Most frequently used words in English

<u>585/3000</u>

VOCABULARY (15 words):

| train; training | [treɪn] |
|--|----------------|
| The company trains new employees. | [ˈtreɪnɪŋ] |
| instruct; instruction | [ɪnˈstrʌkt] |
| You should read the instructions. | [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] |
| market; marketing | [ˈmɑːrkɪt] |
| Have you been to the market? | [ˈmɑːrkɪţɪŋ] |
| ticket | [ˈtɪkɪt] |
| You will need two tickets. | |
| belt; safety belt; seat belt | [belt] |
| Fasten your seatbelts, please. | [ˈseɪfti siːt] |
| decision | [dɪˈsɪʒən] |
| I wasn't able to make a decision. | |
| elite | [i'li:t] |
| They focused on the elites. | |
| human | [ˈhjuːmən] |
| I'm only human and I do what I can. | |
| quality | [ˈkwɑːləţi] |
| I thought the quality would be better. | |
| apologize; apology | [əˈpɑːlədʒaɪz] |
| Have you apologized to your mother? | [əˈpɑːlədʒi] |
| cloud; cloudy | [klaʊd] |
| I don't like cloudy weather. | [ˈklaʊdi] |
| impossible | [ɪmˈpɑːsəbəl] |
| It seems impossible. | |
| mark | [maːrk] |
| They marked the path with ribbons. | |
| useful/useless | [ˈjuːsfəl] |
| This guidebook is useless. | [ˈjuːsləs] |
| February | [ˈfebruːeri] |
| His birthday is in February. | |

US pronunciation: = primary stress = secondary stress Br. E. =British English **a** (allow), **đ** (this), **b** (thank), **æ** (apple), **ŋ** (bank), **dʒ** = (angel), **ʒ** (pleasure), **tJ** (cheese), **J** = (show), **n**=a (mud), **b**;, **b** = 0:, o (corner), **b** = 3 + u (good), **a**:, **a** = 0: + a:, a+o (sauce), **t** = d (later), **t** = i (miss), **3**:, **a**: $a: a: a: a: a: (hurdle), \epsilon = e$ (red)

kvy

OTHER PHRASES AND IDIOMS:

| be in the market for st. | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| be on cloud nine | |
| She has her head in clouds. | |
| air ticket; return ticket | |
| human failure, human error | |
| He is a man of decision. | |

39.

Most frequently used words in English

600/3000

Kark (

VOCABULARY (15 words):

| zone | [zoʊn] |
|--|---------------------|
| This is a pedestrian zone. | |
| those; these | [ðoʊz] |
| Can you pass me those shoes? | [ðiːz] |
| lovely | [ˈlʌvli] |
| What a lovely day! | |
| dirty; dirt | [ˈdɜːţi] |
| I don't want to get dirty. | [ˈdɜːt] |
| animal | [ˈænɪməl] |
| I'm afraid of animals. | |
| behind | [bɪˈhaɪnd] |
| I am two days behind. | |
| cost-cost; costs | [kɑːst] |
| The costs were too high. | |
| severe | [səˈvɪr] |
| The wind caused severe damage. | |
| gold; golden | [goʊld] |
| They celebrated their golden wedding. | [ˈɡoʊldən] |
| housewife | [ˈhaʊswaɪf] |
| I want to be a housewife. | |
| science ; sci-fi (science-fiction) | [ˈsaɪəns][ˈsaɪˌfaɪ] |
| l never read sci-fi. | [ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃən] |
| lead-led; lead | [liːd – led - led] |
| Where are you leading me? | [led] |
| relax; relaxing | [rɪˈlæks] |
| This weekend was so relaxing. | [rɪˈlæksɪŋ] |
| (the) whole | [hoʊl] |
| I need to hear <u>the</u> whole story. | |
| gun | [gʌn] |
| We are allowed to have a gun. | |

US pronunciation: = primary stress = secondary stress Br. E. =British English \mathbf{a} (allow), $\mathbf{\delta}$ (this), $\mathbf{\theta}$ (thank), \mathbf{a} (apple), \mathbf{n} (bank), $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{z}$ = (angel), \mathbf{z} (pleasure), $\mathbf{t}\mathbf{J}$ (cheese), \mathbf{J} = (show), \mathbf{n} =a (mud), \mathbf{z} ; \mathbf{z} = 0:, o (corner), \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{a} +u (good), \mathbf{a} :, \mathbf{a} = o: + a:, a+o (sauce), \mathbf{t} = d (later), \mathbf{r} = i (miss), \mathbf{z} :, \mathbf{s} : = \mathbf{a} :, \mathbf{c} = o (red)

OTHER PHRASES AND IDIOMS:

40.

| REPORTED SPEECH | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| -we report or inform someone about som | | | | |
| -the most frequently used reporting verbs | • | · · | | |
| such as: I didn´t know that; I heard that; S | ne called and said that | | | |
| | | | | |
| Direct speech: She says: "I like the movie. She said: "I like the movie. | - | She says she likes the movie. | | |
| | | | | |
| She said: "I was there." | | She said she was there. / She said she had been there. | | |
| M/s do not use the new outed success | | sald she had been there. | | |
| We do not use the reported speech | | was a second star the | | |
| 1. when the statement is still true or relev | | resses general truth: | | |
| She said (that) Christmas is in Dece | • | | | |
| He told me he is living with his mo | • | s being reconstructed. | | |
| 2. when we report about something right | away, immediately | | | |
| I told you the dinner is ready! | | (k, c) | | |
| direct speech | roported speech (indi | ract speach) | | |
| direct speech | reported speech (indi | | | |
| present simple | past simple | | | |
| She is at home. | Tom said she was at h | ome | | |
| | | | | |
| past simple, present perfect | past perfect | | | |
| He paid it. He has paid it. | Peter called and said l | ne had paid for it. | | |
| | | | | |
| future-will | would | | | |
| You will be there. | I didn´t know you woι | uld be there. | | |
| | | | | |
| can | could | | | |
| I can't sleep. | I told you I couldn't sleep. | | | |
| must | must/ had to | | | |
| She must go now. | She said she must go./She said she had to go. | | | |
| | She sala she mast 50. | | | |
| should, could, would, might | should, could, would, | might | | |
| You should stay here. | They told me you sho | uld stay here. | | |
| | | | | |
| now | then, at that moment | | | |
| here | there | | | |
| today, tonight, this month | that day, that night, th | nat month | | |
| tomorrow, next week | the next day, the following day, the next week | | | |
| last month | the previous month | | | |
| yesterday | the day before, the previous day | | | |
| ago | before | | | |
| | | | | |
| E.g.: "I'm writing it today." | | | | |
| She told me she is writing it today. (It is still the same day.) | | | | |
| She told me she was writing it that day. (It is not the same day any more.) | | | | |

USE OF PAST PERFECT

1. REPORTED SPEECH

Martina told me that you hadn't visited your parents the previous month.

2. ONE ACTION BEFORE ANOTHER IN THE PAST I met Peter yesterday. He looked fantastic. I **hadn't seen** him for about 5 years.

By the time I got there they had eaten everything. I was so hungry.



3. WISH SENTENCES IN THE PAST

I wish **you had been** at the party yesterday. It was super fun. I missed you so much. You would have enjoyed it so much. But you didn't come.

4. THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

If you **had called** me yesterday I would have arrived immediately. But you didn't. How am I supposed to know that you needed me?