

## 1 BE

### 1. V.- used to say that two nouns are the same

- I'm a teacher and a writer. (I = teacher)
- My name is Takaki and I am Japanese. (name = Takaki)
- Madrid has been the capital of Spain since 1561. (Madrid = capital)

### 2. V.- used when describing nouns with adjectives

- Her eyes are green.
- Potato chips are very salty.
- Tigers are very dangerous.

### 3. V.- location in space

- Where are you?
- The cat is under the bed.
- Your books are on the shelf in your room.

### 4. V.- location in time

- The meeting is at 6pm.
- English class is after lunch.
- The national holiday of the US is on July fourth.

### 5. V.- other relationships between nouns

- This gift is for you.
- I'm a lot like my sister.
- This book is about dinosaurs.

## 2 THE

### 1. Definite article- used to talk about nouns we have already spoken about

- The sky is blue.
- The store is closed today.
- Where is the pizza?/ The pizza? Did you order a pizza?

## 2A THE... THE

### 1. Exp.- used to say that the quality named by an adverb or adjective changes in proportion to the quality named by another adverb or adjective (B1 Preliminary/ PET)

- The more you read, the more you learn. (meaning: every time you read more, you learn more)
- The bigger your vocabulary, the more interesting it is to talk to you. (meaning: every time your vocabulary grows, it becomes more interesting to talk to you)
- The more he cooked, the better his cooking tasted. (meaning: every time he cooked, his cooking was better)

### 3 AND

1. *Conjunction- used to include two or more things*

- I like tea and coffee.
- We need milk and bread.
- I can run, jump and swim.

### 4 TO

1. *SPECIAL NOTE: the preposition "to" is the most common preposition of movement in English. It is used to talk about motion towards a final destination. Arrival is strongly implied but does not always occur. It can be used with all categories of nouns of place, as you will see below.*

1A. *Prep. of motion- motion towards a room in a house- arrival is strongly implied but may not occur*

- Come to my office.
- I need to go to the bathroom.
- Let's go to the living room and watch a movie.

1B. *Prep. of motion- motion towards a building or other place built by people- arrival is strongly implied but may not occur*

- I'm going to the supermarket now.
- We went to the park and had a picnic.
- Let's go to the stadium and watch a football game.

1C. *Prep. of motion- motion towards a place in nature- arrival is strongly implied but may not occur*

- Let's go to the beach.
- We walked to the forest and camped there.
- The tour guide drove us to the desert and showed it to us.

1D. *Prep. of motion- motion towards cities and parts of cities; countries and parts of countries*

- Let's go to Rambla for a coffee.
- She went to Madrid to visit her parents.
- We're going to France for a business trip next week.

2. *Prep.- used with indirect objects*

- Give all of the chocolate to me now.
- I will give the money to you tomorrow.
- She sent a gift to us in the mail for Christmas.

3. *Prep. of time- used when talking about changes of time*

- The meeting was moved from 1pm to 2pm.
- Our plane's arrival time was changed to 11pm.
- We moved the game to Monday because of bad weather.

4. *Conjunction- used to talk about the goal of an action*

- She exercises to stay in good health.
- They got up early to arrive on time at the airport.
- Many people drink coffee to stay awake.

5. *Particle- used before the infinitive of verbs*

- I want to learn to code.
- You need to drink less coffee.
- I have to study for my German test next week.

## **5 A/ AN**

1. *Indef. art.- used to talk about singular nouns that we have not spoken about before*

- He is a good cook.
- She doesn't have a car yet.
- We have a new house. Do you want to see it?

## **6 OF**

1. *Prep.- used to talk about quantities*

- I would like a bottle of juice.
- Can you carry this box of books?
- He drank a litre of water after his run under the hot sun.

2. *Prep.- used to talk about part of a whole*

- One of you is lying.
- He ate another piece of cake.
- Seven of the students passed the examination.

## **7 YOU**

1. *Pron.- second person pronoun- used with subjects*

- Where are you?/ Behind you.
- Do you like yogurt?/ No, not really.
- You are the best cook I have ever met./ Thanks!

2. *Pron.- second person pronoun- used after prepositions*

- Your keys are in front of you.
- Where are you?/ Behind you.

-Everyone's asking about you.

*3. Pron.- second person pronoun- direct object*

-I see you.

-He says he knows you.

-Don't worry, I can help you.

*4. Pron.- second person pronoun- indirect object*

-I bought you a gift.

-We sent you the books yesterday.

-We'll write you as soon as we have more information.

*5. Pron.- used to talk about people in general*

-You can't smoke here. (meaning: people can't smoke here)

-You have to have a passport to travel. (meaning: people need passports to travel)

-You are allowed to bring just one bag onto the plane. (meaning: people can bring just one bag)

## **7A YOUR**

*1. Adj.- possessive adjective of "you"- used before nouns*

-Where are your keys?/ Oh, I left them in the house.

-What's your surname? Henderson? I think I know your dad.

-Your memory is really good, you remember everything that I tell you.

## **7B YOURS**

*1. Adj.- possessive adjective of "you"- used after nouns*

-Is this wallet mine?/ Yes, I think it's yours.

-I think this money is yours./ I'm not sure if it's mine.

-Our shoes are the same, so I don't know which are mine and which are yours.

## **8 IT**

*1. Pron.- used to talk about babies*

-The baby is tired, it needs to sleep.

-Your baby is very nice! Can I hold it?

-Where is your baby?/ It's at its granny's house.

*2. Pron.- used to talk about plants and animals*

-My dog is tired. It ran all day.

-How is the flower I gave you?/ It's growing.

-What is your cat's name?/ I call it Gilgamesh.

*3. Pron.- used to talk about things that are not alive*

- I can't move the table, it's too heavy.
- I like your shirt. How much did it cost?
- Have you seen her new red car? / Yes, it's really cool.

*4. Pron.- used to talk about time*

- It's 6pm.
- It's summer.
- It's my birthday today.

*5. Pron.- used to talk about weather*

- It's hot today.
- It was cold when we woke up.
- It's windy today, so please put on a jacket.

## **8A ITS**

*1. Adj.- possessive adjective of "it"*

- Oh, no! Look at my car! Its tire is flat.
- The monkey is waking up! Its eyes are opening!
- That company is very successful and its employees are well-paid.

## **9 IN**

*1. Prep. of location*

- I am in the cinema now.
- I have six apples in my backpack.
- She said she's in the park waiting for us.

*2. Prep. of motion*

- Put this in your pocket.
- He went in the house. He'll call you later.
- Did you remember to put the milk in the fridge?

*3. Prep. of time- used with parts of the day- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening (exception- at night)*

- We'll arrive sometime in the afternoon.
- I watch television in the evening after work.
- I woke up in the morning and didn't remember where I was.

*4. Prep. of time- used with years, months, and seasons*

- I was born in 2000.
- Easter is in March, April or May.
- We go on holiday in the summer.

5. *Prep. of time.- used to say when something will happen*

-I'll be there in an hour. (meaning: it's 1pm now, I will arrive at 2pm)

-We'll call you in three hours. (meaning: it's 8am now, we will call you at 11am)

-She'll wake up in a couple of minutes. (meaning: it's 12pm, she will wake up at 12:02pm)

6. *Prep. of time- used to say how much time is needed to finish an action*

-I read the book in a week. (meaning: I started reading the book, and seven days later I finished)

-He cooked dinner in just thirty minutes. (meaning: he started cooking at 6:00 and finished at 6:30, for example)

-They built the house in about six weeks and then moved into it. (meaning: they started building for example on January 1<sup>st</sup>, and finished building on February 15<sup>th</sup>)

## 10 HAVE (HAD, HAD)

1. *V.- used to talk about possession*

-We have four kids and a dog.

-He has a lot of money, but no free time.

-She has a really nice flat next to the river.

2. *V.- to eat or drink*

-Have a glass of water.

-Let's have lunch soon, OK?/ Yes, sure.

-She always has green salad and eggs for breakfast.

3. *Aux. v.- used with perfect aspect*

-Have you eaten yet?

-Have you ever been to London?

-He has lived in Egypt for five years.

4. *V.- to give birth to (B1 Preliminary)*

-When will you have the baby? (meaning: when will the baby be born?)

-She is going to have her baby in June. (meaning: the baby will be born in June)

-My mother had me when she and my dad were on holiday. (meaning: I was born when my parents were on holiday)

5. *V.- to make another person do something, often by paying them (B1 Preliminary)*

-We had someone clean our house last week. (meaning: we paid someone to clean our house)

-She didn't know how to fix her car, so she had her friend do it for her. (meaning: she asked her friend to fix her car, and her friend fixed it)

-I'm going to have my teeth cleaned next week. (meaning: I'm going to pay a dentist to clean my teeth)

## 10A HAVE GOT TO

1. V.- synonym of "must"

- We've got to study more.
- I have got to get up early tomorrow.
- You have got to try this ice cream, it's really delicious!

## 10B HAVE TO

1. V.- synonym of "must"

- We have to leave now.
- She was so tired that she had to go back to bed.
- If we're going to cook dinner for fifty people, we have to plan.

