



Visit To San Francisco Part 2 Vocabulary Lesson

Hello. Welcome back. This is the vocabulary lesson for the conversation “Visit To San Francisco Part 2.” In this conversation, Joe and I are continuing to talk about when my friend Katy visited us here in San Francisco. We’re just talking about the things that we did when she was here.

Okay, let’s begin with the conversation.

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Joe starts off the conversation by saying, “So what else do you think, uh ... stood out in Katy’s mind?”

Now when Joe says so at the beginning of the sentence... This is a filler word. It’s not really needed. You could take it away from the sentence and the sentence would still make sense. And then when Joe says so what else do you think... He’s saying what other things to you think. Uh. And uh is just a filler word. It’s not really needed. When he says stood out in Katy’s mind... Stood out in Katy’s mind. This, this means remembered very well. So what was remembered very well by Katy. For example: After I left the party, I could not forget the clothes Sara was wearing. They stood out in my mind. So stood out in Katy’s mind or, in this example, stood out in my mind.

And then I say, “Well...” And Joe says, “From her visit.” And I say, “y’know...”

And y’know is short for you know. You won’t really see this in written English but you’ll definitely hear it in conversational English.

So I say, “y’know, for me it was really fun taking her around to all my favorite bars. And she’s always up for a drink.”

Always up for. This means always wants to do or always ready to do. Always up for. For example: I am always up for a good movie.

And I go on to say, “Uh, something else that just made me think... She really enjoyed all the ethnic restaurants. Y’know...”

And going back, when I say something else that just made me think I’m saying, something else that right now made me think. Just made me think. Right now made me think. And when I say ethnic restaurants... Ethnic, here it means from a country other than America. Ethnic. For example: I love to taste all kinds of ethnic foods. Ethnic.

And then Joe says, “Oh yeah, there’s great variety here.”



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When he says oh yeah... Oh is just a filler word. It's not really needed. And yeah is slang or casual or informal for yes. And when he says there's great variety here... Great meaning good... really good variety here. Variety. This means different kinds. Variety. For example: The restaurant had food from many different countries. I loved the variety it had. Variety.

And then I say, "Yeah, we, we could eat something different every night. And although you can get ethnic food back east, they're chains, y'know."

So when I say although you can get ethnic food... I'm saying even though. Although. Even though you can get ethnic food back east. East, here I'm talking about the eastern states of America. So I am from a state in the southeast of America. So you can get ethnic food back east. They're chains, y'know. Chains. Chains are stores or restaurants with many locations. An example of a chain restaurant would be McDonald's. Chains.

And then I go on to say, "They're not the mom and pops that we have here."

Mom and pops. These are family-owned stores and restaurants. Mom and pops.

And then Joe says, "Yeah, I'd much rather go to an independent, uh, restaurant."

So he's saying I'd much rather go... I would want to go more, to an independent restaurant. Independent, here it means something not related to a chain. Not related to a chain restaurant, specifically. Independent.

And then Joe goes on to say, "I mean there's so much more... they're so much more authentic."

When he says I mean he's saying, what I'm trying to say is there's so much more, they're so much more authentic. Authentic means real. Authentic.

And then Joe goes on to say, "And they have so much more character when the people are actually from the area, uh, which the restaurant is, y'know, prov-, uh, serving food from."

So going back, when he says and they have so much more character... Character means something that makes something different. Character. For example: The Nepali restaurant has a lot of character. It is much different than other restaurants in the area. Character. So Joe's talking about how the mom and pop restaurants have more character. And then when he says when the people are actually from the area... So he's saying when the people are really from the area. And then when he says which the restaurant is, y'know, serving food from... Serving meaning making... making food from.

And then I say, "Yeah, and I would just rather support a family than some big company."



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Support. This means give business to. Support. For example: I like to support small restaurants. Support.

And then Joe says, “Totally.”

So totally meaning... it's kind of slang here for definitely.

And then Joe says, “Yeah, like Baobob.”

Or he's saying such as Baobob. Baobob. This is the name of a restaurant in San Francisco.

And then Joe goes on to say, “That's a great example, y'know.” And then I say, “Yeah. We went there one night. She loved it.”

So when I say she loved it I'm saying, she liked it a lot.

And then Joe says, “But...”

And but is a filler word. It's not really needed here.

So he's saying, “But, y'know, the people who work there and own it are from... Y'know, the food's East Senegalese. And all the people who work there are from West Africa. They dress, uh, y'know, in, uh... in clothes that are, y'know, uh, customarily worn by people in those regions.”

Now customarily... This means usually. Customarily. For example: Americans customarily eat with a fork and a knife. Customarily. So he's saying in this particular restaurant, this East Senegalese restaurant called Baobob, the people there customarily or usually wear clothes from that region. And region or regions means areas. Regions.

