

REAL ENGLISH. SHORT LESSONS. DAILY PRACTICE.

Speak Naturally in Everyday English

40 pages of practical vocabulary, grammar,
listening, writing and guided homework

British English

4 Dictations

7-Day Challenge

Answer Key

LEARN IT



USE IT



REVIEW IT

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What is inside Issue 01?

Welcome to a magazine you do not simply read.

Every feature ends with a check, a production task, or guided homework. Use a notebook, complete the activities before checking the answers, and return to difficult pages later.

THIS ISSUE

Everyday conversations, natural British English, practical grammar, phrasal verbs, dictation, pronunciation, IELTS skills and a seven-day project.

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START HERE

How to use this magazine

1

Notice

Read or listen once without stopping. Identify the situation and the main meaning.

2

Study

Underline useful expressions, collocations and grammar patterns.

3

Retrieve

Close the page and try to recall the language without looking.

4

Produce

Complete the homework by speaking or writing with the target language.

The Azmoon learning loop

Practise → Diagnose → Repair → Review

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Choose one section you expect to find difficult. Write why, then return to this prediction after seven days.

TIME

3 minutes

USE

because, expect to, find difficult

SUCCESS

A clear prediction and one reason

ENGLISH IN REAL LIFE

Returning a faulty product



Situation

You bought headphones yesterday. One side has stopped working. You have the receipt and want either a replacement or a refund.

Five useful expressions

- I'd like to return this, please.
- It doesn't seem to be working properly.
- I bought it yesterday and I still have the receipt.
- Would it be possible to get a replacement?
- Could I have a refund instead?

Natural politeness

"I'd like..." and "Would it be possible...?" are direct enough to be clear, but polite enough for a service interaction.

MODEL DIALOGUE

A clear, polite return

CUSTOMER Hi. I'd like to return these headphones, please.

ASSISTANT Of course. What seems to be the problem?

CUSTOMER The sound only comes through one side. I bought them yesterday.

ASSISTANT I'm sorry about that. Do you still have the receipt?

CUSTOMER Yes, here it is. Would it be possible to get a replacement?

ASSISTANT Certainly. We have the same model in stock. Would you like to test the new pair before you leave?

CUSTOMER Yes, please. That would be helpful.

Check your understanding

- 1 What exactly is wrong with the headphones?
- 2 What proof of purchase does the customer have?
- 3 Does the customer initially ask for a refund or a replacement?
- 4 What additional service does the assistant offer?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Shop language that works

Return, refund, exchange

return = take an item back to the shop

refund = money returned to the customer

exchange = replace one item with another

Useful collocations

- faulty product
- proof of purchase
- original packaging
- full refund
- replacement item
- store credit

Choose the best word

1 The headphones are faulty, so I'd like to ___ them.

2 The shop offered a full ___ because the replacement was unavailable.

3 Could I ___ this shirt for a larger size?

4 The receipt is your proof of ___.

YOUR TURN

Create the conversation

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Write a six-line conversation between a customer and a shop assistant about a faulty product.

TIME

8 minutes

USE

receipt, refund, exchange

SUCCESS

State the problem clearly; make one polite request; close naturally

Challenge: Include the phrasal verb “take back”.

Before you finish

- Did the customer explain what is wrong?
- Did the customer use a polite request?
- Did the assistant offer a solution?
- Can another learner understand the outcome?

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Making decisions

make up your mind

finally decide

weigh up the options

compare advantages and disadvantages

have second thoughts

begin to doubt a decision

reach a decision

finish the decision-making process

decide against

choose not to do something

a difficult choice

a decision between hard alternatives

Collocation alert

English speakers normally *make* or *reach* a decision. We do not usually “do a decision”.

SHORT STORY

A difficult job offer

Read the situation

Nadia had been offered a new job in another city. The salary was better, but the move would take her away from friends and family.

She spent the weekend **weighing up the options**. On Sunday evening, she finally **made up her mind** and accepted. The next morning, however, she **had second thoughts**. After speaking to a colleague, she **reached a decision**: she would take the job, but negotiate two days of remote work each week.

Notice the sequence

compare

→

decide

→

doubt

→

confirm

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE

Can you use the expressions?

Complete with the correct expression

- 1 We considered moving abroad but eventually decided ____ it.
- 2 Have you made up your ____ yet?
- 3 Before buying a car, you should weigh up the ____.
- 4 I agreed yesterday, but now I'm having second ____.
- 5 After a long discussion, the committee finally reached a ____.

