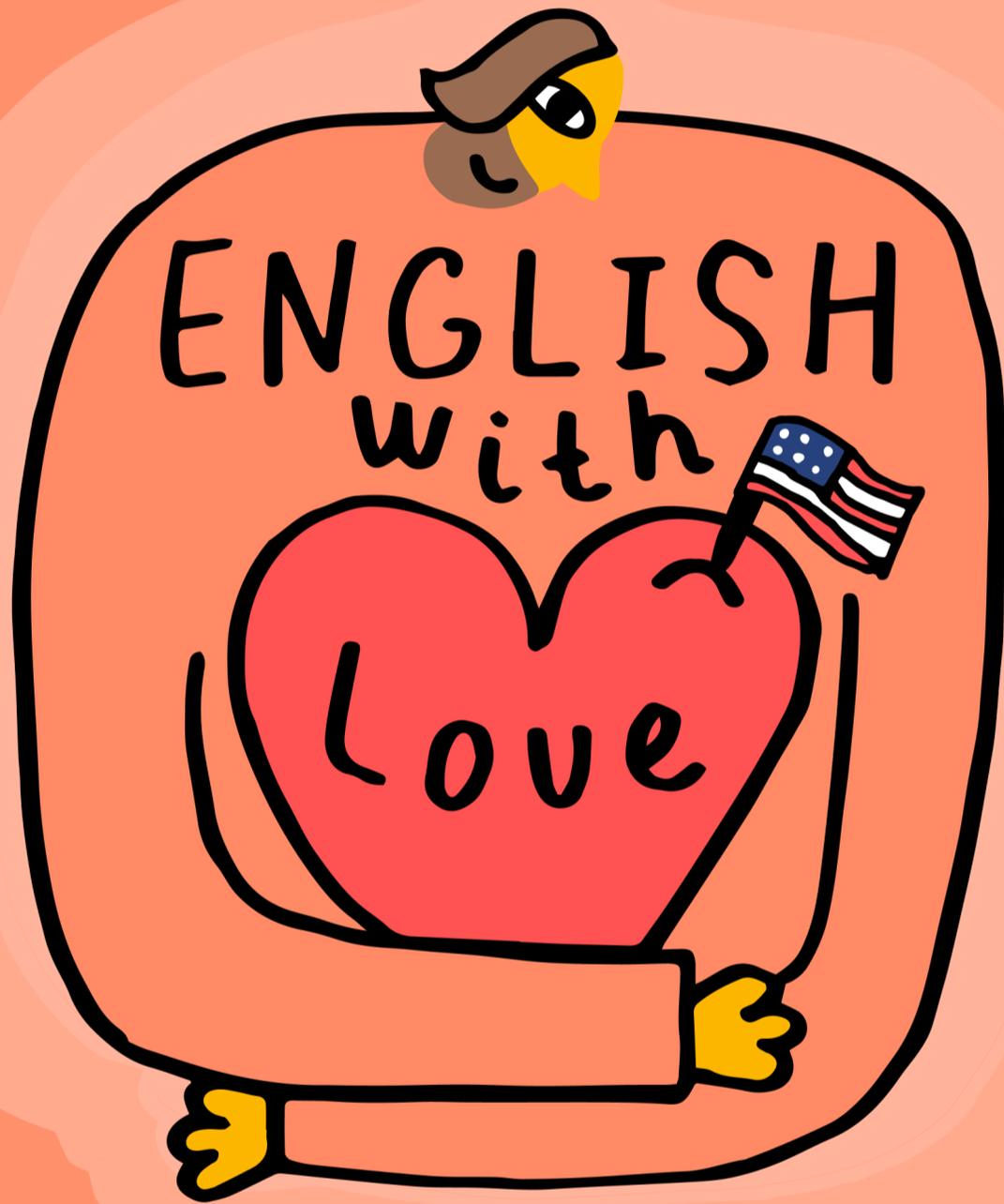


WRITTEN WITH CARE
BY LUKE ARTHUR MCCARTHY



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A note from the author

Hello! My name is Luke. I am a linguist and language teacher. My passion is helping people learn about themselves through learning languages. I have taught English, Spanish and Russian around the world. These days, I am learning Japanese.

I wrote this small book to offer help to Russian people. Every person in the world has their opinions about the best way to learn a new language. This book is my professional and personal opinion. I hope that I can open you to new ideas.

I tried to write the book in a way that is easy to read for Russian people. Иногда я буду добавлять русские слова, для удобства начинающих. I hope you don't feel that it is distracting.

The book has two sections. The first section, called «Learning about learning», has information about how to learn a language. It will help you with the mentality of learning English. There are many incorrect myths or ideas that people have about how to learn English. In this section, we will talk about having a healthy mentality to learn English!

The second section is about English. It is called «Learning about English». We will talk about grammar, vocabulary, and common mistakes. Of course, we could write a BIG book about English grammar. Instead of that, we will talk about two types of grammar: grammar that is really important, and grammar that is difficult for Russians.

