

ALL YOU NEED
IS ENGLISH



from Veryire & Linguamarina



Dear friend!

If you are reading this, it means that you've taken the first step to improving your English language proficiency. We—Ira (@veryire) and Marina (@linguamarina)—are the authors of this magical workbook.

Our lives have changed thanks to English and we have been able to make our dreams come true. We know that many of you didn't enjoy English classes at school. They seemed so boring and complicated. However, the problem was in the way they were delivered. If you turn classes into a fun game, studying will be so much easier and more exciting.

And that's what we did here—or at least, attempted to do—we've only included those learning methods that worked for us and helped us reach our goals. What's the purpose of this workbook? We want to debunk the myth that English is hard. We want everyone to be able to speak and understand English in a very short time and to make it stress-free!

The majority of words that teachers make us learn oftentimes seem unnecessary and hardly ever used. That's why here you will only find a thousand words. By learning them, you will be able to understand and communicate with English native speakers. We have found a way to help you learn these words with the use of your fridge and our magic cards.

Get ready to dive into hours of motivational videos, listen to the most popular songs, read your favorite books in English and binge watch the best movies and shows! Popcorn and a good mood are mandatory.

Oh, and by the way, you will finally become fearless when it comes to English tenses. You know why? Because Marina has created the most useful chart with English tenses and recorded an explanatory video.

We spent almost 4 months working on this workbook to make it as structured yet as simple as possible. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced English learner, you will definitely find something useful here.

Let's waste no more time and dive straight into the world of English! Good luck!

GOOD LUCK!

WITH LOVE MARINA & IRINA

Believe
in yourself

























































































































































How it works?


INSTRUCTIONS


- 1.** Before you start studying this workbook, check out our video with instructions. We talk in detail about each page and give many tips on how to make your studies more efficient, fun and easy.
- 2.** Since there are so many sheets here, we made a separate version of the workbook for print. However, we recommend you print everything out. You don't need a color printer for that.
- 3.** This book is divided into two sections: general useful information and assignments for 30 days. Try to do at least one assignment every day. We know you are busy and that's why we made it possible for each one to be completed within an hour.
- 4.** When you reach the English tenses section, make sure to first watch the video provided. It will make it easier for you to study the tenses.
- 5.** The list of motivational videos and English speaking bloggers in our PDF files includes active links. Simply click them!
- 6.** Make sure to follow the tips and study every day. Your progress depends on it.
- 7.** Believe in yourself! And just do it!


the calendar


This is your new calendar for the next 30 days. Every day, you should mark the completed assignments: songs you listened to, books you read, shows or movies you watched, vocabulary you learned and exercises you completed. Try not to miss a day. The blank field is for grading. You can also write some notes about your progress. This tracker will help you reach your goals. Print it out and put it on the wall next to your desk or wherever else you study so that it's always visible.


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 - words

 - book

 - song

 - exercises

 - movie / youtube



10 REASONS TO LEARN ENGLISH

Before we begin, let's answer our most important question: why do you need English? We have thought of 10 reasons to study English. Can you come up with more? Check and underline those that are most relevant to you and fill in the empty lines with your own reasons.

It's important to know what benefits you can get.

Once you're done, take a moment and imagine that you've already reached your goal... That should give you energy and a desire to continue!

- ◇ I want to watch shows and movies in their original language
- ◇ I want to read my favorite books and magazines in their original language
- ◇ I want to work for an international company
- ◇ I want to travel comfortably anywhere in the world
- ◇ I want to marry a foreigner
- ◇ I want to study abroad
- ◇ I want to move to an English-speaking country
- ◇ I want to open my mind to new ideas and experiences
- ◇ I want to understand what my favorite band is singing about
- ◇ I want to become more confident

- ◇ _____
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PART 1

Theory

TEST+TIPS

Many of us have studied English at school. Unfortunately, in most cases it seemed complicated and boring because all we did was translation from our native language into English and vice-versa.

No wonder this kind of exercise does not lead to progress. Think about little babies: how do they learn to speak? They don't have any language knowledge that they could rely on or translate from. So, how does it work?

The answer is simple: they observe, feel and generate associations. You can learn English the same way. The most important part is to learn to think in English. What do you need to do that? We are sharing some simple tips on how to improve your English language proficiency in the pages below.

By the way, we suggest checking your level of English right now: http://lp.linguatrip.com/englishtest_en

IF YOUR LEVEL IS BEGINNER OR PRE-INTERMEDIATE, CHECK OUT THE FOLLOWING TIPS:

- Start with simple daily exercises. For example, you can write down your tasks for the day in English.
- To quickly learn the basic vocabulary, place stickers on furniture at home. It's easier to learn words when there is something to associate them with. Lifehack: Stick the most complicated words onto objects that have absolutely nothing to do with them. This way your brain will be forced to create associations to remember the words.
- Change the language settings on your phone and laptop.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY AT AN INTERMEDIATE LEVEL, TRY THE FOLLOWING:

- Only use English-English dictionaries (with definitions in English).
- When you're at home, try to practice English by commenting on everything that you're doing. Subconsciously, you will listen to and try to correct yourself. You will also be prompted to remember the necessary words. At first, you will speak of simple things but eventually you will develop a habit of thinking in English and it will really help you when talking to others.
- You can practice the same in public. Just observe and describe what you see. This is one of the easiest exercises.
- If reading, doing exercises or watching movies and shows are things you can't do because you lack free time, you can always listen to podcasts and audiobooks on the go, watch short YouTube videos or listen to online radio stations in English.
- Just listening to your favorite songs can become an exercise for you. Try to catch the lyrics and understand the meanings of words and then check yourself.

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED STUDENTS COULD TRY THE FOLLOWING:

- Continue watching and listening to everything you find in English, but also make sure you gradually increase the complexity of the content. If you re-watch the same shows over and over again, it won't add extra words to your vocabulary. Instead, start watching documentaries, news shows and complicated scientific shows. Just choose a topic that interests you.
- When you reach the advanced level, you will feel the pure joy of reading books in their original language (English, in our case) and understanding all jokes and cultural references. This also expands your vocabulary.
- But you don't have to read books if it's not something you enjoy doing—instead, pick a magazine, a newspaper or read news on your favorite websites.
- The best part is that you no longer need to look the words up in the dictionary every 2 minutes. The context will now help you guess the meanings of unknown words, just like in your native language.
- Think of all the information that instantly becomes available to you—you can now google, watch educational content on YouTube, take online courses—all in English! This is a whole new world!

MOST COMMON WORDS

Do you know how many words you need to know to speak English fluently?

For example, on average, native speakers know from 10,000 to 20,000 words, while 8,000 words is enough to read anything. But you don't want to memorize that many words...

But there is no reason to be upset! Research has shown that 3000 words are enough for communication since they represent almost 90% of the most frequently used words. It doesn't sound scary at all, however even after years of studying, many people don't reach that level.

How many words do you think are used in everyday life by native speakers? Just a little more than 1000. According to statistics, once you know 1000 words, you can freely communicate in English and understand books and articles of almost any level of complexity.

Excited yet? Here is a list of the most frequently used 1000 words.

1000 WORDS

Here are 1000 words split into groups to make it easier for you to learn them. You can simply follow the order or start with the sections that are of most interest to you. In our practice book you will find a fridge list and magic cards. Every day, fill them out with 10 new words. If you stick to this routine, in 30 days you will know 300 new words, isn't that exciting?!

Ready, set, go!

MANNERS [ˈmænərz] - ways of behaving toward people, esp. ways that are socially correct and show respect for their comfort and their feelings

Hi [haɪ]	used as an informal greeting, usually to people who you know
Hello [həˈləʊ]	used when meeting or greeting someone
Sorry [ˈsɔːri]	used to say that you wish you had not done what you have done, especially when you want to be polite to someone you have done something bad to
Please [pliːz]	used to make a request more polite
To please [tə pliːz]	to make someone feel happy or satisfied, or to give someone pleasure
Thank you [θæŋk jə]	used to tell someone that you are grateful because they have given you something or done something for you
You are welcome [jə ər ˈwelkəm]	said as a polite answer when someone thanks you for doing something
What a pity [wɑːt ə ˈpɪti]	used for saying that you are disappointed about something
(Good)bye [(gʊd) baɪ]	used when someone leaves

NOUN [naʊn] - a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality

PEOPLE [ˈpiːpl] - men, women, and children

Man [mæn]	an adult male human being
Men [men]	plural for man
Woman [ˈwʊmən]	an adult female human being
Women [ˈwɪmɪn]	plural for woman
Child [tʃaɪld]	a boy or girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult, or a son or daughter of any age
Children [ˈtʃɪldrən]	plural for child
Boy [bɔɪ]	a male child or, more generally, a male of any age
Girl [gɜːrl]	a female child or young woman, especially one still at school
Guy [gaɪ]	a man
Friend [frend]	a person who you know well and who you like a lot, but who is usually not a member of your family
Acquaintance [əˈkwemtəns]	a person that you have met but do not know well
Neighbor [ˈneɪbər]	someone who lives near you
Guest [gest]	a person who is staying with you, or a person you have invited to a social occasion, such as a party or a meal
Chief [tʃiːf]	the person in charge of a group or organization, or the ruler of a tribe
Boss [bɔːs]	the person who is in charge of an organization and who tells others what to do
Competitor [kəmˈpetɪtər]	a person, team, or company that is competing against others
Client [ˈklaɪənt]	a customer or someone who receives services
Colleague [ˈkɔːliːg]	one of a group of people who work together

OCCUPATIONS [ˌɔːkjəˈpeɪʃənz] - a person's job	
Businessman [ˈbɪznəsmæn]	a man who works in business, especially one who has a high position in a company
Businessmen [ˈbɪznəsmen]	plural for businessman
Teacher [ˈtiːtʃər]	someone whose job is to teach in a school or college
Driver [ˈdraɪvər]	someone who drives a vehicle
Worker [ˈwɜːrkər]	someone who works in a particular job or in a particular way
Engineer [ˌendʒɪˈnɪr]	a person whose job is to design or build machines, engines, or electrical equipment, or things such as roads, railways, or bridges, using scientific principles
Doctor [ˈdɔːktər]	a person with a medical degree whose job is to treat people who are ill or hurt
Lawyer [ˈlɔːjər]	someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court
Journalist [ˈdʒɜːrnəlist]	a person who writes news stories or articles for a newspaper or magazine or broadcasts them on radio or television
Nurse [nɜːrs]	a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital
Shop assistant [ʃɑːp əˈsɪstənt]	someone who serves customers in a shop
Waiter [ˈweɪtər]	a man whose job is to bring the food to customers at their tables in a restaurant
Accountant [əˈkaʊntənt]	someone who keeps or examines the records of money received, paid, and owed by a company or person
Artist [ˈɑːrtɪst]	someone who paints, draws, or makes sculptures
Musician [mjuːˈzɪʃn]	someone who is skilled in playing music, usually as a job
Actor [ˈæktər]	someone who pretends to be someone else while performing in a film, play, or television or radio programme
Student [ˈstuːdnt]	a person who is learning at a college or university
Pupil [ˈpiːpl]	a person, especially a child at school, who is being taught

FAMILY [ˈfæməli] - a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children	
Parents [ˈperənts]	a mother or father of a person or an animal
Father [ˈfɑːðər]	a male parent
Dad(dy) [dæd(i)]	a father
Mother [ˈmʌðər]	a female parent
Mom(my) [mɑːm(i)]	a mother
Husband [ˈhʌzbənd]	the man that you are married to
Wife [waɪf]	the woman that you are married to
Son [sʌn]	your male child
Daughter [ˈdɔːtər]	your female child
Brother [ˈbrʌðər]	a man or boy with the same parents as another person
Sister [ˈsɪstər]	a girl or woman who has the same parents as another person
Grandfather [ˈgrænfɑːðər]	the father of a person's mother or father
Father-in-law [ˈfɑːðər ən ˈlɔː]	the father of your husband or wife
Uncle [ˈʌŋkl]	the brother of someone's mother or father, or the husband of someone's aunt or uncle
Aunt [ænt]	the sister of someone's father or mother, or the wife of someone's uncle or aunt
Cousin [ˈkʌzn]	a child of a person's aunt or uncle, or, more generally, a distant (= not close) relation
Nephew [ˈnefjuː]	a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife
Niece [niːs]	a daughter of your brother or sister, or a daughter of your husband's or wife's brother or sister

COUNTRIES [ˈkʌntriz] - an area of land that has its own government, army, etc.		
Russia [ˈrʌʃə]	France [fræns]	Australia [vʊˈstreɪliə]
Ukraine [juːˈkreɪn]	Japan [dʒəˈpæn]	Turkey [ˈtɜːrki]
Great Britain [greɪt ˈbrɪtn]	Spain [speɪn]	India [ˈɪndiə]
England [ˈɪŋɡlənd]	Italy [ɪˈtæli]	Vietnam [ˌvjetˈnæm]
Germany [ˈdʒɜːrməni]	China [ˈtʃaɪnə]	
The United States of America [ðə juˈnaɪtɪd ˈsteɪts əv əˈmerəkə]	Mexico [ˈmeksɪkoʊ]	
	Brazil [brəˈzɪl]	

ANIMALS [ˈænəməlz] - something that lives and moves but is not a human, bird, fish, or insect

Cat [kæt]	a small animal with fur, four legs, a tail, and claws, usually kept as a pet or for catching mice
Dog [dɔːg]	a common animal with four legs, especially kept by people as a pet or to hunt or guard things
Bird [bɜːrd]	a creature with feathers and wings, usually able to fly
Squirrel [ˈskwɜːrəl]	a small animal covered in fur with a long tail. Squirrels climb trees and feed on nuts and seeds
Wolf [wɒlf]	a wild animal of the dog family
Goose [guːs]	a large water bird similar to a duck but larger
Geese [giːs]	plural for goose
Giraffe [dʒəˈræf]	a large African animal with a very long neck and long legs
Rabbit [ˈræbɪt]	a small animal with long ears and large front teeth that moves by jumping on its long back legs
Cow [kaʊ]	a large female farm animal kept to produce meat and milk
Rat [ræt]	a small rodent, larger than a mouse, that has a long tail and is considered to be harmful
Fox [fɒːks]	a wild mammal belonging to the dog family that has a pointed face and ears, a wide tail covered in fur, and often reddish-brown fur
Horse [hɔːrs]	a large animal with four legs that people ride on or use for carrying things or pulling vehicles
Frog [frɔːg]	a small animal that has smooth skin, lives in water and on land, has long powerful back legs with which it jumps from place to place, has no tail, and is usually greenish-brown in colour
Bear [ber]	a large, strong wild mammal with a thick fur coat that lives especially in colder parts of Europe, Asia, and North America
Mouse [maʊs]	a small mammal with short fur, a pointed face, and a long tail
Mice [maɪs]	plural for mouse
Monkey [ˈmʌŋki]	an animal that lives in hot countries, has a long tail, and climbs trees
Pig [pɪg]	a large pink, brown, or black farm animal with short legs and a curved tail
Elephant [ˈelfənt]	a very large grey mammal that has a trunk (= long nose) with which it can pick things up
Duck [dʌk]	a bird that lives by water and has webbed feet (= feet with skin between the toes), a short neck, and a large beak

RESIDENCE [ˈrezɪdəns] - a home

Room [ru:m]	a part of the inside of a building that is separated from other parts by walls, floor, and ceiling
Living room [ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m]	the room in a house or apartment that is used for relaxing in and entertaining guests
Bedroom [ˈbedru:m]	a room used for sleeping in
Bathroom [ˈbæθru:m]	a room with a bath and/or shower and often a toilet
Kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn]	a room where food is kept, prepared, and cooked and where the dishes are washed
Hall [hɔ:l]	the room just inside the main entrance of a house, apartment, or other building that leads to other rooms and usually to the stairs
Balcony [ˈbælkəni]	an area with a wall or bars around it that is joined to the outside wall of a building on an upper level
Floor [flɔ:r]	the flat surface of a room on which you walk
Ceiling [ˈsi:lɪŋ]	the inside surface of a room that you can see when you look above you
Wall [wɔ:l]	a vertical structure, often made of stone or brick, that divides or surrounds something
Stairs [ˈsteɪz]	a set of steps that lead from one level to another, esp. in a building
Door [dɔ:r]	a flat object that is used to close the entrance of something such as a room or building, or the entrance itself
Window [ˈwɪndəʊ]	a space usually filled with glass in the wall of a building or in a vehicle, to allow light and air in and to allow people inside the building to see out
Windowsill [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl]	a shelf below a window, either inside or outside a building
Curtain [ˈkɜːrtɪn]	a piece of material, especially cloth, that hangs across a window or opening to make a room or part of a room dark or private
Switch [swɪtʃ]	a small device, usually pushed up or down with your finger, that controls and turns on or off an electric current
To switch [tə swɪtʃ]	to use a switch to change a device from one state or type of operation to another
Socket [ˈsɒkɪt]	the part of a piece of equipment, especially electrical equipment, into which another part fits
Faucet [ˈfɔːsɪt]	a device that controls the flow of liquid, especially water, from a pipe
Pipe [paɪp]	a tube inside which liquid or gas flows from one place to another
Chimney [ˈtʃɪmni]	a hollow structure that allows the smoke from a fire inside a building to escape to the air outside

MEALS ['mi:lz] - an occasion when food is eaten, or the food that is eaten on such an occasion

Breakfast ['brekfəst]	a meal eaten in the morning as the first meal of the day
Lunch [lʌntʃ]	a meal that is eaten in the middle of the day
Dinner ['dɪnər]	the main meal of the day, usually the meal you eat in the evening