Fast recall

Cover page 8. Write all six expressions from memory in sixty seconds.

HOMEWORK

Your decision story

HOMEWORK

TASK

Describe one difficult decision you made or need to make. Write 100-130 words.

TIME

12 minutes

USE

at least 3 expressions from pages 8-10

SUCCESS

Explain the options, the difficulty, and the final or likely decision

Challenge: Use “although” or “whereas” to contrast the options.

GRAMMAR PEOPLE USE

Present perfect for present results

I've lost my keys.

Past event + important result now

Why present perfect?

The speaker is not simply reporting a finished event. The important point is the present result: the keys are missing now, so the speaker cannot open the door.

I lost my keys yesterday.

Finished past time is stated.

I've lost my keys.

The present result is important.

FORM & MEANING

Build the structure

Form

have / has

+

past participle

Positive

- I've forgotten the address.
- She's broken her glasses.
- We've missed the bus.

Questions and negatives

- Have you finished?
- He hasn't replied.
- They haven't arrived.

Common signal

Words such as *just*, *already*, *yet* and *recently* often appear with the present perfect, but the meaning matters more than the signal word.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Meaning before mechanics

Choose the more natural option

- 1 A: I lost my wallet. I can't pay for lunch. / B: I've lost my wallet. I can't pay for lunch.
- 2 A: She has arrived at 8:15 yesterday. / B: She arrived at 8:15 yesterday.
- 3 A: Have you sent the email yet? / B: Did you send the email yet yesterday?
- 4 A: We've finished, so we can leave now. / B: We finished, so we can leave now.

Repair the errors

- 1 I have saw this film before.
- 2 He has went home.
- 3 Did you ever visited Scotland?
- 4 I have finished the report last night.

PRODUCTION

Connect the past to now

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Write three present-perfect sentences about situations that affect you now. Add one sentence explaining the present result of each situation.

TIME

10 minutes

USE

have/has + past participle

SUCCESS

Correct form; clear present result; no finished past-time expression

Challenge: Include one question with “yet”.

PHRASAL VERB STORY

Six verbs in one situation

A terrible first day at work

Lewis **turned up** twenty minutes late for the first day of a new job. At reception, Lewis **found out** that the office had moved to another floor. After finally arriving, Lewis discovered that the team had **run out of** visitor passes.

A colleague tried to **sort out** the problem, but the security system stopped working. The manager decided to **put off** the morning meeting. By lunchtime, Lewis had missed three introductions and needed the entire afternoon to **catch up**.

Main idea

One small delay created a chain of problems. Which problem was outside Lewis's control?

MEANING & USE

Phrasal verbs that travel together

turn up

arrive

find out

discover information

run out of

use all of something

sort out

solve or organise

put off

delay

catch up

reach the same point after falling behind

Match the meaning

- 1 Which verb means “delay”?
- 2 Which verb means “solve a problem”?
- 3 Which verb means “arrive”?
- 4 Which verb means “have no more left”?

STORY RETELL

Make the language yours

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Retell Lewis's first day in your own words. Use at least four of the six phrasal verbs.

TIME

10 minutes

USE

4 phrasal verbs

SUCCESS

Logical order; accurate verb meanings; past tense throughout

Challenge: Change the ending so the day finishes successfully.

COMMON MISTAKES CLINIC

Three errors to stop repeating

~~I am agree with the idea.~~

I agree with the idea.

Agree is a verb; do not use am before it.

~~She explained me the problem.~~

She explained the problem to me.

Explain takes the thing first, then to + person.

~~I have many homeworks.~~

I have a lot of homework.

Homework is normally uncountable.

COMMON MISTAKES CLINIC

Three more high-frequency repairs

~~People is becoming more aware.~~

People are becoming more aware.

People is plural.

~~He suggested to go earlier.~~

He suggested going earlier.

Suggest is followed by -ing or a that-clause.

~~The information are useful.~~

The information is useful.

Information is uncountable and singular.

REPAIR SESSION

Fix, then produce

Correct each sentence

1 I am disagree with the decision.

2 Can you explain me this word?

3 She gave me three useful informations.

4 The people in my class is friendly.

5 They suggested to take the train.

6 My homeworks take two hours.

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Write one original correct sentence for each of the six repaired patterns.