Oh, I almost forgot: the most important thing for you to do, while you read this book, is to have fun! Please enjoy it. If you get bored, you can pause and start again later. Print it and write on it. If you don't want to read part of it, you can jump to a different part of the book. You can open to a random page and start reading. Please enjoy.

On the cover, there is a picture of a lighthouse. This book is like a lighthouse, in two ways. The first: this book will shine a light on information that will guide you. The second: this book will try to keep you safe from danger. What danger? The danger of wasting time and disliking English.

Sincerely,
Luke Arthur McCarthy

Глава 1.

Learning about learning



The most important thing? To have Fun!

Welcome to this booklet! In this booklet, I will use the phrase «have fun» many times. Why? Because it is so, so, so difficult to learn English if it is not fun for you. If it is fun, you will learn fast, and you will enjoy it. What does it mean (что это значит), to «have fun»? Does it mean drinking beer? Or that I need to laugh? Or watching a good movie and talking with friends?

**Но! Простыми словами это означает: Наслаждаться!
Получать удовольствие от процесса, которым ты поглощён
и наполняться при этом новыми знаниями. Знаниями,
которые «звуют» тебя.**

So, we know that we need to have fun while (в то время, когда) we learn English. Learning English is NOT about learning grammar and rules, it's about learning about yourself and the world through (через) communicating in English. That is fun! It is about the pursuit (поиск) of your interests in English!

If we learn English as if (как будто) it is some dead language (какой-то мёртвый язык), or as if the language is more important than the person you are speaking with, then the process will be long and boring for you. This applies (относится) to you, your children, or even your grandparents! To everyone!

Let's imagine (давай представим) three pillars (столпа) which hold up the long-term success (долгосрочный успех) of your English. With these pillars, you may strengthen your long-term ability (способность) to learn and perfect your english language. With these pillars, your success is inevitable (неизбежно).

The first pillar: this is your ability to study. Many people think that this is the only (единственная) pillar. Studying is only one part (только одна часть) of the process. Still (все еще), it is important.

By reading this book, you are studying right now! Studying can be learning new words, new grammar, or constructions.

The second pillar: this is your desire (желание) to communicate (общаться) and express yourself (проявлять себя) in English with other people.

When we speak English with other people, it is like (это как) giving water to a flower.

The third pillar: this is your ability to connect (соединить) your personal (личные) interests with the English language.

What are your interests? What do you enjoy? Do you do this in English? This includes TV shows, video games, movies, music, history, food, travel, blogs, books, fashion, and more. There is so much content in the world that is in English.

These three pillars represent (представляют) your strength in learning English. If they are strong, your English will be strong.

I can tell you a short story. There was a Spanish boy, my student, who struggled (старался изо всех сил/боролся) with English. He tried to study, but he did not enjoy it. He spoke worse than (хуже чем) all the other students.

He loved two things: video games, and cars. During the summer, his mother made him (заставила/ уговорила) play all his video games in English. He played a game called «Grand Theft Auto», a crazy game about cars. He played every day, for too (слишком) many hours. He talked to his friends about the game all the time.

When he returned to school, his English was better than all the other students. In three months, he learned so much. So, what do YOU like? What's your favorite book? Author? Musician? Food? Country? Culture? Sport? Activity? Connect (соедини) it with English! Then, talk about it!

If you don't connect your interests with English, and if you don't try to communicate in English... well, then you will inevitably (неизбежно) quit English (бросишь английский) and you will not realize your potential. Don't forget, (не забудь!) These pillars represent your long-term success (долгосрочный успех) with English.

If all of the pillars of the table are strong, then you will learn English. But, you need time.

You cannot build (построить) your English. It is a bad metaphor. When you build something, you can work very hard, maybe ask for help, pay some money, and build a big beautiful house quickly. You can design your house, build it how you want, and control the process. One day, you finish, and the house is built (построен). This is not about learning a language.

A better metaphor: you can grow your English, like a plant (растение), or a fruit tree, or a flower. The process is natural.

Like a flower, You need to give your English the most important things: attention (внимание), care (забота), time (время) and love (любовь). If you give your English these things, it will grow, 100%.

This booklet is about how to grow your English. We can make a small change to your mentality so (чтобы) your English will grow fast, healthy, and strong. So, grow your English! You cannot grow it in one day, or in one month, but you can watch how it grows bigger and better, year after year, and enjoy it for your whole life (целую жизнь)!

Here is a little practice for you: You will close your eyes. You will imagine yourself (представь себя) in the future. When in the future? Well, maybe one year, or 3, or 10 years.

Представь свою жизнь, где ты владеешь английским.

Перед тем, как ответить на каждый вопрос, закрой свои глаза и почувствуй ответ.

Можешь услышать свой английский?

Как он звучит?

Как, при каких обстоятельствах ты используешь его. С кем ты общаешься?

Получаешь удовольствие от того, что говоришь на английском?

Есть ли там, в твоём будущем, друзья, с которыми ты говоришь ТОЛЬКО на английском?

