



1	how much, much, little, a little	[haʊ mʌtʃ, mʌtʃ, 'lɪtl, ə 'lɪtl]	
	<i>How much was it? I speak English only a little.</i>		
2	how many, many, few, a few	[haʊ 'meni, 'meni, fju:, ə fju:]	
	<i>How many times do I have to tell you?</i>		
3	over	['oʊvər]	
	<i>It's over my limit.</i>		
4	limit	['lɪmɪt]	
	<i>They limited our rights.</i>		
5	light/dark; light/heavy	[laɪt/dɑ:rk; laɪt/'heɪvi]	
	<i>Do you prefer light or dark colors?</i>		
6	day; daily	[deɪ; 'deɪli]	
	<i>What is the day today? What day is today? What day is it today?</i>		
7	smell-smelt-smelt or regular (smelled)	[smel-smelt-smelt (smeld)]	
	<i>It smells good. It smells bad.</i>		
8	arrive in/at; arrival	[ə 'raɪv; ə 'raɪvəl]	
	<i>They arrived in Prague yesterday. She arrived at the station at 5.</i>		
9	depart; departure	[dɪ 'pɑ:rt; dɪ 'pɑ:rtʃər]	
	<i>The departure will be delayed.</i>		
10	long/short	[lɒŋ/ʃɔ:rt]	
	<i>How long will it take?</i>		
11	box	[bɒks]	
	<i>We can't find the box.</i>		
12	village	['vɪlɪdʒ]	
	<i>I would like to live in a village.</i>		
13	town, city	[taʊn, 'sɪti]	

	<i>Why don't you want to live in a city?</i>		
14	wife, pl.- wives	[waɪf, waɪvz]	
	<i>You should meet my wife.</i>		
15	husband	['hʌzbənd]	
	<i>Her husband left for work.</i>		
16	partner	['pɑ:rtnər]	
	<i>He is my tennis partner.</i>		
17	learn-learnt-learned or regular (learned)	[lɜ:rn-lɜ:rnt-lɜ:rnt (lɜ:rnd)]	
	<i>What are you learning?</i>		
18	just	[dʒʌst]	
	<i>Just let me know.</i>		
19	till, until, by	[tɪl, ən'tɪl, baɪ]	
	<i>I will pay it by tomorrow.</i>		
20	food, meal, dish	[fu:d, mi:l, dɪʃ]	
	<i>I usually don't eat fast food.</i>		
21	tonight	[tə'naɪt]	
	<i>Shall I cancel the tonight's reservation?</i>		
22	meat	[mi:t]	
	<i>What kind of meat is he preparing?</i>		
23	sell-sold-sold	[sel-sould-sould]	
	<i>I wouldn't sell it.</i>		
24	show-showed-shown or regular (showed)	[ʃəʊ-ʃəʊd-ʃəʊn]	
	<i>Can you show me your new car?</i>		
25	different; difference	['dɪfərənt; 'dɪfərəns]	
	<i>He is so different from her. There's no difference between them.</i>		
26	same, the same, the same as	[seɪm, ðə seɪm, ðə seɪm æz]	
	<i>It is the same as yesterday.</i>		
27	great	[greɪt]	
	<i>That's great news!</i>		
28	stay	[steɪ]	

	<i>Where are you staying? Enjoy your stay.</i>		
29	everything	[ˈɛvriˌθɪŋ]	
	<i>Everything was wrong.</i>		
30	everybody, everyone	[ˈɛvriˌbɔːdi/ˈɛvriˌbɒdi, ˈɛvriˌwʌn]	
	<i>Where is everybody?</i>		
31	year; yearly	[jɪr; ˈjɪrli]	
	<i>I lived two years in India.</i>		
32	study, studies-during sb.'s studies	[ˈstʌdi, ˈstʌdiz-ˈdʊrɪŋ ... ˈstʌdiz]	
	<i>I met him during my studies.</i>		
33	place	[pleɪs]	
	<i>It was a beautiful place.</i>		
34	bus; take a bus, go by bus	[bʌs]	
	<i>Which bus should I take?</i>		
35	taxi, cab	[ˈtæksi, kæb]	
	<i>Could you call me a taxi?</i>		
36	evening	[ˈiːvniŋ]	
	<i>She calls her parents every evening.</i>		
37	serious, seriously	[ˈsɪriəs, ˈsɪriəsli]	
	<i>Seriously? Are you serious?</i>		
38	yet (questions and negative sentences)	[jət]	
	<i>Are we there yet? Not yet. I don't know yet.</i>		
39	between, among	[biˈtwiːn, əˈmʌŋ]	
	<i>That's between the two of us. It was among those five boys.</i>		
40	news	[nuːz]	
	<i>I have bad news and good news for you. Which one do you want to hear first?</i>		

BONUS PHRASES 😊

BONUS PHRASES ['bʊnəs freɪzɪs]	
Help yourself. Help yourselves.	
Seriously?	
How much is it? How much is this? How much is that?	
How much are they? How much are these? How much are those?	
Happy new year. The same to you.	
Enjoy your meal.	
I always travel light. 	
Oh, you made my day.	
It's over.	
Good evening.	
Everything's OK. Everything's all right.	
All right.	
I stayed up late last night.	

