APEX ENGLISH TUTORING

BASIC ENGLISH LESSONS–VOLUME 1

Welcome to **Volume 1** of **My 'simply better' Basic English Lessons**.

Here, you will find all my Basic English Lessons that I have posted to Facebook in the Apex English Group.

I have created this so that you have all the lessons in one place so that you can find them easily.

I hope you will use these lessons to revise and for practice.

Here's a PLAN!
Learn from my 'simply better' Basic English Lessons HERE, then - when you think you're ready to PRACTICE your English - take the next step.

Get My 'simply better' Method: Module A.

Use it also for Module B (writing and oral presentations prep) and the IELTS Speaking Test Module.

A few words about English Tenses

Do you know....

Many English learners worry too much about tense.

If you stopped 100 native English speakers in the street and asked them about tense, 1 of them might give you an intelligent answer - if you were lucky. The other 99 would know little about terms like "past perfect" or "present continuous".

And they would know nothing about aspect, voice or mood.

But they can ALL speak fluent English and communicate effectively.

Of course, for ESL it helps to know about tenses, but don't become too obsessed with them.

Try and be like those native speakers! Speak naturally!

Go here to learn more and to have fun with my Quick Quizzes. And don't forget to Like and Follow. Share too!

https://www.facebook.com/MichaelFromApexEnglishTutoring

Here is the first lesson I posted:

Basic English Lesson of the Day

Pronouns

I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	

Basic English Lesson

Use a dictionary. Buy one. Or go online.

Basic English Lesson

Simple words for past tense, present tense, and future tense

Past tense
yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year, last century, three months ago, twenty years ago. last Monday.

Present tense
now, right now, this minute, today.

Future tense
tomorrow, tonight, next week, next Tuesday, next month, next year, in ten years time, in an hour's time.

Basic English Lesson

Tenses (again)

past	**present**	**future (with pronouns)**
I did...	I am doing...	I will do...
I played...	I am playing..	I will play
I ran..	I am running..	I will run
I spoke..	I am speaking..	I will speak
We did..	We are doing..	We will do...
We played..	We are playing...	We will play..
We ran...	We are running...	We will run...
We spoke...	We are speaking..	We will speak..
You did..	You are doing...	You will do..
They did..	They are doing...	They will do..
It did...	It is doing...	It will do…

'Go' is different.

I went (yesterday) I am going (now). I will go (tomorrow).

Practice by changing the verbs (‘do’ and ‘go’) in these phrases.

They went yesterday. I am going now. We are going tomorrow.

I spoke yesterday. I am speaking now. I will speak tomorrow.

They ran yesterday. They are running now. They will run tomorrow.

Basic English Lesson

Verbs 'to be' (am, are, is, was, were)

I am...
We are...
You are...
They are...
He is...
She is...
It is....

Basic English Lesson

Tenses (time)

past	**present**	**future**
did	doing	will do
played	play/playing	will play
ran	run / running	will run
spoke	speak /speaking	will speak

Basic English Lesson

I _____ my _____.
I [verb] my [noun].

I like my job.
Now practice with other verbs: do, hate, enjoy, love

I do my job.
I hate my job.

I enjoy my job.
I love my job.

Now practice with other nouns.

I do my work.
I hate my work.
I enjoy my work.
I love my work.

Practice with other nouns and verbs

I want my money.
I play my computer game.
I see clouds.

Tip: Get a notebook and start writing down the nouns that you know. Or get several notebooks.

Then make another list of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Whenever you think of a word, write it down in your notebook.

By the end of the week, count how many you have collected. You will be surprised.

Calculate this: 5 new words a day x 7 days = 35 words a week.
365 days a year x 5 words a day = 1825 words.
It's still almost 1000 words if you miss out every second day!

Basic English Lesson

Learn these—for pronunciation.

Look at the word under each 'phoneme' e.g. 'sheep' under iː (top left).
/ʃiːp/ = sheep
ʃ = sh

So, look at each phoneme and say the word; the part of the word that's underlined is the sound.

Check your dictionary. You will see these used there to help you with pronunciation.