Какие мероприятия, места и события посещаешь?

Там, в твоём будущем, наслаждаешься английским больше или меньше, чем сейчас?

Какие ошибки ты совершаешь, когда говоришь на английском?

Используешь английский только там, где необходимо? В каких ситуациях это необходимо?

В целом, как это чувствуется?

Закрой глаза и представь. Окажись в том дне, где ты говоришь на английском.

This practice will help you understand your intrinsic (внутренняя) motivation. This is about fun.

Of course, you have external (внешняя) motivation to learn English... like you career, or school, or other people, for example. This is also important, but not as important as your personal enjoyment. When you think about your motivation to learn English, think about how it feels as well. How does it feel to learn? How does it feel to improve your English? How does it feel to communicate in English?

If you have intrinsic motivation, (если ты можешь вдохновиться представляя, как твой внутренний путь к английскому распускается), then you will learn and improve faster. Your English will grow fast, strong, and healthy. In short (вкратце), you will... have fun!

Two paths of learning. How we learn languages

While we continue studying English everyday, it is useful (полезно) to understand the process which is unfolding in our minds (процесс, который разворачивается в голове).

First, let's talk about the difference between:

Studying and Acquisition (Учеба и приобретение)

Studying is when you sit, concentrate, and practice language. You are doing it right now (прямо сейчас), as you read this! Studying involves (включает в себя) reading textbooks, writing, repeating, and actively trying to improve your English. Like your mother said, повторение — мать учения! Practice makes perfect! This can be studying with a teacher. It is important, and necessary, especially when your level (уровень) is low (низкий). You can study to learn new words, or understand new structures, and grammar.

Acquisition is different. Have you ever noticed (замечал ли ты...) that little children learn so much, but never study? Well, acquisition is learning through living (учение через жизнь). Watching movies, singing songs, reading for fun, talking, watching youtube videos, reading facebook in English, walking on the street in New York, or even just (даже только) THINKING and talking to yourself in English! This is all acquisition.

So, why is this information important?

Well, we want to learn English effectively, yes? How do we do this? When we study, we fill our minds (наполняем наши мозги) with new understandings. So, studying is necessary. But, we only truly (по-настоящему) learn this information deeply (глубоко) through acquisition. So, we must take what we learn when we study, and work with it in the real world!

But, how?

A famous linguist named Richard Schmidt explains the phenomenon (феномен) of Noticing (внимание, умение замечать).

Let's talk about noticing. In my opinion, it's the most important aspect of language learning. It is how we can connect (соединить) studying and acquisition.

Here is the process:

1) We study, and we have some new information in our mind. For example, this can be a new word, or grammar, or a new phrase. Maybe we learned it from a teacher or from a book.

2) We go to the real world, and we try to look for (стараясь найти) that new information in the world. For example, maybe we will hear the new word, or grammar, or phrase in a movie or in a conversation.

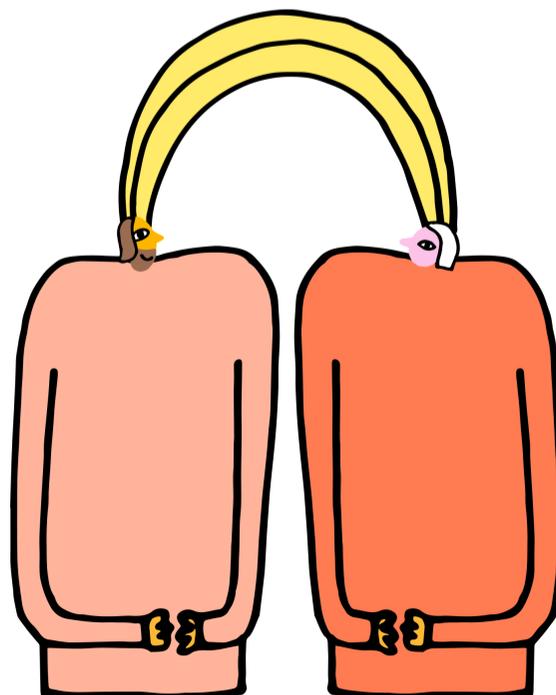
3) When we find (находим) that information in the real world, we remind ourselves (напоминаем себе) that we studied it. For example, we can say «Hey! I remember this! I studied this with Luke! It means X and Y and Z!»

4) The more (чем больше) we notice (замечаем) the new information in the real world, the better (тем лучше) we understand that new information. This is called active acquisition.

5) We start to USE the new information when we speak and write. This is the final step, and very important.

Repeat, repeat, repeat for all new information.

If you pay money to study with a great teacher, or if you take lessons in a school, or if you practice in a book by yourself after work, that is good. But remember! Не забудь! You need to be active in this process of noticing. Active acquisition is the most effective way. If you don't do this, you will not be effective with your language learning. Noticing is the best practice.