TIME

12 minutes

USE

agree/disagree, explain, information, people, suggest, homework

SUCCESS

Six clear sentences with no repeated topic

BRITISH ENGLISH CORNER

Eight words you will hear in the UK

□□ flat

↔ apartment

□□ queue

↔ line

□□ holiday

↔ vacation

□□ chemist

↔ drugstore

□□ postcode

↔ zip code

□□ trainers

↔ sneakers

□□ lift

↔ elevator

□□ rubbish

↔ trash

Use, do not judge

Both forms are valid. Choose the variety that fits your context and remain consistent.

BRITISH ENGLISH PRACTICE

Switch the variety

Complete in British English

- 1 We waited in a long ___ outside the theatre.
- 2 Could you send me your ___ so I can post the form?
- 3 The office is on the fifth floor, so take the ___.
- 4 I need to go to the ___ to collect a prescription.
- 5 I'm going on ___ next week.

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Rewrite a five-line travel conversation using at least four British English words from page 22.

TIME

8 minutes

USE

4 British terms

SUCCESS

Natural context and consistent variety

DICTATION CHALLENGE

Dictation 1: Foundation

Foundation

Listen, write, check

Use the companion audio when published online, or ask a partner to read the sentence naturally while you write.

► DICTATION 1

► Hint

► Transcript - check only after writing

Listening focus

weak form: could I; article: a

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Wait until tomorrow, then write the same sentence from audio without viewing the transcript.

TIME

3 minutes

USE

exact words

SUCCESS

All content words and grammar details captured

DICTATION CHALLENGE

Dictation 2: Developing

Developing

Listen, write, check

Use the companion audio when published online, or ask a partner to read the sentence naturally while you write.

► DICTATION 2

► Hint

► Transcript - check only after writing

Listening focus

the; plural orders; has; -ly ending

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Wait until tomorrow, then write the same sentence from audio without viewing the transcript.

TIME

3 minutes

USE

exact words

SUCCESS

All content words and grammar details captured

DICTATION CHALLENGE

Dictation 3: Developing

Developing

Listen, write, check

Use the companion audio when published online, or ask a partner to read the sentence naturally while you write.

► DICTATION 3

► Hint

► Transcript - check only after writing

Listening focus

-ing form; phrasal expression; past tense

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Wait until tomorrow, then write the same sentence from audio without viewing the transcript.

TIME

3 minutes

USE

exact words

SUCCESS

All content words and grammar details captured

DICTATION CHALLENGE

Dictation 4: Challenge

Challenge

Listen, write, check

Use the companion audio when published online, or ask a partner to read the sentence naturally while you write.

▶ DICTATION 4

▶ Hint

▶ Transcript - check only after writing

Listening focus

passive form; linking; final consonants

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Wait until tomorrow, then write the same sentence from audio without viewing the transcript.

TIME

3 minutes

USE

exact words

SUCCESS

All content words and grammar details captured

PRONUNCIATION LAB

Hear the strong words

a cup of tea

Strong content words: CUP, TEA

Weak grammar words: a, of

a **CUP** of **TEA**

In connected speech, short grammar words are often reduced. The word *of* commonly contains a schwa sound rather than a fully stressed vowel.

Mark the stress

1 a glass of water

2 a piece of advice

3 a lot of people

4 the end of the day

PRONUNCIATION DETAIL

Small endings, important meaning

Plural and past endings

/s/

books, shops, helps

/z/

bags, rooms, lives

/ɪz/

prices, watches, changes

/-ed/

worked, played, wanted

The ending may be short, but in IELTS Listening it can change the answer from correct to incorrect.

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Read the examples aloud twice. On the second reading, record yourself and circle any ending that disappears.

TIME

7 minutes

USE

clear final sounds

SUCCESS

Every plural or tense ending remains audible

WRITING UPGRADE

From basic meaning to precise expression

BASIC

A lot of people use cars, so cities have pollution.



UPGRADED

The widespread use of private vehicles contributes significantly to urban air pollution.

What changed?

- a lot of people use cars → the widespread use of private vehicles
- cities have pollution → contributes significantly to urban air pollution
- The relationship is more precise and appropriately formal.

WRITING PATTERN

Reuse, do not memorise blindly

The widespread use of **[noun]** contributes significantly to **[problem]**.

Build three new sentences

- 1 plastic packaging → environmental damage
- 2 private cars → traffic congestion
- 3 social media → distraction among teenagers

HOMEWORK

TASK

Write a 90-word paragraph about one modern habit and its negative effect.

TIME

12 minutes

USE

contributes to, as a result, for example

SUCCESS

Clear topic sentence; one explanation; one relevant example

Challenge: End with a practical solution.