Basic English Lesson and Quiz

Adverbs are used to **describe verbs**.

verb+adverb or adverb+verb.

walk slowly or slowly walk

Use these verbs with the adverbs and **mix them up** if you can.

Verbs: speak, run, climb, go, drive, ride, swim, write, learn
adverbs: slowly, quickly, patiently, carefully, recklessly, properly.

e.g. speak properly, drive recklessly, drive carefully, go quickly.

There are many more. How many can you get?

Basic English Lesson

Nouns (plural of 'noun')
river, mountain, sea, tree, city, room, hobby, school, shop, supermarket, car, bicycle/bike, street, suburb, flower, sun, moon, child

More???

Plurals
rivers, mountains, seas, trees, cities, rooms, hobbies, schools, shops, supermarkets, cars, bicycles/bikes, streets, suburbs, flowers, suns, moons, children.
More????

Basic English Lesson

More of a **piece of advice** actually.

Never, ever, use a word in your speaking or writing that you do not know the meaning of.

I've seen students in English Speaking Competitions who have obviously prepared their speech straight from somewhere - not from their own thinking. They memorised words - big complicated words - to impress the judges.

At the end, they cannot answer questions from the audience or the judges because they had no idea what their sentences meant.

Or, worse, they forget their speech and try to remember using other, simpler words instead. They get totally lost and admit defeat.

The **main idea** in my post is this: Never, **EVER** use a word - in your writing or speaking - that you **DO NOT KNOW** the meaning of. Use only words that you **DO KNOW**.

(If you do not understand this yet, I hope you will come back when you can. It’s very good advice.)

Basic English Lesson and **Quiz**

Plurals (more than one of something)

Most plurals end easily with 's'. That is, you can make a plural simply by adding an 's'.

cat - cats (one cat - two [or more] cats.)
pencil - pencils
gate - gates
rock - rocks
stone - stones
dictionary - dictionarys.....NO! Wrong!

Some words do not simply add an 's' to make a plural. Instead, here, the Y is dropped and replaced with -ies.

Most words (nouns) that end in Y will change to -ies. Remember that!

fairy - fairies
diary -diaries
dairy - dairies
dictionary - dictionaries

try (noun) - tries (running and placing the ball over the 'try line' in football to score a 'try').

Can you think of any others?

PS you are writing these down in **your Notebook** aren't you?

Basic English Lesson

I, you, we, they, it - **pronouns**

Names of things - **nouns** (cat, dog, house, country etc)

'Doing' words - **verbs** (eat, run, laugh, cry, read, do etc)

Words that describe nouns - **adjectives** (beautiful, difficult, old, young etc) beautiful sunrise

Words that describe verbs - **adverbs**: walk [verb] slowly, easily, quickly [adverbs]

TIP: Collect these different types of words on **separate pages** in **your notebook**.

Basic English Lesson

Conditionals

Also called **'if clauses'**: "if a = 6 then 2a =12."

If something is done then something else will follow.

A conditional sentence is formed by a main clause (the consequence), a conjunction (if), and a conditional clause (the condition).

"If (conjunction) you eat all your vegetables (condition), you can have ice-cream (the consequence)."

"If I study conditionals, I will speak better English!"

"If I had the money, I would buy an electric car."

"If you don't go to school today, you'll be in a lot of trouble."

"I could have a million dollars in the bank if I sold my house."

Quiz

Can you write a correct sentence using the conditional 'if'?

Check to see if you have *all three parts* to make a true conditional sentence.

Basic English Lesson

This lesson looks at **prepositions.**

There are 8 types of prepositions in English grammar.

They include prepositions of
time,
place,
movement,
manner,
agent,
measure,
source
and possession.

Let's look at the first type:

Prepositions of Time. (when something happens)

And we will look at just three for now.

The picture explains the use of 'at', 'in' and 'on'.

Study it, see how each is used.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME - AT, IN, ON		
AT PRECISE TIME	IN MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	ON DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March

Write a phrase (two or three words) to show that you understand 'at', 'in' and 'on'.

Basic English Lesson

When do we use 'is' and 'are'?