## 11 THAT

1. Adj.- used to say that a thing or person is far from us

- Do you know that guy?
- That woman works with my dad.
- That bike is too expensive. Let's buy you another one.

2. Pron.- used to talk about a thing that we have not specifically named

- That was a lot of fun.
- Did you see that?/ No, what happened?
- That is just one more reason why you should listen to your mum.

3. Conj.- used to connect two parts of a complex sentence

- I didn't know that you were friends.
- I'm sorry, I didn't know that you were sleeping.
- He said that he was sick and couldn't come./ Oh, it's a shame.

## 11A THOSE (plural of "that"- meaning 1)

1. Adj.- used to say that things and people are far from us

- No, I don't know those people.
- What is in those boxes?/ Your gifts.
- I have known those girls since I was in school.

## 12 WE

1. Pron.- first person plural pronoun (subject of sentence)

- We are studying English.
- We slept well last night because we were tired.
- We are going to the park tomorrow. Do you want to come?

## 12A US

### 1. Pron.- first person plural pronoun (direct object)

- They didn't see us.
- We don't know him, so no, I don't think he knows us.
- I hope the police didn't see us when we were skateboarding in the parking lot.

### 2. Pron.- first person plural pronoun (indirect object)

- Send us a postcard.
- When will you send us payment?
- Our parents gave us each twenty dollars and asked what we would buy with it.

### 3. Pron.- first person plural pronoun (used after prepositions)

- He's waiting for us.
- Do you you want to come with us?
- Our friends came in the restaurant after us.

## 12B OUR

### 1. Adj.- possessive adjective of "we"- used before nouns

- Where is our car?
- Our family lives in the country.
- Our car doesn't work, we need to take it to the mechanic.

## 12C OURS

### 1. Pron.- possessive adjective of "we"- used without a noun

- Whose house is that?/ It's ours.
- This pizza is yours, this one is ours.
- That cars is ours, it belongs to us.

## 13 THEY

### 1. Pron.- third person plural pronoun (subject)

- They are a happy family.
- They have known me since school.
- Are your parents at home?/ No, they're at work now.

## 13A THEM

### 1. Pron.- third person plural pronoun (direct object)

- Tell me if you see them.
- Do you know them?/ Yes, they're my friends.
- Did you read the books I gave you?/ No, I didn't read them.



2. *Pron.- third person plural pronoun (indirect object)*

-What did you say to them?

-I sent them a postcard last week.

-We gave them our old books when we moved.

3. *Pron.- third person plural pronoun (after prepositions)*

-We left the building after them.

-We spent two weeks with them last summer.

-Do you know our neighbors?/ No, but I have heard some stories about them.

### **13B THEIR**

1. *Adj.- adjective of "they"- used before a noun*

-Their dad works with mine.

-Their car didn't work, so they took the bus.

-Do you know those people?/ Yes, their house is next to ours.

### **13C THEIRS**

1. *Pron.- adjective of "they"- used without a noun*

-Our house is bigger than theirs.

-Is this our book, or theirs?/ I think it's theirs.

-If our car doesn't work, they said we can borrow theirs.

### **14 NOT**

1. *Adv.- used to negate, especially verbs*

-No, I do not know where the bathroom is.

-We do not like working at the weekend.

-Do you want to eat something?/ No, thanks. I am not hungry.

### **15 DO (DID, DONE)**

1. *V.- to perform an action*

-What do you want to do?/ Nothing.

-What are you doing?/ I'm reading a book.

-What did you do last weekend?/ I went to a museum and saw my grandparents.

2. *V. aux.- used in the indefinite aspect to form questions and negative statements when no other auxiliary verb is present*

-Do you have a moment?

-Did they need any help?

-Where does she get her hair done?

## 16 HE

1. *Pron.- third person singular pronoun for talking about boys and men (subject)*

- He doesn't know you.
- This is James, he is a good friend of mine.
- Why does he always wear the same color of shirt every day?

## 16A HIM

1. *Pron.- third person singular pronoun for talking about boys and men (direct object)*

- I don't know know him.
- We saw him yesterday at the supermarket.
- Do you know Bob?/ Yes, but I don't know him very well.

2. *Pron.- third person singular pronoun for talking about boys and men (indirect object)*

- I gave him the letter yesterday.
- We sent him a gift for his birthday.
- She wrote him a long letter and told him what she thought.

3. *Pron.- third person singular pronoun for talking about boys and men (after prepositions)*

- She's in love with him.
- Juana is talking about him again.
- I know him well. I went to school with him.

## 16B HIS

1. *Adj.- possessive adjective of "he"- used before nouns*

- I don't know him very well, but I know his brother.
- You have a very nice little boy! What's his name?/ His name is Jay.
- Whose phone is this?/ It's his.

2. *Adj.- possessive adjective of "he"- used without nouns*

- It's not mine, it's his.
- I'm sure that the car is his.
- Whose books are these?/ They're his.

## 17 THIS

1. *Adj.- used to say that a person or thing is close to us*

- This tree was planted by my grandfather in 1935.
- This is your room, and this is the bathroom.
- This car was my uncle's until he sold it to me.

2. *Pron.*- used to talk about a thing that we have not specifically named
- This means we have to work harder.
  - This is your password. Please don't forget it.
  - This is not as big of a problem as you think it is.

### 17A THESE (plural de "this")

1. *Adj.*- used to say that things or people or close to us
- Smell these flowers!
  - These tomatoes are not fresh.
  - These cars are cheaper than the ones we saw online.

### 18 FOR

1. *Prep.*- used to say that something helps someone
- I bought it for you.
  - I work for my dad in his company.
  - I bought this chocolate for everyone. You can have a piece if you want.

2. *Prep.*- to replace someone
- We'll do it for you.
  - No, you can't open the letters for me.
  - The teacher told me that my friend can't do my homework for me.

2. *Prep.*- to say how long an action continued
- They talked for hours.
  - I cried for four hours last night.
  - He lived in England for ten years and can speak English really well.

### 19 ON

1. *Prep. of place*
- We live on the fourth floor.
  - Where is the cat?/ It's sleeping on my bed.
  - I left a note on the kitchen table for you. Did you read it?

2. *Prep. of motion*
- I'll put your books on the table.
  - An apple fell from the tree on Isaac's head.
  - The cat climbed on the roof and didn't want to get down.

3. *Prep. of time*- used before dates and days of the week
- Let's meet on Friday.
  - I'm getting married on the third of July.

-My dad's birthday is on a Monday this year.

*4. Prep.- used with "weekend" (N. Amer.)*

-I was sick on the weekend.

-What do you do on weekends?

-We went skiing in the Pyrenees on the weekend.

**20 BUT**

*1. Conj.- shows difference between two parts of a sentence*

-He hears, but doesn't remember.

-I ate an hour ago, but I am hungry.

-She earns a lot of money, but doesn't like her job.

*2. Conj.- shows that we are talking about one thing and not another*

-They drank not wine, but juice.

-He works not as a teacher, but as a cleaner.

-We start work not on Sunday, but on Monday.

**21 KNOW (KNEW, KNOWN)**

*1. Verb- to have knowledge of (facts)*

-I don't know and I don't care.

-Who knows what the capital of Nigeria is?

-Do you know what time it is?/ One second, let me look at my watch.

*2. Verb- to have experience with and knowledge of (places, people)*

-Yes, we know each other.

-I've known him since we were in school together..

-He knows this part of the city well, so he can suggest a good restaurant.

**22 GO (WENT, GONE)**

*1. Verb- to talk about movement*

-We're going home.

-I go to work every day at eight in the morning.

-Where are they going on holiday?/ They're going to Morocco.

*2. V. (go + gerund)- to talk about movement and then an activity*

-Let's go shopping.

-We go skiing once a year in Colorado.

-We can go windsurfing later when the weather is better.

**22A GO OUT (WENT OUT, GONE OUT)**

1. *V.- have a romantic relationship*

-Are they going out?

-They stopped going out, but are still friends.

-They started going out a year ago and will get married in the summer.

2. *V.- to go to a bar, restaurant, café, party, etc., usually at night*

-Are you going out this evening?

-In Spain, people go out till very late at night.

-We're tired of going out. We'll stay home tonight and watch a movie.

## **23 SO**

1. *Adv.- used before adjectives to show that the adjective is very strong*

-We were so hungry we thought we were going to die.

-He had so much money that he couldn't spend it all.

-She's so smart that she doesn't need to study for her tests.

2. *Conj.- to show a result or consequence of the previous part of a sentence*

-It's raining, so we can't go on the picnic.

-The car is broken, so we have to take it to the mechanic.

-I'm sick, so I won't go to school today. But I'll go back after I get better.

3. *Conj.- to show the goal of an action*

-I'll give you the key so you can get in.

-Restaurants cook so you don't have to.

-She gave me gloves so my hands wouldn't be cold.

-He explains things so people can easily understand them.

## **24 WITH**

1. *Prep.- to say that two things/ people are together*

-I went to school with him.

-In Britain, they drink tea with milk.

-Where's Julie?/ I think she's with your sister.

2. *Prep.- used when talking about using a tool or instrument*

-Write with a pen.

-You can open the door with this key.

-Small kids like to paint pictures with their fingers.

