

LANGUAGE  
**BOOST** 

# **5 STEPS** TO REACH **FLUENCY** in Record Time

By Jan van der Aa & Lucas Bighetti



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# **5 Steps to Reach Fluency in Record Time**

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Published by LanguageBoost, © 2016

# Ready?

So you want to become fluent in a second, third or maybe even a fourth language?

There are tons of language learning materials out there and you can find a lot of language learning advice online.

You might be overwhelmed with all the information and maybe you're not sure if you are learning a language in an efficient way.

Well, everyone learns languages differently but here is a quick test for you to check if you are on the right path. Are you ready? Here it comes:

## **Are you satisfied with your progress?**

*YES ?* – Keep doing what you have been doing and try new learning methods from time to time.

*NO ?* – Stop doing what you have been doing and use the tips from this e-book.

We often get the question; “I want to become fluent in [.....], how should I start?”.

The answer to this question depends on a few things, but in this quick guide we'll give you a short, universal step-by-step guide on how you can become conversational in the most popular languages in only 1 to 3 months and how you can reach fluency in 6 months to a year.

Fluency here doesn't mean speaking a language perfectly. For us fluency means that you can speak a language confidently and that you know how to express yourself well without having to think too much.

In order to follow the steps from this guide you don't need to be in the country where the language is spoken. We have learned most of the languages we speak at home and so can you!

The content of this guide is the result of many years of research on how the world's most accomplished polyglots (people that speak many languages) learn languages, and our experience testing a dozen learning methods and learning 10-15 languages ourselves.

We also use the techniques we discuss in this guide with our students. This has allowed almost all of them to become comfortable in a new foreign language, often in only a matter of months.

Now it's time for **you** to boost your language learning too!

Keep reading...

# Step #1

## Make sure that you are ready

Check if you are really ready to learn a new language by asking yourself these 3 questions:

### ***1. How will speaking the language change my life?***

Do you have enough reasons to learn a new language. Are you motivated? Without enough motivation we tend to give up too easily.

Think about how much better your life would be if you would speak that language fluently. Would it help you in your career? Do you want to speak a new language for social reasons? Or do you want to have better experiences living or traveling abroad? No matter what reason you have, you should at least have a few very good ones in order to stay motivated!

### ***2. What will it take me?***

Are you willing to do the hard work? Language learning requires a lot of time and effort. Of course, we are here to guide you. We'll keep you motivated, give you the best study advice and provide you with the best materials to achieve success, but in the end it's really you who has to put in the hard work. The good thing? Learning a language can be fun!

### **3. How much time am I willing to invest?**

Are you willing to invest the time? We have loads of techniques for you that will allow you to reach a conversational level quicker than ever. But in the end, the time that you spend with the language will be an essential success factor. There is no magic pill; learning a language takes time.

Are you still in? Yes?

Cool, let's continue then!

# Step #2

## Get acquainted with the language

Before we really start there is something you should do first.

Go to YouTube and search for “Learn [your language]”. Watch tutorials that teach you the basic words and phrases. Just listen to the pronunciation and try to repeat. You can find many of these kind of videos on YouTube for free.

Don’t try to remember everything they teach you for now, the purpose is to get an idea of how the language works and how it sounds.

Also, you can watch videos of people who have already learned the language and share their experiences. This can help you get very motivated.

If you are interested, you might also read more about the language on Wikipedia. They’ll probably give you a lot of technical information about the language. Just ignore this unless you are a linguist and you are interested in the technical aspects of the language as well. Again it’s just to get an idea about how the language works and how it’s related to other languages that you might speak.

Finally, search for songs you like in the language, on YouTube for example, preferably with subtitles. Just listen, enjoy and pay attention to the sounds.

At this stage it’s all about input. Relax, get used to the sounds and get a connection and a feeling for the language.

Listening to music in the language is not only something you should do at the beginning but also something that you can do at any stage in language learning. It's less intense, easy to do and creates an emotional connection with the language.

Once you have an emotional connection with the language it will be easier to pick up new words and grammar, so you don't just study a language, you enjoy and feel it too!

Ok, now it's time for the real thing...



# Step #3

## Learn the most important words and phrases

Now it's time to get started for real. You need to find good learning materials that teach you the most important words and phrases first. Learning from books that teach you difficult words and tricky grammar can be overwhelming, frustrating and time consuming, so don't do that!

Instead: Learn the first things first!

Learning first things first is the key to quick progress in your new language.

