




LESSON 8, 1000 WORDS, English with Eva



1	sign	[saɪn]	
	<i>Can you sign the form, please?</i>		
2	signature	['sɪgnətʃər]	
	<i>I might need your signature.</i>		
3	order	['ɔ:rdər]	
	<i>I would like to order now.</i>		
4	cup	[kʌp]	
	<i>May I have a cup of coffee, please?</i>		
5	glass	[glæs]	
	<i>Two glasses for my sons, please.</i>		
6	bottle	['bɒtl]	
	<i>Can you give us a bottle of water?</i>		
7	cook	[kʊk]	
	<i>What are you cooking?</i>		
8	beef, roast beef	[bi:f, rəʊst bi:f]	
	<i>She doesn't like roast beef.</i>		
9	chicken	['tʃɪkən]	
	<i>I would like chicken soup.</i>		
10	pork	[pɔ:rk]	
	<i>Can I have pork steak?</i>		
11	without	[wɪ'ðaʊt]	
	<i>Can I have it without cream?</i>		
12	fish	[fɪʃ]	
	<i>Do you have fish here?</i>		
13	French fries, fries, GB - chips	['frentʃ 'fraɪz, tʃɪps]	
	<i>They had fries for</i>		

	<i>lunch.</i>		
14	steak	[steɪk]	
	<i>Did you eat that steak?</i>		
15	potato, pl. -potatoes	[pə'teɪtəʊ]	
	<i>Those potatoes were bad.</i>		
16	rice	[raɪs]	
	<i>I didn't like the rice.</i>		
17	pasta	['pɑːstə]	
	<i>Do you like pasta?</i>		
18	tomato	[tə'meɪtəʊ]	
	<i>We must buy tomatoes.</i>		
19	have to	['hæftu]	
	<i>I have to go now. Do you have to do it?</i>		
20	eat	[i:t]	
	<i>What are you eating?</i>		
21	medium, well-done, rare	['miːdiəm, wɛl dʌn, rer]	
	<i>My steak was well-done.</i>		
22	cheese	[tʃiːz]	
	<i>I usually eat cheese for breakfast.</i>		
23	milk	[mɪlk]	
	<i>She doesn't drink milk.</i>		
24	gluten, gluten-free	['gluːtɪn, 'gluːtɪn friː]	
	<i>Excuse me, is it gluten-free?</i>		
25	dairy, dairy-free	['deəri, 'deəri friː]	
	<i>I have to use dairy-free yoghurts.</i>		
26	sparkling water, gently sparkling water	['spɑːrklɪŋ 'wɑːtər, 'dʒentli]	
	<i>Can you buy sparkling water, please?</i>		

27	still water	[stɪl 'wɑ:tər]	
	<i>Two bottles of still water, please.</i>		
28	fizzy, carbonated	['fɪzi, 'kɑrbə,neɪtəd]	
	<i>Tom doesn't like fizzy drinks.</i>		
29	shop; do shopping, go shopping	[ʃɑ:p, 'ʃɑ:pɪŋ]	
	<i>Is there a shop near here?</i>		
30	say st.	[seɪ 'sɑmθɪŋ]	
	<i>Say something! What did you say?</i>		
31	tell sb. st.	[tel 'sʌmbədi 'sɑmθɪŋ]	
	<i>Can you tell me where you are?</i>		
32	full	[fʊl]	
	<i>The bottle is full of water.</i>		
33	empty	['empti]	
	<i>My glass was empty.</i>		
34	half (portion), pl.-halves	[hæf 'pɔrʃn; hævz]	
	<i>I would like half portion.</i>		
35	about	[ə'baʊt]	
	<i>What is it about?</i>		
36	let	[let]	
	<i>Let her go. Let it be. Let me help you.</i>		
37	wait (for)	[weɪt]	
	<i>I was waiting for his daughters.</i>		
38	check	[tʃek]	
	<i>Could you check the car?</i>		
39	more	[mɔ:r]	
	<i>We needed more time.</i>		

40	cream	[kri:m]	
	<i>I wanted coffee without cream.</i>		

DAYS OF THE WEEK

-preposition = on (on Monday....)



Mon.	Monday	[ˈmʌndeɪ / ˈmʌndɪ]
Tue(s).	Tuesday	[ˈtuːzdeɪ / ˈtuzdi]
Wed(s).	Wednesday	[ˈwenzdeɪ / ˈwenzdi]
Thur(s).	Thursday	[ˈθɜːrzdɪ / ˈθɜːrzdɪ]
Fri.	Friday	[ˈfraɪdeɪ / ˈfraɪdɪ]
Sat.	Saturday	[ˈsæt̩ər,deɪ / ˈsæt̩ərdɪ]
Sun.	Sunday	[ˈsʌndeɪ / ˈsʌndɪ]

WHO, WHAT

AS A SUBJECT

→ in a question without auxiliary verb

Who came last?

What happened?



If they are connected **WITH A PREPOSITION**, then the preposition is usually at the end of the sentence.

If the preposition goes before “who,” then it changes into “whom [hu:m].”

To whom did you say it? = **Who** did you say it **to**?

For whom are you waiting? = **Who** are you waiting **for**?

For what is it? (less common) = **What** is it **for**?

Whom whom? = **Who with**?

With what does it go? = **What** does it go **with**?

POSSESSIVE CASE

1. 's (in singular and irregular plural) – applies to people
' (in regular plural with -s) –applies to people

at my brother's house

James's sister [dʒeɪmsɪz]

That's John's.

See you at Peter's. = See you at Peter's house.

my friends' car (more friends)

my friend's car (one friend)

children's room

my father-in-law's car



2. –“of” –applies to things and places

What is the name of this place?

a roof of a house, a leg of a table, the capital of Norway

Note: today's meeting, yesterday's party, two weeks' holiday
(= a two-week holiday)....

shops: Marks and Spencer's

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

-talking about particular finished events, situations or actions/activities in the past (yesterday, twenty minutes ago, last year, in 2011.....)

-one action follows after another (I woke up, went to the bathroom, brushed my teeth and went to work).

-auxiliary verb in questions is **DID**, negative = DID NOT (**DIDN'T**)

-affirmative declarative sentences must have the main verb in past tense. Regular verbs form the past tense by adding the ending **-ED** [d, t, id, əd] (played, worked)

-irregular verbs have irregular form of the past simple tense and it needs to be learnt by heart (infinitive – be, past simple tense – was, were)

+ I **liked** the fish. [laɪkt]

She **played** tennis yesterday. [pleɪd]

He **worked** very hard last night. [wɜːrkt]

You **wanted** to be with him. ['wʌntəd, 'wɑːntɪd]



? **Did** you like the fish?

Did she play tennis yesterday?

Did he work very hard last night?

Did you want to be with him? Who **did** you want to be with? With whom **did** you want to be?

- I **didn't** like the fish.

She **didn't** play tennis yesterday.

He **didn't** work very hard last night.

You **didn't** want to be with him.

SHORT ANSWERS

Did you drink it? **Yes, I did. No, I didn't.**

Did she go there? **Yes, she did. No, she didn't.**