And then Joe goes on to say, “You look on the wall, you see all this artwork that was, uh, painted there.”

Now what Joe is saying here is, if you look on the wall in the restaurant, you see a lot of artwork that was painted in Senegal.

And then I say, “Yep.”

And yep... This is just slang for yes.

And then Joe says, “Y'know, I love it. And then plus...”



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Or he's saying, and then also.

“my gosh...”

My gosh just showing emotion.

And Joe says, “what about those coconut infused rum drinks there.”

So what he's talking about is the Senegalese restaurant makes drinks that have coconut and rum mixed together.

And then I say, “Oh, that's my favorite.” And Joe says, “Oh, man.”

Just showing emotion.

And I say, “That's why I like to go there, just for those drinks.”

Or I'm saying, that's why I like to go there, only for those drinks.

And Joe says, “Those things melt in your mouth.”

Melt in your mouth. This means tastes very good. Melt in your mouth. For example: Aaron's cake is delicious. It melts in your mouth.

And then I say, “I know.” And Joe says, “I, I would love to have the recipe for that.”

So a recipe shows how to make something. So Joe is saying I would really like to have a recipe... I would really like to know how to make those coconut rum drinks.

And then I say, “Y'know, they have such great music, too.”

So what I'm saying is, they have very good music also.

And I go on to say, “They really get good bands in there.” And then Joe says, “Yeah, my gosh.”

Just showing emotion. My gosh.

And Joe goes on to say, “Uh, there was this one guy...”

Or he's saying, there was this one person.



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“that we saw perform there.”

Or he’s saying, there was this one person that we saw play there.

And Joe goes on to say, “And I don’t know what his name is. But he was playin’ this instrument that was native to, uh, Africa. And I had never seen it before.”

Now when Joe says playin’... This is short for playing. You won’t see that in written English but you will definitely hear it in conversational English. A lot of times you will hear a lot of words that are made shorter. And when Joe’s talking about this person, this guy, playing an instrument... Instrument is something that plays music. For example, like a guitar. So he’s saying this guy was playing this instrument that was native to Africa. Native. This means belonging to since birth. Now that obviously means for a person. However, here Joe is talking about this instrument being native to Africa. So that just means this instrument is originally from Africa. Native. For example: These conversations were recorded with native English speakers. Native.

And moving along in the conversation... Joe goes on to say, “But the sounds that were coming out of it just blew me away.”

So he’s saying but the sounds that were coming out of this instrument really blew me away. Blew me away. This means I really enjoyed it. Blew me away. For example: I really liked the concert. The guitar playing blew me away.

And then I say, “Oh, wow.”

Just showing emotion.

And Joe says, “Yeah.” And then I say, “Y’know, we, um, we definitely crammed a lot in that week. But we still... there’s so much we didn’t get to do.”

So when I say y’know, we, um... Um here is a filler word. It’s not really needed. And when I say we definitely crammed a lot in... Crammed a lot in. This means to do a lot in a short time. Crammed a lot in. For example: The night before my test I crammed in a lot of studying. Crammed a lot in. So I’m saying I crammed a lot in that week but we still, there is so much... or I’m saying there’s a lot... we didn’t get to do.

And then I go on to say, “I mean she says she wants to come back. In fact, she’s tryin’ to talk two of my friends into coming back with her next year.”

Now when I say she’s tryin’... Tryin’ is short for trying.



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And then I go on to say, “So we could do those things that she didn’t get to do when they all come back. But, I... Like, we went to Chinatown. We went to North Beach. We did that in one day. But, we just didn’t...”

And I kind of, I stop here for a minute. When I say like... Like is a filler word here. It’s not needed. Chinatown. Chinatown is an area of San Francisco. And then I speak about North Beach... North Beach is also an area of San Francisco.

And then Joe says, “Yeah, there’s a lot to see there.” And then I say, “There’s a lot to see and we just kind of breezed in and breezed out.”

So I’m saying we just sort of breezed in and breezed out.

And I go on to say, “So she’d probably definitely want to go back to Chinatown.”

When I say probably definitely... Probably means most likely. And definitely means for sure. So I don’t know why I said these two words together. It doesn’t really make sense. And usually you won’t hear them used together like that. And when I say breezed in and breezed out... So we breezed in and breezed out of Chinatown... What that means is we came in quickly and left quickly. Breezed in and breezed out. For example: I was in a hurry when I went to the store so I just breezed in and breezed out.

And then I go on to say, “We didn’t make it to Japantown at all.”

Japantown. This is another area of San Francisco.

And then I say, “Y’know, you and I live here in The Mission. So she got to, to, uh, experience The Mission, y’know... see a good bit of The Mission I should say, but...”

