

Hello hello hello and welcome back to LEP Premium!

**This is Premium series 27 Part 1.** In this episode we are going to get stuck into some English language studying and practice, focusing on grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, which is what we normally do in episodes of LEP Premium of course.

Let me do a little bit of housekeeping before we start...

### **P26 - Luke's Stand Up Show / Pronunciation Videos**

I hope you enjoyed watching my stand up show in P26, which was the last bit of content I uploaded to the premium section for you. That was just something to keep you entertained. I hope it gave you a laugh or three.

Usually in the premium section I focus on language study, but from time to time I might upload other things too, including the occasional rambling conversation, interview, monologue, video or other things like that.

Remember you can always give me your feedback about this content by sending me an email from the app or on the website. Your feedback is very useful for me and I like hearing from premium LEPsters.

### **Pronunciation Videos**

Have you found all the pronunciation videos in the app? These are short videos with pronunciation drills featuring language from previous premium episodes. So far there are about 13 pronunciation videos. You can watch those videos and practise repeating the sentences after me and there are annotations on the screen to help you do it. Check the "categories" section of the app, and tap Pronunciation Videos.

### **Technical or billing issues? Contact Libsyn, my podcast host.**

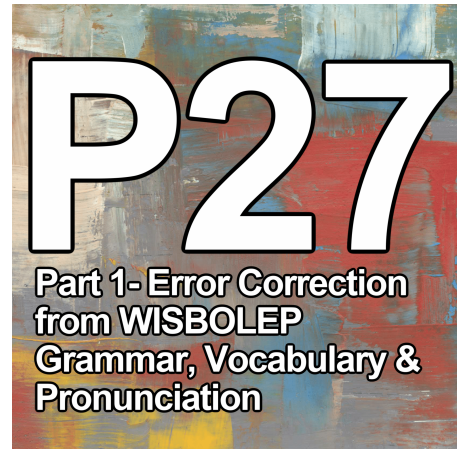
For technical issues or questions, you can always email [support@libsyn.com](mailto:support@libsyn.com) .

For billing issues (payments) it's [billing@libsynsupport.com](mailto:billing@libsynsupport.com) .

There's also an option to contact Libsyn from the app - just tap the Troubleshooting button in the settings menu.

Libsyn is the company that created and manages the app, and also manages the premium subscription - it's my podcast host.

If you email them, make sure you quote TEACHERLUKE and also the email address you use to log into your premium account.



## **P27 Error Correction from WISBOLEP - Grammar, Vocabulary & Pronunciation**

So, this is P27 and it is an error correction episode series, based on some common errors I heard in listener contributions to the WISBOLEP competition.

First I would like to emphasise that there were plenty of examples of wonderful English on display in all the entries to the WISBOLEP competition - please feel good about that. But there were also a few errors which are worth correcting and learning from.

I've got nearly 40 sentences with errors to go through in this episode and they came from 101 competition entries. Remember, if you want to hear all 101 entries, you can. Go to [www.teacherluke.co.uk/wisbolep](http://www.teacherluke.co.uk/wisbolep) and scroll to the bottom of the page.

You will find a video above the voting form where you can hear the 16 finalists, and under that there is another video where you can hear the other 85 entries.

### **These are common errors / Learn from each other's errors**

Obviously the people who originally made these errors can learn from their mistakes specifically, but also everyone else can learn from these things too - either to avoid certain common errors that anyone can make, to learn some phrases or grammar that you didn't know before, or just as a reminder of some nice bits of language. I won't just correct the errors. I'll use them as a springboard to teach you some phrases and bits of language, as usual. This is something I often do in class and I find it is a great way to work on the grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation that people really need.

So this is remedial language practice including vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.

As we go through this, I will correct the errors, introduce and reinforce some phrases and structures and I will let you practise with mini "over-to-you" tasks and questions.

There will also be a memory test for each part with example sentences from this episode, as well as the usual pronunciation drills featuring correct sentences for you to repeat after me, so you can work on clear and natural-sounding speech.