CITY ['sɪti] - a large town

House [haʊs]	a building that people, usually one family, live in
Home [həʊm]	the house, apartment, etc. where you live, especially with your family
Building ['bɪldɪŋ]	a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or factory
To build [tə bɪld]	to make something by putting bricks or other materials together
Place [pleɪs]	an area, town, building, etc.
To place [tə pleɪs]	to put something in a particular position
Entrance ['entrəns]	a door, gate, etc. by which you can enter a building or place
Exit ['eksɪt]	the door through which you might leave a building or large vehicle
Center ['sentər]	the middle point or part:
Yard [jɑːrd]	an area of land next to a building that usually has a hard surface and that is used for a special purpose
Roof [ruːf]	the covering that forms the top of a building, vehicle, etc.
Fence [fens]	a structure that divides two areas of land, similar to a wall but made of wood or wire and supported with posts
Land [lænd]	the surface of the earth that is not covered by water
To land [tə lænd]	to arrive on the ground or other surface after moving down through the air
Village ['vɪlɪdʒ]	a group of houses and other buildings that is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside
School [skuːl]	a place where children go to be educated
University [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːrsəti]	a place where people study for an undergraduate or postgraduate degree
Theater ['θiətər]	a building, room, or outside structure with rows of seats, each row usually higher than the one in front, from which people can watch a performance or other activity
Church [tʃɜːrtʃ]	a building for Christian religious activities
Restaurant ['restərɑːnt]	a place where meals are prepared and served to customers
Cafe [kæ'feɪ]	a restaurant where simple and usually quite cheap meals are served
Hotel [hoʊ'tel]	a building where you pay to have a room to sleep in, and where you can sometimes eat meals
Bank [bæŋk]	an organization where people and businesses can invest or borrow money, change it to foreign money, etc., or a building where these services are offered
Cinema ['sɪnəmə]	a theatre where people pay to watch films
Hospital ['hɑːspɪtl]	a place where people who are ill or injured are treated and taken care of by doctors and nurses
Police [pə'liːs]	the official organization that is responsible for protecting people and property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime
Post office [pəʊst 'ɔːfɪs]	a place where stamps are sold and from where letters and parcels are sent
Station ['steɪʃn]	a building and the surrounding area where buses or trains stop for people to get on or off
Airport ['erpɔːrt]	a place where aircraft regularly take off and land, with buildings for passengers to wait in
Shop [ʃɑːp]	a place where you can buy goods or services
Pharmacy ['fɑːrməsi]	a shop or part of a shop in which medicines are prepared and sold
Market ['mɑːrkɪt]	a place or event at which people meet in order to buy and sell things
Office ['ɔːfɪs]	a room or part of a building in which people work, especially sitting at tables with computers, phones, etc., usually as a part of a business or other organization
Company ['kʌmpəni]	an organization that sells goods or services in order to make money
Factory ['fæktri]	a building or set of buildings where large amounts of goods are made using machines
Square [skwer]	an area of approximately square-shaped land in a city or a town, often including the buildings that surround it
Street [stri:t]	a road in a city or town that has buildings that are usually close together along one or both sides
Road [rəʊd]	a long, hard surface built for vehicles to travel along
Crossroads ['krɔːsrəʊdɪz]	a place where two roads meet and cross each other
Stop [stɔːp]	a place where vehicles, especially buses, stop in order to allow passengers to get off and on

CITY ['sɪti] - a large town	
To stop [tə stɒ:p]	to finish doing something that you were doing or to not move anymore
Sidewalk ['saɪdwɔ:k]	a path with a hard surface on one or both sides of a road, that people walk on
Path [pæθ]	a route or track between one place and another, or the direction in which something is moving
Garden ['gɑ:dn]	a piece of land next to and belonging to a house, where flowers and other plants are grown, and often containing an area of grass
Park [pɑ:rk]	a large area of land with grass and trees, usually surrounded by fences or walls, and specially arranged so that people can walk in it for pleasure or children can play in it
To park [tə pɑ:rk]	to put a vehicle in a place where it can stay for a period of time, usually while you leave it
Bridge [brɪdʒ]	a structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other
River ['rɪvər]	a natural wide flow of fresh water across the land into the sea, a lake, or another river
Forest ['fɔ:rɪst]	a large area of land covered with trees and plants, usually larger than a wood, or the trees and plants themselves
Field [fi:ld]	an area of land, used for growing crops or keeping animals, usually surrounded by a fence
Mountain ['maʊntn]	a raised part of the earth's surface, much larger than a hill, the top of which might be covered in snow
Lake [leɪk]	a large area of water surrounded by land and not connected to the sea except by rivers or streams
Sea [si:]	the salty water that covers a large part of the surface of the earth, or a large area of salty water, smaller than an ocean, that is partly or completely surrounded by land
Ocean ['oʊʃn]	a very large area of sea
Coast [koʊst]	the land next to or close to the sea
Beach [bi:tʃ]	an area of sand or small stones near the sea or another area of water such as a lake
Sand [sænd]	a substance that consists of very small grains of rock, found on beaches and in deserts
Island ['aɪlənd]	a piece of land completely surrounded by water
Border ['bɔ:rdər]	the line that divides one country from another
Customs ['kʌstəmz]	the place at a port, airport, or border where travelers' bags are examined for illegal or taxable goods
Garbage ['gɑ:rbɪdʒ]	waste material or unwanted things that you throw away
Waste [weɪst]	an unnecessary or wrong use of money, substances, time, energy, abilities, etc.
To waste [tə weɪst]	to use too much of something or use something badly when there is a limited amount of it
Stone [stoʊn]	the hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building, or a piece of this

FURNITURE ['fɜ:rnɪtʃər] - things such as chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, etc. that are put into a house or other building to make it suitable and comfortable for living or working in	
Table ['teɪbl]	a flat surface, usually supported by four legs, used for putting things on
Chair [tʃer]	a seat for one person that has a back, usually four legs, and sometimes two arms
Armchair ['ɑ:rmʃer]	a comfortable chair with sides that support your arms
Sofa ['soʊfə]	a long, soft seat with a back and usually arms, on which more than one person can sit at the same time
Bed [bi: 'ed]	a large, rectangular piece of furniture, often with four legs, used for sleeping on
Wardrobe ['wɔ:rdroʊb]	a tall cupboard in which you hang your clothes
Cabinet ['kæbɪnət]	a piece of furniture with shelves, cupboards, or drawers, used for storing or showing things
Shelf [ʃelf]	a long, flat board fixed horizontally, usually against a wall or inside a cupboard so that objects can be stored on it
Mirror ['mɪrər]	a piece of glass with a shiny, metal-covered back that reflects light, producing an image of whatever is in front of it
Carpet ['kɑ:rpɪt]	(a shaped piece of) thick material used for covering floors
Fridge ['frɪdʒ]	a piece of kitchen equipment that uses electricity to preserve food at a cold temperature
Microwave ['maɪkrəweɪv]	an electric oven that uses waves of energy to cook or heat food quickly
Oven ['ʌvən]	the part of a cooker with a door, used to bake or roast food
Stove [stoʊv]	a large box-shaped device that is used to cook and heat food, either by putting the food inside or by putting it on the top

FOODS [fu:dz] - something that people and animals eat, or plants absorb, to keep them alive

Bread [bred]	a food made from flour, water, and usually yeast, mixed together and baked
Butter ['bʌtər]	a pale yellow solid food containing a lot of fat that is made from cream and is spread on bread or used in cooking
Oil [ɔɪl]	a smooth thick liquid produced from plants or animals that is used in cooking
Cheese [tʃi:z]	a food made from milk, that can be either firm or soft and is usually yellow or white in colour
Sausage ['sɔ:sɪdʒ]	a thin, tube-like case containing meat that has been cut into very small pieces and mixed with spices
Ham [hæm]	pig's meat from the leg or shoulder, preserved with salt or smoke
Meat [mi:t]	the flesh of an animal when it is used for food
Beef [bi:f]	the flesh of cattle (= cows), eaten as food
Pork [pɔ:rk]	meat from a pig, eaten as food
Lamb [læm]	the flesh of a young sheep eaten as meat
Chicken ['tʃɪkɪn]	a type of bird kept on a farm for its eggs or its meat, or the meat of this bird that is cooked and eaten
Cutlet ['kʌtlət]	small pieces of vegetables, nuts, fish, or meat that have been pressed into a round flat shape
Fish [fɪʃ]	an animal that lives in water, is covered with scales, and breathes by taking water in through its mouth, or the flesh of these animals eaten as food
Egg [eg]	the oval object with a hard shell that is produced by female birds, especially chickens, eaten as food
Salad ['sæləd]	a mixture of uncooked vegetables, usually including lettuce, eaten either as a separate dish or with other food
Mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm]	a fungus with a round top and short stem. Some types of mushroom can be eaten
Corn [kɔ:rn]	(the seeds of) plants, such as wheat, maize, oats, and barley, that can be used to produce flour
Porridge ['pɔ:ri:dʒ]	a thick, soft food made from oats boiled in milk or water, eaten hot for breakfast
Oatmeal ['əʊtmil]	a type of flour made from oats
Soup [su:p]	a usually hot, liquid food made from vegetables, meat, or fish
Sandwich ['sænwɪtʃ]	two pieces of bread with cheese, salad, or meat, usually cold, between them
Rice [raɪs]	the small seeds of a particular type of grass, cooked, and eaten as food
Noodles ['nu:dəlz]	a food in the form of long, thin strips made from flour or rice, water, and often egg, cooked in boiling liquid
Flour ['flaʊər]	powder made from grain, especially wheat, used for making bread, cakes, pasta, pastry, etc.
Spice [spaɪs]	a substance made from a plant, used to give a special flavour to food
Pepper ['pepər]	a grey or white powder produced by crushing dry peppercorns, used to give a spicy, hot taste to food
Salt [sɔ:lt]	a common white substance found in sea water and in the ground, used especially to add flavour to food or to preserve it
Onion ['ʌnjən]	a vegetable with a strong smell and flavour, made up of several layers surrounding each other tightly in a round shape, usually brown or red on the outside and white inside
Garlic ['gɑ:rlɪk]	a plant of the onion family that has a strong taste and smell and is used in cooking to add flavour
Sauce [sɔ:s]	a thick liquid eaten with food to add flavour
Vegetable ['vedʒtəbəl]	a plant, root, seed, or pod that is used as food, especially in dishes that are not sweet
Potato [pə'tetəʊ]	a round vegetable that grows underground and has white flesh with light brown, red, or pink skin, or the plant on which these grow
Carrot ['kærət]	a long pointed orange root eaten as a vegetable
Beet [bi:t]	a plant with a thick root, often fed to animals or used to make sugar
Tomato [tə'metəʊ]	a round, red fruit with a lot of seeds, eaten cooked or uncooked as a vegetable, for example in salads or sauces
Cucumber ['kju:kəmbər]	a long, thin, pale green vegetable with dark green skin, usually eaten uncooked in salads
Cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ]	a large, round vegetable with large green, white, or purple leaves that can be eaten cooked or uncooked
Squash [skwɑ:ʃ]	a type of large vegetable with a hard skin and a lot of seeds at its centre
Eggplant ['egplænt]	an oval, purple vegetable that is white inside and is usually eaten cooked
Bean ['bi:n]	a seed, or the pod containing seeds, of various climbing plants, eaten as a vegetable
Pea [pi:]	a round, green seed, several of which grow in a pod, eaten as a vegetable
Nut [nʌt]	the dry fruit of particular trees that grows in a hard shell and can often be eaten

FOODS [fu:dz] - something that people and animals eat, or plants absorb, to keep them alive

Fruit [fru:t]	the soft part containing seeds that is produced by a plant
Apple ['æpl]	a round fruit with firm, white flesh and a green, red, or yellow skin
Pear [per]	a sweet fruit, usually with a green skin and a lot of juice, that has a round base and is slightly pointed towards the stem
Banana [bə'nænə]	a long, curved fruit with a yellow skin and soft, sweet, white flesh inside
Berry ['beri]	a small, round fruit on particular plants and trees
Strawberry ['strɔ:beri]	a small juicy red fruit that has small brown seeds on its surface, or the plant with white flowers on which this fruit grows
Raspberry ['ræzberi]	a small soft red fruit, or the bush on which it grows
Cherry ['tʃeri]	a small, round, soft red or black fruit with a single hard seed in the middle, or the tree on which the fruit grows
Plum [plʌm]	a small, round fruit with a thin, smooth, red, purple, or yellow skin, sweet, soft flesh, and a single large, hard seed
Grape [greɪp]	a small, round, purple or pale green fruit that you can eat or make into wine
Apricot ['æprɪkə:t]	a small, round, soft fruit with a pale orange, furry skin
Peach [pi:tʃ]	a round fruit with sweet yellow flesh that has a lot of juice, a slightly furry red and yellow skin, and a large seed in its centre
Melon ['melən]	a large, round fruit with hard yellow or green skin, sweet flesh, and a lot of seeds
Watermelon ['wɔ:tərmelən]	a large, round or oval-shaped fruit with dark green skin, sweet pink flesh, and a lot of black seeds
Pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn]	a large, round vegetable with hard, yellow or orange flesh
Orange ['ɔ:rɪndʒ]	a round sweet fruit that has a thick orange skin and an orange centre divided into many parts
Mandarin ['mændərɪn]	a small, sweet type of orange that has a thinner, looser skin
Lemon ['lemən]	an oval fruit that has a thick, yellow skin and sour juice
Pineapple ['pamæpl]	a large tropical fruit with a rough orange or brown skin and pointed leaves on top
Sugar ['ʃʊgər]	a sweet substance especially from the plants sugar cane and sugar beet, used to make food and drinks sweet
Honey ['hʌni]	a sweet, sticky, yellow substance made by bees and used as food
Jam [dʒæm]	a sweet, soft food made by cooking fruit with sugar to preserve it
Cake [keɪk]	a sweet food made with a mixture of flour, eggs, fat, and sugar
Bun [bʌn]	a small, sweet, usually round cake:
Cookie ['kʊki]	a small, flat, sweet food made from flour and sugar
Pie [paɪ]	a type of food made with meat, vegetables, or fruit covered in pastry and baked
Sweet [swi:t]	a small piece of sweet food, made of sugar
Ice-cream [aɪs 'kri:m]	a small, cone-shaped, edible container that holds ice cream
Chocolate ['tʃɔ:klət]	a sweet, usually brown, food made from cacao seeds, that is usually sold in a block, or a small sweet made from this
Water ['wɔ:tər]	a clear liquid, without colour or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life
Soda ['səʊdə]	any type of sweet fizzy drink (= with bubbles) that is not alcoholic
Juice [dʒu:s]	the liquid that comes from fruit or vegetables
Wine [waɪn]	an alcoholic drink that is usually made from grapes, but can also be made from other fruits or flowers
Tea [ti:]	(a drink made by pouring hot water onto) dried and cut leaves and sometimes flowers, especially the leaves of the tea plant
Coffee ['kɔ:fi]	a dark brown powder with a strong flavour and smell that is made by crushing coffee beans, or a hot drink made from this powder
Milk [mɪlk]	the white liquid produced by cows, goats, and sheep and used by humans as a drink or for making butter, cheese, etc.
Cream [kri:m]	the thick, yellowish-white liquid that forms on the top of milk
Yogurt ['jəʊgərt]	a slightly sour, thick liquid made from milk with bacteria added to it, sometimes eaten plain and sometimes with sugar, fruit, etc. added
Curd [kɜ:rd]	the solid substance that forms when milk turns sour

CULINARY UTENSILS ['kʌlmeri ju:'tensəlz] - tools connected with cooking or kitchen

Cup [kʌp]	a small, round container, often with a handle, used for drinking tea, coffee, etc.
Glass [glæs]	a small container for drinks made of glass or similar material, with a flat base and usually with no handle
Mug [mʌg]	a large cup with straight sides used for hot drinks
Plate [plæt]	a flat, usually round dish with a slightly raised edge that you eat from or serve food from
Spoon [spu:n]	an object consisting of a round, hollow part and a handle, used for mixing, serving, and eating food
Fork [fɔ:rk]	a small object with three or four points and a handle, that you use to pick up food and eat with
Knife [naɪf]	a tool, usually with a metal blade and a handle, used for cutting and spreading food or other substances, or as a weapon
Chopsticks ['tʃɑ:p,stɪks]	a pair of narrow sticks that are used for eating East Asian food
Saucer ['sɔ:sə]	a small, curved plate that you put a cup on
Bottle ['bɔ:tl]	a container for liquids, usually made of glass or plastic, with a narrow neck
Napkin ['næpkɪn]	a small square piece of cloth or paper, used while you are eating to protect your clothes or to clean your mouth or fingers
Pan [pæn]	a metal container that is round and often has a long handle and a lid, used for cooking things on top of a cooker
Frying pan ['fraɪɪŋ pæn]	a flat metal pan with a long handle, used for frying food
Kettle ['ketl]	a container for boiling water, that has a lid, handle, and spout and is made from plastic or metal

TRANSPORT ['trænspɔ:rt] - a system of vehicles, such as buses, trains, aircraft, etc. for getting from one place to another

Plane [pleɪn]	a vehicle designed for air travel, with wings and one or more engines
Car [kɑ:r]	a road vehicle with an engine, four wheels, and seats for a small number of people
Tram [træm]	an electric vehicle that transports people, usually in cities, and goes along metal tracks in the road
Bus [bʌs]	a large vehicle in which people are driven from one place to another
Train [treɪn]	a railway engine connected to carriages for carrying people or to wheeled containers for carrying goods
Ship [ʃɪp]	a large boat for travelling on water, especially across the sea
Bicycle/bike ['baɪsɪkl/baɪk]	a two-wheeled vehicle that you sit on and move by turning the two pedals

TIME [taɪm] - the part of existence that is measured in minutes, days, years, etc., or this process considered as a whole

Minute ['mɪnɪt]	one of the 60 parts that an hour is divided into, consisting of 60 seconds
Hour ['aʊər]	a period of 60 minutes
Week [wi:k]	a period of seven days
Year [jɪr]	a period of twelve months
Century ['sentʃəri]	a period of 100 years
Today [tə'deɪ]	the present day
Tonight [tə'naɪt]	the night of the present day
Yesterday ['jestərdeɪ]	the day before today
The day before yesterday [ðə deɪ brɪ'fɔ:r 'jestərdeɪ]	
Tomorrow [ðə deɪ tə'mɔ:roʊ]	the day after today
The day after tomorrow [ðə deɪ 'æftər tə'mɔ:roʊ]	

EVENTS [ɪ'vents] - anything that happens, especially something important or unusual

Birth [bɜ:rθ]	the time when a baby or young animal comes out of its mother's body
Game [geɪm]	an entertaining activity or sport, especially one played by children
Lesson ['lesn]	a period of time in which a person is taught about a subject or how to do something
Vacation [və'keɪʃn]	a time when someone does not go to work or school but is free to do what they want, such as travel or relax
Party ['pɑ:ti]	a social event at which a group of people meet to talk, eat, drink, dance, etc., often in order to celebrate a special occasion
Meeting ['mi:tɪŋ]	a planned occasion when people come together to discuss something
Wedding ['wedɪŋ]	a marriage ceremony and any celebrations such as a meal or a party that follow it
Negotiation [nɪ'ɡoʊʃi'eɪʃn]	the process of discussing something with someone in order to reach an agreement with them, or the discussions themselves
Trip [trɪp]	a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again
Death [deθ]	the end of life

DAY [deɪ] - a period of 24 hours, especially from twelve o'clock one night to twelve o'clock the next night

Morning ['mɔ:rnɪŋ]	the part of the day from the time when the sun rises or you wake up until the middle of the day or lunch time
Afternoon [ˌæftər'nu:n]	the period that starts at about twelve o'clock or after the meal in the middle of the day and ends at about six o'clock or when the sun goes down
Evening ['i:vɪnɪŋ]	the part of the day between the end of the afternoon and night
Night [naɪt]	the part of every 24-hour period when it is dark because there is very little light from the sun
Monday ['mʌndeɪ]	
Tuesday ['tu:zdeɪ]	
Wednesday ['wenzdeɪ]	
Thursday ['θɜ:rzdeɪ]	
Friday ['frɑ:deɪ]	
Saturday ['sætərdeɪ]	
Sunday ['sʌndeɪ]	

WEATHER ['weðər] - the conditions in the air above the earth such as wind, rain, or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area