I've explained about "He is..." and "She is ..." when we use pronouns. We can also use 'is' with this: "Tom is..." and "The dog is..."

When we are using one thing (noun) or more than one thing (nouns) we say this:

"There/here is one (book) for you."

Practice by changing the word 'book' to another thing/noun.

When there are two or more things, we say:

"There/Here are (two) (books) for you." PRACTICE with more than the number 2 (3, 5, 36, 129, 3000 etc) and change 'books' to pens, pencils, tickets etc.

Read this to learn about writing numbers:
https://www.apexenglishtutoring.com.au/post/one-or-two-things-about-writing-numbers

We can also say:

"Here is a (book) for you."
"Here is an (egg, orange, apple, ice-cream, umbrella) for you."
"Here are some (books) for you."

So, use single forms of verb to be with single items. ('is one')

Use plural forms of verb to be with more than one thing. ('are three', 'are some').

Men are… A man is…
Horses are… A horse is...

In the last post, I asked: "What are your hobbies?"

Here are some possible correct answers.

"My hobby IS fishing." (one hobby) ('hobby' is singular.)

"My hobbies ARE reading, sewing, and dancing." (more than one hobby).
'Hobbies' is plural. (Means the word 'hobbies' IS plural.)

Hope this helps. Now PRACTICE with your vocabulary. Don't forget to write this lesson in your NOTEBOOK!

Basic English Lesson

up
left right
down

past tense	present tense	future tense
went up	go up	will go up
went left	go left	will go left
went right	go right	will go right
went down	go down	will go down

(We) went (up) yesterday. (We) go (up) today. (We) will go (up) tomorrow.

PRACTICE by changing the words in brackets ( ).

Change yesterday, today, and tomorrow to other words for more practice. (Last week, next week, next month.)

Basic English Lesson
Directions

north
NW NE
west east
SW SE
south

northern
southern
western
eastern

The wind is blowing...
from the west - is called a 'westerly'
from the east - easterly
from the south - southerly
from the north - northerly
from the SW - south westerly etc.

(The thing in the picture is called a ‘compass’ to show directions.)

Basic English Lesson

Other ways to say "I want..." when ordering (food).

I’d like.. I’ll try the..
I’ll get the.. Can I have..
I think I’ll have.. I’ll take..
I’ll have.. Give me.. I’ll go for..

Quick Quiz

Use a verb and a noun to complete the sentence.

Complete the blanks:

We _____ funny _____.

Basic English Lesson

I _____ my _____.
I [verb] my [noun].
I like my job.

Now practice with other verbs: do, hate, enjoy, love
I do my job.
I hate my job.
I enjoy my job.
I love my job.
Now practice with other nouns.
I do my work.
I hate my work.
I enjoy my work.
I love my work.
Practice with other nouns and verbs.
I want my money.
I play my computer game.
I see clouds.
More?????

Basic English Lesson

Feelings.

Words for feelings:

happy - joyful - very happy (smiling/laughing)
sad - unhappy -very sad/unhappy (frowning/crying)
excited - very excited (eager/enthusiastic)
nervous - very nervous/anxious/distressed/ unsettled
Go here to read about feelings:
https://www.apexenglishtutoring.com.au/post/develop-your-vocabulary-feelings

QUIZ

Which one of the four feelings is this girl feeling?

Basic English Lesson

Comparatives /kəmpærətɪvz/
and
Superlatives /sʊpɜː(r)lətɪvz/ **(1)**

Use with adjectives.
hot hotter hottest

comparative: Today is **hot**. Yesterday was **hotter than** today.
superlative: Tomorrow will be **the hottest** day. It will be **hotter than** today and yesterday.

cold colder coldest
use -er for comparatives

use -est for superlatives
smart smarter smartest

fast - faster - fastest
slow - slower - slowest
quick - quicker - quickest
late - later - latest
young - younger - youngest
old - older - oldest
clean - cleaner - cleanest

QUIZ
long - longer - _____
_____ - shorter - shortest
_____ - _____ - bravest

Note: The next few lessons were numbered incorrectly on FB. They are corrected here.

