachers.

And this is the end of the story for “A Monster”. What are you doing now? I am sure you’re smiling now, you’re breathing deep, you’re moving your body, and you have good posture.

Why not? It’s better than feeling powerless, right? It’s better than being bored. And I promise you will learn so much faster if you do this. Every day just before you do a lesson. Get your body strong. Get into that peak emotional state. And say to yourself that English can be fun and easy. Now your body, your mind, your beliefs, they’re all together, very strong. Then you’re ready to learn.

You know what goes next. Right! Your vocabulary lesson. See you there!

Vocabulary Lesson

Hello, this Alex again. Time for the vocabulary lesson for “A Monster.” As always, be sure you’re standing tall. Good posture, big smile. Deep breath, move your body. Now you are ready to liberate yourself from the story. You are going to be an absolutely liberated, one hundred percent inspired and totally unique English speaker. Let the magic begin!

In this lesson I used a few difficult words. Maybe difficult, maybe not, I don’t know. Let’s talk about them. Number one is **a monster**. What is it? Of course, you have a picture in your head of a monster. A picture of something or someone who is very large, super ugly, very strong and cruel.

In our story the monster is so large that it lives **everywhere**. And our next word is everywhere. It means that you can’t escape the monster. You can’t get away from something bad. In our case, it is a huge, ugly and super-strong creature. The monster lives in each village, in each town, in each city. It is everywhere.

Then I say, “The Monster does terrible, horrible and awful things”. Here we have three words: **terrible, horrible and awful**. These words are synonyms. They all have an idea of something bad and unpleasant. We can use them when we talk about something that makes you feel bad, frightened and extremely uncomfortable. The monster does super-bad things and it makes everybody feel extremely frightened and uncomfortable.

He takes children away from homes. He also takes children away from their parents from Mondays till Saturdays.

But the monster always **brings children back**.

So the next expression is **to bring back**. What it means is that the monster always returns children home to their parents. And he doesn’t take children away from homes and from parents forever. No, no, no. The monster always returns children. He always brings children back.

And next you see the sentence “That’s why parents see little of their children” **To see little of somebody**. So we use this expression when we want to say that we don’t see someone often. Parents don’t see their children often. They see little of their children, not much. They don’t see much of their children. Parents see little of their children.

Alright, another word we have in this lesson is **to please**. Of course, you know this word. But it is often used as a polite way of asking for something or of asking someone to do something. Like, “Can you help me, please?” But here we use it as a verb. I say, “Poor children and unhappy parents have to do tasks all Sundays to please the monster.” **To please somebody** means to make a person be glad, be content. So the poor children and unhappy parents have to do a lot of tasks to make that monster be glad, be content or be satisfied or happy. They have to do a lot of tasks to please the monster.

Then we go down the story and we see “**The monster breaks relations between parents and children**”.

It really means that the monster separates parents from children. In other words, the monster builds; the monster creates a wall between parents and children. Parents and children don’t spend time together. They don’t talk much to each other. They become separated. And as a result, they miss each other and they don’t understand each other very well. The monster breaks relations between parents and children.

As you may guess, here we use a monster as a metaphor. Let me explain to you this word, I mean, a metaphor. A metaphor is a word or a group of words we use to say that one thing or person is similar to another.

For example, every time when you hear me say, a monster or the monster I mean school. I compare School to a Monster. I say metaphorically, of course, that School is like a monster that takes children away from homes and from their parents. A very large, ugly, super-strong and cruel monster that separates parents from children. The monster that builds a wall between parents and children. The monster that takes children from their parents.

Another word we have in this lesson is to educate. And **to educate** means to teach someone, usually for several years. In other words, parents become teachers, right? They teach their children at home. They don't send their children to school any more. No, no, no. They educate their children at home.

Okay, our next word is **to disappear**. You can see this word in the sentence, “Eventually, the monster disappears” To disappear. To disappear means to no longer happen or exist. The monster no longer exists. No one can see the monster. No one can find the monster. It stops existing. The monster disappears. It's gone.

Next we see the word **well-educated**. We use this word when we describe someone who has a lot of knowledge about different subjects. For example, he is educated or she is educated. I think, you get the idea, right?

Our final word in this lesson is **fulfilled**. To be fulfilled or to feel fulfilled means to be happy and satisfied, especially because you are doing something important. Parents are happy. Parents are satisfied. Parents feel fulfilled. They are fulfilled because their children are well-educated. And this is the most important thing for every parent in the world.

And that is all for our vocabulary lesson for “A Monster”. If you just listen to each lesson one time, or a few times, one or two days, you will not speak English easily, confidently and automatically like a native speaker. You will be entertained, maybe. You might enjoy. You might learn a couple words, but you're not going to learn how to speak like a native speaker. To do what you've got to really have this deep level of repetition. I know you're serious about it so you're going to do it. Good luck. Okay, I'll see you for the mini-story.