### **Here's how it is going to work**

I have divided the errors into 4 sets of sentences. Set A, B, C and D. Sets A-C are grammar/vocabulary. Set D deals with pronunciation errors.

I think this will be an 8-part series.

**P27 Contents**

Part 1: Language work from error set A.

Part 2: Memory test and pronunciation drills for set A.

Part 3: Language work from error set B.

Part 4: Memory test and pronunciation drills for set B.

Part 5: Language work from error set C.

Part 6: Memory test and pronunciation drills for set C.

Part 7: Language work from error set D.

Part 8: Memory test and pronunciation drills for set D.

I'll show you the sets of errors on the PDF.

Look at the set and try to spot the error(s) and think about how to correct them.

Then listen to me going through each error one by one, correcting and teaching some things, and giving you little tasks for practice.

Then we'll move to do a memory test to help you remember the bits of language we've worked on. And there will be the all-important pronunciation drills.

The PDFs for each part are available in the app - just tap the gift icon while you listen and try to keep up!

You can also get the PDFs by going to [www.teacherluke.co.uk/premium/pdfs](http://www.teacherluke.co.uk/premium/pdfs) then find the download links for this series and download them. You'll need a password and that password is LEPPREMIUMPDFS.

Alternatively, you can do this without looking at the PDFs at all, but it won't be as effective.

### Error Set A (Grammar/Vocabulary)

Look at these sentences. Can you spot the errors and correct them?

1. *Poland lies on east of Europe.*
2. *It's situated 1 hour to Venice.*
3. *I am a 16 years old girl from Italy.*
4. *I exchanged a poor woman for a pick pocket.*
5. *You have slim chance coming across someone who speaks English.*
6. *I was born and grown up in Iran.*
7. *My English is so rusting.*
8. *I can talk about how to prepare for a such big trip.*
9. *Thank you for your podcast. I wish you never give up.*

### Let's break them down

And we're going to start with a few phrases for describing locations of places.

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1.

**✗** *Poland lies on east of Europe.*

**✓** *Poland lies in the east of Europe.*

#### Phrases for describing locations

I'm using *east* here, but it also applies to *west*, *north*, *south*, *north west*, *south east* etc.

It is in the east of Europe = it's in Europe, in the eastern part.

*Poland is in the east of Europe* (depending on how you define Europe).

*London is in the south east of England.*

*Madrid is in the centre of Spain (more or less).*

It is (30 miles) to the east of London = it's not in London. It's outside London, in an easterly direction. You can add a distance before the phrase.

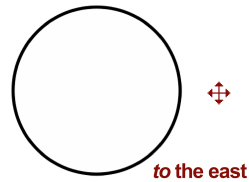
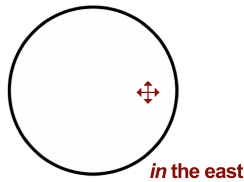
*Brighton is to the south of London.*

*Slough is situated to the west of London.*

It is (30 miles) east of London = it's not in London. It's outside London, in an easterly direction. You can add a distance before the word east.

*Birmingham is about 100 miles north west of London.*

*Luton Airport is about 35 miles north of London.*



Over to you...

Where is your hometown?

Use these sentences to help you.

My home town is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. [Inside a certain area]

It's to the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. [Outside a certain place]

It's \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. [Outside a certain place]

This leads us neatly to number 2...

2.

~~✗~~ *It's situated 1 hour to Venice.*

- ✓ It is situated/located 1 hour (away) from Venice. [Venice is one hour away]
- ✓ It is one hour (away) from Venice.
- ✓ It is one hour outside Venice.
- ✓ It takes one hour to get to Venice from where I live.

### Phrases

To be / to be situated / to be located / to lie outside Venice = It is not in Venice, but near Venice.

To be / to be situated / to be located / to lie one hour from Venice = It's outside Venice and it takes about 1 hour to travel there if you start in Venice.