Basic English Lesson

comparatives and superlatives (2)

Most words of 1 syllable (hot, cold, big, small, old, young, rich, poor, tall, short, easy, hard, cheap, dear, quick, slow etc) use -er and -est (comparative and superlative.

Some words of 2 syllables eg. narrow - use -er and -est.
narrow - narrower - narrowest

Note: words ending in Y change the Y to I+est.
lucky - luckier - luckiest

Words of more than one syllable - 3 or 4 syllables (comfortable, wonderful, terrible, horrible, valuable, expensive, etc) use 'more' and 'most'.

So, comfortable - more comfortable - most comfortable; terrible - more terrible - most terrible.

QUIZ

(A) tall - taller - _____
(B) _____ - happier -_____
(C) expensive -_____ -_____
(D) I am the _____ man in the world. (lucky)
(E) He is (young) _____ and (rich) _____ than me.
(F) This chair is the _____in the whole house. (comfortable)

Basic English - Quick Quiz

Ben is 12. Jennifer is 8.

(A) Ben is _____ than Jennifer.
(B) Jennifer is _____ than Ben.

Basic English Lesson

comparatives and superlatives (3)

Some words take both - er/ier and -est/iest.

Here is one.
likely - more likely - most likely
likely - likelier - likeliest

"Looking at the dark clouds in the sky, rain looks most likely."

"It seemed to be the likeliest/most likely place to look."

Quick Quiz - Basic English.

(comparatives/superlatives) (4)

A His bed is _____ than mine. (neat)
B Of everyone here, I have the _____ car. (reliable)
C I do not like watching operations that show a lot of blood. But John does. He has a _____ stomach than me. (strong)

Basic English Lesson

comparatives and superlatives (5)

Here are some more commonly used ones.

much	more	most
many	more	most
far	further	furthest (the furthest)
less	lesser	least
well	better	best

Yesterday, I felt well but today I feel much better. Tomorrow I hope to feel the best I've felt all week.

Last year I was poor. This year I am much richer. I have more money. (not 'more richer' - 'much richer' means you have more more money).

Of all the people in our group, I have walked the furthest today.
She swam further than Sarah.
I think I ate the least food yesterday. It was much less than what Bruce and Jenny ate.

Basic English Lesson

Prepositions of place (1)

I have taught you prepositions of **time.**

Here are some common **prepositions of place.**

'at' a point	**'in' an enclosed space**	**'on' a surface**
at the corner	in a room	on the wall
at school	in Beijing	on the floor
at the door	in a box	on the bed
at the top of the page	in a mine	on the table
at the intersection	in jail	on a surfboard

Basic English Lesson

prepositions of place (2)

Learn from the picture.

Note: underneath, below, outside, beside, among/amongst, near/near to, and over are extra words.

Robert stood *between* Rose and Diane.

The little boy sat *amongst* all his toys *on* the floor.

The plane flew *over* the city.

Come *inside*. We'll go *outside* when the rain stops.

Stand *beside* me but not too *near*.

Quick Quiz - Basic English

Test yourself. Write the correct preposition/s for each picture.

Challenge: write a sentence or two for each one for A-L.

Basic English Lesson

confusing words (1)

brought - bought

‘brought’ means to bring (bring your friends)
‘bought’ means to buy (go and buy a car).

"Oh, you *bought* me a dog?" (buy)
"Yes, and I've *brought* it home already." (bring)

Basic English Lesson

People are unsure how to use 'to' and 'too' and even 'two' in English.

'to' is a preposition with several meanings including 'toward' and 'until'.
"I go to school every day." "Give it to me."

'too' is an adverb that means excessively or 'also'.
"It is just too hot today." "There are too many flies here."
"I am coming too."

'two' is a number. "One, two, three."

"Ann and Billy, I have come here today TO this school TO teach you something but you TWO are TOO distracted right now. James, are you distracted TOO?"

Basic English Lesson

I have taught you **prepositions of time** and **place**.

In this lesson I will teach you about **prepositions of movement.**

Prepositions of movement show movement from one place to another place.

The most common preposition of movement is the preposition 'to', which describes movement in the direction of something, for example:

How do you go TO work? He drove TO London in five hours.
The picture shows the common/usual prepositions of movement.