The Mini-Story Lesson

Hello, my superstar, super-duper, wow, incredible English learner! This is Alex. Welcome to the mini-story for “A Monster”. Smile big, shoulders back, god posture, move your body. I’m not going to start this story until you are. Alright, let’s do it. And again in the present tense.

There is a huge, ugly and super-strong monster.

What is there?

There is a huge, ugly and super-strong monster.

What kind of monster is it?

The monster is huge, ugly and super-strong.

Is the monster small, handsome and super-weak?

No, not at all. The monster is huge. The monster is ugly. The monster is super-strong.

And where does the monster live?

Oh, he lives everywhere. The monster is so huge that he lives everywhere.

Does the monster live in each town, each city in each village?

Yes, he does. The monster is so huge that he lives in every town, in every city and in every village. The monster lives everywhere.

What does the monster do?

Oh, the monster does terrible, horrible and awful things.

What exactly does the huge, ugly and super-strong monster do?

It takes children away from homes.

What?

Yes, IT takes children away from homes. He takes children away from their parents.

Where does the monster take children away from?

From homes. From his parents. The monster takes children away from homes, from parents.

Does the monster take children away from homes forever?

No, not forever. It takes children from homes for 5 or 6 hours a day.

What takes children away from home for 5 or 6 hours a day?

The monster does. The monster takes children away from their homes for 5 or 6 hours a day.

Does the monster ever bring children back to their homes?

Well, actually, it does. Right! The monster always brings children back to their homes. As a result, parents see little of their children.

Do parents see much or little of their children?

Little, not much. They don’t see much of their children. They see little of their children.

How often does the monster take children from home?

Every day from Mondays till Saturdays, 6 days a week.

Does the monster take children away from homes, from their parents on Sundays?

No, it doesn’t. It never takes children away from homes, from their parents on Sundays. The monster takes children away from homes, from their parents from Mondays till Saturdays.

What does the monster give children every day? Sweets and candies, right?

No, not the monster. He never gives children sweets or candies. No!

What does the monster give children every day?

Every day the monster gives children a lot of tasks to do. And poor children and unhappy parents have to do tasks all Sundays to please the monster.

What do children and parents have to do on Sundays?

A lot of tasks. All children and all parents have to do a lot of tasks on Sundays.

Why do they have to do a lot of tasks every Sunday?

To please the monster. They have to do a lot of tasks every Sunday to please the monster; to make him happy and satisfied; to please that huge, that ugly, that super-strong and powerful monster.

Why do children and parents have to please the monster?

Because if the monster is not glad, if the monster is not happy, if the monster is not pleased, it will take children away from their homes forever. He will never bring children back to their parents.

What will the monster do, if it is not pleased?

The monster will never ever bring children back to their parents.

Will children stay with the monster forever, if it is not pleased?

Yes, they will. Children will never come back home. They will never see their parents again.

Do parents and children spend a lot of time together now?

No, they don't. Of course, they don't. Parents and children don't spend time together.

Why don't parents and children spend time together?

Because the monster takes children away from homes for 5 or 6 hours.

Because the monster gives a lot of tasks to do. As a result, parents and children have no time to spend time together.

Do parents miss their children?

Of course, they do.

Do children miss their parents?

No doubt. They do. Parents and children miss each other a lot.

Because of what do they miss each other a lot?

Because of that huge, ugly and super-strong monster. Oh, that's bloody monster.

What is the monster's name? Television?

No! Not television.

The Internet?

No, not the Internet.

What is the Monster's name?

The monster's name is school. It is school that takes children away from homes, from their parents for 5 or 6 hours a day. It is school that gives children so many tasks to do. It is school that breaks relations between parents and children. And they don't understand each other very well.

What is it that takes children away from homes, from their parents?

It is school. It is school that takes children away from homes, from their parents for 5 or 6 hours a day.

What is it that gives children a lot of tasks to do at home?

It is school that gives children a lot of tasks to do.

What is it that breaks relations between parents and children?

It is school that breaks relations between parents and children.

What does the school do?

The school takes children away from homes. The school gives children a lot of tasks to do.

What else does school do?

It breaks relations between parents and children.

What does school break?

Relations. The school breaks relations between parents and children. They do not understand each other very well.

Why don't they understand each other very well?

They don't understand each other very well because the monster breaks relations between them.

But one day parents decide not to give their children to that monster any more. They decide to educate their children at home. They also decide to spend time with their children all week.

What do parents decide to do?

Right, you are. They decide not to give their children to that monster any more.

Do parents decide to educate their children at home?

Correct. All the parents decide to educate their children at home.

Who do parents decide to educate?

Their children, of course. Parents decide to educate their children at home.

Where do parents decide to educate their children?