The Pareto principle (also known as the 80–20 rule) basically states that you get 80% of the results from 20% of the work. This principle can be applicable in language learning as well.

Languages contain hundreds of thousands of words but only a fraction of them are used on a daily basis by native speakers and only a fraction of THOSE are words that you need for your first conversations.

Your first conversations in a new language will always be the same;

“What's your name?”, “Where are you from?”, “What do you do here?”, “Do you live here?”, “For how long have you studied.....?”.

To create your first sentences you need words like; I, you, to like, can, to do, today, to want, to be, expensive, big etc.

You will be surprised by how many things you will be able to say by knowing only 200 words and knowing how to use them. Of course your speech will be limited, but it's a great way to start!

## RESOURCES

In order to help you to choose the resources to start your language learning journey with, we have made a list for you with reviews of some of the popular language learning materials.

### **Word frequency lists from the Internet**

These lists are often generated from TV or written content which is not relevant for beginners. They are often free like this one on Wikipedia for example:

[https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Frequency\\_lists/Spanish1000](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Frequency_lists/Spanish1000)

The words do not in most cases include example sentences, word-by-word translations, audio and grammar notes. It's almost like learning words from a dictionary and we won't recommend anyone to do this as there are more effective ways to study.

*Price: \$0*

*Our rating: 1 / 5 \**

### **Phrasebooks**

They do include a few useful phrases but we think most of what they teach you is irrelevant for beginners. Phrasebooks often focus on very specific situations like that are useful if you're traveling in the country (like repairing a car or visiting the doctor), but they fail to focus on the social interactions you are the most likely to encounter.

We believe that reaching a comfortable level in social interactions is the first step in successfully learning a language. Once you reach basic fluency it becomes easier to remember advanced words that you need for those specific situations.

You can learn useful words and phrases from a phrasebook but we find most of the content unuseful and we therefore do not consider them to be an effective resource.

*Price: 5-10\$*

*Our rating: 2 / 5 \**

An Example of a phrasebook: Lonely Planet phrasebooks

[http://shop.lonelyplanet.com/europe/phrasebooks/?sortBy=DEFAULT\\_RANKING](http://shop.lonelyplanet.com/europe/phrasebooks/?sortBy=DEFAULT_RANKING)

## **Assimil Language Courses**

Assimil language courses (books + audio) are very popular in Europe. They are also used by many accomplished polyglots. They come with interesting dialogues and good exercises. The quality of the courses varies as the content for each language is unique.

The dialogues are fun, and for some languages they also come with word-by-word (literal) translations, which helps you to understand how the language is constructed and what each individual word means.

Unfortunately they tend to include too many advanced words and phrases in the beginning. This can be overwhelming for a beginner and we would rather spend our time on learning easier and more useful words.

However, overall we think they do a good job. We use Assimil ourselves in addition to other materials and speaking sessions. We also recommend Assimil to our students.

*Price: 80-100\$ (book + audio)*

*Our rating: 3 / 5 \**

Link: <http://fr.assimil.com/> (website in French)

You can also find the Assimil series on Amazon.

## **Native speakers**

Another method is to ask native speakers to translate words and phrases for you that you want to learn.

However, this can be very time consuming and costly. Besides, you might not have a very clear idea about what you want them to translate in order to learn unless you have already learned many languages in the past. Therefore, this won't be the best option for most people.

*Price: 100\$ +*

*Our rating: 2 / 5 \**

## **DuoLingo**

Duolingo is a free language learning app that offers lessons for more than 16 languages now. It's very easy to use the platform and it is nicely designed.

Jan studied Italian with DuoLingo until level 8. He found it a waste of time as he had to learn unuseful words for beginners such as, for example: skirt, socks, elephant, fork, bird, butter etc. You can learn hundreds of words like this but in the end you won't be able to hold a decent conversation because you simply won't need those words in your first conversations.

And if you are in a supermarket abroad and you need butter but you don't know how to say it, then you can just look it up on your smartphone. You don't need these words in order to become conversational.

So instead, we would focus on essential words that you need in order to make sentences like: to be, to have, to go, I, you, now, today, to speak, where etc.

DuoLingo also focuses a lot on writing which we don't think is a very effective way of learning as a beginner. The focus should be on how to SPEAK the language first.

When you learned your native language you probably learned how to speak first and only when you could speak the language already you learned how to write. So why focus on writing first now?

