

VOCABULARY (15 words):

guess I guess it will cost more.		[ges]
original, originally, origin I originally meant it differently.		[ə'ri:dʒənəl, 'ɔ:ri:dʒɪn, ə'ri:dʒənəli]
sell-sold-sold Have you sold it yet?		[sel - soʊld - soʊld]
cinema Let's go to the cinema on Sunday.		['sɪnəmə]
adjust; adjustable; adjustment Hand me the adjustable wrench.		[ə'dʒʌst] [ə'dʒʌstəbl]
juice She prefers fresh juices.		[dʒu:s]
trip; business trip I will be on a business trip on Friday.		[trɪp]
win-won-won; winner Winner takes (it) all.		[wɪn - wʌn - wʌn] ['wɪnə]
old How old is he?		[oʊld]
mineral I'd like a bottle of mineral water.		['mɪnərəl]
hand Hand me the phone, please.		[hænd]
sad Don't be so sad.		[sæd]
back; back up He will always back her up.		[bæk]
oil Add some olive oil.		[ɔɪl]
recipe Could you send me the recipe for that cake?		['resəpi]

US pronunciation: ' = primary stress , = secondary stress Br. E. =British English

ə (allow), ð (this), θ (thank), æ (apple), ŋ (bank), dʒ = (angel), ʒ (pleasure), tʃ (cheese), ʃ = (show), ʌ = a (mud),

ɔ:, ɒ = o:, o (corner), ʊ = ə + u (good), ɑ:, ɒ = o: + a:, a + o (sauce), ʔ = d (later), ɪ = i (miss), ɜ:, ɝ: = ə:, ə:r (hurdle), ɛ = e (red)

**OTHER PHRASES AND IDIOMS:**

Get off my back!	
diesel oil	
win-win situation	
He sold his soul.	
On one hand..., on the other hand....	
It's a sad excuse.	

VOCABULARY (15 words):

chance No chance! Give it a chance.		[tʃæns]
nervous She makes me feel nervous.		[ˈnɜːrvəs]
specific; specifically; specify It was a very specific project.		[spəˈsɪfɪk] [spəˈsɪfɪkəli] [ˈspesəfaɪ]
than Tom is taller than John.		[strong form – ðæn, weak form -ðən]
environment; environmental He is engaged in environmental protection.		[ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt]
adult I feel like an adult.		[əˈdʌlt or ædʌlt]
our/ours Our garden needs a lot of work.		[aʊr]
forget-forgot-forgotten Don't forget to close the door.		[fərˈɡet- fərˈɡot -fərˈɡɒtɪn]
just He has just left. Just a moment, please.		[dʒʌst]
regarding She feels good regarding her studies.		[rɪˈɡɑːrdɪŋ]
salad How about a salad for lunch?		[ˈsæləd]
unfair That would be unfair.		[ʌnˈfer]
meat What kind of meat is this?		[mi:t]
bake I don't bake for Christmas.		[beɪk]
exact; exactly That's not exactly what I mean.		[ɪɡˈzækt]

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**OTHER PHRASES AND IDIOMS:**

Do you happen to know her?	
Be adult about it.	
Forget it!	
Don't take a chance.	
Just kidding!	
She is on the brink of a nervous breakdown.	

FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL) [ˈfju: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 ['frezl v3: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

[ˈædʒɪktɪv]

[ˈædvɜːrb]

[kəmˈpærətɪv]

[səˈpɜːrɪlətɪv]

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** [mɔːr]

-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.) [moʊst]

-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. **the smallest**
1. fast 2. **faster** 3. **the fastest**
1. beautiful 2. **more** beautiful 3. **the most** beautiful

adverbs 1. fast 2. **faster** 3. **(the) fastest**
1. slowly 2. **more** slowly 3. **(the) most** slowly
1. beautifully 2. **more** beautifully 3. **(the) most** 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)