Problems of the past. Worrying about speaking

While learning a language, it is very important that students feel free and open to make mistakes and communicate. Speak! Talk! Make Mistakes! Не стесняйся! It's the only way (единственный способ) to make progress.

Unfortunately, for many Russian speakers, this can feel unusual, or непривычно. Why? Well, maybe it is because of our childhood (детство). The culture of education in the

USSR had different values (ценности).

Did your teacher expect (ожидал) a specific accent from you? A «correct» accent? Did they criticize (критиковал) an «incorrect» accent?

Did people expect perfect grammar, with no mistakes? Do you feel that you need to prepare a phrase with no mistakes in your mind before you speak?

Did people tell you, individually or in front of (перед другими) other people, that you make bad mistakes, or that your English is bad? Did anyone make you feel negative in any way?

Did your teacher allow (разрешал) you to speak only when it was your turn (твоя очередь), following specific rules? Did the teacher always judge (осуждал) you when you spoke?

Did you feel uncomfortable making jokes (шутки) in English with other people? Did your parents also feel uncomfortable speaking a foreign language in front of you?

So, if you answered «yes» to a lot of these questions, it means that your school education has probably left you (оставили тебя) with some language-learning issues (сложности). Maybe even you have some ограничивающие убеждения. Let's think about it. These are some important points to remember:

1. Never be afraid to make a mistake. Never, Never, be afraid to make a mistake. You must make mistakes to improve.
2. Never feel stupid (глупо) if you make a mistake. Mistakes are little lessons — simply try to learn from your mistakes.
3. Do NOT worry about your accent. You will naturally have a «better» or clearer accent, with time, after lots and lots of talking and listening. Do not force (не заставляй) yourself to speak in an uncomfortable way (если некомфортно). This can cause (причинит)

demotivation. Of course, what is important is that people understand you :)

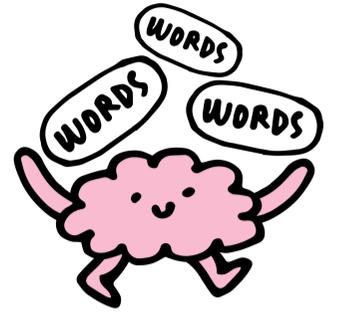
4. Trust me (поверь мне), Americans don't care about (не волнует) your mistakes, and we don't care about your accent. We only care about (нам лишь важно) understanding each other. In reality, we really respect (уважаем) people who are learning English and we really enjoy different accents. There are no «correct» and «incorrect» accents — there are only different accents.
5. The more you speak, the faster and better your English will grow and grow and grow. If you don't speak, it will not grow fast.

If these five points are difficult for you — no worries! Не беспокойся! Language is about communication, not about being correct. Языки это про общение, а не про «говорить правильно». At first, just try to just open your mouth. If that is easy for you, then try to communicate on a deeper level. Может быть по душам? The more you are open (чем больше ты открыт), the more your English will grow! (тем больше растёт твой английский!)

It is OK to make mistakes, because we learn from them. I try to teach this to my children and students.

It is difficult to change your mentality or believes (убеждения) about speaking English, but it is possible! It begins with small steps, and with confidence (с уверенностью), and with self-respect (с уважением к себе), and, of course, with having fun. This is one of the most important (один из самых важных) aspects of learning a language.

The race to 2,000 words. Learning vocabulary



Of course, grammar is important. But, even more important, is having words to use. As we know, communication is the most important. Without grammar, you can still (все ещё) communicate. Without words, you can't say anything!

Here is a little secret:

In almost all languages, including English and Russian, the most common (самые распространённые) 1,000 words are approximately (приблизительно) 80% of what people speak and write.

One more little secret:

Also, the most common 2,000 words are approximately 88% of what people speak and write.

Of course (конечно), we are talking about how typical people talk in their typical lives.

So, it is really important to know these most common 2,000 words. Here is my key advice (ключевой совет): не заморачивайся на счёт сложной и непонятной грамматики до тех пор, пока не познакомишься с этими 2000ми слов достаточно близко. Grammar is important, but you can't use grammar if you don't have the words!

Also, if you don't know all the words, that is okay. You can still (все ещё) communicate with people and learn the words at the same time. Everything after word #2,000 is also important, but much less critical for your life. Words #1 — # 2,000 are your base, on which (на котором) you will grow your ability (способность) to communicate.

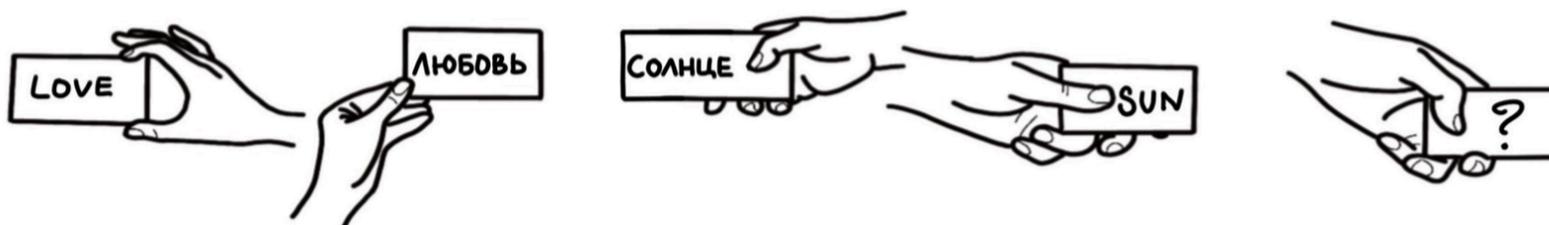
At the end of this book, on page 65, there is a list of the most useful 2000+ words. The information comes a linguist named Michael West. Please use this list to help you.

