TRANSCRIPT · EPISODE 235

Weekly English Recap: Goosebumps, Control and Charge

English learning resource · EN

Full episode script · English

105 lines

Study task: Listen again and notice the expressions you studied.

A cold morning, an uncertain invitation, and a phone with an empty battery.

What can these situations teach you about speaking English more naturally?

Today, we return to seven moments from the week and practise expressing each idea in another way.

Welcome to Your English Toolbox.

I am Peter, and this is your weekly English recap.

You will hear forty-two sentence pairs from this week’s episodes.

After each original sentence, you have four seconds to repeat it.

Then I will express the same idea using different words.

You have three more seconds to try the new version.

If you need more time, you can pause and repeat the part that helps you most.

You do not need to remember the earlier episodes to join in.

A cold morning and a beautiful song can both give you goosebumps.

Imagine you are waiting for a bus on a very cold morning.

Picture yourself at a bus stop on a freezing morning.

You look at your arm, and your skin is covered in tiny bumps.

You see lots of little raised spots on your arm.

When that muscle pulls, the hair stands up.

As the tiny muscle tightens, it lifts the hair.

In people, goosebumps don't help much with warmth.

For humans, those little bumps do not do much to keep us warm.

I notice it most when I leave a warm house in winter.

I feel this reaction most when I step outside from a warm home in winter.

Strong emotion can also give us goosebumps, and music is a famous example.

Powerful feelings can cause the same reaction, such as when we hear music.

Next, an exhibition opening is going wrong, and staying calm becomes useful.

The photographs are late, one light has failed, and the first guests are arriving.

The pictures are delayed, a lamp has stopped working, and visitors are coming in.

You have to keep your cool.

You need to stay calm under pressure.

If we don't act now, this will get out of hand.

Without action now, this situation will become difficult to control.

You made the plan, so you are in the driver's seat.

You created the plan, so you are the one making the decisions.

The driver says the van is stuck in traffic.

The person driving says the van cannot move because of traffic.

The photographs arrived twenty minutes later, and the guests explored the exhibition.

Twenty minutes later, the pictures came, and visitors looked around the show.

An uncertain invitation comes next, and one answer is not a promise.

Imagine I invite a classmate to a food market on Saturday.

Picture me asking someone from my class to visit a food market on Saturday.

I check my phone again and again, and I have no message.

I keep looking at my phone, but nobody has written to me.

It does not give you a clear answer.

You cannot tell from those words alone whether the answer is yes or no.

The meaning depends on tone, context, and what happens next.

To understand it, consider how it is said, the situation, and what follows.

You can ask a friendly follow-up question.

You can ask another polite question to make the situation clearer.

It gives the other person a clear way to answer.

It makes it easier for the other person to give a clear reply.

Now let us fix a small grammar problem with two very useful verbs.

These two verbs look similar, but they work differently in a sentence.

The verbs seem alike, but their sentence patterns are not the same.

Say focuses on the words, and tell focuses on giving information to someone.

Say draws attention to the words, while tell often introduces the person receiving information.

After tell, we usually need a person.

With tell, a person usually comes next.

With say, we use a different pattern.

The verb say follows another sentence structure.

Some expressions with tell do not need a person after the verb.

Certain fixed phrases with tell work without naming a person.

Fixed expressions such as tell a story work without one.

A set phrase like tell a story does not need a person immediately after tell.

Peter tells a story by the sea, where one wish leads to another.

Long ago, a fisherman and his wife lived in a small old hut by the sea.

A fisherman and his wife once lived near the sea in a little old house.

Every day, the fisherman sat on the shore and fished.

Each day, the man went to the edge of the sea to catch fish.

One day, he caught a very big fish.

On one occasion, he pulled an enormous fish from the water.

To his surprise, the fish began to speak.

Unexpectedly, the fish started talking to him.

The fisherman was a kind man.

The man who caught the fish was kind.

He put the fish back into the water, and the fish swam away.

He returned the fish to the sea, and it swam off.

One word can have three lives on a journey, so listen for the context.

Martin, my phone is almost dead.

Martin, my phone battery is nearly empty.

Yes, there is a charging point near the gate.

Yes, you can find a place to charge it close to the gate.

I need my phone for the map and my tickets.

I need my phone to look at the map and my tickets.

No, parking is free.

No, you do not have to pay to park.

Yes, it is free of charge.

Yes, there is no cost for it.

The guide is in charge today, and we are responsible for arriving on time.

The guide is leading today, and we must make sure we arrive punctually.

Finally, we explore the playful word delulu and the difference between hope and evidence.

It is not a brand new word.

This word did not appear for the first time recently.

Delulu is informal, and it is often humorous.

People use delulu casually, often as a joke.

Understanding the register helps you choose the right word.

Knowing how formal an expression is helps you decide when to use it.

People often use it about themselves, with a smile.

People frequently say it about themselves in a playful way.

The difference is the evidence behind the hope.

What matters is whether there are good reasons for the expectation.

The tone can be playful or unkind, depending on the situation.

Depending on the context, it can sound like a joke or an insult.

You have practised forty-two ideas in two different ways.

You can return to one section and choose a phrase that fits your own day.

Thank you for listening, and I hope you join me again next week.