Sun [sʌn]	the star that provides light and heat for the earth and around which the earth moves
Moon [mu:n]	the round object that moves in the sky around the earth and can be seen at night
Wind [waɪnd]	a current of air moving approximately horizontally, especially one strong enough to be felt
Fog [fɔ:g]	a weather condition in which very small drops of water come together to form a thick cloud close to the land or sea/ocean, making it difficult to see
Rain [reɪn]	drops of water from clouds:
Snow [snəʊ]	the small, soft, white pieces of ice that sometimes fall from the sky when it is cold, or the white layer on the ground and other surfaces that it forms
Sky [skaɪ]	the area above the earth, in which clouds, the sun, etc. can be seen
Cloud [klaʊd]	a grey or white mass in the sky, made up of very small floating drops of water
Air [eə]	the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and that we breathe
Temperature ['temprətʃər]	the measured amount of heat in a place or in the body
Degree [di'ɡri:]	any of various units of measurement, especially of temperature or angles, usually shown by the symbol ° written after a number

PURCHASING [ˈpɜːtʃəsɪŋ] - the activity of buying goods and services

Size [saɪz]	how large or small something or someone is
Price [praɪs]	the amount of money for which something is sold
Money [ˈmʌni]	coins or notes (= special pieces of paper) that are used to buy things, or an amount of these that a person has
Cash [kæʃ]	money in the form of notes and coins, rather than cheques or credit cards
Advertising [ˈædvɜːtaɪzɪŋ]	the business of trying to persuade people to buy products or services
Discount [ˈdɪskaʊnt]	a reduction in the usual price
Account [əˈkaʊnt]	an arrangement with a bank to keep your money there and to allow you to take it out when you need to
Bill [bɪl]	a request for payment of money owed, or the piece of paper on which it is written
Tip [tɪp]	a small amount of money given to someone who has provided you with a service, in addition to the official payment and for their personal use

HOLIDAYS [ˈhɒːlədeɪz] - an official day when you do not have to go to work or school

Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs]	a Christian holy day that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ
Easter [ˈiːstər]	a Christian religious holiday to celebrate Jesus Christ's return to life after he was killed
Birthday [ˈbɜːrθdeɪ]	the day that is exactly a year or number of years after a person was born

MONTHS [ˈmʌnθs] - a period of about four weeks, especially one of the twelve periods into which a year is divided

January [ˈdʒænjuəri]	July [dʒuˈlaɪ]
February [ˈfebruəri]	August [ˈɔːɡəst]
March [mɑːrtʃ]	September [sepˈtembər]
April [ˈeɪprəl]	October [əˈktoʊbə]
May [meɪ]	November [noʊˈvembər]
June [dʒuːn]	December [dɪˈsembər]

SEASONS [ˈsiːzənz] - one of the four periods of the year

Spring [ˈsprɪŋ]	Fall [fɔːl]
Summer [ˈsʌmə]	Winter [ˈwɪntər]

FORM/TO FORM [fɔːrm/tə fɔːrm] - a paper or set of papers printed with spaces in which answers to questions can be written or information can be recorded in an organized way/to begin to exist or to make something begin to exist

Name [neɪm]	the word or words that a person, thing, or place is known by
First name [fɜːrst neɪm]	the name that was given to you when you were born and that comes before your family name
Last name [ləst neɪm]	your family name, that you use in formal situations or with people you do not know well
Maiden name [ˈmeɪdn neɪm]	a woman's maiden name is the family name she has before she gets married
Date of birth (or DoB) [deɪt əv bɜːrθ]	the day you were born, shown in numbers, or words and numbers
Place of birth [pleɪs əv bɜːrθ]	the town, city, etc. where you were born
Address [əˈdres]	the number of the house, name of the road, and name of the town where a person lives or works, and where letters can be sent
Marital status [ˈmærɪtl ˈstetəs]	the fact of someone being married or not
Single [ˈsɪŋɡl]	not married, or not having a romantic relationship with someone
Married [ˈmærɪd]	having a wife or husband
Divorced [dɪˈvɔːrst]	married in the past but not now married
Widowed [ˈwɪdoʊd]	used to describe a person whose husband or wife has died

MEASUREMENTS ['meɪzərmənts] - a value, discovered by measuring, that corresponds to the size, shape, quality, etc. of something

Distance [ˈdɪstəns]	the amount of space between two places
Length [lenθ]	the measurement of something from end to end or along its longest side
Height [haɪt]	the distance from the top to the bottom of something, or the quality of being tall
Depth [depθ]	the distance down either from the top of something to the bottom, or to a distance below the top surface of something
Strength [streŋθ]	the ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort
Speed [spi:d]	how fast something moves
Kilometer [kəˈlɑ:mətər]	a unit of measurement of length equal to 1000 meters or 0.62 mile
Kilogram [ˈkɪləgræm]	a unit of mass equal to 1,000 grams
Pound [paʊnd]	a unit for measuring weight

CLOTHES [kloʊðz] - things such as dresses and trousers that you wear to cover, protect, or decorate your body

Shoes [ˈʃu:z]	one of a pair of coverings for your feet, usually made of a strong material such as leather, with a thick leather or plastic sole (= base) and usually a heel
Boot [bu:t]	a type of shoe that covers the whole foot and the lower part of the leg
Sneakers [ˈsni:kərz]	a type of light, comfortable shoes that are suitable for playing sports
Coat [koot]	an outer piece of clothing with sleeves that is worn over other clothes, usually for warmth
Dress [dres]	a piece of clothing for women or girls that covers the top half of the body and hangs down over the legs
To dress [tə dres]	to put clothes on yourself or someone else, especially a child
Suit [su:t]	a jacket and trousers or a jacket and skirt that are made from the same material
To suit [tə su:t]	to be right for a particular person, situation, or occasion
Shirt [ʃɜ:rt]	a piece of clothing worn, especially by men, on the upper part of the body, made of light cloth like cotton and usually having a collar and buttons at the front
Blouse [blaʊs]	a shirt for a woman or girl
Skirt [skɜ:rt]	a piece of clothing for women and girls that hangs from the waist and does not have legs
Glove [glʌv]	a piece of clothing that is worn on the hand and wrist for warmth or protection, with separate parts for each finger
Mitten [ˈmɪtn]	a type of glove with a single part for all the fingers and a separate part for the thumb
Hat [hæt]	a covering for the head that is not part of a piece of clothing
Cap [kæp]	a soft flat hat that has a curved part sticking out at the front, often worn as part of a uniform
Jacket [ˈdʒækɪt]	a short coat
Cardigan [ˈkɑ:rdɪgən]	a piece of clothing, usually made from wool, that covers the upper part of the body and the arms, fastening at the front with buttons, and usually worn over other clothes
Scarf [skɑ:rf]	a strip, square, or triangle of cloth, worn around the neck, head, or shoulders to keep you warm or to make you look attractive
Sock [sɔ:k]	a piece of clothing made from soft material that covers your foot and the lower part of your leg
Sweater [ˈswetər]	a piece of clothing, typically with long sleeves and made from wool, that is worn on the upper part of the body
T-shirt [ˈti:ʃərt]	a simple piece of clothing, usually with short sleeves and no collar, that covers the top part of the body
Tie [taɪ]	a long, thin piece of material that is worn under a shirt collar, especially by men, and tied in a knot at the front
Pants [pænts]	a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of the body from the waist to the feet, consisting of two cylinder-shaped parts, one for each leg, that are joined at the top
Shorts [ʃɔ:rts]	pants that end above the knee or reach the knee, often worn in hot weather or when playing a sport
Tights [taɪts]	a piece of clothing made of thin material that covers the legs and lower part of the body below the waist, worn by women and girls
Stockings [ˈstɔ:kɪŋz]	one of a pair of tight-fitting coverings for the feet and legs made of light material and worn by women
Jeans [dʒi:nz]	trousers made of denim (= strong blue cotton cloth) that are worn informally

CLOTHES [kloʊðz] - things such as dresses and trousers that you wear to cover, protect, or decorate your body

Hood [hʊd]	part of a piece of clothing that can be pulled up to cover the top and back of the head
Belt [belt]	a strip of leather or material worn around the waist to support clothes or for decoration
Underwear [ˈʌndərwer]	clothes worn next to the skin, under other clothes
Briefs [bri:fs]	underwear worn by men and women which covers the area between the waist and the tops of the legs
Panties [ˈpæntiz]	women's and girls' underpants
Bra [brɑ:]	a piece of women's underwear that supports the breasts

THINGS [ˈθɪŋz] - used to refer in an approximate way to an object or to avoid naming it

Pen [pen]	a long, thin object used for writing or drawing with ink
Pencil [ˈpensl]	a long, thin object, usually made of wood, for writing or drawing, with a sharp black or coloured point at one end
Copybook [ˈkɑ:pibʊk]	a book used in education that contains examples of handwriting and blank space for learners
Notebook [ˈnoʊtbʊk]	a book of plain paper or paper with lines, for writing on
Note [noʊt]	a short piece of writing
Dictionary [ˈdɪkʃənəri]	a book that contains a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings, or gives a word for them in another language
Letter [ˈletər]	a written message from one person to another, usually put in an envelope and sent by post
Envelope [ˈenvələʊp]	a flat, usually square or rectangular, paper container for a letter
Paper [ˈpeɪpər]	thin, flat material made from crushed wood or cloth, used for writing, printing, or drawing on
Magazine [ˈmæɡəzi:n]	a type of thin book with large pages and a paper cover that contains articles and photographs and is published every week or month
Newspaper [ˈnu:zpeɪpər]	a regularly printed document consisting of large sheets of paper that are folded together, or a website, containing news reports, articles, photographs, and advertisements
(Tele)phone [(ˈtelɪ)foʊn]	a device that makes it possible for you to speak to someone in another place who has a similar device
Clock [klɔ:k]	a device for measuring and showing time, usually found in or on a building and not worn by a person
Comb [koʊm]	a flat piece of plastic, wood, or metal with a thin row of long, narrow parts along one side, used to tidy and arrange your hair
TV-set [ˌtiːviːset]	a device shaped like a box with a screen that receives electrical signals and changes them into moving images and sound, or the method or business of sending images and sound by electrical signals
Torch [ˈtɔ:rtʃ]	a small light that is held in the hand and usually gets its power from batteries
Iron [ˈaɪərn]	a piece of equipment for making clothes flat and smooth that has a handle and a flat base and is usually heated with electricity
Soap [soʊp]	a substance used for washing the body or other things
Radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ]	a piece of electronic equipment used for listening to radio broadcasts
Bag [bæg]	a soft container made out of paper or thin plastic, and open at the top, used to hold foods and other goods
Backpack [ˈbækpæk]	a large bag used to carry things on your back, used especially by people who go camping or walking
Map [mæp]	a drawing of the earth's surface, or part of that surface, showing the shape and position of different countries, political borders, natural and artificial features
Card [kɑ:rd]	a small, rectangular piece of card or plastic, often with your signature, photograph, or other information proving who you are, that allows you to do something, such as make a payment, get money from a bank, or enter a particular place
Suitcase [ˈsu:tkeɪs]	a large, rectangular container with a handle, for carrying clothes and possessions while travelling
Present [ˈpreznt]	something that you are given, without asking for it, on a special occasion, especially to show friendship, or to say thank you
Camera [ˈkæməɹə]	a device for taking photographs or making films or television programmes
Vase [veɪs]	a container for holding flowers or for decoration

THINGS ['θɪŋz] - used to refer in an approximate way to an object or to avoid naming it

Handkerchief ['hæŋkətɪf]	a square piece of cloth or paper used for cleaning the nose or drying the eyes when they are wet with tears
Balloon [bə'lu:n]	a small, very thin rubber bag that you blow air into or fill with a light gas until it is round in shape, used for decoration at parties or as a children's toy
Toy [tɔɪ]	an object for children to play with
Ticket ['tɪkɪt]	a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event, journey, or activity
Luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ]	the bags, suitcases, etc. that contain your possessions and that you take with you when you are travelling
Battery ['bætri]	a device that produces electricity to provide power for radios, cars, etc.
Bucket ['bʌkɪt]	a container with an open top and a handle, often used for carrying liquids
Rope [rəʊp]	(a piece of) strong, thick string made of long twisted threads
Board [bɔ:rd]	a thin, flat piece of cut wood or other hard material, often used for a particular purpose
Calendar ['kælɪndər]	a printed table showing all the days, weeks, and months of the year
Laptop ['læptɔ:p]	a computer that is small enough to be carried around easily and is flat when closed
Brush [brʌʃ]	an object with short pieces of stiff hair, plastic, or wire attached to a base or handle, used for cleaning, arranging your hair, or painting
Keyboard ['ki:bɔ:rd]	the set of keys on a computer or typewriter that you press in order to make it work
Key [ki:]	a piece of metal that has been cut into a special shape and is used for opening or closing a lock, starting a car engine, etc.
Wheel [wi:l]	a circular object connected at the centre to a bar, used for making vehicles or parts of machines move
Steering wheel ['stɪərɪŋ wi:l]	a wheel in a vehicle that the driver turns in order to make the vehicle go in a particular direction
Trunk [trʌŋk]	the thick main stem of a tree, from which its branches grow
Gas(oline) ['gæs(ə)li:n]	a liquid obtained from petroleum, used especially as a fuel for cars, aircraft, and other vehicles
Purse [pɜ:rs]	a small container for money, usually used by a woman
Wallet ['wɔ:lɪt]	a small folding case for carrying paper money, credit cards and other flat objects, that can be carried in a pocket and is used especially by men
Lamp [læmp]	a device for giving light, especially one that has a covering or is contained within something
Ruler ['ru:lər]	a long, narrow, flat piece of plastic, metal, or wood with straight edges where centimetres or inches, or both are printed. It is used for measuring things and for drawing straight lines
Shovel ['ʃʌvl]	a tool consisting of a wide, square metal or plastic blade, usually with slightly raised sides, attached to a handle, for moving loose material such as sand, coal, or snow
Machine [mə'ʃi:n]	a piece of equipment with several moving parts that uses power to do a particular type of work
Hammer ['hæməɹ]	a tool consisting of a piece of metal with a flat end that is fixed onto the end of a long, thin, usually wooden handle, used for hitting things
Scissors ['sɪzəɹz]	a device used for cutting materials such as paper, cloth, and hair, consisting of two sharp blades that are joined in the middle, and two handles with holes to put your fingers through
Glasses ['glasəz]	two small pieces of specially made glass or transparent plastic worn in front of the eyes to improve sight and held in place with a frame that reaches back over the ears
Package ['pækɪdʒ]	an object or set of objects wrapped in paper, usually in order to be sent by post
Stick [stɪk]	a thin piece of wood or other material
Glue [glu:]	a sticky substance that is used for joining things together permanently, produced from animal bones and skins or by a chemical process
Gift [ɡɪft]	a present or something that is given
Blanket ['blæŋkɪt]	a flat cover made of wool or similar warm material, usually used on a bed
Pillow ['pɪləʊ]	a rectangular cloth bag filled with soft material, such as feathers or artificial materials, used for resting your head on in bed
Sheet [ʃi:t]	a large piece of thin cloth used on a bed for sleeping on or under
Towel ['taʊəl]	a piece of cloth or paper used for drying someone or something that is wet
Mail [meɪl]	the letters, etc. that are sent to or from people, or the system for sending letters, etc. from place to place
Wire ['waɪəɹ]	a piece of thin metal thread that can be bent, used for fastening things and for making particular types of objects that are strong but can bend
Page [peɪdʒ]	a side of one of the pieces of paper in a book, newspaper, or magazine, usually with a number printed on it
Box [bɒks]	a square or rectangular container with stiff sides and sometimes a lid

FEELINGS ['fi:lɪŋz] - emotions

Fun [fʌn]	pleasure, enjoyment, or entertainment
Joy [dʒɔɪ]	great happiness
Fear [fɪr]	an unpleasant emotion or thought that you have when you are frightened or worried by something dangerous, painful, or bad that is happening or might happen
To fear [tə fɪr]	to be frightened of something or someone unpleasant the feeling of being unhappy, especially
Sadness ['sædnəs]	because something bad has happened
Passion ['pæʃn]	a very powerful feeling, for example of sexual attraction, love, hate, anger, or other emotion
Pleasure ['pleʒər]	enjoyment, happiness, or satisfaction, or something that gives this
Happiness ['hæpɪnəs]	the feeling of being happy
Peace [pi:s]	freedom from war and violence, especially when people live and work together happily without disagreements
Love [lʌv]	the feeling of liking another adult very much and being romantically and sexually attracted to them, or strong feelings of liking a friend or person in your family
To love [tə lʌv]	to like another adult very much and be romantically and sexually attracted to them, or to have strong feelings of liking a friend or person in your family
Hate [heit]	an extremely strong dislike
To hate [tə heɪt]	to dislike someone or something very much
World [wɜ:rlɪd]	the earth and all the people, places, and things on it
Soul [soʊl]	the spiritual part of a person that some people believe continues to exist in some form after their body has died, or the part of a person that is not physical and experiences deep feelings and emotions
Knowledge ['nɑ:lɪdʒ]	understanding of or information about a subject that you get by experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally
Task [tæsk]	a piece of work to be done, especially one done regularly, unwillingly, or with difficulty
Exercise ['eksərsaɪz]	physical activity that you do to make your body strong and healthy
To exercise [tə 'eksərsaɪz]	to do physical activities to make your body strong and healthy
Luck [lʌk]	the force that causes things, especially good things, to happen to you by chance and not as a result of your own efforts or abilities
Problem ['prɑ:bləm]	a situation, person, or thing that needs attention and needs to be dealt with or solved
Opportunity [ˌɑ:pər'tu:nəti]	an occasion or situation that makes it possible to do something that you want to do or have to do, or the possibility of doing something
Ability [ə'bɪləti]	the physical or mental power or skill needed to do something
Beauty ['bju:ti]	the quality of being pleasing, especially to look at, or someone or something that gives great pleasure, especially when you look at it
Danger ['deɪndʒər]	the possibility of harm or death to someone
Experience ['ɪk'spiəriəns]	(the process of getting) knowledge or skill from doing, seeing, or feeling things
Memory ['meməri]	the ability to remember information, experiences, and people
Benefit ['benɪfɪt]	a helpful or good effect, or something intended to help
To benefit [tə 'benɪfɪt]	to be helped by something
Advantage [əd'væntɪdʒ]	a condition giving a greater chance of success
Profit ['prɑ:fɪt]	money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services
To profit [tə'prɑ:fɪt]	earn money, or benefit
Habit ['hæbɪt]	something that you do often and regularly, sometimes without knowing that you are doing it
Reason ['ri:zn]	the cause of an event or situation or something that provides an excuse or explanation
To reason [tə 'ri:zn]	to try to understand and to make judgments based on practical facts
Consequence ['kɑ:nsəkwens]	a result of a particular action or situation, often one that is bad or not convenient
Meaning ['mi:nɪŋ]	the meaning of something is what it expresses or represents
Means [mi:nz]	a method or way of doing something
Effort ['efərt]	physical or mental activity needed to achieve something
Success [sək'ses]	the achieving of the results wanted or hoped for
Goal [gəʊl]	an aim or purpose
Miracle ['mɪrəkl]	an unusual and mysterious event that is thought to have been caused by a god because it does not follow the usual laws of nature
Science ['saɪəns]	the careful study of the structure and behaviour of the physical world, especially by watching, measuring, and doing experiments, and the development of theories to describe the results of these activities