So, if you don't know the most popular and common 1,000 words, you should learn them. This is the first step. Then, the most common 2,000 words. But... How can I learn them all? That is a very good question.

Don't worry — most of these words you already know. They are very common. If you can read this, you probably know most of them, or maybe all of them.

Here are some good ideas and bad ideas for learning vocabulary...

Good Idea: Linguist agree (соглашается) that the most efficient way to study new vocabulary is to use flash card. What is a flash card? Look at the illustration below. It is a card with Russian on one side, and English on the other side. When you study, It is best to look at the Russian side first, speak the English, and then check your answer on the other side.



Good Idea: Make your own (создай свои) flash cards. When you make your own, you have a relationship with them. It will help you learn! If you use flash cards from other people then it is less effective.

Bad Idea: Don't learn words in alphabetical order (a,b,c,d...). This is more difficult for your brain to learn.

Bad Idea: Don't learn opposite (противоположные) words at the same time. For example, hot and cold. Quiet and loud. Fat and skinny. Science shows us (наука показывает нам) that this also is more difficult for your brain.

Good Idea: The most important thing is that you review/study them every day. Maybe only 5 minutes, but every day. Review new words and old words.

Good Idea: In this age (в настоящее время) of modern technology, we have some very good apps (приложение) that we can use to help us with flash card. These two apps use mathematical algorithms (алгоритмы) to know exactly when and how often to show you the cards, in order for (чтобы) your brain to learn it as fast as possible. You can make your own flash cards on these apps.

1. «Anki» — powerful, intelligent flash cards. This is the best! Made by the Japanese! It is free, except for (кроме) iphones.
2. «Brainscape» — second best. Free for iphones.

You can try drawing the words, writing them many times, putting them around your house, or making cards. Use strategies that you enjoy! Everyday! You can be creative with learning new words. Make it fun! Also, when you speak to people in English, try and use your new words! Every conversation, try to use 1 new word. Flash cards are important, but it is critical to use them in conversations. It is a RACE (гонка) to 2,000 Words! With these words, English will be more fun — reading, speaking, and opening new doors. In English!

Why we read. Because it's fun!



Reading is a very effective way (эффективный способ) to improve your English. Let's look at why. Reading any (любой) type of book or genre will do two amazing things.

1. Reading will subconsciously (подсознательно) improve (улучшает) your basic grammar, because of repetition (повторение). Like we say in Russian, повторение — мать учения! Reading is repetition, because you will see the same basic grammar structures again and again. Here are some reasons (причины) for you to read:

- It will improve your sentence structure (структура предложения) and word order (порядок слов). Reading will help you review old words so (чтобы) you don't forget them.
- You will understand the correct use of prepositions (предлоги). For example: in, on, at, out, off, of, about, etc.
- You will feel more confident (более уверенно) with the past tenses (прошедшие времена) and irregular (неправильный) verbs. For example, the difference between went & (and) gone, ate & eaten, lived & have lived & had lived. Most books are written (написаны) all in the past tense!
- Your overall (общая) language ability will improve!

2. Reading will increase the size of your vocabulary. Important words that you should know (должен знать) will repeat many times in the text. Words that are not so important will repeat less often. One day, you will want to know these less frequency (менее частые, распространённые) words. That day will come naturally. So, here are some more reasons for you to read:

- Reading forces (заставляет) you to see common (распространённые) words again and again and again.
- It will introduce (познакомит) you to new, interesting uncommon words.
- Reading will help you review old words so (чтобы) you don't forget them.

Reading will increase your ability to listen, understand, and even speak. There is evidence (доказательство) that supports (поддерживает) this. The evidence comes from brains scans and neuroscience. When you read, you are using the part of your brain that understands language when people speak to you.

So, we know reading is great. But, what many people don't know is that choosing (выбрать) the book is maybe the most important part. Let's choose a book together. You and me. Right now. These are the most important factors in choosing a book:

- 1) It needs to be fun.
- 2) It needs to be fun.
- 3) Did I mention? It needs to be fun.

That means you need to enjoy every page.

If you don't choose a book that you really enjoy, then you will inevitably (неизбежно) stop reading it. Also, while you are reading it, you will not keep (сохранить) the information in your brain. Your brain will learn more, and faster, IF a book releases endorphins (эндорфины) in your brain.

