(cockpit)
✅ *As the pilot entered the cockpit, the flight began right away.*
👉 We don't say *entered in* — just *entered*. The sentence is clear and natural.

(throttle)
When you looked in the dictionary, you saw the first meaning:
- **throttle (verb)** = "to attack or kill somebody by pressing their throat in order to stop them from breathing."

That's correct for the **verb form**, but it doesn't fit the meaning in *The Explorer*.

In *The Explorer*, the word means something different:
"The pilot grunted, gasped and wound back the throttle, slowing the engine."

Here, *throttle* is a **noun**, not a verb. It means **"the lever or handle that controls the engine's power."**
The pilot pulls the handle (throttle) back to make the plane slow down — he isn't attacking anyone!

✅ In *The Explorer*, "the throttle" = the engine control (noun).
🚫 Not "to throttle someone" = to choke (verb).

So, your sentence is grammatically correct, but the meaning and tone are too violent for school writing. Native speakers would only use that sense in a crime story or adult novel.

✅ *The pilot pulled back the throttle to slow the plane down.* (correct use of *throttle*)

(twitch)
You found that *twitch* can mean **"to give something a short, sharp pull."** That's correct, but we don't usually use it that way in normal sentences — it sounds unnatural for things like "a gift."

In *The Explorer*, the word means something different: *"Fred's jaw was set with concentration, and his fingers twitched, following the movements of the pilot beside him."*

Here, *twitch* means **"to move suddenly or slightly without control."** Fred's fingers moved a little because he was concentrating and copying the pilot's actions — he wasn't pulling anything.

So, your sentence *"He twitched my birthday gift out of my hands"* is grammatically correct, but the verb doesn't fit the idea. Native speakers would say **"snatched"** or **"grabbed"** instead.

✅ *I'm mad at him because he snatched my birthday gift out of my hands.*
The correct verb here is *snatch* — "to grab something suddenly."
✅ *Her eye twitched when she was tired.* (correct use of *twitch*)

(swerve)
corrected version: *My mom swerved the car to avoid a slow driver.*
👉 You don't need *with* or a comma.
To *swerve* already means "to turn suddenly to avoid something."

(slanted)
corrected version: *As I entered my friend's house, I saw that it had a slanted roof.*
👉 Just say *entered*, not *entered into*.

(blouse)
corrected version: *That night she wore a comfy blouse.*
👉 The past tense of *wear* is *wore*, not *worn*.
👉 *comfty → comfy* (a short, friendly word for "comfortable").

(tugging)
✅ *The little boy tugged at his mom's sleeve to get her attention.*
👉 Perfect! It's exactly how we use *tug* — "to pull gently."
The tone is nice and natural.

(grimacing)
✅ *She grimaced when she tasted the food.*
👉 Perfect use of *grimaced*. The sentence is clear and natural.

(frowned)
corrected version: *I frowned the moment the teacher started speaking.*
👉 "Right in the moment that" is too long.
"The moment" already means exactly when something happens.

Excellent effort! Your sentences are clear and creative — just remember to look at the context and part of speech when you check a word in the dictionary. That's how you'll make your English sound even more natural.

You did a good job looking up the meanings of the words in the dictionary.

Your definitions are mostly clear and correct, and I can see you put effort into this.

Here are some corrections and suggestions:

1. pneumonia:
*Now**a**days there are many cures for pneumonia.*

2. brusquely
Your sentence is good. A slightly smoother version:
*I asked him a question and he answered brusquely, **as if** he didn't care.*

3. unswervingly
Your sentence is unclear and needs to be rewritten. There are **three main problems**:

A. Wrong verb connection
In English, the adverb *unswervingly* should modify the **main action**, not a support verb like *do*. Here, *do* is not a main verb – it's a dummy auxiliary.
Unswervingly should describe **how you face something**, but in your sentence, it is attached only to *do*, not to *face*.

B. Missing connector / structure
Two independent parts are placed next to each other without a clear structure. In English, this makes the sentence confusing and incorrect.

C. Meaning not clear
It's not clear what you really want to say:
- Do you mean: *"I always face challenges without giving up"*?
- Or: *"I face competitions with determination"*?

Your sentence should be one clear clause, for example:
→ If you meant **challenges**: *I face challenges unswervingly.*
→ If you meant **competitions**: *I face competitions unswervingly.*

⚠️ Even if you do gymnastics, we don't use **races** for your sport. We use **competitions** or **meets**. *Races* is only for running events.

A good final sentence could be: *I face gymnastics competitions unswervingly.*

4. Finally, I noticed that you didn't write a sentence for all the words. Why?

1. *"I can't belive you, your excuses are too flimsily."*

Corrected: "I can't beli**e**ve you — your excuses are too **flimsy**."

Comment: Good attempt, but "flimsy" is the <u>adjective</u>; "flimsily" is the <u>adverb</u> and doesn't fit here. Also check the spelling of "believe."

2. *"We don't like the decision you made, being a grifter isn't a good thing."*

Corrected: "We don't like the decision you made — being a grifter isn't a good thing."

