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|----|--|---|--|
| 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] | |

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|----|---|---|--|
| | <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] | |

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|----|--|---|--|
| | <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, əˈmɒŋ] | |
| | <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** [jə'r'self, jɔ:r'self]

You like yourself. You enjoyed yourself. Enjoy yourself!

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

He likes himself. He enjoyed himself.

she → **herself** [hɜ:r'self, hər'self]

She likes herself. She enjoyed herself.

it → **itself** [ɪt'self]

It likes itself. It enjoyed itself.



plural

we → **ourselves** [ɑ:r'selvz, əʊər'selvz]

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

you → **yourselves** [jə'r'selvz, jɔ:r'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

- such as, for example:

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

-more informal English:

Some activities, like hiking, are good for you.

-phrases:

Like I told you.....

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