And when I’m speaking of The Mission... The Mission is short for the Mission District. District means area. So The Mission is an area of San Francisco. And when I say that my friend Katy got to see a good bit of The Mission... A good bit. This means a lot. A good bit. For example: I was at the library for a good bit of time today. A good bit.

And then Joe says, “Yeah, we didn’t even take her to The Haight.”

Now The Haight... This is short for the Haight District. The Haight is another area of San Francisco.

And then Joe goes on to say, “She didn’t get to see all the hippies and stuff.”



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When he says stuff... Stuff here is just slang for other things. She didn't get to see all the hippies and other things. Hippies, or hippie. This is a person or people with long hair. Now not all people with long hair are hippies. It's a certain kind of person. Hippies usually want peace and not war. John Lennon of the Beatles was a hippie. Hippie or hippies.

And then I say, "No, no, no, we... no, we did."

So I'm saying, yeah, we did go to The Haight.

And Joe says, "Oh, I wasn't with you guys, that's right."

So guys here means me and my friend Katy.

An then Joe goes on to say, "You guys went one afternoon..." And I say, "No, no we went... no, we went for lunch one day, remember? Me, you, your friend Dan was in town, too."

Now when I say your friend Dan was in town... I'm saying your friend Dan was visiting San Francisco also.

And then Joe says, "Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah, okay. I do remember. Yeah, okay. Yep. Yeah, okay, good. So she did get to go to The Haight." And then I say, "Yeah." And Joe says, "Y'know what I would have, uh... that I really enjoyed doin' when she was here was goin' up to Sonoma."

Now when Joe says I really enjoyed doin'... Doin' is short for doing. And when he says goin' up to Sonoma... Goin' is short for going. Sonoma. This is an area in California. And it's north of San Francisco. So that's why Joe says up to Sonoma.

And then Joe says, "I mean I felt like..." And I say, "Yeah, that was a perfect way to top off her trip."

So I'm saying that was a very good way to top off her trip or her visit to San Francisco. To top off. This means to end with. To top off. For example: Regina topped off her dinner with a glass of wine. To top off or, in this example, topped off.

And then I say, "That was the last day she was here." And then Joe says, "I mean if you like wineries, I don't know how you couldn't like a trip like that."

So he's saying I don't know how you couldn't like a trip or a visit to Sonoma like that. Wineries. When Joe says wineries... Wineries, these are places - or a winery is a place - where wine is made. Wineries.

And then I say, "I know." And then Joe says, "The other thing that was great is, this time when we



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went to Sonoma, we went to some really small wineries. And I just felt like they were so much more accommodating and welcoming when you went there, y'know?"

And when Joe says accommodating, when he's talking about the wineries being accommodating... Accommodating means willing to please. Accommodating. For example: Joe is very accommodating when our families visit. He always makes sure that we have their favorite drinks and food at our house. Accommodating.

And then Joe says, "I mean, they like... some of 'em serve snacks even."

So when I say... or when Joe says some of 'em... he's saying, some of them. 'Em here is short for them. Some of them serve snacks even. So what he's saying is, some of them give you small amounts of food also. A snack is a small amount of food.

And then Joe says, "But most of them had like free tastings. Whereas when we go to those larger wineries..."

Or when we'd go to those bigger wineries.

"you just don't get that sort of, uh.."

You just don't get that kind of.

"uh, um... They're just not as, uh, as friendly and..." And he kind of stops here.

Now when Joe says free tastings... When he's talking about some of the wineries having free tastings... Tastings are when you're able to try small amounts of different wine.

Okay, moving on in the conversation then, I say, "Yeah."

Just agreeing with Joe.

And then Joe says, "it seems like they don't go out of their way to try and, uh, y'know, make you feel welcome."

And when Joe says go out of their way... What this means is to try very hard to help others or make them feel comfortable. So he's saying the bigger wineries don't go out of their way. They don't try to help or to make people feel comfortable... not as much as the smaller wineries. An example of go out of their way would be: When my family visits, I go out of my way to make sure that they have everything they need. Go out of their way, or in this example, go out of my way. And when Joe says, they don't go out of their way to make you



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feel welcome... Make you feel welcome. This means to try very hard to make you feel comfortable. Make you feel welcome. For example: When I first met Joe's family, they made me feel very welcome. I felt like I had known them for a long time. Make you feel welcome, or in this example, made me feel welcome.

And then, ending the conversation, I say, "Right."

So I'm saying yes.

And then I say, "Yeah, I agree."

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Okay, this is the end of the vocabulary lesson for the conversation "Visit To San Francisco Part 2." So if you feel that you need to, go back and listen to this lesson however many times it takes until you have a basic understanding of the vocabulary. And then when you feel like you're ready, go on to the mini-story.

Alright, see you again. Take care, goodbye.