## **25 SAY (SAID, SAID)**

1. *V.- to give a specific piece of information by talking*

- Please say it louder.
- What did you say? I didn't hear you.
- Unfortunately, he said that he can't meet us today.

2. *V.- used when talking about the information written in a book, text, etc.*

- What do the instructions say?
- The map says we should turn right.
- The book says that he was born in 1960, but that's wrong.

## 25A SAY SO

1. *Exp.- to say that something is true*

- Why didn't you say so?
- He wanted to come, but didn't say so.
- If you think there is a problem, please say so.

## 26 GET (GOT, GOT/ GOTTEN<sup>1</sup>)

1. *Intransitive verb- used only with "here", "there" and "home"- indicates arrival*

- We got here at ten.
- Call us when you get there.
- I need to take a taxi to get home.

2. *Intransitive verb- used with prepositions and adverbs of motion to talk about motion*

- Get on the bus at six.
- Let's get off the bus now.
- We still don't know what time we'll get back.
- What time do you get up at weekends?

3. *Transitive verb- combines with prepositions and adverbs of motion to talk about motion (B1 Preliminary)*

- She got out her money and paid.
- His advice got me through many difficult situations.
- He is an important man who uses his power to get his kids out of trouble.

4. *V.- used with a few verbs with the meaning "to start" (B1 Preliminary)*

- Get moving!
- I woke up early and got working.
- If we don't get moving soon we'll miss our flight!

5. *V.- used with adjectives with the meaning "become"*

---

<sup>1</sup> In British English the third form is "got", while North American English instead uses "gotten". This same fact applies to all phrasal verbs using "get", for example "get back", "get dressed", etc.

- I need to get fit.
- I'm getting hungry. When are we going to eat?
- I'm still getting ready. We can leave in ten minutes.

*6. V.- used with the third form of the verb to make the passive voice*

- They got hurt in an accident.
- The pizza got eaten by our dog.
- The ring that I wanted to buy for my mom got bought by someone else.

*7. V.- to receive (passive action)*

- Did you get my email?
- My son got a bike for Christmas.
- We got the books that we ordered this morning.

*8. V.- to go to a thing or person and take it (active action)*

- I got the job.
- She went to the store to get us milk.
- We need to get more information before making a decision.

*9. V.- to have permission or the possibility to do something*

- In the US, you get to drive when you're sixteen.
- We all passed the English test, so we got to watch a movie in class.
- She flies so often that she gets to sit in business instead of economy class.

*10. V.- to understand*

- I get it.
- We get what you mean.
- I never got why she wanted to have so much money.

*11. V.- to convince someone to do something (B1 Preliminary)*

- I got my younger brother to cut the grass for me.
- She's really good at maths, so everyone tries to get her to do their maths homework for them.
- She finally got her husband to paint the bedroom.

**26A GET BACK (GOT BACK, GOT BACK/ GOTTEN BACK<sup>2</sup>)**

*Special note:* "get back" corresponds to the second meaning of "get", in which "get" is used with adverbs and prepositions of motion. The combination "get back" is listed separately in Cambridge's official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

*1. V.- to return*

- I'll get back soon.

---

<sup>2</sup> The third form "got back" is used in Britain, while "gotten back" is used in North America.

- Call us when you get back.
- He got back from work after midnight.

### **26B GET DRESSED (GOT DRESSED, GOT DRESSED/ GOTTEN DRESSED<sup>3</sup>)**

*Special note:* “get dressed” corresponds to the fourth meaning of “get”, in which “get” is used with adjectives with the meaning “to become”. The combination “get dressed” is listed separately in Cambridge’s official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

*1. V.- to put clothing on your body*

- He got dressed for the party.
- I got dressed and then had breakfast.
- It’s 1pm and they still haven’t got dressed.

### **26C GET FIT (GOT FIT, GOT FIT/ GOTTEN FIT<sup>4</sup>)**

*Special note:* “get fit” corresponds to the fourth meaning of “get”, in which “get” is used with adjectives with the meaning “to become”. The combination “get fit” is listed separately in Cambridge’s official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

*1. V.- to become healthy by running, swimming, etc.*

- He’s getting fit.
- I started running and cycling to get fit.
- Why did you start exercising every day?/ Because I want to get fit.

### **26D GET OFF (GOT OFF, GOT OFF/ GOTTEN OFF<sup>5</sup>)**

*Special note:* “get off” corresponds to the second meaning of “get”, in which “get” is used with adverbs and prepositions of motion. The combination “get off” is listed separately in Cambridge’s official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

*1. V.- to exit a bus, train, airplane, etc.*

- They got off the bus at the last stop.
- We all felt sick after we got off the boat.
- We got off the plane about fifteen minutes after it arrived.

### **26E GET ON (GOT ON, GOT ON/ GOTTEN ON<sup>6</sup>)**

---

<sup>3</sup> The third form “got dressed” is used in Great Britain, while “gotten dressed” is used in North America.

<sup>4</sup> The third form “got fit” is used in Great Britain, while “gotten fit” is used in North America.

<sup>5</sup> The third form “got off” is used in Great Britain, while “gotten off” is used in North America.

<sup>6</sup> The third form “got on” is used in Great Britain, while “gotten on” is used in North America.



Special note: “get on” corresponds to the second meaning of “get”, in which “get” is used with adverbs and prepositions of motion. The combination “get on” is listed separately in Cambridge’s official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

1. *V.- to enter a bus, train, airplane, etc.*

- Let’s get on the bus.
- You need a ticket to get on the train.
- If we don’t get on the plane soon, it will leave without us.

## **26F GET UP (GOT UP, GOT UP/ GOTTEN UP<sup>7</sup>)**

Special note: “get up” corresponds to the second meaning of “get”, in which “get” is used with adverbs and prepositions of motion. The combination “get up” is listed separately in Cambridge’s official A2 Key vocabulary list, so it is listed separately here, too.

1. *V.- to stand up, especially after leaving your bed*

- Get up!
- I got up at seven today.
- He went to bed at eleven and got up at eight.
- What time do you get up?

## **27 THINK (THOUGHT, THOUGHT)**

1. *Verb*

- Let me think.
- I need to think more before I decide.
- When is the meeting?/ I think it’s on the 23rd.

## **28 I**

1. *Pronoun- first person singular pronoun- subject*

- I’m Tim.
- I am very hungry.
- I have two brothers and a sister.

## **28A ME**

1. *Pronoun- first person singular pronoun- direct object*

- Please help me!
- I hope nobody saw me do that!
- He says he knows me, but I don’t remember him.

---

<sup>7</sup> The third form “got up” is used in Great Britain, while “gotten up” is used in North America.

2. *Pronoun- first person singular pronoun- indirect object*

-Please give me the keys.

-She wrote me a very long email last week.

-Can you send me your phone number by email, please?

3. *Pron.- first person singular pronoun- used after prepositions*

-She wasn't with me last night.

-He started working here after me.

-He gave me the books he had borrowed from me.

## **28B MY**

1. *Adj.- possessive adjective corresponding to "I"- used before nouns*

-My two brothers look like me.

-Where is my book?/ There, on the shelf.

-I will go outside when my hair is dry.

## **28C MINE**

1. *Adj.- possessive adjective corresponding to "I"- used without nouns*

-That's mine! Give it to me!

-This food is yours, and this is mine.

-I understood that the coat wasn't mine because I found someone else's keys in it.

## **29 THERE**

1. *Adv.- to talk about someone or something that is far, not near*

-Look there, in the tree!

-We already went there yesterday.

-Does Tom still live in the same house?/ No, he doesn't live there anymore.

2. *Adv.- to talk about movement towards a place that is far, not near*

-We want to go there next year.

-I went to China last year and want to go there again.

-Have you visited London?/ No, I have never been there.

## **29A THERE IS/ THERE ARE**

1. *Expression- to say that something is present or exists*

-There is some fruit in the fridge.

-I'm bored, there's nothing to do.

-There are over fifty types of fish in that river.

## **30 WILL**

*1. Helping verb- to talk about the future*

-Everything will be fine.

-The train will arrive soon. Let's go to the platform.

-He will be very happy when he sees that you have good grades.

*2. Helping verb- to refuse to do something, to say "no"*

-I will not help you.

-She will not tell me her name.

-David won't go back to work till he's eaten lunch.

*3. Helping verb- to talk about habits (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

-My dad will watch TV for hours. (meaning: my dad often or usually watches TV for hours)

-Her dog will run and run until it's completely tired. (meaning: her dogs often or usually runs until it is completely tired)

-He'll usually have coffee and vanilla ice cream after dinner. (meaning: he often or usually has coffee and vanilla ice cream after dinner)

**31 AT**

*1. Prep. of location- used to talk about people and movable things located in or near human-made structures and places.*

-Some examples of people are: I, she, he, we, they, mother, father, brother, sister, friend, teacher, etc. Some examples of movable things are: cars, lorries/ trucks, motorbikes, bicycles, backpacks, mobile phones, passports, food.

-Some examples of human-made structures and places are: stadium, house, office, restaurant, café and park.

*1A. Prep. of location- used to say that a movable thing is in or near a place built by people (category: buildings)*

-I'm sorry, I'm not at home.