Study the pictures and try to understand them.

QUIZ

On the way _____ of town, we went ____ and _____ the hill and _____ seven long tunnels.
Use these: through, over, out, up.

Basic English Lesson

'a' and 'an' - when to use them.

Words that **begin with vowels:** a e i o and u ALWAYS use AN.
an apple, an egg, an icecream, an orange, an umbrella.

BUT, some words such as 'hour' or 'honest' sound like they begin with vowels. 'our' for example.

an hour, an honest man.

Words that **begin with consonants** (all other letters that are not vowels: b, c, d, f, g, h (horse), etc use 'a'.

a bathroom, a car, a dog, a horse, a zebra etc.

Basic English Lesson

How to 'say' email addresses and website URLs.

Here's an email address: michael@hotmail.com
You would 'say' it - if you were telling someone the address - like this:
“michael (small m) at hotmail dot com”

OR
a website
“w-w-w dot apexenglishtutoring -one word - dot com - dot a-u”
“w-w-w dot apexenglishtutoring -one word - dot com - dot a-u forward slash blog” WOULD 'POINT' TO MY BLOG ARTICLES.

Basic English Lesson

Punctuation Marks—apostrophe

< ' > when used in words like John's or dog's means ownership.
John's car. (John owns the car.)
The dog's tail. (The tail belongs to the dog.)

It is also used for missing letters in words.

don't - do not
can't - cannot
shouldn't - should not
c'mon - come on
it's - it is (but < its > means ownership: "The dog is eating its food."

It is also used to mark 'special' words.

If I want to let you know that the word 'go' is a 'special' word, I will use 'single quotation marks' around the word.

And what is this thing called? What is this 'punctuation mark' called?
It's called an 'apostrophe'.

So, when you spell a word with an apostrophe in it, for example, the word <dog's>, you would say: "d - o- g - apostrophe - s" and not have to hold up a finger on each hand to 'say' it. It's pronounced /əˈpɒstrəfi/ by the way.

If the word is plural, the apostrophe is placed at the end, after the 's'.
dogs' tails
families' houses
buses' drivers' hats.

Oh, and this is wrong: <Fish and Chip's >. It should be <Fish and Chips >.

Basic English - Quick Quiz (prepositions of movement)

John walked _____ the corner. (can have more than one answer)
He then ran _____ the city streets ____ the park.

Exercise

Try this…

Walk around your house or room, look at things and use 'a' or 'an' with them.

E.g. a desk, a light, an armchair.

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words (1)

'Who' is the first one.

'Who' begins questions asking about 'names' (nouns and 'proper nouns' - proper names) - people, organisations, countries.

Tom, the UN (United Nations), Germany etc.

Or people and their occupations/jobs:

the doctor, the teacher, the website designer etc.

'Who' begins questions asking about 'pronouns' too.
Him, her, it, them, you, me.

e.g. Who invited you? (Tom did, He did, she did, they did, the UN, the teacher, etc.)

Who takes care of you when you are sick in hospital? (nurses, doctors)

Who teaches you English? (Michael;-) Miss Jones)

Who did it? (Was it the dog? Was it you?)

Who are you? (name, job, 'the person who loves you' etc.)

Basic English Lesson - 'W' Question Words (2)

Yesterday, I taught you about 'Who', the first W question words.

Today I want to teach you the second one: **'Where'**.

'Where' questions are asking about places.

A question could be: "Where are you going?"
And you could go to many places.

So, in your notebook collect 'places' words.

Start with places near you, places you go to often.

Maybe these will start you off: the shop, the supermarket, the service station, the garden, home, 'to my friend's place', church, school, college, university, hospital, clinic, the beach, the park, the post office, the bank, the markets. And many more.

Think of other places: towns, suburbs, cities, states, countries. Keep adding words as you think of them.

If you can, please read this article. At least, you will see many 'place' words.
https://www.apexenglishtutoring.com.au/post/develop-your-vocabulary-places

Practice asking the question: Where are you going?
Add 'tomorrow', or 'next week' or 'on Friday' etc.
I am going to _____ next week.