They do teach you a few useful words but overall I find it a very ineffective way to start. The gamification is great though, it's very interactive and it's also free. You might try DuoLingo as it's fun to use but don't expect exceptional results.

We have never heard of an accomplished polyglot that uses Duolingo as their main resource but it can be fun way to experiment a bit with the language.

<https://www.duolingo.com/>

*Rating: 2 / 5 \**

*Price: Free*

## **Michel Thomas**

Michel Thomas was a polyglot and linguist who mastered ten languages. He became famous for teaching Hollywood stars, politicians and business leaders in the US using the method which he developed by himself; the Michel Thomas Method.

The Michel Thomas method focuses on audio input. You don't need any books, they say that you should just relax and listen. We love Michel Thomas as he really builds it up. In his courses he teaches you the basics of the language step-by-step. You do not only learn basic vocabulary but you also learn how to use new words and grammar structures straight away.

The "virtual" classroom situation on the recording lets you learn with others. You, as the learner, become the third student and participate actively in the class.

The content of their courses is limited so you won't learn to use a large amount of vocabulary.

The original courses don't come with books which is a pity. We think it's always better to hear AND see words. The more associations you get with a word, the easier it will be to memorize it.

Recently they announced on their website that their new courses come with interactive exercises on your PC as well though.

Overall though, we find the Michel Thomas courses to be some of the best resources for beginners to get started with!

<http://www.michelthomas.com/>

*Price: 120-135 \$*

*Rating: 4 / 5 \**

## **VocaBoosters** (developed by LanguageBoost)

This course of exciting PDF's + audio has been specially designed for the purpose of teaching the first things first.

In this chapter we have mentioned a few good resources that you can use to learn another language but there are still a few issues with most of the resources that are out there at the moment.

- Many resources teach you words and phrases that are difficult for beginners.
- Many resources teach words and phrases that are not useful for beginners.

Trying to learn difficult words that you don't need at the beginners stage can be very frustrating and above all, a waste of time!

Therefore we've created a course which makes use of the Pareto principle (80-20 rule). We focus on the most important words and phrases that you need in order to hold conversations in your new language as soon as possible.

It's the only resource out there in which you will learn the most important words in context with the aid of images, word by word translations, grammar notes and native audio.

The downside of the course?

Let's be honest, we developed this course ourselves so let's mention the downsides as well.

- VocaBooster isn't as interactive as DuoLingo.
- It's a course for serious language learners who have learned a language successfully already.
- The course works better for those who speak a similar language already.
- You won't learn how to speak the language just with this course.

You will also need speaking practice with a tutor to learn how to use what you've learned well.

If you are not sure if VocaBooster is the best choice for you, just go to <http://languageboost.biz/vocaboosters/> , choose a language and download our FREE samples.

*Price: 59 \$*

*Rating: 4 / 5 \**

## **Glossika**

Glossika is a language course developed by polyglot Mike Campbell. The course consists of 3000 sentences + audio in English and the translations in your target language. At the beginning the sentences are easy and short while more advanced vocabulary and grammar features are introduced as the course goes on.

Glossika makes use of spaced repetition. Spaced repetition is a learning technique that incorporates increasing intervals of time between subsequent review of previously learned words and sentences.

We highly recommend Glossika for those who already have a basic understanding of the target language and want to become better (and faster) at making sentences.

*Price: 80-100 \$*

*Rating: 4 / 5 \**

[www.glossika.com](http://www.glossika.com)



# Step #4

## It's time to speak!

Now that you have a basic idea about how the language works and you have learned your first words, it's time to start speaking! Don't wait too long with speaking. Practicing the words and phrases you have just learned straight away is the perfect way not to forget them and it's fun!

We recommend that you start with your first speaking sessions right after you have made yourself familiar with the language (step 2), and you have learned your first 20-50 words and phrases in your new language.

This is the scariest part of language learning and many people don't do this! This is also why most people give up at this stage, but not you, right? If you want to become a good language learner this is probably the most important step of all.

Let us tell you how we do it.

### **Finding a good tutor:**

Go to [Italki.com](https://www.italki.com) and select the language that you want to learn. There will be a list with all active language tutors. You can choose a professional teacher or a community tutor.

Again, everyone learns differently but if you're like us and language classes in school never worked for you, we would suggest you choose a community tutor. You don't need someone to teach you a language, you need someone to help you to speak the language using the words and phrases you have studied. Another benefit is that a community tutor often turns out to be cheaper as well.

Read the profiles of the available tutors and look for common interests and testimonials. Often they have introduction videos as well. Choose someone you think you'll feel comfortable with and who shares the same interests as you.

A few important questions to ask yourself after your first training sessions:

- Do you like the classes? Are you having fun?
- Do you have the feeling that you are making progress?

If the answer to any of the above questions above is no, try someone else.

Wait, do you really find it too scary to take private classes online with a stranger? We also offer online language learning bootcamps that will make you speak a new language in just 21 hours. Classes are given in small groups of 2-3 people so you won't be alone! For more info click [here](#).

In case you want to do it on your own (which we also do), keep reading and learn how you can find an online tutor and how you can get the best out of your classes.

## Your first session

Choose an online tutor at a website like [Italki](#) (click) and tell your tutor in advance that this is your first attempt to speak the language and that you would like to practice making your first simple sentences.

Asking questions is very important at this stage in order to keep your training session fun and interactive. You can ask your tutor basic questions like:

- How are you?
- What is your name?
- Where are you from?
- Where are you now?
- Do you speak English?

Ask your tutor to ask you the same questions and try to answer them. Have your tutor correct you in a smooth way so that you keep the flow of the conversation and write down new words in a notebook or in a Google spreadsheet so that you can revise them later.

It's not a big issue if you forget new Vocabulary. We forget new vocabulary all the time! Our philosophy is that if you practice enough, new vocab will come back eventually and after forgetting it a few times there will be a certain moment when you will be able to memorize it.

There are also a few tricks that can help you to remember new vocabulary though. Always learn words in context which means that you should always learn new words in a sentence, preferably with an image or even better, a feeling!

***Research shows that we remember emotionally charged events better than boring ones.***

Use the words that you've just learned straight away in interesting conversations to reduce the chance that you forget these new words.

If you don't have the feeling that your session was fun and interesting, try another tutor! Language classes should be exciting and motivational and so should your tutor! Without a cool tutor the temptation to give up becomes too big.

## **How do you know if you've picked a good language tutor?**

We think that a good language tutor;

- Makes you speak as much as possible. You can learn grammar and vocab by yourself but you need someone in order to practice your speaking. Make optimal use of your time with a native speaking and speak as much as possible.
- Understands how difficult it can be to learn a language and gives you the confidence to speak. He or she should be patient and supportive.
- Corrects you in a comfortable way so you don't lose the flow in a conversation. Keeping the flow in a conversation gives you confidence and makes the conversation more fun.
- Does not give you too many grammar explanations unless you ask for them. You can learn grammar from books and should focus on speaking practice during your classes.
- Does drills exercises with you (more about his in Step 5)
- Has interests in common with you
- Understands your learning goals and focuses on helping you to reach them.
- Uses methods that push you out of your comfort zone so that you have to try to say new things.
- Is a pleasant person to talk to.

Always try different tutors and continue with the person you like the most and you feel you make the most progress with.

## Step #5

# Practice, practice and practice

When I was a student I thought that you had to have a special talent in order to become really good at a language. Later I learned that learning a language is actually a skill. A skill that you can learn with a lot of practice.

Some people might naturally have a better feeling for languages or have a better memory than others. However, we can assure you that with enough practice those who have always been bad at languages at school (like myself and Lucas), can become very good at learning another language too.

It's almost like going to the gym. There are tons of tricks you can apply in order to gain more muscle in less time but in the end you need to go often and you need to put in some work hard.

Many language learning products claim that learning can be almost effortless. Unfortunately, it's not. The real reason why some people succeed in language learning and others don't is that some don't have enough motivation and willingness to practice the language over a longer period of time. Sometimes it might just all seem to be too difficult, but in fact it's only a matter of more practice.

If a baby can learn a language then so can you. It takes a child about 6 years to "speak" their first language. We assure you that with the right attitude you can do it in much less time.

It took Jan one year to become comfortable in Mandarin. I consider learning and especially practicing Mandarin one of the most rewarding, fun and interesting

investments in myself I've ever done. It's literally changed my life and a new language can change your life too.

### **What an effective training schedule looks like:**

Study at least 15-30 minutes per day everyday with one or more of the resources mentioned in step 3. It's ok to miss a day but don't make it a habit. Then, additionally, schedule a 30-60 minute speaking session with your tutor at least 3 times per week if you aim for speaking with confidence in only a few months.

