

VOCABULARY (15 words):

authority She had a problem with the authorities.		[ə'θɔ:rəʒi]
protect; protection He will always protect you.		[prə'tekt, [prə'tekʃən]
temperature What is the temperature of the water?		['tɛmprətʃər]
burn-burnt-burnt; burn out A lot of people suffer from burnout syndrome.		[bɜ:rn-bɜ:rnt]
comfort; comfortable You should step out of your comfort zone.		['kʌmfərt, 'kʌmfərtəbl]
dish; dishes; dishwasher Could you wash the dishes?		[dɪʃ, 'dɪʃɪz, 'di:ʃwəʃər]
note Take notes, please.		[nəʊt]
bakery I'm just going to pop into the bakery.		['beɪkəri]
inside Look inside.		[ɪn'saɪd]
soap Pass me the soap, please.		[səʊp]
menu I would like a menu.		['menju:]
stable/unstable I consider them a stable couple.		['steɪbl, ʌn'steɪbl]
employ; employee; employer They employ foreigners.		[ɪm'plɔɪ, ɪm'plɔɪi:, ,ɪmplɔɪ'ər]
knife That knife is not very sharp.		[naɪf]
refrigerator, fridge Our fridge broke down.		[rɪ'frɪdʒə, reɪʒər, frɪdʒ]

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:**

soap opera	
inside lane, slow lane	
get burned	
burn-out syndrome	
employment/unemployment	
like a (hot) knife through butter	

VOCABULARY (15 words):

average What is the average salary in your country?		[ˈævərɪdʒ]
reduce; reduction Cost reduction is inevitable.		[rɪˈduːs, rɪˈdʌkʃn]
level What is your level of English?		[ˈlevl]
street What street do you live on?		[stri:t]
member; membership I don't want to lose my membership.		[ˈmembər, ˈmembər ˌɪp]
destination Finally we changed the destination.		[ˌdestəˈneɪʃən]
compromise Marriage is about compromises.		[ˈkɑːmprəmaɪz]
around Something around 20 minutes.		[əˈraʊnd]
suck Stop sucking your thumb.		[sʌk]
grow-grew-grown Do you grow your own herbs?		[grəʊ-gruː-groʊn]
pet I wish I had a pet.		[pet]
stick; stick-stuck-stuck; get/be stuck We're stuck in a traffic jam.		[stɪk-stʌk]
till, until You have to wait until tomorrow.		[tɪl, ənˈtɪl]
coat; raincoat Are you taking a raincoat with you?		[kəʊt, ˈreɪnkəʊt]
for Who is it for? What is it for? What for?		[fɔːr, fər]

US pronunciation: ' = primary stress, ˈ = 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),

ɔː, ɒ = oː, o (corner), ʊ = ə + u (good), ɑː, ɒ = oː + aː, a + o (sauce), ʔ = d (later), ɪ = i (miss), ɜː, ɝː = əː, əːr (hurdle), ɛ = e (red)

**OTHER PHRASES AND IDIOMS:**

above sea level	
For how long?	
before noon	
coating	
pet peeve, What are your pet peeves?	
Just stick to it.	

TIME CLAUSES [taɪm 'klɔ:zɪz]

-refer to the future but use the present simple or present perfect tense after the conjunctions

-conjunctions: **as soon as, when, after, before, by the time, while, until**

[æz su:n æz, wɛn, 'æftə, bɪ'fɔ:r, baɪ ðə taɪm, waɪl, ən'tɪl]

note: do not confuse time clauses with object clauses that follow after: I wonder..., I don't know..., Tell me..., Ask me..., Don't tell me....Don't ask me.....

Examples: I don't know when he will come. Don't tell me when he will come.

Examples of time clauses:

I will call you **as soon as** I get there.

When I see him, I will let you know.

Wait **until** he has gone.

Before I go, I'd like to ask you something.

I'll come **after** I've finished. I'll come **as soon as** I am done. I'll come **when** I have finished.

I would like to do it **while** I'm on my vacation.

We'll be done **by the time** you get there.