So, pick a book that you think is fun. Maybe, it is something you've already (уже) read, either in Russian or English, or maybe the book of a film you like. Now, let's read the first page.

Here is the test (проверка): If you don't enjoy the first page, put the book down! Find a different book! No problems! Без суеты! Без заморочек! You haven't been defeated, you are just on your path to victory! Ты не проиграл, ты на пути к победе!

You will naturally pick a book that has a good level of English for you. Why? Because your appropriate level (имеющийся уровень) of English will naturally be more fun for you. If it is too easy, it will be boring. If it is too difficult, you will be frustrated.

Detective novel? Romance? Comic book? Biography? Children's book? Not super important. Why? Because the core grammar and vocabulary are the same, across all genres.

An old classic, or a new book? Well, this is a little (немного) important. Old books can be difficult, and use old words which are not so common. This can be less fun, but maybe not! Let (позволь) your heart decide. I remember reading Dostoyevski in Russian for the first time. It was not fun. I loved reading it in English, but in Russian, it was so difficult. He uses so many old words that are not common today! It was slow, and after a few days, I wanted to read something else. I picked (выбрал) a different book in Russian that I really enjoyed, and I learned a lot.

So — go read! Every day! On the metro! During lunch! In the bathroom! In the morning! Before bed! Whenever you want, but try to read every day.

10 minutes every day is better than one hour, once a week. After a few weeks, you will feel a difference in your English, I promise.

Lastly, a suggestion (совет): If you don't know a word, don't worry. If you don't know a word that appears many times, translate it. I think the best websites are www.linguee.ru and www.wordreference.com. If you don't understand a grammatical structure, ask an English speaking friend! Remember, the most important thing is to have fun — you learn more, faster, and.. it's fun!

Film: dubs and subs. Everyone loves watching something!

Do you like Movies? TV Shows — or Series as the British say? Well, most people do. So, the big question, and be honest (будь честен)! When you relax in the evening, and turn on something to watch, do you use...

Subs or Dubs? Субтитры или дублированные фильмы?

In countries like Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, people speak English unbelievably (невероятно) well. In these countries, cinemas only show films in their original languages with subtitles. In countries like Spain, Russia, or Brazil, movie theaters show most films with dubs. This has a big effect on how the people of those countries understand English.

Watching American or British films and series in English with subtitles is very helpful for several reasons. Here are a few:

1. You learn how to speak more naturally and with a clearer accent.
2. You will hear common expressions, grammar and words again and again.
3. You will improve your listening ability
4. You might learn a few new and interesting words, if you write them on a piece of paper or on your phone.
5. Most of the learning is subconscious (подсознательно), which means that if you concentrate on the film, you will improve aspects of your English!
6. And of course, maybe the most important...You will not lose (не потеряешь) the soul of the actors and the feeling of the film! A dubbed film is a different film. Do you like Meryl Streep? Will Smith? Jonny Depp? In a dubbed film, you can lose the work of the actor.

Stupid American comedy? Subtitles. Interesting drama? Subtitles. An intelligent romantic movie? Subtitles. The only exception (исключение)! Is animated movies, or cartoons. Of course, they are great in Russian.

So, another question: Should I watch with Russian subtitles or with English subtitles? Well, the answer depends on (зависит от) you. If your English is great, then watch with English subtitles. This is good for your brain. But, if it is difficult for you, then watch with Russian subtitles. This is

also OK. Remember, have fun! If you are not enjoying the experience, then English will become your enemy (станет твоим врагом). English should be your friend, not your enemy!

Traveling with English. Tips for when you travel.



Do you like traveling!? I think that most people like traveling. Well, when you travel, it is a great time to improve your English.

But! When you go abroad (за границу), you probably won't magically improve your English. If you don't give your attention (внимание) and energy, you probably won't improve very much.

So, what can you do to maximally improve your English while traveling? Well, think about it like this (таким образом):

People like to buy souvenirs when they travel. For you, your «real» souvenirs will be English words, phrases and constructions. They are real things which you can show other people. These are English words, phrases and constructions that you hear from other people, or read, while you are traveling. They stand out (выделяются) to you, and are interesting for you.

If you cannot share (делиться) with someone the English word, phrase or construction you have learned, then it is not your souvenir. Just as you can (так же, как ты можешь) show someone your new clothes that you bought, you can show someone your new words, phrases and constructions.

So, that means you must write them on your phone or piece of paper!

While you are traveling, I recommend you make a list of new words, phrases and constructions. A question: should I write everything new on my list? Answer: No! Your list will be too (слишком) long!

Another (ещё один) question: well, what should I write on my list? Answer: The words and phrases that you think are important and interesting. Do you buy every souvenir in the shop? No, we buy what is interesting for us!

We can also write on our list words or phrases that we see many times but don't understand. Then, when you get (возвращаешься) home after traveling, you can ask someone who knows. This is great practice.

Also, before you travel, there is something you can do to prepare yourself. There are always (всегда есть) English constructions that we don't like, because they are difficult to understand and use.