IELTS LISTENING

Numbers that change the answer

Listening trap: 13 or 30?

thirTEEN

Stress commonly falls near the end when contrasted.

THIRty

Stress commonly begins on the first syllable.

Context still matters. Train with complete phrases, not isolated numbers.

Quick check

- 1 The booking costs ___ pounds: thirteen or thirty?
- 2 The course begins on the ___ of March: thirteenth or thirtieth?
- 3 Room ___ is on the second floor: thirteen or thirty?

IELTS WRITING

Make examples prove the point

Why examples lose relevance

A Task 2 example must support the exact claim in the topic sentence. A true or interesting example is not automatically relevant.

Claim

Remote work can reduce commuting pressure.

Relevant example

A company allowing two remote days may reduce thousands of weekly journeys.

Check

Can you explain in one sentence how the example proves the claim? If not, the example may be drifting away from the paragraph's purpose.

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Write one claim about public transport and one example that directly supports it.

TIME

7 minutes

USE

for example, because, therefore

SUCCESS

The logical link is explicit

IELTS SPEAKING

Plan a story, not a list

Describe a useful skill you learned

WHAT

What was the skill?

WHEN

When and why did you learn it?

PROCESS

What was difficult at first?

VALUE

How is the skill useful now?

Natural phrases

- It took me a while to get used to it.
- The turning point came when...
- What I found most useful was...
- I still use this skill whenever...

HOMEWORK**TASK**

Record a two-minute answer. Listen once and note one long pause, one repeated word, and one sentence to improve.

TIME

12 minutes

USE

2 natural phrases

SUCCESS

Clear beginning, development and ending

7-DAY NATURAL ENGLISH CHALLENGE

Days 1-3: build the language

DAY 1**Collect**

Choose five expressions from this issue and write one personal example for each.

DAY 2**Listen**

Complete Dictation 2. Check every small word and ending.

DAY 3**Speak**

Use four decision expressions in a one-minute story.

7-DAY NATURAL ENGLISH CHALLENGE

Days 4-6: repair and produce

DAY 4**Repair**

Correct the six sentences on page 21 without looking at the explanations.

DAY 5**Write**

Complete the paragraph task on page 31.

DAY 6**Repeat**

Return to the hardest page and complete the exercise again.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Day 7: prove what stayed

DAY 7

Final mixed check

- 1 Write three decision expressions from memory.
- 2 Correct: "I am agree with your suggestion."
- 3 Complete: "I've ___ my keys, so I can't get in."
- 4 Give the British English word for "apartment".
- 5 Use "put off" in a sentence.
- 6 Write the plural of "price" and say the final sound.
- 7 Create one polite request for a refund.
- 8 State one difference between a relevant and irrelevant IELTS example.

HOMEWORK

TASK

Score one point for each accurate response. Choose your two weakest

TIME

10 minutes

HOMEWORK REVIEW

Turn activity into evidence

Your learning record

Useful expressions		/ 5
Grammar control		/ 5
Listening detail		/ 5
Writing precision		/ 5
Speaking confidence		/ 5

Three reflection questions

- 1 Which expression did you use outside the magazine?
- 2 Which error returned after you thought you understood it?
- 3 What is the smallest next action you can complete tomorrow?

Do not measure only pages finished.

Measure language retrieved, produced and reviewed.

ANSWER KEY

Check, understand, then try again

Pages 5-14

Page 5: one side has no sound; a receipt; replacement; testing the new pair.

Page 6: return; refund; exchange; purchase.

Page 10: against; mind; options; thoughts; decision.

Page 14: B; B; A; A. Repairs: I have seen this film before. He has gone home. Have you ever visited Scotland? I finished the report last night.

Pages 17-23

Page 17: put off; sort out; turn up; run out of.

Page 21: I disagree with the decision. Can you explain this word to me? She gave me three useful pieces of information. The people in my class are friendly. They suggested taking the train. My homework takes two hours.

Page 23: queue; postcode; lift; chemist; holiday.

ANSWER KEY & NEXT STEPS

Keep the learning loop moving

Dictation transcripts

1. Could I have a refund instead?
2. The number of online orders has increased significantly.
3. After weighing up the options, we decided against moving abroad.
4. The replacement was unavailable, so the assistant offered store credit.

Open homework

For writing and speaking tasks, compare your work with the success criteria rather than searching for one perfect answer. Accurate target language, clear meaning and appropriate context matter more than copying a model.

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Practise. Diagnose. Repair. Review.

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