FUTURE TENSE with "GOING TO"

- intentions, plans (I'm going to sell my cottage.)
- we already know what we want at the moment of speaking, we decided before
- obvious results (Oh my God! He's going to hit the wall!)
- in colloquial English - going to = **gonna** ['gənə] (What am I gonna do?)
- can be used in past: was/were going to = intended (I was going to tell him but then I changed my mind.)

- **be + going to** + bare infinitive



- + She is going to sell it. They are going to leave.
- She is not going to sell it. They aren't going to leave.
- ? Is she going to sell it? Are they going to leave?

Note 1: similar expressions

I **intend to** stop. [ɪn'tend]

I **am about to** stop.

I **am planning to/ I plan to** stop.

Note 2: Sometimes "going to go" is replaced by simple "going"

I am going to go without him. ----- I am going without him.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS [rɪ'fleksɪv 'prəʊnəʊnz]

-refer back to the subject

singular

I → **myself** [maɪ'self]

I like myself. I enjoyed myself.

you → **yourself** [jɔːr'self, jʊːr'self]

You like yourself. You enjoyed yourself. Enjoy yourself!

he → **himself** [hɪm'self] (hissself - rare)

He likes himself. He enjoyed himself.

she → **herself** [hɜːr'self, hər'self]

She likes herself. She enjoyed herself.

it → **itself** [ɪt'self]

It likes itself. It enjoyed itself.



plural

we → **ourselves** [ɑːr'selvz, əʊər'selvz]

We like ourselves. We enjoyed ourselves. Let's enjoy ourselves!

you → **yourselves** [jɔːr'selvz, jʊːr'selvz]

You, guys, like yourselves. You enjoyed yourselves. Enjoy yourselves!

they → **themselves** [ðəm'selvz, ðem'selvz] (theirselves – rare)

They like themselves. They enjoyed themselves.

AS/LIKE [æz/laɪk]

LIKE – as a preposition, comparisons, similarities:

She looks like her mother. It's like a dream. It's

like

dancing. I work like hell. I like it like this.

- such as, for example:

Some activities, like hiking, are good for you.

-more informal English:

Like I told you.....

-phrases:

Like I said.

AS - reality, position at work:

I work as a teacher.

- in the form of:

It can be used as a verb.

- in the same way as, in the same condition as: Do it as I told you.

-as if:

She acted as if it was true.

-phrases:

...as I know, as I expected, as I thought....

As you wish. As I said.



COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ['kaʊntəbl, ən'kaʊntəbl]

COUNTABLE NOUNS

- have singular and plural (table-tables, dog-dogs, child-children...)
- have indefinite article in singular (She has a car.)
- “some” and “any” can be found only in plural (I have some friends in Canada. Do you have any books here?)
- to express quantity or amount, we use: **MANY** ['meni], **FEW** [fju:], **A FEW, HOW MANY, SEVERAL** ['sevrəl], **A LOT OF** [ə lɒt əv], **LOTS OF** [lɒts əv], **PLENTY OF** ['plenti əv], **A LARGE/GOOD/GREAT NUMBER OF, A COUPLE OF** [ə 'kʌpəl əv]
- examples: friend, man, house, book, car....



UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- have only one form for singular and plural (advice, information, rice, love, maths)
- do not have indefinite article, “some” can be used instead
- when we need to count them, we use: a bowl of, a packet of, a piece of, a loaf of....
- to express quantity or amount, we use: **MUCH** [mʌtʃ], **LITTLE** ['lɪtl], **A LITTLE, HOW MUCH, A LOT OF, LOTS OF, PLENTY OF, A GREAT/GOOD DEAL OF** [ə greɪt/gʊd di:l əv], **A SMALL/LARGE AMOUNT OF** [ə smɔ:l/lɑ:rdʒ ə'maʊnt əv]
- examples: -water, iron, love, noise, coffee
-maths, economics, politics, physics...
-darts, billiards....
-knowledge, information, bread, advice, furniture, money, news, traffic, baggage, luggage, evidence, homework, accommodation, weather, chaos, luck, damage, behavior.....

Note 1: A few examples of nouns that change their meaning depending on whether they are countable or uncountable:

	<u>countable</u>	<u>uncountable</u>
HAIR	There's a hair in my soup!	Martha has beautiful hair.
EXPERIENCE	We have a lot of vacation experiences.	She had no professional experience.
GLASS	Can you bring me two glasses?	It's made of glass.
IRON	Where do they sell irons?	Iron would be the right material.
PAPER	I don't read the paper.	Paper burns easily.
TIME	Have a good time.	Time is money.
WORK	These two works received a prize.	I have a lot of work today.

Note 2: MUCH is mostly used only in questions and negative sentences, positive sentences use “a lot of, lots of...”

I don't have much time. Is there too much food? She has a lot of energy.

Note 3: There are always exceptions 😊:

in a restaurant - 2 coffees, 2 beers, 2 teas