For example:

I'm not used to it — Я не привык к этому.

If I knew, I would tell you — Если бы я знал, я бы сказал.

You don't have to, but you can if you want to — Тебе не обязательно, но ты можешь, если хочешь.

These are all examples of phrases that can be difficult for Russians. They are all constructions that use some grammar that can be difficult. These are only examples, you can think of some constructions that are difficult for you.

When you travel, try to use these difficult constructions. It is a perfect time to try to use them, and to make mistakes, and to learn how to use them correctly. Speak! Also, listen to other people who use this construction. If you listen and try to use it, after some mistakes, you will know it forever. It is the best type of souvenir!

When we travel, it is a perfect chance to make mistakes. We don't have to (не обязательно) think about being perfect speaker. We have the opportunity (возможность) to have many small interactions (взаимодействий) when traveling, and these are great chances to communicate and overcome (пережить) your fear. What is the worst that could happen? Что худшее, что может случиться? Someone will not understand you?

Speak with everyone! Have fun with English! Make jokes with people! (шутите с людьми!) Maybe you can make someone smile or laugh.

About bilingual children. Raising our babies to speak English

Do you have children? Maybe you will in the future? Do you want them to know English?

Of course, we want our children to learn as much as possible (как можно больше). We want to give them the best, and to prepare them for life. And especially (и особенно) in the modern world, English is important, so how can help them with English?

Well, first, I think it's important to remember that English grows over time (со временем), the same (одинаково) for a child, and the same for you. So, you cannot make (заставляет) children learn, but you can give them lots of happy opportunities (возможностей) to learn.

A children's mind does not work like the brain of an adult. They are like sponges (губки), and they learn in a different way.

They learn faster implicitly (через внутреннее чувство), not explicitly (через внешнее объяснение).

So, let's talk about some great ways to help your children, regardless (несмотря) of age. They will need these strategies to increase their basic vocabulary and to give them confidence (уверенность) and ability (способность) to speak/understand in English, без заморочек.

- Watch all foreign cartoons, series, and movies in the original English. Maybe they won't like it at first (сначала), but they will get used to it (привыкнут) quickly.
- Subscribe (подписывайся) to youtube channels that are connected (связано) with the interests of your children.
- If they like video games, the games should all be in English. This is very important, especially if you have boys.
- Try to connect the interests of your children with English. Does your son like Ironman? Let him watch Ironman in English. Does your daughter like singing? Learn some English language songs together (вместе).
- Speak and play with them in English. Everyday, for at least (как минимум) 15 minutes, you should only speak English. Just (просто) have fun! If they are having fun in English, they will learn very fast, and they will want to speak more English. They will associate

(ассоциировать) fun and English. After some time, they will begin to understand more English. After a few months, they will start speaking more and more in English. If you speak English and they answer in Russian, no problem! This will change over time (со временем).

For example: When my daughter was 3 years old, we played 20 minutes a day in Spanish. We played with her dolls (куклы). She knew that some of her dolls only spoke Spanish! So when they come into the dollhouse, my daughter always said “Hola! Cómo estás?!” And she smiles. She knew that when I start speaking Spanish, we are going to have fun together. She liked it, because it was fun! Maybe she was only speaking a little in Spanish, but she was 100% learning how to communicate (общаться) in a new language. Now, she is almost 5, and speaks Spanish well!

Helping children with English means making it fun. So, let's talk about some things that are not good ideas:

- English should not be boring (скучно). If they think it is boring, learning English will be a long and difficult road (долгий и трудный путь). Avoid (избегай) questions like “Tell me what you did today?” or «Can you say that again in English?» This is probably not fun, this is like an exam for them. Nobody likes exams.
- Do not force (не заставляй) them to speak English in front of (перед другими) other people if they feel shy. You will break (сломаешь) their self-confidence (уверенность в себе). They will speak English in front of other people when they feel ready.

There are two important and common misunderstandings (ошибки в понимании) that parents have. Please remember them!

1. Many parents are worried (переживают) that their accent and mistakes will be passed (передадутся) to their children. So, maybe you don't like to speak English with your children. I will give you a secret — you don't need to worry! They are smarter than you!

Yes, they will take your mistakes and take your accent at first (сначала). This is OK. They will have your mistakes, but also, they will have the confidence to speak. They will learn to enjoy English, and not be afraid. Then, when they are older, maybe as teenagers, they will be introduced (познакомятся) with a whole world full of English speakers. They will see the world through media, the internet and foreign friends. They will see your mistakes, think they are funny, and correct themselves (исправят сами себя).

The most important things: they will feel comfortable with English. They will know the most common 2,000 words. They will think it's fun. Their future is a good!

2. Many parents ask a big question — «When should they start English lessons?»

The answer is complicated (ответить сложно). But a MORE important question to ask is: «What type of lessons do I want for my children?» Sometimes, it can be a waste of money (бесполезная трата денег) to give them traditional language classes, especially if (особенно если) your child is young, or doesn't know the basic words. Instead (вместо этого), you can pay money to have a teacher or nanny play games with your students in English. This person doesn't need to be American and British. It is not necessary. Having fun and in English is necessary! For example, children can make art in English.