At home, right! Parents decide to educate their children at home. They also decide to spend time with their children all week.

Do they decide to spend time together?

Yes, they do. All the parents decide to spend time with their children all week.

What do parents decide to spend with their children together? Money?

No, not money. What is money? Time – that's what they decide to spend together. Parents decided to spend time with their children.

And because the monster can't take children away from their homes any more, he gets weaker and weaker. With time the monster gets less and less powerful. And eventually, the monster disappears. It's gone.

Does the monster get stronger and stronger with time?

No, not stronger. No, weaker. With time the monster gets weaker and weaker.

Why does the monster get weaker and weaker?

Because he can't take children away from homes any more.

Does the monster get more or less powerful?

Less. The monster gets less powerful. With time the monster gets less and less powerful. And eventually, the monster disappears. It's gone.

And eventually, what happens to the monster?

It disappears. The monster disappears. It stops existing. It's gone.

Does the monster appear or does the monster disappear?

I just said. Disappears. Eventually, it stops existing. The monster disappears. It's gone.

How do parents feel?

They feel fulfilled. Parents feel fulfilled.

Why do parents feel fulfilled?

They feel fulfilled because their children are well-educated.

And what about their children? How do children feel?

They also feel fulfilled.

Why?

Because they spend a lot of time together with their parents.

Who educates their children? The monster? The school?

No, not the monster. Not the school. Their parents do.

Are parents good teachers?

Good is not the word. They are the best teachers. Parents are the best teachers and everybody knows that.

And that is the end of our mini-story for "A Monster." I hope you enjoyed it. Listen to the story many, many times. Remember, deep learning, deep learning, deep learning. One more time – deep learning. That means you listen to this story, this "A Monster." lessons, all of them in this set, every day for one week, seven days. Do not go to the next lesson set. Keep learning this one. Every day over one week or for one week. Deep learning is very important. You must repeat this mini-story many, many, right times.

Right? And of course, good physiology. Smile. Shoulders back. Move your body, feel great. See you next time.

Unit 5

A Librarian

Hi, this is Alex. Are you smiling? Are you standing tall? Are moving your body? I hope so. Welcome to the lesson number 5, and today's story is "A Librarian". Let's go!

Gu Gu is a huge, fat and clumsy panda. She is rude to everyone. Gu Gu the panda is a librarian at a school.

Every day she eats a huge cake. Every day she shouts at children. Every day she beats children with books. And of course, all the children and all the teachers hate her.

One day a new history teacher appears in the school. He is handsome and strong. He is intelligent. He is nice and friendly to everyone.

Gu Gu the panda falls in love with the teacher at first sight. But the teacher doesn't want to talk to her. The teacher doesn't want to go on a date with her. No, no, no. Why? Because Gu Gu the panda is huge, fat and clumsy. Because Gu Gu the panda is rude to everyone. And because Gu Gu the panda is a child-beater. But a few days later Gu Gu the panda decides to change. She summons up all the teachers and the children to the library. The panda says: "I am sorry. I will never be rude to you all again. I promise to be nice, kind and polite."

She keeps her promise. Gu Gu the panda becomes nice, kind and polite to children and to the teachers. She makes compliments to everyone. She stops eating cakes. And of course, she stops beating children.

After 6 months everybody begins to love Gu Gu the panda. Everybody gives her flowers and sweets. And the history teacher asks her for a date. Wow! And of course, Gu Gu the panda is very happy.

And that is the end of the story for "A Librarian". Next, let's do the vocabulary lesson. Time for being free. And of course, big smile. See you next time, bye-bye.

The Vocabulary Lesson

Hi, this is Alex. Big smile... deep breath. Move that body. Liberate your body and liberate your mind. Let's start the vocabulary lesson for "A Librarian".

Our first word is **a librarian**, of course. You may know this word, but let me remind it to you. A librarian is a person who works in a library. For example, when you want to read a book. You go to a library and there is a woman. And you tell her the title of the book (the name of the book) you want to read and she gives you the book. After reading the book you go back to the library and you give the book back, you return the book. The woman takes the book from you. And this woman is a librarian, right? So Gu Gu the panda works in a library. Gu Gu is a librarian.

Next we have the word **clumsy**. As you remember from the story Gu Gu is clumsy. We usually use clumsy when we talk about someone who moves in a way that is not careful or graceful, and breaks things or knocks against them. So Gu Gu is clumsy because she is huge and fat. She breaks things. She knocks against them. Gu Gu is clumsy.

A little bit later we see the word **intelligent**. Intelligent means good at thinking clearly and quickly. When a person is intelligent it means he is good at understanding difficult ideas and subjects. So the history teacher is not only handsome and strong, but he is also good at thinking clearly and quickly. And he can understand difficult things, ideas which other people cannot. Or maybe they can, but not that quickly as the history teacher can. So the history teacher is intelligent.

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