*My home town is located just outside London.*

*My home town is situated about one hour from Manchester.*

*Birmingham is about 2 hours from central London by car.*

*Brighton is situated on the south coast of England, and it's about 1 hour from London by train.*

To take one hour to get somewhere = The journey time to this place is one hour.

*How long does it take to get to the station? It's about 15 minutes away by bus.*

*Note: don't say "~~How long time...?~~" It's just "How long...?"*

Over to you

How long does it take to get to the capital city from where you live?

Where is your nearest cinema?

How long does it take to get to London from where you live?

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3.

**✗** *I am a 16 years old girl from Italy.*

**✓** *I am a 16 year old girl from Italy.*

Maybe you're not a 16 year old girl from Italy. Maybe you're from a different place. In any case, this is how we describe someone's age.

He's 40.

He's 40 years old.

He's a man.

He's a 40-year-old man.

I've said it before and I've said it again, this is quite a common structure.

A 10-pound note.

A 3-star hotel.

A 15-minute walk.

A 3-hour drive.

A 24-carat gold chain.

You can use a hyphen/dash to connect the parts of the adjective together. A 16-year-old girl.

The reason we don't pluralise the words *year*, *pound*, *star*, *minute*, *hour* and *carat* in those phrases is because they're all functioning as adjectives to describe *man*, *note*, *hotel*, *walk*, *drive*, *chain* and *girl* and we don't pluralise adjectives in English. And yes, sometimes verbs become nouns and nouns become adjectives.

Over to you

Make similar phrases with this information. [Listen to hear Luke say the answers]

Luke is 43 years old and he is an Englishman.

Luke is \_\_\_\_\_ Englishman.

It takes 2 hours to drive to the airport.

It's \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.

This hotel has 5 stars.

It's \_\_\_\_\_ hotel.

We can give you a discount of 50 pounds.

We can give you \_\_\_\_\_ discount.

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OK, this is where we move away from that bit about describing locations and just deal with errors, topics and language points in a more random fashion.

4.

✗ *I exchanged a poor woman for a pickpocket.*

✓ *I mistook a poor woman for a pickpocket.*

#### **A poor woman**

I think **poor woman** here refers to an unfortunate woman, rather than a woman who doesn't have much money. Sometimes *poor* means *unfortunate*, or is used to express your sympathy towards someone or something.

*Oh you poor thing* → What I'd say to my daughter if she hurt herself and is crying.  
*I accidentally poured water all over a guy in the street the other day while I was watering my plants on the balcony. **The poor guy** didn't know what was going on.*

#### **A pickpocket**

Also, a *pickpocket* is someone who tries to steal something from you in a public place, without you noticing.

But the error here was the word *exchanged* rather than *mistook*.

#### **To mistake something/someone for something/someone else (mistake - mistook - mistaken)**

If you mistake someone for someone else, it means you think they are a different person. It works for things as well as people.

*Sorry, I mistook you for someone else!* (Sorry, I thought you were someone else!)  
*A woman in a shop mistook me for a shop assistant. It happens to me all the time for some reason! Maybe I just look helpful.*

*I mistook a poor woman for a pickpocket. (Presumably she thought a woman was trying to steal something from her, but it was a misunderstanding. Perhaps she shouted at the woman or something.)*

**Exchange something for something else**

This is what you do when you take something back to the shop because you don't want it, and you want something else instead.

*I took the denim jacket back to the shop. They couldn't give me a refund but they let me exchange it for a different jacket.*

Over to you

Have you ever been mistaken for someone else? What happened?


Have you ever mistaken someone for someone else?

When you were a child, did you ever mistake someone for your mum or dad, and take their hand, only to realise that it was not actually your mum or dad? Yes, me too.

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5.

 *You have slim chance coming across someone who speaks English.*

 You have a slim chance of coming across someone who speaks English.

These are small details, but they are still important. You've got to get all the small details right. You have to include the little grammar words like articles and prepositions. It's not the end of the world if you don't - I still understood what this person meant, but still - in for a penny, in for a pound.

So, the phrase is

**To have a slim chance of + ing/noun**

Also

**There is a slim chance that something will/would happen**

It means that there is a low probability of it happening. It is unlikely to happen. It probably won't happen. It's possible, but not probable.