-My dad worked at that factory for ten years.

-Food is very expensive at airports and stadiums.

*1B. Prep. of location- used to say that a movable thing is in or near a person's house (person's name with apostrophe and s)*

-We're at Dave's.

-I left my backpack at Kathy's yesterday.

-Are you going to the party at Dan and Jason's tomorrow night?

*1C. Prep of location.- used without an article when talking about movable things with a few nouns (at sea, at church/ temple, at work, at school, at home)*

-The boat is at sea.

-The kids are at school until two.

-She's at work. She'll be back at six.

*2. Prep. of location- used with extreme parts of objects- "edge", "bottom", and "top"*

-My hopes are at the bottom of the sea.

-We took pictures at the top of the mountain.

-I like to stand at the edge of tall buildings and look down.

*3. Prep. of location- in or during a meeting or event*

-He's at a meeting until 4pm.

-I'm at a concert, I'll write you later.

-Let's talk about it at lunch tomorrow.

*4. Prep. of location- in or near water (lake, sea, etc.)- with activity (swimming, playing, etc.)*

-We're at the lake having a picnic.

-Juan likes to spend his weekends at the beach.

-Where's Jane?/ She's at the river fishing with her friends.

*5. Prep. of motion- linear movement directed towards someone or something*

-Why are you yelling at me?

-She got angry at me and threw an apple at me.

-They put bottles on the wall and shot their pistols at them.

-The painting was so beautiful that I sat and looked at it for hours.

*6. Prep. of time- used with clock times*

-We will meet at two o'clock.

-The meeting starts at 6:15.

-The train arrives at noon.

*7. Prep. of time- with extreme parts (beginning, end)*

-Everyone dies at the end of the movie.

-I fell asleep at the beginning of the flight.

-You can ask questions at the end of the meeting.

*7A. Prep. of time- used with "weekend" (GB)*

-No one likes to work at weekends.

-What are you doing at the weekend?

-She learned Spanish by studying it at weekends.

*8. Prep. of time- used with "night"- "at night"*

-I have my best ideas at night.

-Vampires party and drink blood at night.

-I can't sleep at night when I drink too much coffee.

9. *Prep. of time-* to say how old someone is when something happens

-She got married at thirty-four.

-In the US, you can drive a car at sixteen.

-She got her first job at fourteen.

### **31A @ (pronounced "at")**

1. *@-* used in email addresses

-My email is [xyz789@mail.fr](mailto:xyz789@mail.fr).

-Write an "at" in the email address.

-What's your email address?/ abc123@gmail.com.

### **32 AS**

1. *Prep.- identity, equality*

-She works as a teacher.

-I have the same name as my dad.

-As a cook, I suggest that you add more salt.

2. *Conj.- to talk about two things that happen at the same time*

-She wrote my words as I spoke.

-They got angrier and angrier as they listened to my story.

-As I fall asleep each night, I remember my mother and father.

3. *Conj.- to talk about reasons or causes (B1 Preliminary)*

-As you did not help me, I will not help you.

-As the weather is bad, we will stay inside today.

-As I have no money, I can't go to the restaurant with you.

### **32A AS... AS**

1. *Adv.- used to make equal comparisons*

-He is as strong as a horse.

-Everyone says she's as smart as her dad.

-I was happy that it wasn't as expensive as I thought it would be.

### **32B AS SOON AS POSSIBLE**

1. *Expression- very soon, as soon as you can*

-Call me as soon as possible.

-I will pay you back as soon as possible.

-We need to go to the hospital as soon as possible!

### 32B AS WELL AS

#### 1. Adv.- also

- He knows English, and Spanish as well.
- She runs and swims, and bikes as well.
- I can sleep on my back, and on my stomach as well.

#### 2. Conj.- with equal ability

- She runs as well as she swims and bikes.
- He knows English as well as he knows Spanish.
- I can sleep on my back as well as I can on my stomach.

### 33 WHAT

#### 1. Pronoun- indefinite pronoun

- What did you say?
- Please tell me what I should bring to the party.
- What are you eating? It smells terrible!/ It's French cheese. Do you want some?

### 34 ABOUT

#### 1. Prep.- to say which topic or subject

- What are you talking about?
- This book is about different types of cats.
- Tell me about your holiday, I want to hear about it.

#### 2. Adv.- to say that a number, time, etc. is not exact

- It's about 3pm.
- A movie ticket costs about ten dollars.
- They told us that the trip would last about three hours.

#### 3. Adv.- to say that something will happen very soon (B1 Preliminary)

- We're about to arrive at the bus station, so please take your bags.
- I'm so hungry that I'm about to die. Can we order a pizza?

### 35 SHE

#### 1. Pron.- second person feminine singular pronoun- subject

- She doesn't know us.
- I saw Amy yesterday, she said hello to you.
- How is your mom?/ She's doing fine, she is on holiday now.

### 35A HER

1. *Adj.- second person feminine singular adjective- used before adjectives*

-It's her backpack.

-Her eyes are blue and her hair is black.

-I see her car. But I don't know where she is.

2. *Pron.- second person feminine singular pronoun- direct object*

-I don't know her.

-Where is she? I can't see her.

-She's a good friend, I like her a lot.

3. *Pron.- second person feminine singular pronoun- indirect object*

-I sent her an email.

-He bought her some chocolate.

-They brought her a cake for her birthday.

4. *Pron.- second person feminine singular pronoun- after prepositions*

-He's in love with her.

-Juan is talking about her again.

-I know her well. I went to school with her.

### **35B HERS**

1. *Adj.- second person feminine singular pronoun- used without nouns*

-Whose book is this?/ It's hers.

-This book is hers, please give it to her.

-These car keys are not mine, they're hers.

### **36 LIKE**

1. *Verb- to have a positive feeling from*

-I like little dogs.

-I like walking in the forest and in the hills and mountains.

-Do you like grilled vegetables?/ Of course.

-What do you like?

2. *Prep.- similar to*

-He's like his wife.

-He's like his dad, but smaller.

-Fans stopped going to the group's concerts because their new music is not like their old music.

4. *Adv.- used in questions to ask about something's qualities or characteristics*

-What was the concert like?/ It was fun.

-What's his brother like?/ He's smart and funny.

-What's your new flat like?/ It's nice, it's on the top floor and there is a supermarket and a bus stop close to it.

*5. Prep.- for example, such as (informal)*

-I like to watch sports like football baseball on TV.

-Some countries, like Thailand and Mexico, have very spicy food.

-Some people in the class, like Jane and Jason, passed the test, but most failed.

*6. Prep.- used to say a number, time, etc. is not exact (very informal language)*

-It's like almost ten o'clock.

-I read like fifteen books every year.

-How much do you want to spend?/ I don't know, like twenty euros?

*7. Particle- used by a speaker when they need time to think about what they are saying*

-Yeah, like, I think so.

-Well, like I don't know.

-Can I help you move tomorrow? Like, maybe if you pay me.

*8. Particle- used to express uncertainty*

-Yeah, like, I think so.

-Well, like I don't know.

-Can I help you move tomorrow? Like, maybe if you pay me.

*9. Particle- used to say that the speaker is uncertain about or surprised by what they are saying*

-You're like really smart, aren't you?

-That's like the biggest pizza I've ever seen.

-He like just walked out of the restaurant without paying.

### **37 JUST**

*1. Adv.- only, simply*

-Just relax.

-If you just listen to me, you will understand everything.

-You will never get a job if you just play computer games all day.

*2. Adv.- to say that an action happened very recently*

-The bus has just left.

-Where is Ron?/ Oh, he just left a second ago.

-I will call you in five minutes- I just woke up.

### **38 ONE**

*1. Quantifier*

-This drink costs one dollar.



- She has only one dollar in her bag.
- We have one son and two daughters.

*2. Pron.- to talk about a noun that we just spoke about*

- Do you like these red shoes?/ Yes, but I like the yellow ones more.
- Everyone says this restaurant is really good./ Yes, but that one is cheaper.
- Which ones do you want?/ The green ones. I like green apples more.

*3. Pron.- indefinite personal pronoun*

- One needs information to decide.
- One needs to study every day to learn a language well.
- One should stay at home if one is sick until one is better so that others don't also become ill.

**38A NO ONE**

*1. Pronoun- not one person, not anybody*

- No one cooks better than my dad.
- No one likes working at the weekend.
- I ate all the cookies last night. I hope no one saw me.

**39 IF**

*1. Conj.*

- If the weather is good, we will eat lunch outside.
- What will you do if you find out she was lying?
- I don't know if we have enough money to go to the movies tonight.
- Do you know if the plane arrived yet?

**40 OR**

*1. Conj.*

- Do you want tea or coffee?
- You can have ice cream or cake, but not both.
- You can bake the cake with honey or sugar, it doesn't matter.

**41 WELL**

*1. Adv.- adverb of "good"*

- This car is old, but it works well.
- I know her well- we went to school together.
- He speaks English really well because he studied it every day for years.

*2. Adj- healthy (physically or mentally)*

- Are you well? You look sick.

- I'm not well, I can't work today.
- If you're not well, please don't come to work.

### 3. Particle- used to show agreement

- Well, OK.
- Well, I guess you're right.
- Well yes, that sounds more or less correct.