It's still important to focus on the most important words and phrases. You can use one of the resources mentioned earlier in this post. Also ask your tutor for the specific vocabulary that you need. If you work as a translator, then the word 'translator' is obviously a useful word for you to learn.

Pay attention to how verbs and nouns change in different contexts and try to find patterns. That's how you can improve your grammar in a natural way.

Have fun, make jokes, don't take yourself too seriously and relax. Human beings absorb information better when they're relaxed.

We thought it would be a good idea to give more tips on how you can get the best out of your online language classes. It will only be useful to apply these tips if you have followed steps 1 to 4 first and you've already learned the basics of the language.

Check this out...

# 10 Ways to Get the best out of your Online Language Classes.

## 1. Try to speak as much as possible

You can learn grammar and vocabulary from books and you can practice your listening with audio and videos (online). But in order to practice your speaking skills you need someone to talk to.

Therefore, we recommend you practice your speaking as much as possible during your classes. Try to tell stories about what you've recently done, what your plans are or discuss a topic of your interest.

We always recommend learning only the most important words and grammar by yourself and use as much as possible from what you have learned during your speaking sessions.

You should be speaking at least 50% of the time at a A2 level, but once you become comfortable in your new language, let's say a B2 level you should aim for 80%. Keep the conversation fun and choose a tutor you like and who's easy to talk to.

## 2. Ask your teachers to ask you questions

Just talking about yourself all the time might seem a little boring and unnatural, and maybe it is. Maybe you are shy and you're not sure what to say.

Tell your teacher that you find it important to practice as much as possible and ask him or her to ask you questions when you haven't anything else to say.



You can, for example, talk about what you did today. The question could be: ‘and what are your plans?’ for tomorrow. Keep it simple in the beginning. Once you reach a higher level you can ask for more difficult questions like: ‘why do you think ... should become the new president?’. The higher your level, the more details you can try to use in your answers.

In order to keep the conversation spontaneous, also ask your tutor some questions. His answers should not be much longer than a minute. Remember, you pay for the class and you should be the one speaking. You can practice your listening anytime with other resources.

### **3. Ask your tutor for slight corrections**

It’s important to get good feedback, so your mistakes should be corrected. On the other hand it’s also important for you to gain confidence and to hold a smooth conversation without too much stress.

We think that corrections should be given in a pleasant way. If I say in French “J’ai allé au supermarché” (I went) instead of “Je suis allé au supermarché”, your tutor should just say “Je suis allé”, and you correct yourself by repeating the sentence correctly.

There is no need here to explain to you all the conjugations of the verb ‘aller’ (to go). Just remember that “I went” is “Je suis allé” and not “J’ai allé.

You will learn the other conjugations later in other contexts.

Conclusion: Let the teacher correct you and then correct yourself. No need for complex grammatical explanations. Save yourself the frustration and the time. More advanced grammar features will follow later. Step by step...

#### **4. Use code switching**

Is there a word you don't know? Don't worry! Just say it in English. If your tutor hears an English word he or she should immediately give you the translation. Then, you can repeat your sentence and use the new word straight away.

Ask your tutor to write the new words and phrases in a Google spreadsheet so that you can see the words as well. Remember, the more associations you have with a word the easier you can memorize it. So listen, read and revise.

#### **5. Drill new grammar features**

Let's say you are learning Chinese and you want to say "London is bigger than Berlin". You know how to say 'London', 'Berlin' and 'big' but you don't know how to say "bigger than" in Chinese.

Your tutor will see that you have difficulties and he or she will tell you that the right way to say it is:

Chinese: 伦敦比柏林大

Pinyin: Lúndūn bǐ bólin dà,

Word-by-word: London compared-to Berlin big.

Once you are able to say "London is bigger than Berlin" in Chinese, you should also be able to say "My car is bigger than your car", at least if you know how to say 'my/your car' in Chinese.

Answer:

Chinese: 我的车比你的车大

Pinyin: wǒde chē bǐ nǐde chē dà, or

Word-by-word: My car compared-to your car big.

It's not important here if you understand Chinese grammar, the point I'm trying to make is that as soon as you learn a new (important) grammar structure, your tutor should give you these kinds of drill exercises.

In this example drills could be like the following:

Tutor: how do you say “London is bigger than Berlin” in Chinese?

Student: Answer

Tutor: What about “My car is bigger than your car”?

Student: Answer

Tutor: “My house is bigger than his house”?

Student: Answer

Tutor: “My house is smaller than his house”?

Etc.

This is a perfect way to learn how to apply new grammar features and maintain your vocabulary at the same time.

## **6. Be creative, it's not so important what you say.**

It's not so important what you say during your speaking sessions, the most important thing is that you actually speak and keep the conversation going.

I often have very random conversations with my tutors (especially the ones I know the best) and what I say is nonsense sometimes. This might sound silly but I think it's ok as long as you can practice new words and grammar features and have fun at the same time.

## **7. Use lists with icebreakers and conversation starters.**

Are you running out of topics to talk about with your tutor? I have had this a few times last year when I took French classes almost every day. After a while we didn't know what to talk about any more.

You can find lists like this with icebreakers and conversation starters on the internet. Use these questions in your speaking sessions, keep your conversations alive and have fun!

Example for icebreakers and conversation starters:

<http://languageboost.biz/great-questions-speaking-practice/>

## **8. Watch videos and discuss these.**

Another thing that you can do if you are already comfortable in your new language is watching videos online. These can be videos about any topic you are interested in.

I am interested in international relations and I used to watch a lot of videos from the Youtube channel Seekers Daily with my French tutor Sebastian. After watching the video I would try to give Sebastian a simplified summary of the issues mentioned in the video. The issues discussed in the video are often quite complicated and I found trying to give summaries of these videos in French a great way to learn advanced vocabulary.

Picking videos on topics you are interested in and discussing these (in detail) with your tutor can be a great way to get from B1 to B2 or even to the C levels.

## **9. Save the vocabulary in spreadsheets**

We always use Google Spreadsheets during our sessions. Google Spreadsheets allows you to work together with someone online in an Excel sheet.

Our tutors write down all words which we think are important so that we can see the word and not only hear it. This helps you to memorize new vocab better.

Having the words in a spreadsheet also allows you to revise them later or create flashcards for Anki. We will write more about this later.

## **10. Repeat the new words before the end of the lesson (in context!).**

During your speaking sessions you will encounter new words and in order to memorize them you will need to repeat them with “Spaced repetition”.

Over time your brain automatically starts forgetting the things that it thinks are not important for you. In language learning you can prevent this by revising new words within certain intervals.

The first time you repeat the word is right after your tutor says it. Don’t just repeat the word, but use it in a sentence.

At the end of the class you will have a vocab list in your spreadsheet with all the new words. Before your class finishes, repeat all these words and try to make sentences with them. This will help you to create the ability to remember them and use them in context.

Most of the time just revising new vocab twice is not enough so don’t be frustrated if you forget things. Instead, just try to use the words in your future conversations with your tutor. He or she will help you out and eventually there will be a magic moment where you can memorize new vocab and use it in your speech!

You can also revise vocab with flashcards in Anki\* or from the spreadsheet as mentioned in tip 9.

The skill of learning languages is a very valuable asset. Once you know how to learn a language quickly you can apply these techniques again in your next language learning mission.

## **Don't want to learn alone?**

If you find it difficult to learn a language on your own, you might also check out the Add1Challenge run by our buddy Brian Kwong. He describes the Challenge as follows:

“The Add1Challenge is a private community of passionate language learners who have overcome shyness, gained consistent motivation, and even landed jobs in their new language. Learning together is better than learning alone.”

In this article Jan writes about what he learned when he participated in the Challenge and how he reached a level at which he could have conversations in Cantonese and Japanese in only 3 months. Check it out and learn how you can participate in the next challenge as well:

<http://languageboost.biz/review-add1challenge/>

## **Join our language Bootcamps!**

As mentioned before we now also offer highly effective online bootcamps in which we personally teach you a new language in just 21 hours! We'll use all the tips and tricks from this e-book. Classes will be in small groups of 2-3 people.

Want to learn more about this online bootcamp?

Check: <http://languageboost.biz/speak-in-21-hours/>

Unfortunately, we can't cover every aspect in this short guide so keep watching for more emails from us.

For now, what we would LOVE for you to do is pass this ebook on to a friend who you think can benefit from it.

Just send them the link to this page right here...

[www.languageboost.biz/ebook/5-steps-to-fluency.pdf](http://www.languageboost.biz/ebook/5-steps-to-fluency.pdf)

Tell them to enter their name and email and have them sign up for it.

Thanks for reading this ebook. We hope this was useful for you.

Talk to you soon!

Jan van der Aa and Lucas Bighetti