More advanced children will need more explicit (через внешнее объяснение) lessons, but at first, English needs to be implicit (через внутреннее чувство) and fun! Boring grammar information is only useful (полезно) for kids if they already (уже) understand how to communicate (общаться) using (используя) basic grammar and vocabulary. They can learn the basic grammar and vocabulary by having fun (интересно проводя время).

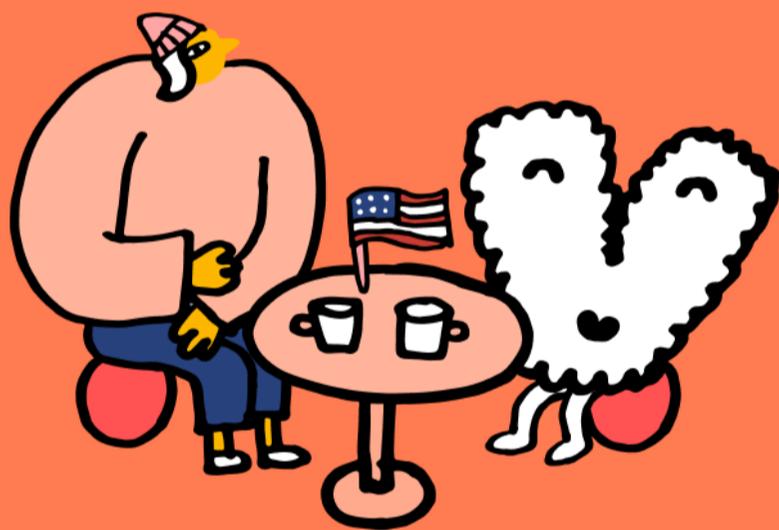
Lastly, one thing about children having fun. They need to be engaged (увлечены) while having fun. That means they are communicating or listening. So, they are not simply eating candy! Having fun is not just laughing. It's about being interested, happy and focused.

The most important thing is for children to know the most common 2,000 words, feel comfortable to communicate, and to enjoy English! If they enjoy it, they will want to study, and they will learn it!



Глава 2.

Learning about English



Feeling the comma. A natural pause

I want to start the second half (вторую половину) of this book with some information that, I think, will be interesting and useful (полезная) for everyone. We are going to talk about the comma (о запятой). The punctuation (пунктуация) in English and the punctuation in Russian are sometimes very similar (похожи). I feel that the comma (запятая) is the biggest difference. I want to tell you why, because I think you will really enjoy it!

First, let me tell you a something about my childhood (детство) and school-years in America. It may be surprising for you, but I never had a lesson in school about punctuation. In the English-speaking world, most schools don't explicitly (через внешнее объяснение) teach the students about correct punctuation. Instead (вместо этого), we learn correct punctuation implicitly (через внутреннее чувство).

In school, every week I had to write essays (эссе) for the teacher about history, literature, or whatever we were studying (о всём том, что мы изучали). The teacher always passed back (возвращали) the essays to us with feedback (с обратной связью). In the feedback, the teacher always gave comments about the content: the train of thoughts (ход мыслей), arguments (аргументы) and critical thinking (критическое мышление) in the essay. The grade (оценка) of the essay is based on (основана на) these aspects of the content.

Also in the feedback (в обратной связи), the teacher corrects (исправляет) mistakes that are connected with (связанные с) punctuation (пунктуацией) and spelling (орфографической ошибкой). These mistakes usually (как правило) don't affect the grade (не влияют на оценку). This way (таким образом), the students learn to trust themselves (доверять себе) to make good decisions (правильные решения) with punctuation. They never memorize (не запоминают) rules. They make many mistakes, and learn from them, and become better writers.

So, let's look at the comma. I will tell you now what every teacher always told me in school:

A comma is a natural pause. Запятая — это натуральная пауза.

I heard this a million times from my teachers every year in school.

But what does it mean, exactly? Well, it means that when you are reading in English, and you see a comma, you take a small pause. That's it.

Take a moment and look at the last page you just read — page 26. Look at every time I used a comma. Can you see how they represent (представляют) a small, natural pause? In fact (на

самом деле), we very rarely (очень редко) need to use a comma. They are an instrument for the writer to create a flow (создать поток) in the writing. Let me give you an example:

1. Everyday, [pause] I love to ride my bike which I got from my brother.
2. Everyday I love to ride my bike, [pause] which I got from my brother.
3. Everyday, [pause] I love to ride my bike, [pause] which I got from my brother.
4. Everyday I love to ride my bike which I got from my brother.

All four of these sentences are correct, although (хотя) they feel different. The difference is about your writing style (стиль письма). Some popular authors, like Ernest Hemingway, famously avoid (избегает) commas. His style is faster, and very direct. