






|    |   |   |  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1  | <b>Here you are. / Please, do it. / Excuse me? Sorry?</b>                 |   |  |
|    | <i>Excuse me? Here you are. Come here, please. Sorry?</i>                 |   |  |
| 2  | <b>food, dish, meal</b>   | [fu:d, dɪʃ, mi:l]   |  |
|    | <i>It was my second meal today.</i>                                       |   |  |
| 3  | <b>the whole</b>  | [ðə həʊl]   |  |
|    | <i>I didn't eat the whole cake.</i>                                       |   |  |
| 4  | <b>all</b>  | [ɔ:l]   |  |
|    | <i>All my kids were happy about it.</i>                                   |   |  |
| 5  | <b>plan</b>   | [plæn]  |  |
|    | <i>What are your plans for the weekend?</i>                               |  |  |
| 6  | <b>if</b>   | [ɪf]  |  |
|    | <i>Ask her if she needs it.</i>   |   |  |
| 7  | <b>under</b>  | [ˈʌndər]  |  |
|    | <i>It should be under the table.</i>                                      |   |  |
| 8  | <b>TV, television, to watch TV</b>  | [ˌti: ˈvi:, ˈtelɪvɪʒn]  |  |
|    | <i>What's on TV tonight?</i>  |   |  |
| 9  | <b>enjoy + -ing</b>   | [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]   |  |
|    | <i>I enjoy cooking.</i>   |   |  |
| 10 | <b>prefer, prefer st. to st. else, prefer to do st., prefer doing st.</b> | [prɪˈfɜ:r]  |  |
|    | <i>Tom prefers cars to motorbikes.</i>                                    |   |  |

|    |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 11 | <b>way</b>  | [weɪ]  |  |
|    | <i>Which way is the right one?</i>                      |  |  |
| 12 | <b>kind; kind of</b>                                    | [kaɪnd]  |  |
|    | <i>Please, be so kind and do it.</i>                    |  |  |
| 13 | <b>side</b>   | [saɪd]   |  |
|    | <i>I was on your side.</i>                              |  |  |
| 14 | <b>hand; hand in; hand over; hand out</b>               | [hænd]   |  |
|    | <i>Can you hand me the pen, please?</i>                 |  |  |
| 15 | <b>better</b>   | ['betər]   |  |
|    | <i>What would be better for you?</i>                    |  |  |
| 16 | <b>give up<br/>give-gave-given</b>                      | [gɪv-geɪv-'gɪvən]  |  |
|    | <i>You mustn't give up.<br/>You mustn't give it up.</i> |  |  |
| 17 | <b>free</b>   | [fri:]   |  |
|    | <i>Feel free to call me.</i>                            |  |  |
| 18 | <b>quarter</b>  | ['kwɔ:rtər]  |  |
|    | <i>She didn't eat three quarters of her lunch.</i>      |  |  |
| 19 | <b>soup</b>   | [su:p]   |  |
|    | <i>Why didn't you eat the soup?</i>                     |  |  |
| 20 | <b>dessert</b>  | [dɪ'zɜ:t]  |  |
|    | <i>What kind of dessert shall I make?</i>               |  |  |
| 21 | <b>forget-forgot-forgotten</b>                          | [fər'get- fər'gɔ:t - fər'gɔ:tn]  |  |
|    | <i>Forget it!</i>                                       |  |  |
| 22 | <b>pass; pass out; pass away; pass by</b>               | [pæs ə'weɪ]  |  |

|    |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|
|    | <i>I will call you when I will be passing by.</i>         |  |  |
| 23 | <b>taste</b>  | [teɪst]  |  |
|    | <i>It doesn't taste very good.</i>                        |  |  |
| 24 | <b>try; try on</b>  | [traɪ]   |  |
|    | <i>I will try it! Nice try! Do you want to try it on?</i> |  |  |
| 25 | <b>beautiful</b>  | ['bju:təfl]  |  |
|    | <i>She looked so beautiful.</i>                           |  |  |
| 26 | <b>smart</b>  | [smɑ:rt]   |  |
|    | <i>He is smarter than you think.</i>                      |  |  |
| 27 | <b>good-better-the best</b>                               | [gʊd-'beʃər-ðə best]   |  |
|    | <i>I will do my best.</i>                                 |  |  |
| 28 | <b>bad-worse-the worst</b>                                | [bæd - wɜ:rs - ðə wɜ:rst]  |  |
|    | <i>It could always be worse.</i>                          |  |  |
| 29 | <b>little/ little-less-least</b>                          | ['lɪtl - lɛs - ðə li:st]   |  |
|    | <i>More or less.</i>                                      |  |  |
| 30 | <b>slow, slowly /fast</b>                                 | [sləʊ, 'sləʊli / fæst]   |  |
|    | <i>Drive slowly, please.</i>                              |  |  |
| 31 | <b>right x wrong</b>                                      | [raɪt / rɔ:ŋ ]   |  |
|    | <i>Am I right or wrong?</i>                               |  |  |
| 32 | <b>more</b>   | [mɔ:r ]  |  |
|    | <i>Give me more time.</i>                                 |  |  |
| 33 | <b>late; later</b>  | [leɪt, 'leɪtər]  |  |
|    | <i>See you later.</i>                                     |  |  |
| 34 | <b>find -found -found; find out</b>                       | [faɪnd - faʊnd - faʊnd]  |  |
|    | <i>I can't find my keys.</i>                              |  |  |
| 35 | <b>than</b>   | [ðæn, ðen, ðən]  |  |
|    | <i>My car is faster than yours.</i>                       |  |  |

|    |   |                                  |  |
|----|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 36 | <b>real; really</b>   | ['ri:əl/ri:l,<br>'ri:əli/'ri:li] |  |
|    | <i>Is it really so bad?</i>                                     |                                  |  |
| 37 | <b>only</b>   | ['əʊnli]                         |  |
|    | <i>I have only 20 minutes for you.</i>                          |                                  |  |
| 38 | <b>close; closed</b>  | [kləʊz, kləʊzd]                  |  |
|    | <i>The house was closed.</i>                                    |                                  |  |
| 39 | <b>open; opened</b>   | ['əʊpən, 'əʊpənd]                |  |
|    | <i>Who opened the car?</i>                                      |                                  |  |
| 40 | <b>look; look out; look after; look for; look at; look like</b> | [lʊk]                            |  |
|    | <i>She looks like her mother.</i>                               |                                  |  |

## BONUS PHRASES 😊

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Here you are.   |    |
| Once more please. One more time, please.                                      |    |
| One more, please.   |    |
| See you soon.   |    |
| Thank you. (You're) welcome.  |    |
| Not at all.   |    |
| How are you?  |    |
| How are you doing?  |    |
| How is it going?  |    |
| What's up?  |    |
| I'm OK. I'm fine. I'm good.   |    |
| It's all right.   |    |
| Can I have a cup of coffee?   |    |
| I would like /I'd like a cup of coffee. I would like to have a cup of coffee. | ☹️ |
| What would you like?  |    |
| Excuse me?  |    |
| May I help you, madam?  |    |
| Never give up!  |    |
| Do you get it? I don't get it.  |    |
| I see.  |    |
| Try hard.   |    |
| It's never too late.  |    |
| That was close!   |    |
| For better and worse.   |    |
| Way out.  |    |
| Kind of.  |    |
| No way.   |    |
| I'll do it my way.  |    |
| What are you up to tonight?   |    |

## **FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL)** ['fju:tʃər]

-general future, something will probably happen, guessing, warnings, predictions, estimations, offers, promises

-when asking someone for a favor (Will you help me?)

-sudden, spontaneous or instant decisions, we decide to do something at the moment of speaking

-often after: I think, I believe, I am sure, I am afraid, I expect, I promise, I guess, I hope....

-!!! contractions: **WILL = 'LL** [l]

**WILL NOT = WON'T** [wɒnt]



+ subject + will + verb (bare infinitive)

- subject + will not + verb

? will + subject + verb

+ I will come later. I hope he will be there. Tom and Peter will come later. I think he will pay it.

- She won't pay it. They won't see it. I am afraid it won't work. I promise I won't leave.

? Will you help us? Who will do it? What will she say? Are you sure, he will need it?

## **FUTURE CONTINUOUS**

-something will be happening at a certain moment in future - this time tomorrow, tomorrow at 5 o'clock... (This time tomorrow I will be lying on the beach.)

-something will definitely happen, we know about it now, it is arranged (I will be talking to my boss later.)

-a polite request (Will you be using the car tomorrow? I would borrow it.)

subject + **WILL /WON'T + BE + -ING** form of the verb

I will be playing tennis tomorrow at 5 o'clock.

I'll be driving past your house around noon tomorrow.

What will you be doing this time tomorrow?



## **PHRASAL VERBS** [ 'freɪzl vɜ:rbs]

= **verbs** (give, take, bring, get, go, be, turn.....) + **prepositions/adverbial particles** (in, on, out, up, down, through, at, off....)

-the object is placed after the phrasal verb, or between the verb and the preposition or there can be no object

-you have to learn which phrasal verbs are separable (turn on, pick up), inseparable (break into, get on, get off), intransitive = not followed by an object (calm down, give up, pay off = be worth it), transitive = must be followed by an object (pay off = repay)

-pronouns are always placed between the verb and the preposition

Object:

after: Turn on the TV. Don't give up the struggle.

between: Turn it on. Turn the TV on. Don't give it up.

none: Slow down! Never give up.



## **ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS and their COMPARATIVES and SUPERLATIVES**

['ædʒɪktɪv]

['ædvɜ:rb]

[kəm'pærətɪv]

[sə'pɜ:rlətɪv]

**adjectives** – words that describe a noun or a pronoun (She is *beautiful*. That girl is *beautiful*.)

- big, small, short, nice, fast, long, beautiful....

**adverbs**: - words that describe or give more information about a verb, an adverb, an adjective, a phrase or even a sentence; adverbs of manner, place and time (She smiled *beautifully*.)

- created by adding – **ly** to an adjective or a noun: lovely, slowly, nicely, beautifully....

- or the same as an adjective: fast, long, back....

**COMPARATIVE** (how similar or different something/somebody is compared to something/somebody else) **-ER** [-ər] or **MORE** [mɔ:r]

-one-syllable adjectives, some two-syllable adjectives (depending on pronunciation): -er

-some two-syllable adjectives, three (+more)- syllable adjectives: more

-adverbs which are the same as adjectives: -er (faster; longer)

-adverbs with –ly: more (more slowly)

**SUPERLATIVE** (the highest degree of something, of the highest quality, the top..., the most..., the best..)

**THE -EST** (adj.)/ **(the) -EST** (adv.) [-ɪst] or **THE MOST** (adj.) /**(the) MOST** (adv.) [məʊst]

-one-syllable adjectives, some two-syllable adjectives: the –est (the smallest, the biggest)

-some two-syllable adjectives, three (+more)- syllable adjectives: the most (the most beautiful)

-adverbs which are the same as adjectives: -(the) est ((the) fastest)

-adverbs with –ly: (the) most ((the) most slowly)

Examples:

|             |              |                          |                              |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| adjectives: | 1. small     | 2. smaller               | 3. <b>the smallest</b>       |
|             | 1. fast      | 2. <b>faster</b>         | 3. <b>the fastest</b>        |
|             | 1. beautiful | 2. <b>more</b> beautiful | 3. <b>the most</b> beautiful |

|         |                |                            |                                  |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| adverbs | 1. fast        | 2. <b>faster</b>           | 3. (the) <b>fastest</b>          |
|         | 1. slowly      | 2. <b>more</b> slowly      | 3. (the) <b>most</b> slowly      |
|         | 1. beautifully | 2. <b>more</b> beautifully | 3. (the) <b>most</b> beautifully |



**Irregular adjectives and adverbs:**

|           |                    |                                  |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. good   | 2. better          | 3. the best                      |
| 1. bad    | 2. worse           | 3. the worst                     |
| 1. little | 2. less            | 3. (the) least                   |
| 1. far    | 2. farther/further | 3. (the) farthest/(the) furthest |

Note 1:

It is also useful to learn following terms together with the adjectives and comparatives:

**as-as** [æz]

He is as old as I am. He is as old as me.

**not so-as, not as-as**

She is not as/so smart as he is. She is not as/so smart as him.

**the-the**

The sooner, the better. The more you eat, the fatter you get.

**than**

He is taller than me. He is taller than I am.



Note 2: (pozn.)

Be careful! The **linking verbs** ['lɪŋkɪŋ vɜ:rb] are not followed by adverbs but by adjectives in English compared to other languages. The verbs are:

be, look, feel, taste, smell, sound, seem, stay, keep; get, become, grow, turn, go....

You look good. You look bad.

I feel bad.

It sounds stupid. It sounds bad.

He has grown old. (a linking verb – to grow old)      x      It grew quickly. (a verb – to grow)