*Slim* is a synonym of *thin*. So, essentially a 'slim chance' is a bit like saying a thin chance or basically small chance.

The opposite of this phrase is probably "a good chance of it happening".

*Maybe if you live in a rural area or in a country without many international visitors you only have a slim chance of meeting someone who speaks English.*

*If I bought a lottery ticket, I would have a very slim chance of actually winning the prize. It's a one in a million probability, or worse.*

*You'd have a slim chance of getting your desired result in IELTS without doing some exam practice and preparation before actually taking the test.*

*If I tried surfing, there's a good chance I would just fall in the water and get eaten by a shark or something.*

Metro.co.uk "There is only a slim chance that the coronavirus vaccine will be ready before Christmas"

<https://metro.co.uk/2020/10/14/only-a-slim-chance-oxford-vaccine-will-be-ready-for-christmas-13419082/>

### Over to you

Try to use the right phrase in full in response to these prompts. Use the phrases on the right to help you.

What would happen if...

- You wandered into the desert without water.
- You started a fight with a sleepy bear.
- You did stand-up comedy in English.
- Went to Paris.
- Tried to hug the Queen.

Survive  
Win  
Get eaten  
Make the audience laugh  
Bump into Luke  
Die from dehydration and hunger  
Get arrested  
Get kissed by her

Would you have a *slim chance*... or a *good chance*...?

*If I tried to hug the Queen there's a good chance that I would get arrested.*

*I'd have a slim chance of surviving if I wandered into the desert without water.*

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6.

**X** *I was born and grown up in Iran.*

**✓** *I was born and brought up in Iran.*

**✓** *I was born and raised in Iran.*

**✓** *I was born and grew up in Iran.*

I guess this person just made a slip and used the past participle of grow instead of the past simple form, *grew*.

### Phrases

**To grow up** = to change from a child into an adult, to spend your time as a child

*I grew up in West London and in the West Midlands.*

**To bring someone up / to raise someone** = to help a child become an adult, educate them, look after them, be their parent/guardian

*I'm trying to bring up my daughter to be bilingual.*

*We're raising our daughter to speak English and French.*

**To be brought up / to be raised** = this is the passive form. It means that your parents/guardians educated and looked after you - they raised you / brought you up.

*John Lennon was brought up by his aunt.*

*I was raised to be polite and to respect my elders.*

~~I was grown up.~~

A grownup (noun) = an adult

*When are you going to start acting like a grownup?*

*Sorry, you can't watch Terminator 2: Judgement Day, it's only for grownups.*

### Over to you

Use the phrases to talk about your upbringing. Here are some questions.

- Where did you grow up?
  - Who were you raised by?
  - How were you brought up?
    - *I was brought up to...*
    - *I was brought up to be...*
  - What's harder, bringing up two children of different ages, or bringing up twins?
- 

7.

 *My English is so rusting.*

 My English is so rusty.

### **Rusty**

A lot of people know this one, which is no surprise because it is a really useful phrase for talking about your language skills if you are out of practise and have lost some of your fluency.

If you say your English is **rusty**, it means that you're out of practise and you're not as fluent as you used to be.

**Rusty** is the **adjective**.

**Rusting** would be the **-ing form** of the verb **to rust**, meaning to become rusty.

**Rust** is also a noun. (It's covered in rust)

**But what is rust anyway?**

I seem to explain this every once in a while. Apologies if you've heard me explain it before.

**Rust** is a sort of oxide which appears on some kinds of metal (usually iron) when it is exposed to water. It's a reddish brown colour. Old iron that has been left outside in the rain eventually gets **rusty**.



Let's say you have an old bicycle which you've left out in the garden for some time and it has got wet from rain. You'd probably notice that the chain and other parts of the bike are all **rusty** and covered in this reddish brown corrosion. The bike wouldn't work very well and perhaps the wheels and gears would be stiff. The bike is **rusty**.