FEELINGS ['fi:liŋz] - emotions	
Language ['læŋgwɪdʒ]	a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar, or the system of communication used by people in a particular country or type of work
Word [wɜ:rd]	a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written
Fire ['faɪər]	the state of burning that produces flames that send out heat and light, and might produce smoke
Case [keɪs]	a particular situation or example of something
Circumstance ['sɜ:rkəmstæns]	a fact or event that makes a situation the way it is
Thought [θɔ:t]	the act of thinking about or considering something, an idea or opinion, or a set of ideas about a particular subject
Choice [tʃɔɪs]	an act or the possibility of choosing
Permit [pə'rmit]	an official document that allows you to do something or go somewhere
To permit [tə pə'rmit]	to allow something
Delivery [dɪ'lɪvəri]	the act of taking goods, letters, parcels, etc. to people's houses or places of work
Achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]	something very good and difficult that you have succeeded in doing
Duty ['du:ti]	something that you have to do because it is part of your job, or something that you feel is the right thing to do
Delay [dɪ'leɪ]	the situation in which you have to wait longer than expected for something to happen, or the time that you have to wait
To delay [tə dɪ'leɪ]	to make something happen at a later time than originally planned or expected
Relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp]	the way in which two things are connected
Mark [mɑ:rk]	a typical feature or one that allows you to recognize someone or something
To mark [tə mɑ:rk]	to correct mistakes in and give points for a piece of work
Mistake [mɪ'steɪk]	an action, decision, or judgment that produces an unwanted or unintentional result
Behavior [bə'heɪvjər]	a particular way of acting:
Invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn]	the act of inviting someone to go to an event
Development [dɪ'veləpmənt]	the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced
Decision [dɪ'sɪʒn]	a choice that you make about something after thinking about several possibilities
Solution [sə'lʊ:ʃn]	the answer to a problem
Advice [əd'vaɪs]	an opinion that someone offers you about what you should do or how you should act in a particular situation
Agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt]	the situation in which people have the same opinion, or in which they approve of or accept something
List [lɪst]	a record of short pieces of information, such as people's names, usually written or printed with a single thing on each line and often ordered in a way that makes a particular thing easy to find
Argument ['ɑ:rgjumənt]	a disagreement, or the process of disagreeing
Test [test]	a way of discovering, by questions or practical activities, what someone knows, or what someone or something can do or is like
To test [tə test]	to do something in order to discover if something is safe, works correctly, etc., or if something is present
Step [step]	a stage in a process
To step [tə step]	to move by lifting your foot and putting it down in a different place, or to put your foot on or in something
Piece [pi:s]	a part of something
Area ['eriə]	a particular part of a place, piece of land, or country
Pair [per]	two things of the same appearance and size that are intended to be used together, or something that consists of two parts joined together
Couple ['kʌpl]	two or a few things that are similar or the same, or two or a few people who are in some way connected
Surface ['sɜ:rfɪs]	the outer or top part or layer of something
Mess [mes]	something or someone that is a mess, or is in a mess, looks dirty or untidy

BODY ['bɑ:di] - the whole physical structure that forms a person or animal

Head [hed]	the part of the body above the neck where the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, and brain are
Face [feɪs]	the front of the head, where the eyes, nose, and mouth are
Forehead ['fɔ:rhed]	the flat part of the face, above the eyes and below the hair
Nose [noʊz]	the part of the face that sticks out above the mouth, through which you breathe and smell
Ear [ɪr]	either of the two organs, one on each side of the head, by which people or animals hear sounds, or the piece of skin and tissue outside the head connected to this organ
Mouth [maʊθ]	the opening in the face of a person or animal, consisting of the lips and the space between them, or the space behind containing the teeth and the tongue
Throat [θroʊt]	the front of the neck, or the space inside the neck down which food and air can go
Eye [aɪ]	one of the two organs in your face that are used for seeing
Eyebrow ['aɪbrəʊ]	the line of short hairs above each eye in humans
Lips ['lɪps]	one of the two soft, red edges of the mouth
Tooth [tu:θ]	one of the hard, white objects in the mouth that are used for biting and chewing
Teeth [ti:θ]	plural for tooth
Hair [her]	the mass of thin thread-like structures on the head of a person, or any of these structures that grow out of the skin of a person or animal
Mustache ['mʌstæʃ]	hair that a man grows above his upper lip
Cheek [tʃi:k]	the soft part of your face that is below your eye and between your mouth and ear
Chin [tʃɪn]	the part of a person's face below their mouth
Neck [nek]	the part of the body that joins the head to the shoulders
Shoulder ['ʃəʊldər]	one of the two parts of the body at each side of the neck that join the arms to the rest of the body
Chest [tʃest]	the upper front part of the body of humans and some animals, between the stomach and the neck, containing the heart and lungs
Heart [hɑ:rt]	the organ in your chest that sends the blood around your body
Stomach ['stʌmək]	an organ in the body where food is digested, or the soft front part of your body just below the chest
Back [bæk]	the part of your body that is opposite to the front, from your shoulders to your bottom
Wrist [rɪst]	the part of the body between the hand and the arm
Hand [hænd]	the part of the body at the end of the arm that is used for holding, moving, touching, and feeling things
Finger ['fɪŋgər]	any of the long, thin, separate parts of the hand, especially those that are not thumbs
Nail [neɪl]	a thin, hard area that covers the upper side of the end of each finger and each toe
To nail [tə neɪl]	to fasten something with nails
Elbow ['elbəʊ]	the part in the middle of the arm where it bends, or the part of a piece of clothing that covers this area
Leg [leg]	one of the parts of the body of a human or animal that is used for standing or walking
Knee [ni:]	the middle joint of the leg that allows the leg to bend
Foot [fʊt]	the part of the body at the bottom of the leg on which a person or animal stands
Feet [fi:t]	plural for foot
Heel [hi:l]	the rounded back part of the foot
Toe [toʊ]	any of the five separate parts at the end of the foot
Beard [bɪrd]	the hair that some men allow to grow on the lower part of their face
Bone [boʊn]	any of the hard parts inside a human or animal that make up its frame

HEALTH [helθ] - the condition of the body and the degree to which it is free from illness, or the state of being well

Healthy ['helθi]	strong and well
Sick [sɪk]	physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy
Sickness ['sɪknəs]	the condition of being ill
Fever ['fi:vər]	a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast
Cough [kɔ:f]	to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound
Running nose ['rʌnɪŋ noʊz]	the production of extra mucus by the nose
Sneeze [sni:z]	an act or sound of sneezing:
Pain [peɪn]	a feeling of physical suffering caused by injury or illness
Headache ['hedək]	a pain you feel inside your head
Flu [flu:]	a common infectious illness that causes fever and headache
Bruise [bru:z]	an injury or mark where the skin has not been broken but is darker in colour, often as a result of being hit by something

PREPOSITIONS [prepə'zɪʃənz] - words that are used before a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun, connecting it to another word

From [frəm]	In front of [ɪn frʌnt əv]	Because of [brɪkɔ:z əv]
Of [əv]	Before [brɪfɔ:r]	About [ə'baʊt]
To [tə]	After [æftər]	Against [ə'ɡenst]
In [ɪn]	Between [brɪ'twi:n]	Among [ə'mʌŋ]
On [ɑ:n]	Near [nɪr]	Through [θru:]
Under ['ʌndər]	For [fər]	Per [pər]
Behind [brɪ'hænd]	Since [sɪns]	Above [ə'baʊv]
With [wɪð]	During ['dʊrɪŋ]	Below [brɪ'ləʊ]
Without [wɪ'ðaʊt]	Around [ə'raʊnd]	

QUESTIONS ['kwestʃənz]

What [wɔ:t]	How [haʊ]	How many [haʊ'meni]
Who [hu:]	Why [waɪ]	How much [haʊ mʌtʃ]
Where [wer]	When [wen]	Which [wɪtʃ]

PRONOUNS ['prəʊnaʊnz] - words that are used instead of a noun or a noun phrase

I [aɪ]	We [wi]	Her [hər]
You [jə]	They [ðeɪ]	Its [ɪts]
He [hi]	My [maɪ]	Our [ɑ:r]
She [ʃi]	Your [jɔr]	Their [ðeɪr]
It [ɪt]	His [hɪz]	

NUMBERS ['nʌmbərz]

Zero ['zi:rəʊ]	Twelve [twelv]	Sixty ['sɪksti]
One [wʌn]	Thirteen [ˌθɜ:r'ti:n]	Seventy ['sevnti]
Two [tu:]	Fourteen [ˌfɔ:r'ti:n]	Eighty ['eɪti]
Three [θri:]	Fifteen [ˌfɪf'ti:n]	Ninety ['næmti]
Four [fɔ:r]	Sixteen [ˌsɪks'ti:n]	One hundred [wʌn 'hʌndrəd]
Five [faɪv]	Seventeen [ˌsevn'ti:n]	Thousand [θaʊznd]
Six [sɪks]	Eighteen [ˌeɪ'ti:n]	First [fɜ:rst]
Seven ['sevn]	Nineteen [ˌnaɪn'ti:n]	Second ['sekənd]
Eight [eɪt]	Twenty ['twenti]	Third [θɜ:rd]
Nine [naɪn]	Thirty ['θɜ:rti]	Fourth [fɔ:rθ]
Ten [ten]	Forty ['fɔ:rti]	Fifth [fɪfθ]
Eleven ['ɪlevn]	Fifty ['fɪfti]	

COLORS [ˈkʌlərz]	
Black [blæk]	Yellow [ˈjeləʊ]
Blue [blu:]	Pink [pɪŋk]
Brown [braʊn]	Purple [ˈpɜːrpl]
Green [ɡriːn]	Orange [ˈɔːrɪndʒ]
Gray [ɡreɪ]	Violet [ˈvaɪələt]
Red [red]	Burgundy [ˈbɜːrgəndi]
White [waɪt]	

DESCRIPTIONS [dɪˈskrɪpʃn] - something that tells you what something or someone is like	
Old [oʊld]	having lived or existed for many years
Young [jʌŋ]	having lived or existed for only a short time and not old
New [nu:]	recently created or having started to exist recently
Big [bɪɡ]	large in size or amount
Large [lɑːrdʒ]	big in size or amount
Huge [hjuːdʒ]	extremely large in size or amount
Small [smɔːl]	little in size or amount when compared with what is typical or average
Fat [fæt]	having a lot of flesh on the body
Slim [slɪm]	attractively thin
Thick [θɪk]	having a large distance between two sides
Thin [θɪn]	having a small distance between two opposite sides
Hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri]	wanting or needing food
Full [fʊl]	holding or containing as much as possible or a lot
Good [ɡʊd]	very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant, or interesting
Excellent [ˈeksələnt]	extremely good
Amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ]	extremely surprising
Fine [faɪn]	good or good enough; healthy and well
Bad [bæd]	unpleasant and causing difficulties or harm
Terrible [ˈterəbl]	very unpleasant or serious or of low quality
Nasty [ˈnæsti]	bad or very unpleasant
Early [ˈɜːrli]	near the beginning of a period of time, or before the usual, expected, or planned time
Late [leɪt]	near the end of a period of time
Last [læst]	(the person or thing) after everyone or everything else
Next [nekst]	being the first one after the present one or after the one just mentioned
Free [friː]	not limited or controlled
Busy [ˈbɪzi]	if you are busy, you are working hard, or giving your attention to a particular thing
Hot [hɒt]	having a high temperature
Warm [wɔːrm]	having or producing a comfortably high temperature, although not hot
Cold [kəʊld]	at a low temperature, especially when compared to the temperature of the human body
Cool [kuːl]	slightly cold
Spicy [ˈspasi]	containing strong flavours from spices
Sharp [ʃɑːrp]	having a thin edge or point that can cut something or make a hole in something
Blunt [blʌnt]	a blunt pencil, knife, etc. is not sharp and therefore not able to write, cut, etc. well
Stupid [ˈstʊːpɪd]	silly or unwise; showing poor judgment or little intelligence
Clever [ˈklevər]	having or showing the ability to learn and understand things quickly and easily
Smart [smɑːrt]	intelligent, or able to think quickly or intelligently in difficult situations
Nice [naɪs]	pleasant, enjoyable, or satisfactory
Beautiful [ˈbjʊːtɪfl]	very attractive
Handsome [ˈhænsəm]	a handsome man is physically attractive in a traditional, male way
Attractive [əˈtræktɪv]	very pleasing in appearance or sound
Pretty [ˈprɪti]	pleasant to look at, or (especially of girls or women or things relating to them) attractive or pleasant in a delicate way
Ugly [ˈʌɡli]	unpleasant to look at; not attractive

DESCRIPTIONS [dɪ'skrɪpʃn] - something that tells you what something or someone is like

High [haɪ]	being a large distance from top to bottom or a long way above the ground, or having the stated distance from top to bottom
Tall [tɔ:l]	of more than average height, or of a particular height
Short [ʃɔ:rt]	small in length, distance, or height
Low [ləʊ]	not measuring much from the base to the top
Long [lɔ:ŋ]	being a distance between two points that is more than average or usual
Heavy ['hevi]	weighing a lot^ and needing effort to move or lift
Light [laɪt]	not weighing a lot
Difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt]	needing skill or effort
Easy ['i:zi]	needing little effort
Simple ['sɪmpl]	easy to understand or do; not difficult
Dark [dɑ:rk]	with little or no light
Expensive [ɪk'spensɪv]	costing a lot of money
Cheap [tʃi:p]	costing little money or less than is usual or expected
Dear [dɪr]	loved or liked very much
Poor [pɔ:r]	having little money and/or few possessions
Rich [rɪtʃ]	having a lot of money or valuable possessions
Straight [streɪt]	continuing in one direction without bending or curving
Left [left]	on or towards the side of your body that is to the west when you are facing north
Right [raɪt]	on or towards the side of your body that is to the east when you are facing north/correct
Wrong [rɔ:ŋ]	not correct
Fast [fæst]	moving or happening quickly, or able to move or happen quickly
Quick [kwɪk]	happening or done with great speed, or lasting only a short time
Slow [sləʊ]	moving, happening, or doing something without much speed
Soft [sɔ:ft]	not hard or firm
Hard [hɑ:rd]	not easy to bend, cut, or break
Sad [sæd]	unhappy or sorry
Glad [glæd]	pleased and happy
Happy ['hæpi]	feeling, showing, or causing pleasure or satisfaction
Merry ['meri]	happy or showing enjoyment
Kind [kaɪnd]	generous, helpful, and thinking about other people's feelings
Angry ['æŋɡri]	having a strong feeling against someone who has behaved badly, making you want to shout at them or hurt them
Evil ['i:vl]	morally bad, cruel, or very unpleasant
Polite [pə'laɪt]	behaving in a way that is socially correct and shows understanding of and care for other people's feelings
Rude [ru:d]	not polite; offensive or embarrassing
Gentle ['dʒentl]	calm, kind, or soft
Brave [breɪv]	showing no fear of dangerous or difficult things
Cowardly ['kəʊədli]	in a way that is not at all brave and tries to avoid danger
Shy [ʃaɪ]	nervous and uncomfortable with other people
Hard-working [hɑ:rd'wɜ:rkɪŋ]	always doing a lot of work
Lazy ['leɪzi]	not willing to work or use any effort
Useful ['ju:sfl]	effective; helping you to do or achieve something
Useless ['ju:sləs]	of no use; not working or not achieving what is needed
Strong [strɔ:ŋ]	powerful; having or using great force or control
Weak [wi:k]	not physically strong
Loud [laʊd]	making a lot of noise
Noisy ['nɔɪzi]	a sound or sounds, especially when it is unwanted, unpleasant, or loud
Quiet ['kwaɪət]	making very little noise
Calm [kɑ:m]	peaceful, quiet, and without worry
Narrow ['nærəʊ]	having a small distance from one side to the other, especially in comparison with the length
Wide [waɪd]	having a larger distance from one side to the other than is usual or expected, especially in comparison with the length of something
Clean [kli:n]	not dirty

DESCRIPTIONS [dɪ'skrɪpʃn] - something that tells you what something or someone is like

Dirty [ˈdɜːrtɪ]	not clean
Tired [ˈtaɪəd]	in need of rest or sleep
Honest [ˈɒnɪst]	telling the truth or able to be trusted and not likely to steal, cheat, or lie
Comfortable [ˈkɒmfətbəl]	comfortable furniture and clothes provide a pleasant feeling and do not give you any physical problems
Strange [streɪndʒ]	unusual and unexpected, or difficult to understand
Weird [wɪəd]	very strange and unusual, unexpected, or not natural
Own [oʊn]	belonging to or done by a particular person or thing
Tasty [ˈteɪsti]	tasty food has a strong and very pleasant flavour
Delicious [dɪˈlɪʃəs]	having a very pleasant taste or smell
Bitter [ˈbɪtər]	with an unpleasantly sharp taste
Sour [ˈsaʊər]	having a sharp, sometimes unpleasant, taste or smell, like a lemon, and not sweet
Salty [ˈsɔːltɪ]	tasting of salt
Ready [ˈredi]	prepared and suitable for fast activity
Careful [ˈkeərfl]	giving a lot of attention to what you are doing so that you do not have an accident, make a mistake, or damage something
Main [meɪn]	larger, more important, or having more influence than others of the same type
Able [ˈeɪbl]	to have the necessary physical strength, mental power, skill, time, money, or opportunity to do something
Necessary [ˈnesəseri]	needed in order to achieve a particular result
Important [ɪmˈpɔːrtnt]	necessary or of great value
Sure [ʃʊr]	certain; without any doubt
Fit [fɪt]	to be the right size or shape for someone or something

Sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz]	on some occasions but not always or often
Never [ˈnevər]	not at any time or not on any occasion
Seldom [ˈseldəm]	almost never
Usually [ˈjuːʒuəli]	normal; happening, done, or used most often
Often [ˈɔːfn]	many times
Always [ˈɔːlweɪz]	every time or all the time
Soon [suːn]	in or within a short time; before long; quickly
Recently [ˈriːntli]	happening or starting from a short time ago
Well [wel]	in a good way, to a high or satisfactory standard
Far [fɑːr]	at, to, or from a great distance in space or time
Exactly [ɪɡˈzæktli]	used when you are giving or asking for information that is completely correct
Probably [ˈprɔːbəbli]	likely to be true or likely to happen
Maybe [ˈmeɪbi]	used to show that something is possible or that something might be true
Perhaps [pərˈhæps]	used to show that something is possible or that you are not certain about something
Really [ˈriːəli]	in fact
Of course [əv kɔːrs]	used to say yes or to give someone permission to do something
Certainly [ˈsɜːrtɪnli]	used to reply completely or to emphasize something and show that there is no doubt about it
Obviously [ˈɒbvɪəsli]	in a way that is easy to understand or see
Especially [ɪˈspeʃəli]	very much; more than usual or more than other people or things

Better [ˈbetər]	More [mɔːr]
Best [best]	Most [moʊst]
Worse [wɜːrs]	Less [les]
Worst [wɜːrst]	Least [liːst]

Some [səm]	Nobody [ˈnoʊbədi]
Any [ˈeni]	Something [ˈsʌmθɪŋ]
Somebody [ˈsʌmbədi]	Anything [ˈeniθɪŋ]
Anybody [ˈenibədi]	Nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ]

Yes [jes]
No [noʊ]
Not [nɑ:t]

This [ðɪs]
That [ðæt]
These [ði:z]
Those [ðoʊz]

Many ['meni]
Much [mʌtʃ]
Few [fju:]
Little ['lɪtl]

Here [hɪr]	Each [i:tʃ]
There [ðer]	(An)other [ə'nʌðər]
Now [naʊ]	All [ɔ:l]
Again [ə'gen]	Such [sʌtʃ]
Then [ðen]	So [soʊ]
Than [ðen]	Up [ʌp]
Already [ɔ:l'redi]	Down [daʊn]
Just [dʒʌst]	Together [tə'geðər]
Still [stɪl]	Forward ['fɔ:rwərd]
Yet [jet]	Even ['i:vən]
Almost ['ɔ:lmoʊst]	Enough [ɪ'nʌf]
Several ['sevrəl]	Also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]
Very ['veri]	Too [tu:]
Every ['evri]	Only ['oʊnli]

And [ənd]	Because [br'kɔ:z]
Or [ɔ:r]	If [ɪf]
But [bət]	(Al)though [(ɔ:l)'ðoʊ]
However [haʊ'evər]	

VERBS [ˈvɜːbz]

words or phrases that describe an action, condition, or experience. Here is a list of English verbs.