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words (3)

I have taught you 'who' (names of people), and 'where' (places).

Today. I will teach you about **'when'**.

'When' questions ask about 'time' - the time someone did/ does/will do something.

Words include: today, tomorrow, next week, last week, next month, this year, on Thursday, this morning, tomorrow morning, next Friday, at 7 am, in 2008, in 2022, on 9 December, next March, this Monday, in three hours time, in six months time, three years ago, two months/years/ ago, in one minute's time, for five seconds, for six months/years.

Seasons: winter, summer, spring, fall/autumn.

now, soon, never, after breakfast.

That's enough 'time' words for you to learn and practice with.

When did you go?

I went at (7.30 pm). I went last week/month/year.

When did you join this group?

on 15 November 2021/last week/yesterday.

When are you going to subscribe to my Newsletter?

right now/tomorrow/next week/never.

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words (4)

Ok, so far I have taught you 'who', 'where', and 'when'.

Today's W question word is **'what'**.

To answer a 'what' question' you need to learn vocabulary.

Think of it this way: a 'what' question (apart from 'what is the time?' or 'what time is it?" or 'what is the name of the place you are going to?' the answer you give will be unlike the other 'w' question words.

An example might help you.

'What are you going to do tonight?' (Future tense)

Answers could be 'watch TV, surf the internet, listen to music, go to a concert/party/meeting etc.,

Or, 'What are you doing now?' (Present tense):

reading, watching TV, surfing the internet, playing a game, writing an email...there are many answers.

'What did you do last night?' (Past tense):
watched TV, read a book, went to a party/meeting/concert etc.

'What is the capital city of Australia?'
To answer, you'd have to find out. (Canberra).

So, now you have some questions to practice with.

Change the verbs or nouns. e.g. 'What are you (reading) now?' or 'What kind of (food) do you like (eating/cooking)?'

Have fun...and remember to write your new vocab words in your notebook.

Collect questions too—to practice with.

Basic English Lesson - W question word 'what'. (4A)

Maybe this explanation helps:

"what..." asking for information about something "What is your name?"

Asking for repetition or confirmation: "What? I can't hear you."

"You did what?" or 'What did you do?"

'What...for?' means: asking for a reason, asking 'why': "What did you do that for?"

"I did it to/because ....."

or ' What is that thing used for?" (What thing?")
"It's used for ..... "

And again, to answer the questions, you need to learn extra vocabulary.

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words (5)

Today's Question word is '**Why**'.

Answering 'why' questions is difficult because you need to have a developed vocabulary.

The answer is not always in the question.

If I asked you: "Is it hot today?" you have an easy choice: Yes or No (IF you know what 'hot' means).

Answers to 'Why' questions often include the word 'because'.
"Why haven't you finished your work for the day?"

"Because....?????" What can you say?

I could help you by asking another question: "Is it because you ran out of time?"

Then you have the words to answer.

"Yes, I ran out of time."
or
"No, I didn't run out of time. My workmate left at lunchtime and didn't come back."

BUT, even if you don't know what to say, a good way to PRACTICE is to say: "I don't know (/I can't tell you/I don't know what reason to give you for) why I haven't finished my work for the day."

So for now, do not worry about finding the right words, practice with this model. Your confidence in using English will improve.

PRACTICE

Why are you a member of the group?

“I am a member of the group because…”
(Is it to help you learn basic English?)

(Or don't you know why you are a member of the group?)
“I don’t know why I’m …”
Say that...as practice.

Why do I want you to give complete sentences instead of single word answers to quizzes?

(Does it practice your writing in English?)

Basic English - Quick Quiz

Who is the President of the US?
Where would you go to post a letter?
When was your birthday?
What is your favourite food?
Why do you like this food?

Basic English Lesson ('W' Question words)

So, far I have taught you several 'W' question words.

Today, it's not a 'W' question word; it's an 'H' question word: **'how'**.

"How are you?" is the easiest to learn.

The 'how' in this question means you need to know 'feeling' words to answer.