You can say the same thing about your English when you haven't used it for a while.

If your English is rusty, you need to **brush up on it**.

*I need to **brush up on my English** because it's really **rusty**.*

*I used to speak English all the time but these days it's really **rusty**.*

*My English has become very **rusty** since I left the UK.*

Over to you

How is your English these days?

- *It's really rusty!*
- *It's a bit rusty!*
- *It's quite rusty.*
- *I really need to brush up on it.*
- *It's ok, because I keep practising on a regular basis.*

LEP helps to keep the rust away!



8.

~~✗~~ *I can talk about how to prepare for a such big trip.*

✓ *I can talk about how to prepare for such a big trip.*

**It's important to remember a specific structure which includes the word *such*.**

**SUCH + A/AN + ADJECTIVE + NOUN**

*That was such a delicious cake. Thank you so much!*

*That was such a useful lesson.*

*This is such a tough game.*

Also:

**such + (a) noun**

*Having to build this IKEA furniture is such a pain in the neck, and the knees.*

*It was such a pleasure to see you. Thank you for coming to visit. Now go away, thank you.*

*Discovering his music was such a revelation for me.*

**So + adjective**

*That was so fascinating. I can't wait to watch the next episode.*

**So + adjective + that + clause**

*Luke's lesson was so mind-numbingly boring that I fell asleep, and never woke up. IN fact I am still asleep now and somehow Luke's voice has replaced my own inner monologue and I seem to have gone on an astral journey into LEPland where Luke's voice goes round and round and round, leaving an indelible print of English on the very core of my mind, and the words will never be rubbed away or lost as English is now deep within myself on all levels and in all dimensions of me.*

You're welcome. Even when this is less-than fascinating and your mind drifts off - the English is still going in somehow. Of course, in order to access it, you need to try and use it.

Over to you

Use these structures to answer the questions/prompts.

- Such + a/an + adjective + noun
- Such + a/an + noun
- So + adjective + that clause...

I just ate a burger. It was disgusting.

That was...

I love listening to Amber on your podcast, especially because of her accent. It's really lovely-sounding.

Amber has...

The party was delightful.

It was such a ... [you need to use the noun form of *delightful* here]

That roast dinner was absolutely delicious. I could eat the whole thing all over again.

That roast dinner was so...

[Listen to hear Luke give recommended answers]

9.

✗ *Thank you for your podcast. I wish you never give up.*

✓ *Thank you for your podcast. I hope you never give up.*

### **Wish or hope?**

I have explained this before, several times I think, in LEP Premium episodes.

P07 The Grammar of Gandalf Part 2 - it definitely came up in that one (page 33 of the phone version of the PDF).

Basically, it's this → we don't use *wish* like this to talk about something you want to happen in the future.

You can easily be forgiven for making that mistake of course.

We do use wish for the future sometimes.

*I wish you all the best.*

*I would like to wish you the best of luck for the future.*

But it's more common to use *wish* to talk about the past, especially for regrets.

The structure is usually **wish + past perfect**

*I wish the ring had never come to me.*

*I wish I had never come here. It was a mistake.*

*I wish I had worked harder in my English lessons at school.*

*Sometimes I wish I had never been born. :(*

But for talking about the future, the word is *hope*.

### **Hope + present tense (for the future)**

I hope (that) you never stop doing this podcast.

### **Hope + will (also for the future)**

I hope you will never stop doing this podcast.

*I hope you achieve all you set out to achieve.*

*I hope you manage to get to the airport on time.*

*I hope you get the job. I'm keeping my fingers crossed.*

*We all hope that you have a fantastic honeymoon.*

*I hope you will come back to visit us soon.*

### Over to you

Think about some hopes for the future, and some regrets about the past.

Use the prompts to help you. Make some sentences with *hope* (future) or *wish* (past).

Your friend is going to take the IELTS test on Saturday.

I...

You failed your exams because you didn't study hard enough.

I...

You really want Walaa to win the competition.

I...

You regret not entering the competition yourself.

I...

***P27 Part 2 coming soon...***