REGULAR VERBS [ˈregjələr ˈvɜːbz]

These are mostly simple. Just add -ED at the end to make the past simple or past participle form (if it already ends in -E, then just add D only. Example: live - lived. Also, study is exceptional. Study - studied).

○ to live	[tə lɪv]	to be alive or have life
○ to work	[tə wɜːrk]	to do a job, especially the job you do to earn money
○ to watch	[tə wɑːtʃ]	to look at something for a period of time, especially something that is changing or moving
○ to wash	[tə wɑːʃ]	to clean something using water
○ to shave	[tə ʃeɪv]	to remove hair from the body, especially a man's face, by cutting it close to the skin with a razor, so that the skin feels smooth
○ to try	[tə traɪ]	to attempt to do something
○ to celebrate	[tə ˈseɪləbreɪt]	to take part in special enjoyable activities in order to show that a particular occasion is important
○ to smile	[tə smaɪl]	to make a happy or friendly expression in which the corners of your mouth curve up
○ to laugh	[tə læf]	to smile while making sounds with your voice that show you think something is funny or you are happy
○ to cry	[tə kraɪ]	to produce tears as the result of a strong emotion, such as unhappiness or pain
○ to learn	[tə lɜːn]	to get knowledge or skill in a new subject or activity
○ to study	[tə ˈstʌdi]	to learn about a subject, especially in an educational course or by reading books
○ to change	[tə tʃeɪndʒ]	to exchange one thing for another thing, especially of a similar type
○ to listen	[tə ˈlɪsn]	to give attention to someone or something in order to hear him, her, or it
○ to close	[tə kloʊz]	to change from being open to not being open
○ to open	[ˈtə ɒpən]	to move something to a position that is not closed
○ to dance	[tə dæns]	to move the body and feet to music
○ to ask	[tə æsk]	to put a question to someone, or to request an answer from someone
○ to answer	[tə ˈænsər]	a reaction to a question, letter, phone call, etc.
○ to collect	[tə kəˈlekt]	to get and keep things of one type such as stamps or coins as a hobby
○ to want	[tə wɑːnt]	to wish for a particular thing or plan of action
○ to like	[tə laɪk]	to enjoy or approve of something or someone
○ to cook	[tə kʊk]	to prepare food to be eaten by heating it in a particular way
○ to bake	[tə beɪk]	to cook inside an oven, without using added liquid or fat
○ to smell	[tə smel]	to have a particular quality that others can notice with their noses
○ to wait	[tə weɪt]	to allow time to go by, especially while staying in one place without doing very much, until someone comes, until something that you are expecting happens or until you can do something
○ to expect	[tə ɪkˈspekt]	to think or believe something will happen, or someone will arrive
○ to thank	[tə θæŋk]	to express to someone that you are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done
○ to play	[tə pleɪ]	to spend time doing an enjoyable and/or entertaining activity
○ to call	[tə kɔːl]	to use a phone to talk to someone
○ to walk	[tə wɔːk]	to move along by putting one foot in front of the other, allowing each foot to touch the ground before lifting the next
○ to smoke	[tə smʊk]	to breathe smoke into the mouth and usually lungs from a cigarette, pipe, etc.
○ to wish	[tə wɪʃ]	to want to do something
○ to excuse	[tə ɪkˈskjuːs]	to forgive someone
○ to shout	[tə ʃaʊt]	to speak with a very loud voice
○ to dream	[tə driːm]	to experience events and images in your mind while you are sleeping or to imagine that you have heard, done, or seen something when you have not
○ to hope	[tə hoʊp]	to want something to happen or to be true, and usually have a good reason to think that it might
○ to remember	[tə rɪˈmembər]	to be able to bring back a piece of information into your mind, or to keep a piece of information in your memory
○ to remind	[tə rɪˈmaɪnd]	to make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten
○ to enjoy	[tə ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]	to get pleasure from something

REGULAR VERBS ['regjələr 'vɜ:bz]

to carry	[tə 'kæri]	to hold something or someone with your hands, arms, or on your back and transport it, him, or her from one place to another
to explain	[tə ɪk'spleɪn]	to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it
to stay	[tə steɪ]	to not move away from or leave a place or situation
to rest	[tə rest]	to stop doing a particular activity or stop being active for a period of time in order to relax and get back your strength
to turn	[tə tɜ:n]	to move in a circle around a fixed point or line
to lift	[tə lift]	to move something from a lower to a higher position
to believe	[tə bɪ'li:v]	to think that something is true, correct, or real
to receive	[tə rɪ'si:v]	to get or be given something
to help	[tə help]	to make it possible or easier for someone to do something, by doing part of the work yourself or by providing advice, money, support, etc.
to order	[tə 'ɔ:rdər]	to ask for something to be made, supplied, or delivered, especially in a restaurant or shop
to visit	[tə 'vɪzɪt]	to go to a place in order to look at it, or to a person in order to spend time with them
to check	[tə tʃek]	to make certain that something or someone is correct, safe, or suitable by examining it, him, or her quickly
to jump	[tə dʒʌmp]	to push yourself suddenly off the ground and into the air using your legs
to travel	[tə 'trævl]	to make a journey, usually over a long distance
to talk	[tə tɔ:k]	to say words aloud; to speak to someone
to decide	[tə dɪ'saɪd]	to choose something, especially after thinking carefully about several possibilities
to solve	[tə səlv]	to find an answer to a problem
to drop	[tə drɔ:p]	to fall or to allow something to fall
to agree	[tə ə'ɡri:]	to have the same opinion
to save	[tə serv]	to stop someone or something from being killed, injured, or destroyed
to argue	[tə 'ɑ:ɡju:]	to speak angrily to someone, telling that person that you disagree with them
to count	[tə kaʊnt]	to say numbers one after the other in order, or to calculate the number of people or things in a group
to surprise	[tə səɪ'praɪz]	to make someone feel surprise
to worry	[tə 'wɜ:ri]	to think about problems or unpleasant things that might happen in a way that makes you feel unhappy and frightened
to joke	[tə dʒʊk]	to say funny things
to move	[tə mu:v]	to change position
to match	[tə mætʃ]	if two colours, designs, or objects match, they are similar or look attractive together
to die	[tə daɪ]	to stop living or existing, either suddenly or slowly
to influence	[tə ɪnfluəns]	to affect or change how someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks
to support	[tə sə'pɔ:rt]	to agree with and give encouragement to someone or something because you want him, her, or it to succeed
to describe	[tə dɪ'skraɪb]	to say or write what someone or something is like
to punish	[tə 'pʌnɪʃ]	to cause someone who has done something wrong or committed a crime to suffer, by hurting them, forcing them to pay money, sending them to prison, etc.
to intend	[tə ɪn'tend]	to have as a plan or purpose
to complain	[tə kəm'pleɪn]	to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory
to avoid	[tə ə'vɔɪd]	to stay away from someone or something
to return	[tə rɪ'tɜ:n]	come or go back to a previous place
to disturb	[tə dɪ'stɜ:rb]	to interrupt what someone is doing
to provide	[tə prə'vaɪd]	to give someone something that they need
to offer	[tə ɔ:fər]	to ask someone if they would like to have something or if they would like you to do something
to introduce	[tə ɪntrə'du:s]	to put something into use, operation, or a place for the first time or to tell someone another person's name the first time that they meet
to persuade	[tə pər'sweɪd]	to make someone do or believe something by giving them a good reason to do it
to approve	[tə ə'pru:v]	to have a positive opinion of someone or something
to appreciate	[tə ə'pri:ʃiət]	to recognize how good someone or something is and to value him, her, or it

IRREGULAR VERBS [vɜːbz]

These are a bit more complex as they have to be memorized. But there are some tricks we'll share with you.

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	MEANING
First, memorize the verbs that don't change their form:			
to bet [tə bet]	bet [bet]	bet [bet]	to risk money on the result of an event or a competition, such as a horse race, in the hope of winning more money
to cost [tə kɔːst]	cost [kɔːst]	cost [kɔːst]	if something costs an amount of money, you must pay that amount to buy or do it
to cut [tə kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	to break the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool, especially a knife
to hit [tə hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	to move your hand or an object onto the surface of something so that it touches it, usually with force
to fit [tə fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	to be the right size or shape for someone or something
to hurt [tə hɜːrt]	hurt [hɜːrt]	hurt [hɜːrt]	to feel pain in a part of your body, or to injure someone or cause them pain
to let [tə let]	let [let]	let [let]	to allow something to happen or someone to do something by not doing anything to stop an action or by giving your permission
to put [tə pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	to move something or someone into the stated place, position, or direction
to quit [tə kwɪt]	quit [kwɪt]	quit [kwɪt]	to stop doing something or leave a job or a place
to set [tə set]	set [set]	set [set]	to put something in a particular place or position
to shut [tə ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	to close something
Then there are verbs with the same form in infinitive and past participle:			
to come [tə kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	to move or travel towards the speaker or with the speaker
to become [tə brɪkʌm]	became [brɪkeɪm]	become [brɪkʌm]	to start to be
to run [tə rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	to move along, faster than walking, by taking quick steps in which each foot is lifted before the next foot touches the ground
Verbs with an -O in the second and third form:			
to choose [tə tʃuːz]	chose [tʃoʊz]	chosen [ˈtʃoʊzn]	to decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities
to freeze [tə friːz]	froze [froʊz]	frozen [ˈfroʊzn]	If you freeze something, you lower its temperature below 0°C, causing it to become cold and often hard
to break [tə breɪk]	broke [broʊk]	broken [ˈbroʊkən]	to separate suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to stop working by being damaged
to speak [tə spiːk]	spoke [spoʊk]	spoken [ˈspoʊkən]	to say words, to use the voice, or to have a conversation with someone
to get [tə get]	got [gɑːt]	gotten [ˈgɑːtən]	to obtain, buy, or earn something
to forget [tə fərˈget]	forgot [fərˈgɑːt]	forgotten [fərˈgɑːtən]	to be unable to remember a fact, something that happened, or how to do something
to wake [tə weɪk]	woke [woʊk]	woken [ˈwoʊkən]	to become awake and conscious after sleeping
to wear [tə wer]	wore [wɔːr]	worn [wɔːrn]	to have clothing, jewellery, etc. on your body
Verbs with an -O in the second form only:			
to drive [tə draɪv]	drove [droʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]	to move or travel on land in a motor vehicle, especially as the person controlling the vehicle's movement
to ride [tə raɪd]	rode [roʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]	to sit on something such as a bicycle, motorbike, or horse and travel along on it controlling its movements
to rise [tə raɪz]	rose [roʊz]	risen [ˈrɪzn]	to move upwards
to write [tə raɪt]	wrote [roʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]	to make marks that represent letters, words, or numbers on a surface, such as paper or a computer screen

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	MEANING
Verbs that end with -EW in the second form, and -OWN in the third form:			
to blow [tə bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	to move and make currents of air
to fly [tə flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	when a bird, insect, or aircraft flies, it moves through the air
to know [tə nəʊ]	knew [nu:]	known [nəʊn]	to have information in your mind
to grow [tə grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	to increase in size or amount, or to become more advanced or developed
to throw [tə θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	to send something through the air with force, especially by a sudden movement of the arm
to draw [tə drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drəʊn]	to make a picture of something or someone with a pencil or pen
to show [tə ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]	to make it possible for something to be seen
Verbs that end with a -N:			
to eat [tə i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tən]	to put or take food into the mouth, chew it, and swallow it
to see [tə si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	to be conscious of what is around you by using your eyes
to take [tə teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken [teɪkən]	to remove something, especially without permission
to fall [tə fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:lən]	to suddenly go down onto the ground or towards the ground without intending to or by accident
to give [tə grɪv]	gave [gerv]	given [grɪvən]	to offer something to someone, or to provide someone with something
to forgive [tə fər'grɪv]	forgave [fər'gerv]	forgiven [fər'grɪvən]	to stop blaming or being angry with someone for something that person has done, or not punish them for something
Verbs where the double -E shortens in the second and third forms:			
to keep [tə ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	to have or continue to have in your possession
to lead [tə li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	to control a group of people, a country, or a situation
to feed [tə fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	to give food to a person, group, or animal
to feel [tə fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	to experience something physical or emotional
to meet [tə mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	to see and talk to someone for the first time
to sleep [tə sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	the resting state in which the body is not active and the mind is unconscious
Verbs in which -EA is pronounced differently in the second and third form:			
to read [tə ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	to look at words or symbols and understand what they mean
to hear [tə hɪr]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	to receive or become conscious of a sound using your ears
Verbs ending with -OUGHT and -AUGHT:			
to buy [tə baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	to get something by paying money for it
to bring [tə brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person
to teach [tə ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	to give someone knowledge or to train someone; to instruct
to think [tə θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	to believe something or have an opinion or idea
to fight [tə faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	to use physical force to try to defeat another person or group of people
to catch [tə kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air
Verbs with an -I in the first form, -A in the second and -U in the third form:			
to swim [tə swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	to move through water by moving the body or parts of the body
to sing [tə sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	to make musical sounds with the voice, usually a tune with words
to begin [tə brɪŋm]	began [brɪgæn]	begun [brɪgʌn]	to start to happen or exist
to ring [tə rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	the act of making a phone call to someone
to sink [tə sɪŋk]	sank [sæŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	to go down below the surface or to the bottom of a liquid or soft substance
to stink [tə stɪŋk]	stank [stæŋk]	stunk [stʌŋk]	to smell very unpleasant
to drink [tə drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	to take liquid into the body through the mouth

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	MEANING
Most frequently used verbs that don't fall into any other category and have to be memorized:			
to be [tə bi]	was, were [wʌz, wər]	been [biːn]	used to say something about a person, thing, or state, to show a permanent or temporary quality, state, job, etc.
to do [tə duː]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	to perform, take part in, or achieve something
to have [tə həv]	had [həd]	had [həd]	to own
to go [tə ɡoʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɔːn]	to travel or move to another place
to make [tə meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	to produce something, often using a particular substance or material
Verbs with the same second and third form:			
to say [tə seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	to pronounce words or sounds, to express a thought, opinion, or suggestion, or to state a fact or instruction
to pay [tə peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	to give money to someone for something you want to buy or for services provided
to lay [tə leɪ]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	to put something in especially a flat or horizontal position, usually carefully or for a particular purpose
to send [tə send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	to cause something to go from one place to another, especially by post or email
to spend [tə spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	to give money as a payment for something
to lend [tə lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	to give something to someone for a short period of time, expecting it to be given back
to build [tə bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	to make something by putting bricks or other materials together
to find [tə faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	to discover, especially where a thing or person is, either unexpectedly or by searching
to hold [tə hoʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	to take and keep something in your hand or arms
to stand [tə stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	to be in a vertical state or to put into a vertical state, especially by making the legs straight
to sit [tə sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	to be in a position in which the lower part of the body is resting on a seat or other type of support, with the upper part of the body vertical
to win [tə win]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	to achieve first position and/or get a prize in a competition, election, fight, etc.
to leave [tə liːv]	left [left]	left [left]	to go away from someone or something, for a short time or permanently
Modal verbs (there is a separate section for these in our workbook):			
must [məst]			used to show that it is necessary or very important that something happens in the present or future
should [ʃəd]	should [ʃəd]		used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do used to refer to what
will [wɪl]	would [wʊd]		used to refer to what is likely
can [kən]	could [kʊd]		to be able to
may [meɪ]	might [maɪt]		used to express possibility
Useful expressions:			
to be afraid of [tə bi ə'freɪd əv]		to be frightened because you think that something very unpleasant is going to happen to you	
to be interested in [tə bi 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn]		the feeling of a person whose attention, concern, or curiosity is particularly engaged by something	
to be surprised [tə bi sər'praɪzd]		feeling or showing surprise	
to have to [tə həv tə]		to need or to be forced to	
to get up [tə get ʌp]		to stand up	
to put on [tə pʊt ɒn]		to cover a part of your body with a piece of clothing	
to take off [tə teɪk ɔːf]		to remove something, especially a piece of clothing	

VOCABULARY

ANGRY - having a strong feeling against someone who has behaved badly, making you want to shout at them or hurt them

- **mad** - very angry or annoyed
- **furious** - extremely angry
- **enraged** - to be infuriated
- **cross** - annoyed or angry
- **livid** - extremely angry
- **irate** - very angry

BEAUTIFUL - very attractive

- **pretty** - pleasant to look at, or (especially of girls or women or things relating to them) attractive or pleasant in a delicate way
- **lovely** - pleasant or enjoyable
- **handsome** - a handsome man is physically attractive in a traditional, male way
- **attractive** - very pleasing in appearance or sound
- **gorgeous** - very beautiful or pleasant
- **elegant** - graceful and attractive in appearance or behaviour
- **stunning** - extremely beautiful or attractive

BRIGHT - full of light, shining

- **shiny** - bright because it reflects light
- **colorful** - having a bright color or a lot of different colors

DANGEROUS - able or likely to cause harm or death, or unpleasant problems

- **hazardous** - dangerous
- **risky** - involving the possibility of something bad happening
- **uncertain** - not knowing what to do or believe, or not able to decide about something
- **unsafe** - dangerous, or at risk

AWFUL - extremely bad or unpleasant

- **terrible** - very unpleasant or serious or of low quality
- **bad** - unpleasant and causing difficulties or harm
- **poor** - not good; being of a very low quality, quantity, or standard
- **unpleasant** - not enjoyable or pleasant

BIG - large in size or amount

- **enormous** - extremely large
- **huge** - extremely large in size or amount
- **gigantic** - extremely large
- **vast** - extremely big
- **large** - big in size or amount
- **grand** - important and large in degree
- **great** - large in amount, size, or degree
- **tall** - of more than average height, or of a particular height
- **spacious** - large and with a lot of space

CALM - peaceful, quiet and without worry

- **quiet** - making very little noise
- **peaceful** - quiet and calm
- **still** - staying in the same position; not moving
- **tranquil** - calm and peaceful and without noise, violence, worry, etc.