Comment: Correct use of "grifter." The meaning (a dishonest person who tricks others for money) is clear.

3. *"I didn't like the work I made, so I crumpled the piece of paper into a ball and then I thrown it in the trash."*

Corrected: "I didn't like the work I made, so I crumpled the piece of paper into a ball and then **threw** it in the trash."

Comment: Great use of "crumpled." Watch out for verb tense: "threw," not "thrown".

4. *"She started laughing nonstop, but then gave a loud hiccup."*

Corrected: "She started laughing nonstop, but then **she** gave a loud hiccup."

Comment: Correct use of "hiccup." Just add "she" to make the sentence complete.

5. *"I grinned as I saw the family photo."*

Corrected: "I grinned **when** I saw the family photo."

Comment: Correct use of "grinned." Using "when" sounds more natural here.

6. *"I knew that the car would start working again, when it started shuddering."*

Corrected: "I knew that the car would start working again when it started shuddering."

Comment: Good use of "shuddering." Just remove the comma — it breaks the sentence unnecessarily.

7. *"When he finished drinking, he let out a noisly belch, but then looked embarrassed."*

Corrected: "When he finished drinking, he let out a **noisy** belch, but then looked **embarrassed**."

Comment: Great use of "belch." Just correct the spelling of "noisy" and "embarrassed."

8. *"He runned away surreptitiously, so that others wouldn't notice."*

Corrected: "He **ran** away surreptitiously so that others wouldn't notice."

Comment: Excellent use of "surreptitiously." Watch out for verb tense: "ran," not "runned."

9. *"The news made us disconcerting."*

Comment:

Disconcerting
- *Meaning:* something **causes** you to feel worried, confused or embarrassed.
- *Type of word:* **adjective describing a situation or thing**.
- *Use it for:* **the cause** of the uncomfortable feeling.

Example: *"The news was disconcerting."* → The **news** caused the uncomfortable feeling.

Disconcerted
- *Meaning:* you **feel** worried, confused or embarrassed.
- *Type of word:* **adjective describing a person**.
- *Use it for:* **the person who feels** confused or uneasy.

Why your sentence was incorrect
You tried to follow the dictionary definition ("making you feel worried, confused or embarrassed"), but:
- disconcerting describes the *thing*
- people **can't** be 'disconcerting' as a result of the news
- people can be **disconcerted**, or the news can be **disconcerting**

Correct alternatives
- **"The news was disconcerting."** → The **news** caused the uncomfortable feeling.
- **"We felt disconcerted by the news."** → **We** are the ones who feel uncomfortable.

You clearly put real effort into this assignment, and it shows in the way you used each word thoughtfully and checked the dictionary carefully. Your sentences are meaningful and mostly accurate, and you've shown a solid understanding of the new vocabulary. Keep paying attention to small details like spelling and verb forms. Excellent work — keep going, you're making great progress!

1. Original: *She was angry, <u>So I suggested her to</u> stay calm and <u>breath</u> slowly to steady her <u>madness</u>.*

Corrections:

✘ "..., **So**" After a **comma (,)**, we continue the **same sentence**, **so** we **do not use a capital letter** unless it is a **proper noun.**

✘ "**suggest**" is followed by **(that) + subject + base verb**
➔ *suggested her to* → **suggested that she**

✘ *breathe* is the verb; *breath* is a noun
➔ *breath* → **breathe**

✘ *madness* is understandable, but **too strong and unnatural** here. *Emotions* or *anger* is more natural than *madness*.

Corrected sentence: *She was angry, so I suggested that she stay calm and breathe slowly to steady her emotions.*

2. Original: *(I only found these two words, <u>hope thats fine!</u>)*

Corrections:

✘ Missing subject: In English, a sentence **must have a subject** (I, you, he, she, it, we, they). Without the subject "**I**", the sentence is incomplete.
➔ *I hope that's fine.*

✘ Missing apostrophe: "**That's**" is short for "**that is**" and **needs an apostrophe**. Without the apostrophe, the word is incorrect.
➔ that's

✘ Slight punctuation issue: When two independent ideas are in the same sentence, we often separate them with a **semicolon (;)** or a full stop. A comma alone is not strong enough here.
➔ I only found these two words; I hope that's fine.
➔ I only found these two words. I hope that's fine.

✘ Exclamation mark (!) in this context
An **exclamation mark** is used to show **strong emotion** (excitement, surprise, anger) or in *very* **informal communication.**
In homework or messages to a teacher, the tone should be **neutral and polite**, so an exclamation mark is **not necessary** and may be considered **impolite** or *too informal.*
➔ I hope that's fine.

Corrected sentence: *(I only found these two words; I hope that's fine.)*

Good piece of work. The definitions are clear and mostly accurate, and the examples show that you understand the meaning of the words. There are a few grammar mistakes, especially with verb patterns (*suggest that...*) and spelling (*breathe*). Overall, your vocabulary use is appropriate and your explanations are easy to understand. Keep up the good work!