PREFERENCE - rather, d'better, prefer

['prɛfərəns, 'ræðər, d'betər, prɪ'fɜ:r]

PREFER TO/-ING

I *prefer to live* in a village. I *prefer living* in a village. I *prefer cats to* dogs. I *prefer to live* in a village *rather than live* in a town. I'd *prefer to live* in a village (rather than live in a town).

RATHER / RATHER NOT + infinitive without "to"

I'd rather go alone. I would rather go alone. I'd rather not go there alone. I'd rather go there than stay here.

'D RATHER SB. DID ST.

I'd rather you did it. I'd rather you didn't tell anyone.



'D BETTER = had better, D' BETTER NOTthese are similar to "should, shouldn't" or "it would be better if"

I'd better leave earlier. You'd better take a raincoat. I'd better do it right now.

RELATIVE CLAUSES ['relətɪv 'klɔːzɪz]

-pronouns that are used here: who, which, that, whose, whom, where, why, when
[huː, wɪtʃ, ðæt, huːz, huːm, wɛr, waɪ, wɛn]

-they give us essential or extra information about the subject or an object of the sentence
-we use **WHO, THAT, WHICH** (only for things), **WHOSE, WHOM, WHERE** (talking about places), **WHAT** (= the things that /everything that; not after: superlatives; everything, something, nothing, anything, some, any, no, little, few, all!), **WHY** (talking about reasons), **WHEN** (talking about time)

Examples:

The woman (**who/that/whom**) I wanted to speak to was already gone.

The place **where** we met was closed.

The reason **why** I left was very simple.

Those girls **whose** parents are not here were uncontrollable.

All those places **where** he took me were magic.

The boys (**who/that**) I work with are very kind. The boys with whom I work are very kind.

Mr. Smith, **to whom** I feel grateful (who I feel grateful to), will open the ceremony.

I met John, **who/whom** I hadn't seen for 10 years.

Do you know **what** I mean? Show me **what** you mean.

Those times **when** we were kids are gone.

1. defining relative clauses define a person or a thing, they cannot be omitted, they are not separated by commas. They provide essential information.

When the relative pronoun refers to the object, it can be omitted:

She is the one (who / that) I love. She is the woman (who / that) I want to marry.

When the relative pronoun refers to the subject, it cannot be omitted:

This is the girl whose parents sponsored it.

The woman who lives on the second floor is crazy.

2. non-defining relative clauses provide extra information, they can be omitted and are separated by commas.

Martina, the woman that I love, is going there with us.

Martina, the woman who I want to marry, will be there too.

Mr. Jones, who you spoke about, was very energetic.

She shouted at the kids, which was very bad of her.

Compare defining relative clauses:

We stayed at the hotel that Peter recommended.

We stayed at the hotel which Peter recommended.

We stayed at the hotel Peter recommended.

We have a few friends who work in Paris.



And non-defining:

We stayed at the Clarion Hotel, which Peter recommended/which was recommended by Peter.

David, who is my brother, is going to visit us.

Note:

-none, neither, any, either, some, many, much, (a) few, both, a lot of, half, each, most, one, two, three.... + **OF + WHICH/WHOM**

-nothing of which, the cause of which, the name of which.....

They have two children, both of whom are girls.

They have two children, neither of whom is a girl.

They have two children, either of whom can study abroad.

They have two cars, both of which are Renault.

They have many children, none of whom is a musician.

They have many cars, three of which are white.



USED TO, WOULD

[ju:zd tu, wʊd]



-something happened regularly or repeatedly in the past but it does not happen anymore or the intensity is lower

I **used to** play tennis when I was a kid. (And I don't play it anymore).

Here **used to** be my playground. (And it is not there anymore).

She **used to** have long hair.

I **used to** eat chocolate much more than I do these days.

Did you **use to** eat it when you were a child?

I didn't **use to** like her but now I do.

-“would” can be used in similar meaning:

The dog **would** bark every day and it made me crazy.

Whenever he rode his bike, he **would** visit his grandma.