Read this article on 'feelings':

https://www.apexenglishtutoring.com.au/post/develop-your-vocabulary-feelings

Other questions:

"How did you/she/he/it do that?" needs 'explanatory' words. Depending on the context, the vocabulary needed will be different.

Possible answer: "All I did was...."

'How did you fix the problem of your electricity going off and on?

"I called the electrician and he came and fixed it."

The next lesson looks at 'how long', 'how many', 'how far' and 'how much' as well as 'how hot/cold/wet/dry etc.'

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words

Yesterday, I taught you about 'How'- the 'H' Question word.

'How' can be used with many other words to ask questions such as these:

'How long...?' (time, but also length of something)

'How many...?' (the number of items/things)

'How much...?' (the cost of something/the amount of something uncountable, and even time: "How much time do you have?" even distance: "How much further...?; and time: 'How much longer do we have to wait?"

'**How far...?'** - asking about distance.

'How hot/cold/wet/dry... ?' (many things fit here) **'How soon...?' 'How easy/hard/soft/comfortable** etc.

Quiz

If you wanted to know the number of toys your children have, which question would you ask?

A How much...?
B How far....?
C How many...?
D How soon...?

Basic English Lesson

Study the picture to learn the differences.

Basic English Lesson - 'W' question words

I've taught you several ways of asking questions using 'How'.

Here's another set of **'How'** questions.

"How do you do?" - is another (very formal) way to ask 'How are you?" but it's used more as a greeting when meeting someone new. It doesn't require an answer!

Americans sometimes say (informally) "Howdy" or even "Howdy doody".

"How do you know (that)?" is another question when you want to know how someone knew something.

"How do you spell....(a word)?" is a common question.

It has to be asked because if you had to write the word, your reader would quickly know how to spell the word because they could see how it's spelled.

I want to point out something here: **the use of 'you'** in the question.

There are three kinds of 'you'.

"How do YOU spell 'moon'?

1 The first 'You' is 'not me', it's 'you' singular. I am asking 'you' how you spell the word moon.

2 The second 'You' is also plural, meaning 'all of you here in this room'.

3 The third 'You' is 'everyone/most everyone in the world who speaks English'. Another way of asking this question would be "How does everyone spell 'moon'? But still we ask "How do you spell 'moon'?"

How do we make the difference known to the listener?

We could point or nod to the listener, asking: "How do YOU spell 'moon'?

We could spread our arms to indicate we are asking the whole room as 'How do YOU spell the word 'moon'?"

Or simply ask "How do you spell 'moon'?" with no pointing or arm waving.

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At this point, I want to promote **My 'simply better' Spelling Method.**

If you have problems remembering how to spell words, then **this is the method to get**.

It's simple to learn: once learnt you'll never ever forget it.

Nobody else in the world teaches this method!
My own teachers never taught me how to do it this way.

Never, ever misspell a word again.

I use it myself!

You can buy it right now at my website.

This is the end of **Volume 1** of my **Basic English Lessons**.

I hope you have learned something from them.

In this collection of Basic Lessons in English, I have filled your head with English.

But, now it's time to take your learning to ***the next level*** and learn a ***way to practise*** your English learning.

Nobody teaches you a way to PRACTISE English; they fill your head with English but that's all.

You should be feeling **more confident** now.

If so, then you are ready to become even more confident by getting **My 'simply better' Method: Module A**.

I teach you a very simple method to PRACTISE your English. Unique to Apex English Tutoring.

You will be ***amazed*** at your improvement using this method.

I guarantee that all your skills will improve. Don't believe me?

Thinn, a young woman from Myanmar, used my method to write this, after only a couple of months of practice.

She says:

> My name is Thinn. I'm from Myanmar. I'm writing this review to replace my previous one because my English has improved even more. The method in Module A was easy to learn and practice with. I'm looking forward to getting other modules to improve my English writing, speaking and spelling. I would recommend Apex English Tutoring's methods because they are 'simply better' than anything else to practice with to perfect my English.

Finally, **email me** if you would like **Volume 2** which continues the lessons I have posted in Apex English Group on Facebook.

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Visit www.apexenglishtutoring.com.au to read my range of Blog articles and to purchase My 'simply better' Methods Modules.

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