AMAZING - extremely surprising

- **incredible** - impossible, or very difficult, to believe
- **unbelievable** - extremely surprising
- **fabulous** - very good; excellent
- **wonderful** - extremely good
- **fantastic** - extremely good
- **astonishing** - very surprising
- **extraordinary** - very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange

BEGIN - to start to happen or exist

- **start** - to begin doing something
- **open** - to begin
- **launch** - to begin something such as a plan or introduce something new such as a product
- **initiate** - to cause something to begin
- **commence** - to begin something

CRY - to produce tears as the result of a strong emotion, such as unhappiness or pain

- **shout** - to speak with a very loud voice, often as loud as possible
- **yell** - to shout something or make a loud noise, usually when you are angry, in pain, or excited
- **scream** - to cry or say something loudly and usually on a high note, especially because of strong emotions such as fear, excitement, or anger
- **roar** - to shout loudly

DELICIOUS -

having a very pleasant taste or smell

- **tasty** - producing a pleasant flavor and feeling in the mouth when eaten
- **delightful** - very pleasant, attractive, or enjoyable
- **enjoyable** - making you feel happy
- **exquisite** - very beautiful and delicate

END - to finish or stop, or to make something finish or stop

- **stop** - to finish doing something that you were doing
- **finish** - to complete something or come to the end of an activity
- **terminate** - to end or stop
- **conclude** - to end a speech, meeting, or piece of writing
- **close** - to (cause something to) end
- **halt** - to stop something, or to bring something to a stop

FAIR -

treating someone in a way that is right or reasonable, or treating a group of people equally and not allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment

- **impartial** - not supporting any of the sides involved in an argument
- **unbiased** - able to judge fairly because you are not influenced by your own opinions
- **objective** - based on real facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings
- **honest** - telling the truth or able to be trusted and not likely to steal, cheat, or lie

FUNNY - humorous; causing laughter

- **humorous** - funny, or making you laugh
- **amusing** - entertaining and funny
- **comical** - funny in a strange or silly way
- **silly** - showing little thought or judgment

DARK -

with little or no light

- **shadowy** - dark and full of shadows
- **gloomy** - dark in a way that is unpleasant and makes it difficult to see
- **dim** - not giving or having much light
- **shaded** - preventing direct light from reaching something
- **sunless** - without any sun
- **black** - having the darkest colour there is, like the colour of coal or of a very dark night
- **sad** - unhappy or sorry

ENJOY - to get pleasure from something

- **appreciate** - to recognize how good someone or something is and to value him, her, or it
- **delight in** - great pleasure, satisfaction, or happiness
- **be pleased with** - happy and satisfied about something good
- **like** - to enjoy or approve of something or someone

FALSE - not true, but made to seem true in order to deceive people

- **fake** - not real, but made to look or seem real
- **untrue** - not true; false

GET - to obtain, buy, or earn something

- **acquire** - to get or buy something
- **obtain** - to get something, especially by asking for it, or buying it, working for it, or producing it from something else
- **gain** - to get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time
- **accumulate** - to collect a large number of things over a long period of time

DO - to perform, take part in, or achieve something

- **execute** - to do or perform something, especially in a planned way
- **enact** - to put something into action, especially to make something law
- **carry out** - to do or complete something, especially that you have said you would do or that you have been told to do
- **finish** - to complete something or come to the end of an activity
- **accomplish** - to finish something successfully or to achieve something

EXPLAIN - to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it

- **elaborate** - to add more information to or explain something that you have said
- **clarify** - to make something clear or easier to understand by giving more details or a simpler explanation
- **define** - to say what the meaning of something, especially a word, is
- **interpret** - to decide what the intended meaning of something is
- **justify** - to show that something is reasonable, right, or true
- **account for** - to explain the reason for something or the cause of something

FAST - moving or happening quickly, or able to move or happen quickly

- **quick** - happening or done with great speed, or lasting only a short time
- **rapid** - fast or sudden
- **speedy** - quick

GET - to obtain, buy, or earn something

- **win** - to achieve first position and/or get a prize in a competition, election, fight, etc.
- **earn** - to receive money as payment for work that you do
- **catch** - to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air
- **collect** - to get and keep things of one type such as stamps or coins as a hobby
- **gather** - to collect several things, often from different places or people
- **pick up** - to go somewhere in your car and collect somebody who is waiting for you
- **accept** - to agree to take something

GO - to travel or move to another place

- **depart** - to go away or leave, especially on a journey
- **disappear** - if people or things disappear, they go somewhere where they cannot be seen or found
- **move** - to change position
- **travel** - to make a journey, usually over a long distance

GOOD - very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant, or interesting

- **excellent** - extremely good
- **fine** - good or good enough; healthy and well
- **superior** - better than average or better than other people or things of the same type
- **wonderful** - extremely good
- **qualified** - having finished a training course, or having particular skills, etc.
- **pleasant** - enjoyable, attractive, friendly, or easy to like
- **agreeable** - pleasant or pleasing
- **well-behaved** - behaving in a way that is accepted as correct
- **reliable** - deserving trust; dependable
- **safe** - not dangerous or likely to cause harm

GROSS - extremely unpleasant

- **improper** - dishonest and against a law or a rule
- **rude** - dishonest and against a law or a rule
- **vulgar** - not suitable, simple, dignified or beautiful; not in the style preferred by the upper classes of society
- **obscene** - offensive, rude, or shocking
- **low** - of bad quality, especially when referring to something that is not as good as it should be

HAPPY - feeling, showing, or causing pleasure or satisfaction

- **pleased** - happy or satisfied
- **satisfied** - pleased because you have got what you wanted, or because something has happened in the way that you wanted
- **delighted** - very pleased
- **joyful** - very happy
- **cheerful** - happy and positive
- **glad** - pleased and happy
- **overjoyed** - extremely happy

HATE - to dislike someone or something very much

- **despise** - to feel a strong dislike for someone or something because you think that that person or thing is bad or has no value
- **loathe** - to hate someone or something
- **detest** - to hate someone or something very much
- **disfavor** - a feeling of dislike or disapproval
- **dislike** - to not like someone or something
- **disapprove** - to feel that something or someone is bad, wrong, etc.

HELP - to make it possible or easier for someone to do something, by doing part of the work yourself or by providing advice, money, support, etc.

- **aid** - help or support
- **assist** - to help
- **support** - to agree with and give encouragement to someone or something because you want him, her, or it to succeed

HAVE - to own

- **hold** - to take and keep something in your hand or arms
- **possess** - to have or own something, or to have a particular quality
- **own** - to have something that legally belongs to you
- **acquire** - to get or buy something
- **gain** - to get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time
- **occupy** - to fill, exist in, or use a place or period of time
- **fill** - to make or become full; to use empty space
- **enjoy** - to get pleasure from something

HIDE - to put something or someone in a place where that thing or person cannot be seen or found, or to put yourself somewhere where you cannot be seen or found

- **conceal** - to prevent something from being seen or known about
- **cover** - to put or spread something over something, or to lie on the surface of something
- **mask** - to prevent something from being seen or noticed
- **camouflage** - to hide soldiers and equipment on the ground from enemies by making them look like their surroundings

HURRY - to move or do things more quickly than normal or to make someone do this

- **rush** - to go or do something very quickly
- **run** - to move along, faster than walking, by taking quick steps in which each foot is lifted before the next foot touches the ground
- **speed** - to move, go, or happen fast
- **race** - to move or go fast

HURT - to feel pain in a part of your body, or to injure someone or cause them pain

- o **damage** - to harm or spoil something
- o **harm** - to hurt someone or damage something
- o **injure** - to hurt or cause physical harm to a person or animal
- o **wound** - to damage an area of the body, especially by making a cut or hole in the skin
- o **distress** - a feeling of extreme worry, sadness, or pain
- o **afflict** - if a problem or illness afflicts a person or thing, they suffer from it
- o **pain** - a feeling of physical suffering caused by injury or illness

IDEA - a suggestion or plan for doing something

- o **thought** - the act of thinking about or considering something, an idea or opinion, or a set of ideas about a particular subject
- o **concept** - a principle or idea
- o **notion** - a belief or idea
- o **understanding** - knowledge about a subject, situation, etc. or about how something works
- o **opinion** - a thought or belief about something or someone
- o **plan** - a set of decisions about how to do something in the future
- o **view** - an opinion, belief, or idea, or a way of thinking about something
- o **belief** - the feeling of being certain that something exists or is true

IMPORTANT - necessary or of great value

- o **necessary** - needed in order to achieve a particular result
- o **vital** - necessary for the success or continued existence of something; extremely important
- o **critical** - of the greatest importance to the way things might happen
- o **valuable** - important, useful, or beneficial
- o **essential** - necessary or needed
- o **significant** - important or noticeable
- o **primary** - more important than anything else; main
- o **principal** - first in order of importance
- o **well-known** - known or recognized by many people
- o **crucial** - extremely important or necessary

INTERESTING - holding one's attention

- o **fascinating** - extremely interesting
- o **sharp** - if someone is sharp or makes a sharp statement, they speak or act in a severe and angry way that can hurt other people
- o **bright** - full of light, shining
- o **Intriguing** - very interesting because of being unusual or mysterious
- o **inspiring** - encouraging, or making you feel you want to do something
- o **exciting** - making you feel excited
- o **entertaining** - funny and enjoyable
- o **curious** - interested in learning about people or things around you

KEEP - to have or continue to have in your possession

- o **hold** - to take and keep something in your hand or arms
- o **retain** - to keep or continue to have something
- o **withhold** - to refuse to give something or to keep back something
- o **preserve** - to keep something as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged or destroyed
- o **maintain** - to continue to have; to keep in existence, or not allow to become less
- o **sustain** - to cause or allow something to continue for a period of time
- o **support** - to agree with and give encouragement to someone or something because you want him, her, or it to succeed

LITTLE - small in size or amount

- o **tiny** - extremely small
- o **small** - little in size or amount when compared with what is typical or average
- o **petite** - of smaller than average size

LOVE - to like something very much

- o **like** - to enjoy or approve of something or someone
- o **admire** - to find someone or something attractive and pleasant to look at
- o **care for** - to protect someone or something and provide the things they need
- o **cherish** - to love, protect, and care for someone or something that is important to you
- o **adore** - to love someone very much, especially in a way that shows a lot of admiration or respect, or to like something very much:
- o **appreciate** - to recognize how good someone or something is and to value him, her, or it

LOOK - to direct your eyes in order to see

- o **see** - to be conscious of what is around you by using your eyes
- o **glance** - to give a quick short look
- o **watch** - to look at something for a period of time, especially something that is changing or moving
- o **seek** - to try to find or get something, especially something that is not a physical object
- o **search for** - to look somewhere carefully in order to find something
- o **peek** - to look, especially for a short time or while trying to avoid being seen
- o **peep** - to secretly look at something for a short time, usually through a hole
- o **glimpse** - to see something or someone for a very short time or only partly
- o **stare** - to look for a long time with the eyes wide open, especially when surprised, frightened, or thinking
- o **examine** - to look at or consider a person or thing carefully and in detail in order to discover something about them
- o **observe** - to watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it
- o **view** - to have a particular opinion or way of thinking about someone or something
- o **witness** - to see something happen, especially an accident or crime
- o **discover** - to find information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time

OLD - having lived or existed for many years

- o **ancient** - of or from a long time ago, having lasted for a very long time
- o **weak** - not physically strong
- o **aged** - old
- o **used** - that has already been put to the purpose it was intended for; not new
- o **worn** - damaged because of continuous use
- o **former** - of or in an earlier time; before the present time or in the past

MAKE - to produce something, often using a particular substance or material

- o **create** - to make something new, or invent something
- o **invent** - to design and/or create something that has never been made before
- o **construct** - to build something or put together different parts to form something whole
- o **design** - to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings
- o **produce** - to make something or bring something into existence
- o **build** - to make something by putting bricks or other materials together
- o **develop** - to grow or change into a more advanced, larger, or stronger form
- o **do** - to perform, take part in, or achieve something
- o **perform** - to do an action or piece of work
- o **accomplish** - to finish something successfully or to achieve something
- o **earn** - to receive money as payment for work that you do
- o **gain** - to get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time

- o **old-fashioned** - not modern; belonging to or typical of a time in the past
- o **outmoded** - no longer modern, useful, or necessary
- o **primitive** - relating to human society at a very early stage of development, with people living in a simple way without machines or a writing system
- o **traditional** - following or belonging to the customs or ways of behaving that have continued in a group of people or society for a long time without changing
- o **archaic** - of or belonging to an ancient period in history
- o **dated** - old-fashioned
- o **outdated** - old-fashioned and therefore not as good or as fashionable as something modern

NEW - recently created or having started to exist recently

- o **fresh** - new or different
- o **unique** - being the only existing one of its type or, more generally, unusual, or special in some way
- o **original** - existing since the beginning, or being the earliest form of something
- o **unusual** - different from others of the same type in a way that is surprising, interesting, or attractive
- o **modern** - designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods
- o **current** - of the present time
- o **recent** - happening or starting from a short time ago

PART - some but not all of a thing

- o **portion** - a part or share of something larger
- o **share** - a part of something that has been divided between several people
- o **piece** - a part of something
- o **section** - one of the parts that something is divided into
- o **fraction** - a small part of something, or a small amount
- o **fragment** - a small piece or a part, especially when broken from something whole

PLACE - an area, town, building, etc.

- o **space** - an empty area that is available to be used
- o **area** - a particular part of a place, piece of land, or country
- o **spot** - a particular place
- o **region** - a particular area or part of the world, or any of the large official areas into which a country is divided
- o **location** - a place or position
- o **position** - the place where something or someone is, often in relation to other things
- o **site** - a place where something is, was, or will be built, or where something happened, is happening, or will happen

POPULAR - liked, enjoyed, or supported by many people

- o **well-liked** - liked by many people
- o **approved** - used to refer to something that is generally or officially accepted as being correct or satisfactory
- o **accepted** - generally agreed to be satisfactory or right
- o **favorite** - best liked or most enjoyed
- o **celebrated** - famous for some special quality or ability
- o **common** - the same in a lot of places or for a lot of people
- o **current** - of the present time

QUIET - making very little noise

- o **silent** - without any sound
- o **still** - staying in the same position; not moving
- o **soundless** - without sound
- o **muted** - not loud
- o **tranquil** - calm and peaceful and without noise, violence, worry, etc.
- o **peaceful** - quiet and calm
- o **calm** - peaceful, quiet, and without worry
- o **restful** - used to describe something that produces a feeling of being calm and relaxed

RUN - to move along, faster than walking

- o **race** - to move or go fast
- o **speed** - to move, go, or happen fast
- o **hurry** - to move or do things more quickly than normal or to make someone do this
- o **sprint** - to run as fast as you can over a short distance, either in a race or because you are in a great hurry to get somewhere
- o **rush** - to go or do something very quickly
- o **escape** - to get free from something, or to avoid something

SAY/TELL - to pronounce words or sounds, to express a thought, opinion, or suggestion, or to state a fact or instruction

- o **inform** - to tell someone about particular facts
- o **notify** - to tell someone officially about something
- o **advise** - to give someone advice
- o **narrate** - to tell a story, often by reading aloud from a text, or to describe events as they happen
- o **explain** - to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it
- o **reveal** - to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret
- o **declare** - to announce something clearly, firmly, publicly, or officially
- o **insist** - to say firmly or demand forcefully, especially when others disagree with or oppose what you say
- o **converse** - to have a conversation with someone
- o **speak** - to say words, to use the voice, or to have a conversation with someone
- o **express** - to show a feeling, opinion, or fact
- o **voice** - the sounds that are made when people speak or sing

SLOW - moving, happening, or doing something without much speed

- o **unhurried** - not doing something too quickly; slow
- o **gradual** - happening or changing slowly over a long period of time or distance
- o **leisurely** - used to describe an action that is done in a relaxed way, without hurrying
- o **late** - near the end of a period of time
- o **behind** - at the back (of)

SCARED - frightened or worried

- o **afraid** - feeling fear, or feeling worry about the possible results of a particular situation
- o **frightened** - feeling fear or worry
- o **alarmed** - worried or frightened by something
- o **terrified** - very frightened
- o **panicked** - to feel frightened so that you cannot think clearly and you say or do something stupid, dangerous, etc.
- o **insecure** - lacking confidence and doubting their own abilities
- o **worried** - unhappy because you are thinking about problems or unpleasant things that might happen
- o **troubled** - having problems or difficulties
- o **disturbed** - not thinking or behaving normally because of mental or emotional problems
- o **horrified** - very shocked
- o **shocked** - surprised or upset because something unexpected and usually unpleasant has happened

SMART - intelligent, or able to think quickly or intelligently in difficult situations

- o **clever** - having or showing the ability to learn and understand things quickly and easily
- o **intelligent** - showing intelligence, or able to learn and understand things easily
- o **intellectual** - relating to your ability to think and understand things, especially complicated ideas

STOP - to finish
doing something that you
were doing

- o **cease** - to stop something
- o **halt** - to stop moving or doing something or happening
- o **stay** - to not move away from or leave a place or situation
- o **pause** - to stop doing something for a short time
- o **discontinue** - to stop doing or providing something
- o **conclude** - to end a speech, meeting, or piece of writing
- o **end** - to finish or stop, or to make something finish or stop
- o **finish** - to complete something or come to the end of an activity
- o **quit** - to stop doing something or leave a job or a place

TAKE - to remove
something, especially without
permission

- o **hold** - to take and keep something in your hand or arms
- o **catch** - to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air
- o **win** - to achieve first position and/or get a prize in a competition, election, fight, etc.
- o **pick** - to take some things and leave others
- o **choose** - to decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities
- o **select** - to choose a small number of things, or to choose by making careful decisions
- o **prefer** - to like, choose, or want one thing rather than another
- o **remove** - to take something or someone away from somewhere, or off something
- o **steal** - to take something without the permission or knowledge of the owner and keep it
- o **purchase** - to buy something

STORY - a description,
either true or imagined,
of a connected series of events

- o **tale** - a story, especially one that might be invented or difficult to believe
- o **myth** - an ancient story or set of stories, especially explaining the early history of a group of people or about natural events and facts
- o **legend** - a very old story or set of stories from ancient times, or the stories, not always true, that people tell about a famous event or person
- o **account** - a written or spoken description of an event

THINK - to believe
something or have an opinion
or idea

- o **judge** - to form, give, or have as an opinion, or to decide about something or someone
- o **assume** - to accept something to be true without question or proof
- o **believe** - to think that something is true, correct, or real
- o **ponder** - to think carefully about something, especially for a noticeable length of time
- o **consider** - to spend time thinking about a possibility or making a decision
- o **reflect** - to show, express, or be a sign of something

UGLY - unpleasant
to look at; not attractive

- o **hideous** - extremely ugly or bad
- o **shocking** - offensive, upsetting, or immoral
- o **horrible** - very unpleasant or bad
- o **unpleasant** - not enjoyable or pleasant
- o **monstrous** - very cruel
- o **gross** - extremely unpleasant
- o **repulsive** - extremely unpleasant or unacceptable

STRANGE - unusual
and unexpected, or difficult
to understand

- o **odd** - strange or unexpected
- o **peculiar** - unusual and strange, sometimes in an unpleasant way
- o **unusual** - different from others of the same type in a way that is surprising, interesting, or attractive
- o **unfamiliar** - not known to you
- o **uncommon** - not seen, happening, or experienced often
- o **weird** - very strange and unusual, unexpected, or not natural
- o **curious** - interested in learning about people or things around you
- o **irregular** - not according to usual rules or what is expected

TRUE - right and
not wrong; correct

- o **accurate** - correct, exact, and without any mistakes
- o **right** - correct
- o **proper** - real, satisfactory, suitable, or correct
- o **precise** - exact and accurate
- o **exact** - in great detail, or complete, correct, or true in every way
- o **valid** - based on truth or reason; able to be accepted
- o **genuine** - being what something or someone appears or claims to be; real, not false
- o **real** - being what it appears to be and not false
- o **actual** - existing in fact
- o **sincere** - not pretending or lying; honest
- o **correct** - in agreement with the true facts or with what is generally accepted

WRONG - not correct

- o **inaccurate** - not completely correct or exact, or not able to do something correctly or exactly
- o **incorrect** - not correct or not true
- o **mistaken** - wrong in what you believe, or based on a belief that is wrong

UNHAPPY - sad
or not satisfied

- o **miserable** - very unhappy
- o **uncomfortable** - not feeling comfortable and pleasant, or not making you feel comfortable and pleasant
- o **unfortunate** - unlucky or having bad effects
- o **depressed** - unhappy and without hope
- o **gloomy** - unhappy and without hope
- o **discouraged** - having lost your confidence or enthusiasm for something
- o **sad** - unhappy or sorry

• PREPOSITIONS •

The most frequently used list of 1000 words includes the main prepositions, but these are worth having in a separate list.

There are five main categories of prepositions grouped by function: prepositions of place, direction, time, cause and effect, agent or instrument.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

○ On	The watch is on the table.
○ In	The gift is in the box.
○ At	They are at the post office.
○ Near / By	The glass is near the plate. The remote is by the TV.
○ Next to	He stands next to my car.
○ Before	His brother walked before him.
○ Under	The dog hid under the bed.
○ Behind	They did not know I was behind them.
○ Above / Over	The girl lived above him. The lamp hung over the table.
○ Below	There was a river below the bridge.
○ In front of	I stood in front of the teacher when I got a call.
○ Between	There is a tiny cafe between two tall buildings.
○ Among	There were two Russians among the guests.

PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION

○ Across	I ran across the field.
○ Through	We drove here through the bad neighborhood.
○ To	Her daughter goes to a swimming pool.
○ Into	I came into the building.
○ Along	You should walk along the street to get to the library.
○ Down	They went down the stairs.
○ Up	The balloon is flying up .
○ Towards	He went towards the lights.
○ Past	They went past the store.
○ Away from	She ran away from the dog.
○ Back to	The cat returned back to the room.
○ (A)round	Kids ran around the teacher.
○ Out (of)	They walked out of school.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

○ During	I write an exam during the class.
○ For	I've known him for several years.
○ Since	It's been a year since they last met.
○ By	Complete it by Monday.
○ From ... to	From 9 to 5 I am usually at work.
○ Until/till	He won't be here until his sister leaves.
○ Before	Before his last trip, he got sick.
○ After	After his Birthday he will get a driver's license.
○ Over	She gained some weight over the last few months.
○ Ago	They got married five years ago .
○ Within	Send your paper within two days prior to the deadline.
○ Up to	The boat can take up to 5 people.
○ In	Our friends will come in the evening.
○ At	My class starts at 10:55.
○ On	We will go to the cinema on Monday.

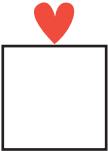
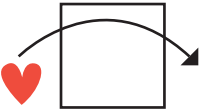

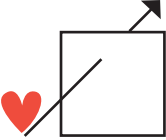
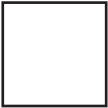
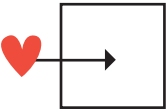
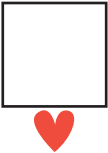
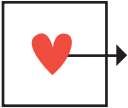

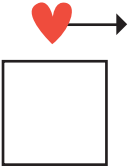
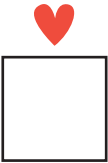
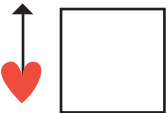
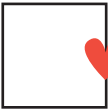

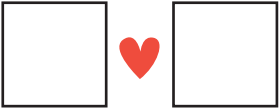
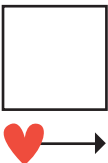
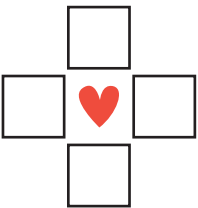
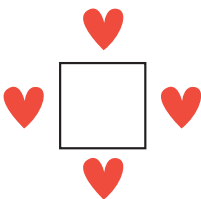
PREPOSITIONS OF CAUSE & EFFECT

○ Because of	They were late because of her boyfriend.
○ In accordance with	In accordance with your request, I am sending you the package.
○ Through	The car crashed into the building through human error.
○ Due to	Due to the low salary, he was not able to afford himself a trip this year.
○ For	For the health of his children, he quit smoking.
○ Of	She died of lung cancer.
○ Thanks to	I found this job thanks to my friend.
○ On account of	She cannot walk much on account of her sick cat.

PREPOSITIONS OF AGENT & INSTRUMENT

○ By	The project was created by him.
○ With	The kid opened the door with a key.
○ Without	You cannot survive without food.
○ On	He came to work on foot.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

 <p>ON</p>	 <p>ACROSS</p>
 <p>IN</p>	 <p>THROUGH</p>
 <p>AT NEAR BY</p>	 <p>INTO</p>
 <p>UNDER</p>	 <p>OUT OF</p>
 <p>BEHIND</p>	 <p>FROM</p>
 <p>ABOVE OVER</p>	 <p>UP</p>
 <p>IN FRONT OF</p>	 <p>DOWN</p>
 <p>BETWEEN</p>	 <p>ALONG</p>
 <p>AMONG</p>	 <p>(A)ROUND</p>

• ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY •

Before we move on to English tenses, let's take a closer look at adverbs of frequency.

We created a simple chart which highlights the differences between adverbs.



PRONOUNS

You have probably noticed that pronouns are a part of the most frequently used vocabulary.

And it's no surprise why—this is one of the most important parts of speech!

Pronouns are the first words you learn and there are a lot of them. But that shouldn't scare you away.

We've split them into functional categories.

PERSONAL

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ i	I live.
○ you	You live.
○ he	He lives.
○ she	She lives.
○ it	It lives.
○ we	We live.
○ they	They live.
○ me	They wait for me .
○ him	They wait for him .
○ her	They wait for her .
○ us	They wait for us .
○ them	We wait for them .

POSSESSIVE

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ my	This is my book.
○ your	This is your book.
○ his	This is his book.
○ her	This is her book.
○ its	The company has its book.
○ our	This is our book.
○ their	This is their book.
○ mine	This book is mine .
○ yours	This book is yours .
○ hers	This book is hers .
○ ours	This book is ours .
○ theirs	This books is theirs .

DEMONSTRATIVE

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ this	This trip was amazing.
○ that	That song is cool.
○ these	These shoes are so comfortable.
○ those	Those people are loud.
○ such	I need such a camera.

RECIPROCAL

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ each other	They love each other .
○ one another	All of them hate one another .

REFLEXIVE

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ myself	I love myself .
○ yourself	You should love yourself .
○ himself	He should love himself .
○ herself	She should love herself .
○ itself	It created itself .
○ ourselves	We love ourselves .
○ yourselves	You love yourselves .
○ themselves	They love themselves .

INTERROGATIVE

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ who	Who wants ice cream?
○ what	What ice cream do you want?
○ which	Which flavor do you want?
○ whose	Whose ice cream is it?
○ whoever	Whoever ate my ice cream is a bad person.
○ whatever	Whatever you eat, don't eat my ice cream.
○ whichever	Whichever ice cream you take, leave the strawberry one.

RELATIVE

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ who	He is the guy who saved the dog.
○ whose	Michael is the guy whose party I've been to.
○ which	Here is the phone which I used when I was 23 years old.
○ that	I found that jacket which I lost recently.

SEPARATING

PRONOUN	EXAMPLE
○ other	He doesn't like the other car.
○ another	We're changing from one system to another .

INDEFINITE

PRONOUN

- some
- something
- somebody
- someone
- any
- anything
- anybody
- anyone

EXAMPLE

Some people like it.
 I want **something**.
Somebody help me.
Someone stole my bike.
 Do you have **any** tie?
 You can ask **anything**.
Anybody could do that.
 Is there **anyone** here?

NEGATIVE

PRONOUN

- no
- nothing
- nobody
- no one
- none
- neither

EXAMPLE

No money is enough.
Nothing can help me.
Nobody came today.
No one believes me.
None of them likes sports.
Neither him nor her liked the movie.

UNIVERSAL

PRONOUN

- all
- each
- both
- every
- everything
- everybody
- everyone

EXAMPLE

All the tickets are sold out.
Each player of the team is important.
Both of their kids go to university.
Every morning I go to the gym.
Everything is possible.
Everybody can attend the lecture.
Everyone can be a good person.

MODAL VERBS

Then there are modal verbs. The difficulty is that they work in a slightly different way, but there are just a few of them, so it's easy to memorize them. They are used to express ability, possibility, permission or obligation.

You probably already know at least a few of them such as "can," "may" and "must." However modal verbs are unlike other verbs.

For example, they do not change their form (spelling) and they have no infinitive or participle (past/present).
He **can** walk that far!

Exception: have to

I **have to** sell the apartment;

He **has to** sell the apartment

1.

Modal verbs are never followed by an infinitive (to + verb), past participle or gerund (verb + -ing).

Exception: modal verbs with "to": have to, had to, ought to, be to.

He **must** learn new words. (Correct);

He **must** to learn new words. (Incorrect)

2.

Modals are auxiliary verbs. They do not need an additional auxiliary in negatives or questions.

He **cannot** win. (Correct);

He does not can win. (Incorrect)

When asking a question, put the modal verb at the beginning of the sentence:

Can he win? (Correct);

Does he can win? (Incorrect)

Exception: have to.

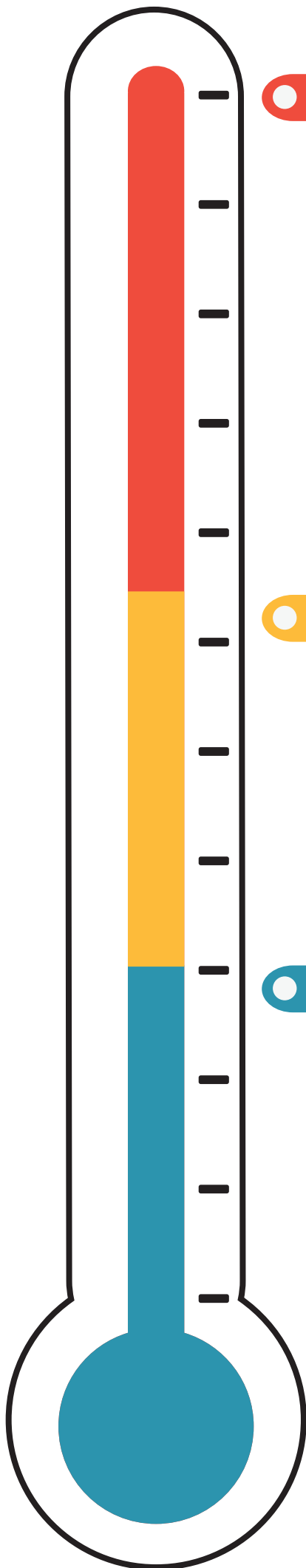
He **has to** leave. (Correct);

He did not have to leave. (Correct);

Did he have to leave? (Correct)

3.

There are subtle differences in the meaning of some modal verbs, which non-native English speakers find difficult to comprehend. Take a look at the infographic below to understand the differences between them.



DARE

- He dare not take such a risk.
- (NOT He dares not to take such a risk – WRONG)

NEED

- They need leave now.
- They need to get up early every day.
- Need you leave now?
- Do you always need to be at work on Saturday?

IMPORTANT! In general, modal verbs do not need an additional auxiliary or “to,” but there are exceptions and this is one of them. A “bare” modal verb is used to indicate a one-time action (see first two examples), while a modal verb with an auxiliary and “to” is used to indicate repeated actions (see last two examples).

MUST

- She must wait for her father.

HAVE TO /HAD TO

- They have to find a new apartment.

BE TO

- He is to go there.

SHOULD (when something is prescriptive and not 100% mandatory)

- You should wash the dishes.

OUGHT TO (similar to should, rarely used)

- She ought to apologize.

WILL (intentions, promises, orders)

- You will read six pages!

WOULD (polite request)

- Would you bring me some tea?

CAN / COULD

- He cannot run fast.

MAY /MIGHT (expresses possibility)

- She may not like our friends.

SHALL (expresses an offer or suggestion)

- Shall we move into the kitchen?

• TENSES IN ENGLISH •

Are you still having trouble figuring out which English tense to use? If you follow these simple instructions, your issue will be solved once and for all!

The easiest way to study tenses is to try to understand in which situations native speakers use them.

Here are a few points to keep in mind:

PRESENT SIMPLE •

HOW TO FORM: SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

WHEN TO USE:

- To express habits, rituals, repeated actions, unchanging situations:

Example: He drinks coffee every day.

Does he drink coffee? ("Does" picks up the S-ending from the verb)

- To express general truth:

Example: School sucks.

SIGNAL WORDS:

Today

Everyday/ Week/ Month

Usually

Sometimes

Often

Rarely

Always

PAST SIMPLE •

HOW TO FORM: SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

The structure is the same as for Present Simple, but the verb should be in the past tense.

For regular verbs add -ED, put irregular verbs in the second form. You will need to memorize irregular verbs, there is no way around it.

WHEN TO USE:

- To talk about things that happened or existed before now:

Example: He saw a cool car.

Did he see a car? (The main verb stays in the base form, while the auxiliary verb takes the second form, it will always be "did")

SIGNAL WORDS:

Yesterday

Last week / month / year

Two days / three months / five years ago

FUTURE SIMPLE

HOW TO FORM: SUBJECT + WILL + VERB + OBJECT

"Will" goes before the verb in the base form

WHEN TO USE:

- Simple actions that will happen in the future.
Example: I will leave in 4 hours.
- Regular, scheduled actions in the future.
Example: He will visit you every day.
- To express hopes and fears.
Example: He hopes he will enter the university.
- Actions in the future over which we have no power.
Example: It will rain tomorrow.
- Spontaneous decisions (you have received a check at a restaurant and decided to pay)
Example: I will pay for your dinner.
- Plans and assumptions regarding the future
Example: I think he will come back tomorrow.

SIGNAL WORDS:

Tomorrow
The day after tomorrow
Next day/week/month/year
Some day
In a day/in a week/in five years
Soon
Later
In the future

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

HOW TO FORM: SUBJECT + TO BE + VERB ENDING WITH -ING

WHEN TO USE:

- Unfinished actions now
Example: I am talking to you.
- Unfinished actions now
Example: I am talking to you.

SIGNAL WORDS:

Now
Right now
At this moment
Currently
These days/This week/This month/This year

PRESENT PERFECT

HOW TO FORM: SUBJECT + HAVE + PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS/THIRD FORM FOR IRREGULAR VERBS

WHEN TO USE:

- To describe the result of something that happened in the past
Example: I have bought a bike.
- To describe something that has never happened
Example: I have never broken a leg.

SIGNAL WORDS:

Ever
Never
Just
Already
Not ... yet
Before
Lately
Recently
This week/month/year

	WHEN TO USE	EXAMPLES		HOW TO FORM		
				AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
PAST SIMPLE	Things that happened in past (statement of fact, we don't care about the result)	1. I walked across the Brooklyn Bridge last year. 2. We did not go to the Beyonce concert last week. 3. Did you go to Burning Man last year?	SINGULAR	I + worked / drank You + worked / drank He/She/It + worked / drank	I + did not + work / drink You + did not + work / drink He/She/It + did not + work / drink	Did + I + work / drink ...? Did + you + work / drink ...? Did + he/she/it + work / drink ...?
	Repeated actions/events in the past	1. I watched South Park when I was little. 2. He did not sleep last night because he had insomnia. 3. Did she use to drink green tea every morning?				
	Action/event that happened at a particular time in the past	1. He won the lottery 2 years ago. 2. This time last year I did not have that many followers on Instagram. 3. Did she find a new job through LinkedIn last month?	PLURAL	We + worked / drank You + worked / drank They + worked / drank	We + did not + work / drink You + did not + work / drink They + did not + work / drink	Did + we + work / buy ...? Did + you + work / buy ...? Did + they + work / buy...?
SIGNAL WORDS:		<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> yesterday the day before yesterday last week (month, year, etc.) a week (a month, a year, etc.) ago </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the other day in 1994 once when </div>				

	WHEN TO USE	EXAMPLES		HOW TO FORM		
				AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
FUTURE SIMPLE	Plans and assumptions regarding future	1. She will go on a cleanse tomorrow. 2. I will not go on another Tinder date. 3. Will we ever go clubbing again?	SINGULAR	I + will + work You + will + work He/She/It + will + work	I + will not + work You + will not + work He/She/It + will not + work	Will + I + work...? Will + you + work ...? Will + he/she/it + work ...?
	Spontaneous decisions	1. This year I will make New Year's resolutions! 2. I will never try spicy food again!				
	Agreements or invitations	1. I will keep your secret. 2. Kathy will call you. 3. Will you visit me tomorrow? 4. Will she come to my birthday party?	PLURAL	We + will + work You + will + work They + will + work	We + will not + work You + will not + work They + will not + work	Will + we + work ...? Will + you + work ...? Will + they + work ...?
SIGNAL WORDS:		<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tomorrow • the day after tomorrow • next week (month, year, etc.) • in an hour (second, minute, etc.) </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the 22nd century • soon • later • some day </div>				

	WHEN TO USE	EXAMPLES		HOW TO FORM		
				AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
PRESENT PERFECT	Action that has happened at an unstated time in the past	<div>1. I've seen this movie before.</div> <div>2. We have never tried their pizza.</div> <div>3. Has she ever shopped at that farmers' market?</div>	SINGULAR	<div>I + have + worked / drunk</div> <div>You + have + worked / drunk</div> <div>He/She/It + has + worked / drunk</div>	<div>I + have not + worked / drunk</div> <div>You + have not + worked / drunk</div> <div>He/She/It + has not + worked / drunk</div>	<div>Have + I + worked / drunk ...?</div> <div>Have + you + worked / drunk ...?</div> <div>Has + he/she/it + worked / drunk ...?</div>
	Changes over time	<div>1. Lately, she has become more interested in arts.</div> <div>2. He has deactivated his Facebook account.</div> <div>3. Have you ever tried ordering from amazon?</div>				
	Experience and achievements	<div>1. They have graduated from Stanford.</div> <div>2. He has not received his PhD yet.</div> <div>3. Have you ever been to a stand-up comedy show?</div>				

	WHEN TO USE	EXAMPLES		HOW TO FORM		
				AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
PRESENT PERFECT	Action started in the past and continues now or has just ended now	<p>1. Jim has finished all the homework for the day.</p> <p>2. Teresa is at home. I think she has not gone shopping.</p> <p>3. Why are you upset? Have the children made a mess in the kitchen again?</p>	PLURAL	<p>We + have + worked / drunk</p> <p>You + have + worked / drunk</p> <p>They + have + worked / drunk</p>	<p>We + have not + worked / drunk</p> <p>You + have not + worked / drunk</p> <p>They + have not + worked / drunk</p>	<p>Have + we + worked / drunk ...?</p> <p>Have + you + worked / drunk ...?</p> <p>Have + they + worked / drunk ...?</p>
	Action happened in the past, but it affects the present	<p>1. I have started learning English to have more opportunities.</p> <p>2. Joe has still not arrived.</p> <p>3. Have you subscribed to Spotify? There is so much music on there.</p>				
SIGNAL WORDS:		<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• ever• never• just• already• yet• recently• lately• before</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• always• so far• at last• it's the first time• today• this week (month, year, etc)• since – c ... for• how long</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• all my life• all morning</div></div>				

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

We have already talked about questions and negatives, but it's such an important subject that we need to break it down.