### 4. Particle- used when the speaker is still formulating their thoughts while speaking

- Well, I don't know.
- Well, let's think about it.
- Well, um, I'm not like really not sure.

## 41A WELL KNOWN

### 1. Adj.- used to say that most people know something

- That's a well-known fact.
- She's a well-known opera singer.
- It's well known that water boils at one hundred degrees.

## 42 ALL

### 1. Adj.- including everything

- Where is all my money?
- All of the students passed the test.
- We ate all of the pizza we bought, but were still hungry.

## 42A ALL KINDS OF

### 1. Exp.- very many types of

- They sell all kinds of candies in that store.
- There all kinds of books to read in the library.
- We have all kinds of plans for what to do next weekend.

## 42B ALL OVER

### 1. Exp.- in all parts of

- They traveled all over the world.<sup>8</sup>
- They traveled all over the country on their bikes.
- When I came back, there was chocolate all over the baby's face.

---

<sup>8</sup> This example was taken from page 15 of <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/Images/506886-a2-key-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf>, the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 2020.

## 43 FROM

### 1. *Prep.- used to talk about origin*

- I am from Korea.
- I don't know where they're from.
- He speaks English really well because he's from Canada.

### 2. *Prep.- used to say how far something is, distance*

- My house is a kilometer from here.
- The store is five blocks from the house.
- Madrid is a three-hour train ride from Coruña.

### 3. *Prep.- used to talk about the time between two events*

- My birthday is ten days from now.
- The meeting starts an hour from now.
- Christmas is one month from Monday, so we need to buy presents.

## 43A FROM... TO

### 1. *Construction- to say when something starts (from) and when it stops (to)*

- We work from nine to five.
- Kids go to school from Monday to Friday.
- The underground is open from 5am to midnight.

## 44 PEOPLE

### 1. *Noun- plural of "person"*

- Over five hundred people work in that office.
- There are about thirty people in our class at school.
- Five people fit in my car.

## 45 WOULD

### 1. *Helping verb- used to make polite requests*

- Would you please pass me the salt?
- Would you please speak more quietly?
- Would you take me to the supermarket tomorrow morning?

### 2. *Helping verb- used to talk about imaginary situations*

- I would be careful in your situation.
- If he had more free time, he would read more.
- If I had a million dollars, I would give it to poor people..

3. *Helping verb- used to talk about repeated actions in the past (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

- My dad and I would always drink coffee in that café.
- We would ride our bikes on this street when we were kids.
- Until I got a job, I would sleep every day till noon.

4. *Helping verb- used to talk about the future in the past (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

- In 1960, Singapore was a small, poor city, but it would later become a very rich and important place.
- Barack Obama was born in 1961, and would later become the first black president of the United States.

#### **46 CAN (COULD<sup>9</sup>)**

1. *Helping verb- used to talk about ability*

- Can you drive a car?
- I'm very tired, but can't sleep!
- I can't read this book. It's very difficult to understand.

2. *Helping verb- used to ask for or give permission*

- Can I pay in cash?
- You can call me after 10am.
- Can I open the window? It's very hot.

3. *Helping verb- used to make an offer*

- We can help you.
- I can help them do their homework.
- We can make lunch for you if you're hungry.

4. *Helping verb- to say that something happens from time to time*

- Her tests can be very hard.
- It can get hot here in the summer.
- She can get pretty angry sometimes.

5. *Noun- a piece of thin metal with a cylindrical form that is used to hold water, juice, etc.*

- A can of water, please.
- There are cans of tomato juice in the fridge.
- He opened the can of mineral water and drank it.

#### **46A CANNOT**

1. *Helping verb- used to talk about inability*

- I cannot hear you.

---

<sup>9</sup>"Could" is the past tense form of "can". "Can" does not have a third form.

- He cannot speak Japanese.
- I cannot understand you when you speak fast.

#### **47 OUT**

*1. Adv.- not here, not present (usually about work)*

- She's out, she'll call you later.  
(meaning: she's not at work)
- He's sick and will probably be out till Wednesday.  
(meaning: he is not at work now and will probably come back Wednesday)
- He's out./ Where is he?/ I think he's at lunch.  
(meaning: he's not at work)

*2. Adv.- used with verbs to talk about exiting or movement away*

- Get out!
- We walked out.
- They ran out when they smelled smoke.

#### **47A OUT OF**

*1. Prep.- to not have something because you used all of it*

- We're out of sugar.
- My phone is almost out of battery.
- If you're out of money, you can borrow some from me.

*2. Prep.- away from, not in a place (usually work)*

- She's out of the office.
- I'm out of the office until Thursday.
- We were out of the house when it started to snow.

*3. Adv.- + verbs- used to talk about exiting*

- They walked out of the house.
- He smelled better when he came out of the shower.
- She took the car out of the garage and parked it on the street.

#### **48 BECAUSE**

*1. Conj.- used to talk about the reason or cause of something*

- I can't go to the party because I'm sick.
- She likes me because I have a beautiful beard.
- He knows English because his mother is from London.

## 48A BECAUSE OF

1. *Prep.*- used to talk about the reason or cause of something

- She is tired because of her work.
- We didn't go to the picnic because of bad weather.
- I bought this beautiful blue shirt because of its color.

## 49 UP

1. *Adv.*- combines with verbs of motion to talk about upwards movement

- Look up! There's a pink bird!
- He ran up the steps and told his neighbor the news.
- The sun goes up in the east and goes down in the west.

2. *Adv.*- awake and not in bed

- Are you up?
- I'm awake, but not up yet.
- We'll be at your house and 8am, so you need to be up at 7:30.

## 50 WHEN

1. *Adv.*- used to ask the time that something happens

- When is your birthday?
- When is the meeting?
- When does the party start?/ At 10pm.

2. *Conj.*- used to say the time when something happens

- When I woke up, it was 11am.
- We'll tell you when we're ready, okay?
- I don't know when I will be free again, but believe me- I will call you.

## 51 WHO

1. *Pron.*- used to ask which person does an action

- Who ate my pizza?
- Who do you know from our company?
- Who wants to go skateboarding with me?

2. *Pron.*- used to say which person does an action

- She doesn't know who I am.
- I can't see the number of who called us.
- I saw who stole your phone, and know where she lives.

## 51A WHOSE

1. *Adj.- used to say or ask who something belongs to*

-Whose car is that?

-I don't know whose phone this is.

-We are trying to find out whose wallet this is.

## 52 NOW

1. *Adv.- the present time*

-What time is it now?/ It's 6:13pm.

-He's sleeping now, he will call you later.

-The neighbours' party is finally finished. Now we can finally go to sleep!

## 53 SOME

1. *Adj.- used to talk about indefinite quantities (countable nouns)*

-Some people don't eat meat.

-Some days I go to bed late, but tonight I will not.

-Some people use their left hands, but most people use their right hands.

2. *Adj.- used to talk about indefinite quantities (uncountable nouns)*

-We need some help.

-Let's go outside and get some fresh air.

-I'm going to buy some bread at the store.

3. *Adj.- used to say that we don't know a person or thing*

-Some guy was looking for you./ Who was it?/ I don't know.

-You believe that because some guy on TV told you it was true?

-Some woman at the bus stop I didn't even know told me my hair looked terrible.

## 54A RIGHT

1. *Adj.- correct*

-That's the right answer.<sup>10</sup>

-Nine out of ten answers are correct. Great job!

-I got most of the questions on the test right.

2. *Adv.- the east when you are looking north*

-Turn right here.

-Look right and you'll see our house.

-Go right after the crossing and drive for one kilometre.

---

<sup>10</sup> This example was taken from <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/Images/506886-a2-key-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf> the 2nd of September, 2020.

3. *Adj.- located in or on the right (meaning 2)*

- I see better with my right eye.
- There is an insect on your right arm.
- There is a problem with the right front wheel.

4. *Adv.- moving towards the right (meaning 2)*

- Look right!
- Turn right here.
- Turn right in three hundred metres.

#### **54A RIGHT-HAND**

1. *Adj.- the opposite of left-hand*

- Look on the right-hand page.
- I found this right-hand glove, but don't know where the other one is.
- The right-hand side of the car is dirty, but the left-hand side is clean.

#### **54B TO THE RIGHT OF**

1. *Prep. of location- the opposite of to the left of*

- Donna sits to the right of me.
- There is a café to the right of the bus station.
- Your room is to the right of the hotel restaurant.

2. *Prep. of movement- movement to the right (54, meaning 1)*

- He parked his car to the right of mine.
- An apple fell from the tree to the right of me.
- She kicked the ball to the right of me and into the goal.

#### **55 SEE (SAW, SEEN)**

1. *V.- to sense or perceive with your eyes*

- They can't see us.
- I haven't seen Anthony in a long time.
- We saw six movies on the weekend, and ate six pizzas.

#### **56 VERY**

1. *Adv.- used to make adjectives stronger*

- It's very hot today!
- My cat is very smart- it even speaks Arabic.
- I'm very interested in your idea, but unfortunately we will have to talk about it another day.



## 57 COME (CAME, COME)

### 1. V.- to arrive

- The train will come soon.
- What time do you come home from work?
- I can't come to the party because I have to work. I'm sorry.

## 57A COME BACK (CAME BACK, COME BACK)

### 1. V.- to return

- Come back tomorrow.
- He came back with gifts.
- My dog runs away sometimes, but it always comes back.

## 58 THING

### 1. Noun- general word for talking about objects

- I like to buy things.
- What is that thing in your hand?
- He sold all of his things and traveled the world.

## 59 MORE

### 1. Adv.- used to say that a quantity or quality is larger

- He had more hair ten years ago.
- I need more time to finish reading the book.
- It will be easier for you to find a job if you know more people.

### 2. Adv.- used in comparisons to say that a quantity or quality is larger

- He thinks he's more important than everyone else.
- I think she knows more than she is telling us.
- I think watching movies is more interesting than reading books. What do you think?

## 60 MAKE (MADE, MADE)

### 1. V.- to produce or create (with nouns)

- France makes wine and cheese.
- That factory makes cars and lorries.
- My mum makes really nice chocolate cakes.

### 2. V.- to give something a quality (with adjectives)

- What makes you happy?
- Working all day with my body makes me hungry.

-This text is too short. The teacher asked us to make it longer.

3. *V.- to force someone to do something*

-Mum made me clean my room.

-The boss made me work until 10pm last night.

-My teacher made me more homework because I failed the test.

4. *V.- to earn (money)*

-He is rich and makes a lot of money.

-She has a successful business and makes a lot of money.

-She makes just a few dollars an hour, so she wants to find a different job.

**60A MAKE SURE (MADE SURE, MADE SURE)**

1. *V.- to check that you did something*

-Make sure to turn off the lights.

-I made sure there weren't any mistakes in the article.

-Make sure you have your passport before we drive to the airport.

**60B MAKE-UP**

1. *Noun- color that you put on your face; cosmetics*

-She put on her make-up before the concert.

-Women talk about men while they put on make-up together.

-Wearing makeup when it's hot is uncomfortable.

**61 TIME**

1. *Noun- used to say when something happens*

-What time is it?/ It's 7pm.

-I don't know what time the bus gets here.

-What time do you wake up? What time do you go to bed?

2. *Noun- used to say that something needs to happen or be done now*

-It's time to go! Let's hurry.

-Lunch is ready, it's time to eat.

-Is it already time to go home?

3. *Noun- minutes, hours, years, etc.*

-We don't have much time.

-People work slowly when they have a lot of time.

-I need more time to learn this information before the test.

4. *Noun- an occasion when something happens*

-We'll win next time.

-He didn't pass the test the first time.

-My little son has watched this movie five times, and wants to watch it again tomorrow.

-When was the first time you flew in a plane?

**61A ALL THE TIME**

1. *Exp.- used to say that something happens very, very often*

-My cat sleeps all the time.

-I speak English well because I speak it all the time.

-Do you know Jim?/ Yes, we see each other all the time.

**62 WANT**

1. *V.- to wish for or desire something*

-I want to sleep.

-I want pizza./ So why don't you order one?

-If you want to sleep better, you have to make yourself tired.

2. *V.- to wish or desire for someone to do something*

-I want you to help me.

-He wants you to stop talking about him.

-We don't want you to wait for us. If we're not there, just go.

**63 BY**

1. *Prep.- next to, very near to*

-Our office is by the river.

-There is a small park by our house.

-It's really convenient living by a supermarket.

2. *Adv.- used to talk about going to a place for a short time and then leaving*

-Come by tomorrow.

-Can I stop by next week?

-We're very busy, so call before you stop by.

3. *Prep.- to go someplace for a short time and then leave*

-Let's stop by Dave's house.

-I will come by your house tomorrow.

-He went by the supermarket to get some bread.

4. *Prep.- used when talking about movement passing something*

-We drove by the park.

- They looked out the window while they flew by the city.
- If you see someone needs help, don't just walk by- do something!

*5. Prep.- before a certain time*

- I was asleep by eleven.
- Finish your homework by dinnertime.
- By the age of twenty, he had already written three books.

*6. Prep.- used in the passive voice to say who did an action*

- I was not surprised by the news.
- This boring book was written by Joe Smith.
- This house was built by my father and my uncles.

*7. Prep.- used to say how a task was completed (with gerund)*

- I learned to dance by watching others.
- He got strong and healthy by running and swimming every day.
- How did you learn so many words in English?/ By reading books.

*8. Prep.- used to say in which type of transportation*

- I'll come by bus.
- She went to the dentist by camel.
- Traveling by plane is expensive but fast.

**63A BY THE WAY**

*1. Exp.- used to add information or a question after finishing talking*

- What's your name, by the way?
- By the way- the office is closed tomorrow.
- By the way- did you hear that Kate and John are getting married?

**64 NO**

*1. Adv.- used in negative answers*

- Are you sleeping?/ No.
- Can you please help me?/ No.
- Can you give me a lift to the airport on Wednesday?/ No, sorry, I have to work then.

*2. Adv.- used before nouns to show the complete absence or lack of something*

- I have no time for your problems.
- She lives completely alone- she has no neighbours.
- There is no food in the fridge- it's time to go to the store.

**65 REALLY**

1. *Adv.- used to make adjectives stronger*

- I'm really tired, I want to sleep.
- The tea is really hot, you should wait to drink it.
- We're really interested in what you think about our plan.

2. *Adv.- used to make verbs stronger*

- Do you really understand the situation?
- She really loves to talk about herself.
- I really liked the museum. And you, what is your opinion?

3. *Adv.- used to say that or ask if something is in fact true*

- Did she really steal your wallet?
- It's true, he really did read the whole book in one day.
- Are you really going to stop working and live on the beach?

## 66 THEN

1. *Adv.- afterwards*

- He wrote the text, then corrected it.
- We had dinner, then we had coffee and dessert.
- I came home, then I called a friend to see what he was doing.

2. *Adv.- used when talking about logical results or consequences*

- I'm tired./ Then go to bed.
- I don't like my job./ Then you need to find a new one.
- If he doesn't want to talk to you, then stop telephoning him.

## 67 YEAR

1. *Noun- a period of time lasting 365.25 days*

- What year were you born?
- We're going to start a business next year.
- I slept so long that when I woke up, I didn't know what year it was.

## 68 GOOD (BETTER, BEST<sup>11</sup>)

1. *Adj.- positive quality*

- Your English is pretty good.
- The library is full of good books.
- That movie was quite good. I hope they make a second one.

---

<sup>11</sup> "Better" is the comparative form of "good", while "best" is the superlative. Both "good" and "best" appear as independent forms because they are very different from the base form, "good".

2. *Noun- things that are for sale (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

- We sell goods at the market.
- Those boats carry goods from China to North and South America.
- The police caught her with stolen goods.

**68A GOOD AFTERNOON**

1. *Exp.- used to say hello in the afternoon*

- Good afternoon! How are you?
- He said good afternoon to me but didn't remember who I was.
- Good afternoon. In today's class we'll learn about different verb tenses.

**68B GOOD AT**

1. *Exp.- used to say that someone has skill or talent in something*

- He's good at maths.
- I'm not very good at basketball because I'm slow.
- Monkeys are good at jumping, running and climbing.
- What are you good at?

**68B GOOD EVENING**

1. *Interj.- used to say hello after the afternoon but before the night*

- Good evening!/ Hi!
- Good evening, everyone. Tonight we will talk about...
- Good evening, would you like something to drink?/ Just water, please.

**68C GOOD-LOOKING**

1. *Adj.- attractive, beautiful (people)*

- Hey good-looking, what's your phone number?
- That's a good-looking motorcycle, I want to have one, too.
- A lot of people say she got the job just because she's good-looking, but I don't think that's true.

**68D GOOD MORNING**

1. *Interj.- used to say hello at the beginning of the day*

- Good morning!
- Good morning, would you like me to get you some coffee?
- Good morning./ Good morning. What's for breakfast?/ I'm not your cook!

**68E GOOD NIGHT**

1. *Interj.- used to say goodbye when it is dark outside or before people go to bed*

-Good night!

-I'm going to bed, good night./ Good night!

-I have to go home now because I work tomorrow./ OK, good night! Drive carefully!

## 69 MEAN (MEANT, MEANT)

1. *V.- to have a certain signification*

-What does this word mean?

-I don't know what this word means.

-It's raining. I guess this means we won't walk in the park today.

2. *V.- to want to say or express something*

-What do you mean?

-Tell me what you mean, not what I want to hear.

-I don't know what you mean. Can you please explain?

3. *Adj.- used to talk about people who enjoy hurting others*

-If you say mean things to me, I will go home.

-She looks mean, but actually, she's a really nice person.

-Why are you so mean to me? I never do anything bad to you.

4. *V.- to want or intend to do something (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

-I'm sorry, I didn't mean to break the window!

-He says he doesn't mean to hurt people with his words, but I don't believe him.

## 70 TAKE (TOOK, TAKEN)

1. *V.- to pick something up with your hands*

-I'll take the Greek salad.

-The sky is dark, so take your umbrella.

-He took the book from the shelf and started to read it.

2. *V.- to transport someone or something in a car, bus, etc.*

-Can you take me to the store?

-I thanked her for taking me to the airport.

-My car doesn't work. Can you take me to the supermarket?

3. *V.- to use transportation (not car)*

-She takes the bus to work.

-He takes the plane because it's fastest.

-I like to take the train because it's more comfortable.

4. *V.- to use medicine*

-Take this medicine.

- She takes aspirin for her headaches.
- If you don't take your medicine, you will not get healthy.

5. V.- to have (shower)

- I need to take a shower.
- He took a shower after he ran.
- Sometimes I take a shower in the morning, sometimes at night.

6. V.- to use a camera to make photos (take photos/ pictures)

- They took photos of the birds in the park.
- My mum always took photos of me the first day of school.
- I don't understand why people take pictures of their food.

5. V.- used to say how many resources are needed (time, money, etc.) to do something

- It will take time.
- It took three hundred dollars to fix the car's engine.
- It took me a long time to write this dictionary./ I took a long time to write this dictionary.

**70A TAKE OFF (TOOK OFF, TAKEN OFF)**

1. V.- to remove clothing from the body

- Please take off your shoes.
- He took off his hat because it was getting hot.
- In Japan, people take off their shoes before they come inside.

2. V.- to leave the ground (airplane or helicopter)

- We'll take off soon.
- The plane takes off tomorrow at 7am.
- We took off late because of a problem with the plane's engine.

**70B TAKE PART (TOOK PART, TOOK PART)**

1. V.- to be part of an event

- Thirty musicians took part in the concert.
- Four different teams took part in the tournament.
- We couldn't take part in the coach tour because we were sick.

**71 HERE**

1. Adv.- the place where you are

- Where are you?/ I'm here.
- Hello! Is anyone here?/ Yes, I am.
- Let's meet here tomorrow at 5pm.



## 72 OTHER

1. *Adj.- the opposite of "these"*

-The other people don't agree.

-I don't know the other people who live in my building.

-Our car is electric, but most of the other cars on the road use gas.

## 73 WHICH

1. *Pron.- used to ask which noun*

-Which do you like more?

-Which city did they move to?

-Which juice do you want to drink- orange, apple, or tomato?

2. *Pron.- used to specify the noun that you want to talk about*

-He told me which book to read.

-Let's decide which size of pizza to order.

-I don't know which color I should wear. Could you help me decide?

## 74 LOOK

1. *V.- to have a certain appearance*

-You look happy./ I am happy!

-He looks a lot like his mum.

-She looks tired./ Yes, she worked all week.

2. *V.- to direct your eyes towards something so you can see it*

-Look! A lion!

-Look! There is a beautiful green bird!

-Don't look! I'm changing my clothes.

## 74A LOOK AFTER

1. *Phr. v.- to take care of*

-He looked after his garden.

-Can you look after my dog while I'm on holiday?

-I helped look after the house while my uncle was in the hospital.

## 74B LOOK AT

1. *Phr. v.- to direct your eyes at something so you can see it*

-Look at me!

-Look at that bird! It's beautiful!

-I looked at him for a long time because he looked like an old friend.

## 74C LOOK FOR

1. *Phr. v.- to search for something*

-I'm looking for my phone.

-Our company is looking for people who like to work hard.

-The police are looking for a man who ran away from prison last week.

## 74D LOOK OUT

1. *Phr. v.- used to tell someone about danger*

-Look out, it's going to fall!<sup>12</sup>

-Look out! There is ice on the street.

-Look out! That dog gets angry easily!

## 75 WORK

1. *Noun- difficult actions that you do to get a specific result, especially to earn money*

-Teaching English is work, but I like it.

-He's at work, he will get home in about an hour.

-I'm really lucky because I have interesting work that pays well.

2. *V.- to do difficult actions that you do to get a specific result, especially to earn money*

-I work fifty hours a week.

-She works for her dad's company.

-I don't know anybody who likes working at the weekends.

3. *V.- to function correctly*

-My motorcycle doesn't work.

-If my car doesn't work, I have a big problem.

-This computer works well. It's fast, the battery lasts a long time, and it has a big memory.

4. *V.- to be convenient or possible*

-Yes, that works.

-No, sorry, that doesn't work.

-Sorry, I am busy on Monday, Monday doesn't work for me.

## 75A WORK HARD

1. *Col.- to work with a lot of effort*

---

<sup>12</sup> This example was taken from page 13 of

<https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/Images/506886-a2-key-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf>. Accessed September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020.

- We work hard.
- He worked hard to buy a car.
- We need to work hard to finish the work on time.

## 75B WORKING HOURS

1. *Noun- times when a business is open*

- What are your working hours?
- Our working hours are from 8am to 6pm.
- Our shop's working hours will change in the spring.

## 76 COULD

1. *Helping verb- used to talk about past ability*

- He could speak English really well.
- She could already drive when she was sixteen.
- He couldn't work for a week because he was sick. After he got better, he came back to work.

2. *Helping verb- used to politely ask or suggest*

- Could you speak slower?
- Could you please give me a glass of water?
- Could you please speak louder? I can't hear you.

3. *Helping verb- to suggest what someone can or should do*

- He could go by bus.
- We could go to the movies tonight.
- She could bring her friends to the party.

4. *Helping verb- mid to low frequency of an action or event in the past*

- Her tests could be pretty hard.
- In my city, it could snow even in the spring.
- She could get home from work pretty late.

5. *Helping verb- medium probability in the present*

- He could already know.
- Yes, that could be a problem.
- She hated her job, so it could be a good thing that she was fired.

## 77 WAY

1. *Noun- a method of doing something*

- Do it this way.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> This example was taken from

- She has a different way of thinking.
- Traveling is a fun way to learn about the world.

**2. Noun- a route or path to go someplace**

- Tell us which way is fastest.
- The farmer told us a good way to drive back to the city.
- The red line on the map shows the fastest way to the top of the hill.

**3. Noun- direction (right, left, north, east, etc.)**

- We live on a one-way street.
- Which way did my dog go?/ That way.
- Which way is the railway station?/ It's down there, that way.

**77A BY THE WAY**

**1. Exp.- used to ask for or give additional information after you thought you had finished talking**

- What's your name, by the way?
- By the way- the office is closed tomorrow.
- By the way- did you hear that Kate and John are getting married?

**78 HOW**

**1. Adv.- used to ask which quality or method**

- How are you?
- How did you sleep last night?
- How can I get to your house?/ Well, look in Google Maps. I'll give you my address.

**2. Adv.- used to tell which quality or method**

- How often do you go out?
- How far is the railway station from here?
- How much time is there before the meeting?/ About ten minutes.

**79 TALK**

**1. V.- to speak**

- Let's talk later.
- My little daughter is learning to talk.
- They talked on the phone about the people they both knew.

**2. Noun- a conversation**

- That was an interesting talk.

-We listened to the talk on the radio.

-Kate and I had an interesting talk yesterday./ Really? About what?/ Well, our talk was about you.

## **80 LOTS/ A LOT**

1. *Adv.- often and/ or for long periods of time*

-I sleep lots on weekends.

-We read a lot, so we know a lot.

-He works lots, too much in fact.

## **80A LOTS OF/ A LOT OF**

1. *Col.- large quantity of*

-We have lots of time.

-If you have lots of money, you can live how you want to.

-There are lots of interesting places to see in our city. You should come to visit.

## **81 WHERE**

1. *Adv.- used to ask about location*

-Where is the bathroom?

-Where are my keys? I can't find them!

-Where do you live?/ At the end of the street.

2. *Conj.- used to tell location*

-Tell me where to find you.

-I don't know where my wallet is.

-Could you please tell me where the supermarket is?

3. *Adv.- used to ask about direction of movement*

-Where are you going?

-I don't know where they're going.

-Where did everyone go?

4. *Conj.- used to tell about direction of movement*

-I'll go where you tell me

-I know where he went, but won't tell you.

-I don't know where you can go to get your car fixed.

## **82 BACK**

1. *Noun- the part of a person's body that is between the bottom of the neck and the butt*

-My back hurts.

- She has a strong back because she swims.
- His back is red because he worked in the sun all day.
- Do you sleep on your back or on your stomach?

*2. Noun- the rear part of something*

- Always read the back of a book before buying it.
- I hate sitting in the back of the car- I want to sit in the front!
- Let's paint the back of the house last, after the front and the sides.
- Teacher to student: Hey, you in the back! Why are you sleeping?

*3. Adj.- located in the rear part of something*

- The back light of cars is red.
- Let's stop- our back tires both need air.
- No one saw me- I entered through the back door.

*4. Adv.- located in the rear part of something*

- Hey! I'm back here!
- She sits back in the last row and sleeps all class.
- The book you're looking for is really old, so it's back in the back of the library.

*5. Adv.- moving to the rear part of something*

- I walked back to a part of the park where no one usually goes.
- I went all the way to the back of the restaurant, but didn't see you.
- Our teacher walked back to the back of the room to make sure we weren't copying answers.

*6. Adv.- used with "be" with the meaning of having already returned*

- I'll be back.
- It's great to be back!
- What happened? He's still not back yet.

*7. Adv.- used with verbs of movement with the meaning of "return"*

- We walked back home.
- He ran back to the house and told us the news.
- They flew back to the airport because a passenger was very sick.

*8. Adv.- returning an action that someone has received*

- I looked at her, but she didn't look back at me.
- It's easier to throw a ball back than it is to catch it.
- If you yell at someone, of course they're going to yell back.

*9. Adv.- located in a place that someone has already left*

- My lunch is back home so I'll have to go to a restaurant to eat.
- He moved to the city because it was hard to get a job back in his hometown.
- Where's your passport?/ Oh, no! It's back at the house! Now we have to go back to get it!

10. *Adv.- used to emphasize that something happened long ago*

-What?! You were born back in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

-I learned Spanish back in school and can't speak it well.

-I think I've forgotten the things we learned back at the beginning of the school year.

### 83 MUCH

1. *Adv.- used to that a quantity of something is large*

-We don't have much time!

-We were good friends, but now we don't talk much.

-I didn't sleep much last night, now I feel awful.

### 83A HOW MUCH

1. *Col.- used to ask how large a quantity of something is*

-How much food do we have?

-How much time is there before the meeting?

-How much money do you have in your pocket?/ Fifteen dollars.

### 84 YES

1. *Adv.- used to show agreement*

-Yes, that's right.

-Do you speak English?/ Yes.

-Do you know where the bathroom is?/ Yes.

### 85 USE

1. *Verb- to do work with something*

-He never uses his comb.

-My grandmother knew how to use a computer.

-You can use a fork to eat ice cream, but it's not easy.

2. *Noun- the thing that you use something for; function (B1 Preliminary)*

-Smartphones have three uses- you can call people, take pictures and make videos.

-This bathroom is only for the use of customers.

### 86 INTO

1. *Adv.- idea of entering something- combines with verbs of movement*

-It's a bad idea to jump into dark water.

-The dog ran between us and into the forest.

-They built the house in about six weeks and then moved into it.

## 87 SOMETHING

1. *Pron.*- used to replace nouns when we don't know which noun we need to use

-Did you say something?

-I am very hungry, I need to eat something soon.

-We need to bring something- a drink or a dish- to the party tomorrow.

## 88 OVER

1. *Prep. of location*- more than, higher than

-We looked up and saw a balloon over our heads.

-Your temperature is over thirty-nine degrees.

-That bottle of wine costs over fifty over fifty euros.

2. *Prep. of location*- higher than

-The price is over twenty dollars.

-It was over thirty degrees yesterday.

-Over eighty people came to the concert.

3. *Prep. of movement*- movement towards, then above and past

-The horse jumped over the wall.

-A bird flew over our heads while we were eating.

-The people inside the aeroplane looked down as it flew over the city.

4. *Adv.*- used with verbs of movement- to talk about short visits

-Come over next week.

(meaning: visit me/ us for a few hours next week)

-Can I stop over next Wednesday?

(meaning: can I visit you for a few hours next Wednesday?)

-We're very busy, so call before you drive over.

(meaning: call before you drive to our house and visit us for a few hours)

5. *Adj.*- combines with "be" with the meaning of "to be finished"

-What time is the meeting over?

-School is over and now it's summer.

-Just because you made one mistake doesn't mean your career is over.

## 89 GIVE (GAVE, GIVEN)

1. *V.*- to transfer ownership to another person

-Please give me a minute.

-He gave us some interesting information. Do you want to hear it?



-You're sick! Please go home, or you will give everyone in this office a cold! And only come back when you're better!

2. *V.- to give a gift or present to someone*<sup>14</sup>

-He gave her a puppy for her birthday.

-What did they give you for your birthday?

-My neighbor gave me his furniture when he moved to another city.

### **89A GIVE BACK (GAVE BACK, GIVEN BACK)**

1. *V.- to return ownership to someone*

-Give it back!

-I gave the books back to the library yesterday.

-If you give the car back after five, you will have to pay fifty dollars.

### **90 CALL**

1. *V.- to try to reach someone by telephone*

-Did you call us?

-You need to call your mother.

-Please don't call me after 10pm.

2. *V.- to use a particular name when speaking to someone*

-Don't call me baby.

-He calls his dog Lawrence.

-I got angry because he called me stupid.

3. *Participle- used to say which name is used when talking about something*

-What is this called?

-This red fruit is called an "apple".

-He is called the boss, but his wife makes all the decisions.

4. *Noun- a telephone conversation*

-That was a long call!

-That was a very long phone call.

-He got a call from the neighbors. They asked him if he wanted to go to the park on Saturday.

### **91 ANY**

1. *Adj.- used to say that it is not important which one we choose*

-Any time of day is good for me.

---

<sup>14</sup> English has the verb "to gift", which means "to give a gift", but it is not used often in conversation. To communicate the meaning "to give a gift", people simply say "give".

- Any person could make the same mistake.
- Any person who has information, please call me.

*2. Adj.- to underline the absence of something in negative sentences and questions*

- We don't have any money.
- He's new here so he doesn't have any friends.
- It's not possible to learn another language if you don't have any time.

*3. Adj.- to ask about the presence or absence of something named by a plural noun*

- Do you have any pets?
- Does that book have any new ideas?
- Do you have any money?/ Yes, here is fifty cents.

## **92 THAN**

*1. Conj.- used when comparing two things*

- You're taller than me.
- It's colder in the morning than in the afternoon.
- He can run faster than me, but I can run for much longer.

## **93 DAY**

*1. Noun- period of time lasting 24 hours*

- I'm having a bad day.
- What day is it?/ It's Monday.
- In the summer, the days are long and the nights are short.
- What's your favourite day of the week?

## **94 KIND**

*1. Adj.- used to talk about people who like to help others*

- She is a very kind woman.
- He is a very kind man who loves children and animals.
- Don't be afraid, my dog is very kind./ Everyone thinks their dog is kind.

*2.- Noun- type*

- We sell many kinds of bikes.
- What kind of fruits do you like?/ I like bananas most.
- I don't know what kind of car to buy./ Talk to my uncle- he knows a lot about cars.
- What kind of phone do you have?

## **94A ALL KINDS OF**

*1. Exp.- very many types of*

- They sell all kinds of candies in that store.
- There all kinds of books to read in the library.
- We have all kinds of plans for what to do next weekend.

## 95 FIRST

### 1. Adj.- before all others

- He won first prize.
- Monday is the first day of the week.
- I am the first child in my family. My sister is the second.

### 2. Adv.- before all others

- Do this first.
- Why didn't you talk to me first?
- You should always read the instructions first.

## 95A FIRST NAME

### 1. Noun- name that people use in informal conversations

- What's your first name?
- Her first name is Jane and her last name is Smith.
- Please write your first name and last name on the paper.

## 95B FIRST OF ALL

### 1. Adv.- used to say which thing is most important or should be done before all others

- First of all, read the instructions.
- Why do need a helicopter?/ Well, first of all, I don't want to walk to the supermarket.
- There are many reasons to play soccer. First of all, it's good exercise, and second of all, it's a good way to meet people.

## 96 TELL

### 1. V.- to give a specific piece of information by speaking

- Tell me your name.
- The teacher told the kids to stop talking.
- After I told her about the new sports centre, she wanted to go there herself.

### 2. V.- to communicate a story to another person

- Please tell me a story!
- My dad told me stories before I went to sleep.
- He told me about his travels.

## 97 DOWN

1. *Adv.- the opposite of "up"; used to talk about movement towards the ground*

-The temperature goes down at night.

-She walked down the road and into the park.

-He climbed down from the tree and went in his house to have lunch.

2. *Prep.- the opposite of "up"; used to talk about movement towards the ground*

-Check your brakes before you go down that hill.

-The kids went down the snowy hill on their sledges.

-It took us longer to come down the mountain than to go up it.

3. *Adv.- in a low position or place (combines with prepositions of location)*

-I'm down by the exit.

-We're down by the lake.

-I take naps down in the basement sometimes.

## **98 NEED**

1. *V.- to require something; to want something that you must have*

-I need to sleep.

-We need a new car, the old one doesn't work anymore.

-Do you need me to help you?/ No, thanks.

## **99 ALSO**

1. *Adv.- in addition, not only*

-I also know her brother.

-He knows French, German and also Russian.

-You need to drink less alcohol. Also, you need to stop smoking.

## **100 TRY**

1. *V.- to attempt; to do something hoping to get a certain result*

-Try again.

-We tried to call you several times.

-She tried to sleep but couldn't because she was worried.

2. *V.- to eat or drink something to see if you like it*

-Try this cheese.

-I tried the soup, but it was too salty.

-She tried the cake after she was done baking it.

3. *Noun- an attempt; the action of doing something hoping to achieve a certain result*

-That was a good try.

- She answered correctly on her first try.
- After six tries, I finally baked a cake that tasted good.

4. *V.- to use something to see if it gives the result you want (B1 Preliminary/ PET)*

- Try her other number.
- She tried working as a teacher, but didn't like it.
- Flying on the plane was expensive, so she tried using the train.

#### **100A TRY ON**

1. *V.- to put clothing on your body to see if it is comfortable*

- Try on these shoes.
- He tried on his older brother's suit, but it was too big.
- She tried on six different dresses before she found one that she liked.

Master English With Tim