Native speakers will understand you even if you make mistakes and put the words in the wrong order. But don't you want to show off your knowledge?

QUESTIONS IN PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

To form a Yes/No question, put the auxiliary verb **to do (do/does/did)** or **to be (am/is/are/were/was/have, has, had + been/are, is, was + being, etc.)** at the beginning of the sentence.

Affirmation (Present S.):

He **travels** a lot. He **is** in China right now.

Question:

Does he travel a lot? **Is** he in China?

Affirmation (Present Cont.):

He **is** reading a lot.

Question:

Is he reading a lot?

In case of modal verbs, put them at the beginning instead of auxiliary verbs.

Affirmation:

He **can** run a full marathon.

Question:

Can he run a full marathon?

There are also questions where you have to use question words to make them more specific.

Question words go in front of the auxiliary verbs.

QUESTION WORDS:

- **what**
- **when**
- **why**
- **where**
- **who**
- **whose**
- **which**
- **how**
- **how long**
- **how many/much**
- **how often**

What are you doing right now?
When is his Birthday?
Why is he upset?
Where do you want to go tonight?
Who is your favorite singer?
Whose pen is this?
Which dress do you prefer?
How can I help you?
How long is the bus ride?
How much does it cost?
How often do you go to the gym?

Remember to add an **-S** to third-person verbs in singular! In questions, the auxiliary verb takes that **-S**, e. g. **"Does."**

NEGATIVES IN PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

To form a negative you simply add “not” after an auxiliary verb (any form of to be or to do).

I **am not** an architect.

He **is not (isn't)** cooking at the moment.

She **is not (isn't)** a dancer.

It **is not (isn't)** for you.

You **are not (aren't)** such a good driver.

They **are not (aren't)** coming over tonight.

I **do not (don't)** sleep very well.

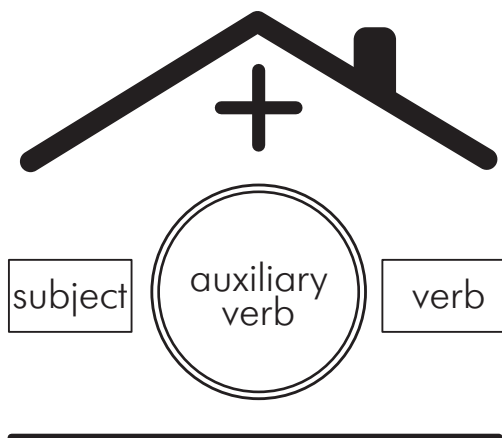
He **does not (doesn't)** study at the university.

You **do not (don't)** help me enough.

Word order is very important in English. Every sentence has a subject and a verb and you can't skip either.

If you change their order in a sentence, you may totally change the meaning.

Here is a chart for you that should help you understand and memorize the rules.



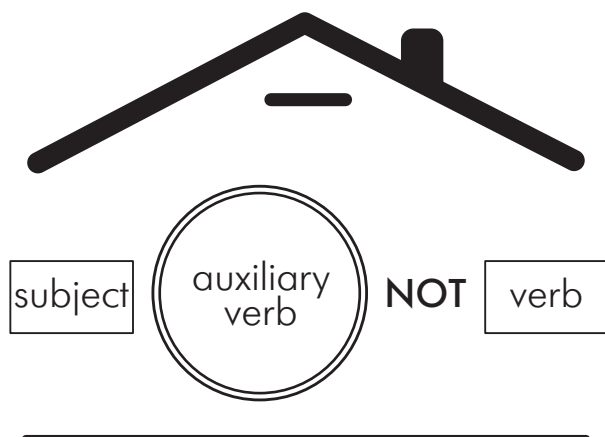
Word order in affirmative sentences:

1 - subject

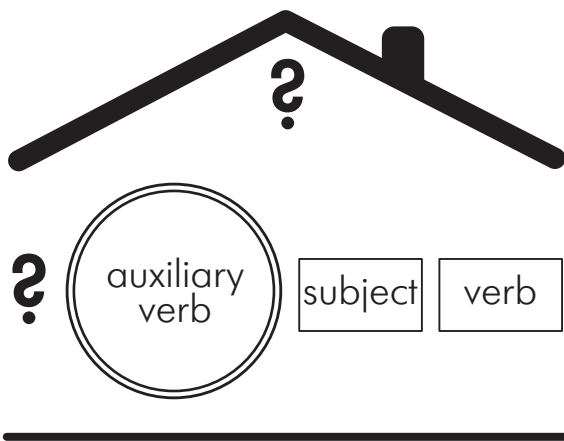
2 - predicative (auxiliary verb + verb)

3 - subordinates (objects)

This is the direct word order. There are almost no exceptions.



Word order in negative sentences is the same, except for a negative particle “not” that goes after the auxiliary verb.



If a question starts with a question word, the subject goes after the verb (or auxiliary verb, if any). If a question starts with an auxiliary verb, the subject goes right after it and before the verb. The word order where the subject goes after the verb is called indirect.

There are a few cases where an indirect word order is used in negative sentences and questions.
For example, there (here) is / there (here) are sentences:

There was a book on the shelf.

Here they are!

There isn't any more money.

Now that you have studied the theory, let's dive straight into practice!
Change the following affirmative sentences into negatives and questions:

1. She goes to school every day.
2. My grandfather is a good cook.
3. I like to walk around the city.
4. Her smile is lovely.
5. He feels good.
6. My friend sends me letters.
7. My brother can help me with my homework.
8. His friends are good football players.
9. Her dog loves to walk.
10. His sister loves shopping.
11. This book is rather boring.
12. The cinema is always crowded.
13. You can send me an email.
14. You can tell me a little about yourself.
15. He washes the dishes.

*check your answers against the keys at the end of the workbook

PHRASAL VERBS

Now that you know the most important verbs and prepositions, let's move on to phrasal verbs. These are extremely common in informal and spoken English and it's important to know their meaning. Also, learning to use phrasal verbs correctly will help you sound natural in casual conversation.

There are hundreds of phrasal verbs in English, but let's start with a few to get you going. How cool is it, that you can combine one verb with different prepositions and get absolutely different meanings? Start now, don't put it off!

LOOK FORWARD TO – to be excited and pleased about something that is going to happen
I'll be **looking forward** to our date.

LOOK FOR – to search
What are you **looking for**?

LOOK INTO – to consider or to investigate
We will **look into** your application.

LOOK UP – find information in the book/online
Look it up on the internet.

LOOK IN – to visit someone for a short time on your way to another place
He quickly **looked in** and then ran away.

LOOK BACK ON – to think about a time or event in the past
When I **look back on** my time at university, I met many new people.

LOOK AFTER – to take care of
She asked to **look after** her dog.

LOOK AT – to direct your eyes toward someone or something so that you can see them
Look at yourself in the mirror.

LOOK AHEAD – to plan
They never **look ahead** and buy airline tickets.

LOOK DOWN ON – to think that something is not good enough for you
They always **look down on** us as if they were better than us.

LOOK

TAKE BACK – to return or to admit that you were wrong to say something
I **take back** my words.

TAKE DOWN – to move something to a lower position
Take the poster down!

TAKE ON – to employ someone
Why would **take on** such a person?

TAKE OVER – to take control of something
I **took over** for my father.

TAKE UP – to start a new job/activity
Take up some art classes.

TAKE OFF – to fly up
Plane **took off** at 7 o'clock.

TAKE OFF – to remove a piece of clothing
Take off your clothes.

TAKE AFTER – to resemble
He **took a lot after** his father.

TAKE OUT – to take someone to a place like a theatre or restaurant
I **take** my wife **out** twice a month.

TAKE

GIVE OUT – to give something to several people
He cannot **give out** jobs.

GIVE BACK – to return
Can you **give me back** my iPod?

GIVE ONTO – to afford a view or prospect on something
The room **gives onto** the sea.

GIVE

GIVE UP – to quit
The team **gave up** easily.

GIVE AWAY – to reveal or make known
He always **gives away** other people's secrets.

GIVE IN – to hand in, to submit
Please, don't **give in**.

BE UP TO – to be busy or occupied with an activity, etc.
What **are you up to**?

BE OFF – to leave a place to another one
She will **be off** tomorrow.

BE ON – to be performing or displayed
The game **is on** TV.

BE OUT – to not be present in a particular place
I **am out** for 5 minutes.

BE OVER – to end
When all of this **will be over**?

BE THROUGH WITH – to finish doing something
I **am through with** the renovation of the house.

BE

BE UP – to be alert
I **am** usually **up** by 8 a.m.

BE AFTER – to want something
I have **been after** this phone for a long time.

BE AGAINST – to be opposed to someone/something
She **is against** them.

BE AWAY – to not be present at a particular place
He **is away** this weekend.

BE BACK – to return
I'll **be back**.

BE FOR – to support
I **am for** Manchester United.

BE WITH – to support or to understand
Are you with me so far?

CALL OFF – to cancel something
I am afraid she is going to **call off** the wedding.

CALL IN – to ask someone to come
Call in his lawyer.

CALL

CALL BACK – to return a call
Can I **call you back** later?

GET AROUND TO – to deal with something successfully
I finally **got around** to jogging.

GET ALONG – to be on good terms
I don't **get along** with his friends.

GET AHEAD – to make extra progress in something
He **got ahead** in his homework.

GET AWAY – to escape, go away, leave
I really want to **get away** for my Birthday.

GET BACK – to return
I quickly **got back** from the store.

GET BACK TO – to return to a person/place
I'll **get back** to you as soon as I am done.

GET BACK AT – to do something to hurt or harm someone who has hurt or harmed you
He wants to **get back** at me.

GET BEHIND – fail to keep pace with others
He **gets behind** in his homework.

GET DOWN – to descend
She **got down** from the roof.

GET IN – to enter
Excuse me, may I **get in**?

GET

GET OVER – to recover from something
I am not sure I will be able to **get over** this failure.

GET OUT – to leave or escape
Help me **get out** of the car.

GET UP – to arise from bed
Get up, it's almost noon!

GET TOGETHER – to gather, come together
They never **get together** anymore.

GET THROUGH TO – to succeed or to make someone understand
We can't **get through to** this passenger because he's intoxicated.

GET OUT OF – to benefit from something
My friend **got** a lot of money **out of** this deal.

GET OFF – to leave
I **got off** at the railway station.

GET OVER WITH – to finish something
Let's **get it over with** faster.

GET TO – to arrive
I **got to** my friends' house at 8 p.m.

GET

LET DOWN – to disappoint
Please, don't **let me down**.

LET OFF – to release
Why did he **let off** the last time?

LET OUT – to allow a person or an animal to leave a place
Don't **let out** the dog.

LET IN – to allow someone to enter
Never **let in** people you don't know.

LET ON – to pretend
My arm a little worse off than I **let on**.

LET

Basic phrases

LIST OF THE MOST USEFUL BASIC PHRASES IN ENGLISH:

TO GREET AND INTRODUCE YOURSELF:

Hi! I'm [Name]. (And you?)
Hello! My name is [Name]. What is your name?
Nice to meet you

TO THANK SOMEONE:

Thanks
Thank you so much (for...)!
Awesome! Thanks!
Thank you! That helps a lot!
I really appreciate your help / I really appreciate it
That's so kind of you!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

No worries / No problems (informal)
My pleasure
Anytime

When addressing strangers on the street, use "excuse me" instead of "sorry."

You can use the same phrase when someone blocks your way.

"Excuse me! Could you please help me?"

"I'm sorry" is used to apologize for something.

USE THE FOLLOWING, IF YOU DIDN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT WAS SAID:

I'm still learning English
(this will help the person you are talking to, realize that you are not a native speaker)
I'm sorry! I don't understand that
Could you repeat that please?
Could you please talk slower?
Could you rephrase that please?
What do you mean?

FOR A SHORT CONVERSATION:

Where are you from?
What do you do?
What do you like to do (in your free time)?

TO EXCHANGE CONTACT INFO WITH YOUR NEW ACQUAINTANCE:

What's your phone number?
Do you have Facebook?
Are you on Instagram / Whatsapp / Twitter?

AT A RESTAURANT:

I'll have...(followed by whatever you are ordering)
How much does it cost?
Excuse me! Where is the restroom?

AT AN AIRPORT:

Where is my gate?
What time is my flight?
I am traveling for leisure
I am traveling for work
I will be here for ... days
I am staying at my friends / at hotel

TO ASK FOR HELP:

Do you have a map?
Where is the airport / subway / bus stop / hotel / hospital / grocery store / restaurant / bank?
Where can I find a taxi?
Do you know where this hotel is?

FOR EMERGENCIES:

Call the police
I have been robbed
Call the ambulance
I am hurt
I need a doctor





Everybody knows that watching TV shows and movies in their original language is the way to go if you want to learn a language. But do you know how to make the most out of it? Forget about watching the show with subtitles in your native language, because you will simply read the text in your language. This is not efficient. Also, don't try to translate every single word you hear. You risk never finishing watching that show... So yes, there are many details. Read on to take note of some useful tips. At the end you will find our top list of movies and shows to help you study English.

-
- ✿ Choose something that you are interested in. Motivation takes you halfway there. If you are not interested or motivated, then watching turns into the same boring drill.
-
- ✿ Think of your favorite English movie that you have watched hundreds of times in your native language and start with that.
-
- ✿ The only right way to watch something in English is to watch either with or without English subtitles. Everything else is a waste of time (no translated subtitles please).
-
- ✿ Don't focus on translation and don't try to translate every single word. This won't help you. Instead try to understand the context and based on that, guess how strong the emotions behind the word are. Ask yourself a few questions about why it is used here and what it could be related to, given the context.
-
- ✿ Check yourself by looking the word up in the dictionary. Naturally, it's better to use an English-English dictionary. But don't spend too much time translating. Better enjoy what you are watching! The experience should be both: fun and useful.
-
- ✿ Translate only those words which you believe are important (for example, when you don't understand what's going on with the character), or those words that are repeated all the time. You don't need to know all the words to understand the big picture.
-
- ✿ Pay attention to jokes, slang and idioms. This is a great way to learn spoken English. You can use URBANDICTIONARY.COM to check their meanings.
-
- ✿ Repeat the new words and phrases and try to mimic the characters. This way, you will improve pronunciation and memorize the words. This technique is called shadowing: you are essentially following in the steps of native speakers.
-
- ✿ The next step would be to turn off the subtitles completely or use them only to grasp the meaning or to check the unknown words.
-
- ✿ Don't watch the whole movie at once: you will get tired really fast. Instead opt for shows with short episodes which are perfect for beginners. Start with something like *The Office*—which is quite basic but also very binge-worthy and has already become a classic. Each episode is only 20-25 minutes long and talks about office life at a paper company in Scranton, PA. By the way, you can watch it for free here: WATCHTHEOFFICEONLINE.NET
-

✿ To make the most out of watching a movie or show, do the following:

- Watch a scene for 2-3 minutes in English without subtitles.
- Re-watch the same scene now with subtitles in English.
- Re-watch it again but pause after each fragment of conversation to repeat after the characters, mimicking their pronunciation.
- Re-watch the scene for the last time without pausing and repeat with the characters.
- Use a simple recorder on your phone to record yourself and evaluate your pronunciation.

✿ You can use any other resource you find to watch movies and shows in English with English subtitles. For example, you can watch the content on streaming services. These services are usually paid but you can always do the 30-day free trial first to see if you like it and then cancel it at any time. Just make sure the particular streaming service you choose has the shows / movies you want to watch (just google it in advance). Subtitles are available on streaming services.

✿ You've probably heard of the Netflix streaming service, which features such shows as Stranger Things, Money Heist, Mad Men, Breaking Bad, Peaky Blinders and Better Call Saul. You can subscribe for \$9-16 per month.

✿ Such hits as Chernobyl, House of Cards, True Detective and Game of Thrones are available on HBO. Monthly subscription is \$15 per month.

✿ There are a few binge-worthy shows on Showtime such as Billions, Twin Peaks, Dexter and Californication. Enjoy the 7- day trial, monthly subscription is \$7

✿ Unfortunately, some of these streaming services are not available outside the US. So you might need to use a VPN.

✿ Another option is iTunes. It's convenient but expensive. There is a great variety of movies and shows. Pro tip! There is a Movies and Shows section on YouTube where you can purchase and rent movies and classic favorite shows like Friends, Scrubs, Modern Family, How I Met Your Mother.

✿ As you can see, the options are plentiful. Just choose what works best for you and start watching in English.





our list

Here is the complete list of movies and shows that we recommend. Start with the more basic comedy shows and gradually move to more complicated titles.

Shows

- COMEDY
 - Friends
 - The Office
 - Spaced
 - How I Met Your Mother
 - Modern Family
 - The Big Bang Theory
 - Silicon Valley
- SCI-FI
 - X-Files
 - Stranger things
 - Mr. Robot
- FANTASY
 - Game of Thrones
- HISTORICAL
 - Chernobyl
 - Vikings
- CRIME AND DETECTIVE STORIES
 - Breaking Bad
 - Better Call Saul
 - True Detective
 - The Sopranos
- DRAMA
 - Mad Men
 - Grey's Anatomy
 - House M.D.
 - House of Cards

Animation

- Up
- Inside Out
- Coco
- WALL-E
- Bambi
- Beauty and the Beast
- Toy Story
- Big Hero 6

Movies

- Rocketman
- Forrest Gump
- Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
- Interstate 60
- Jurassic Park
- A Dog's Journey
- The World's Fastest Indian
- Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
- The Book Thief
- Gladiator
- Star Wars
- Jumanji
- The Revenant
- Police Academy
- The Shawshank Redemption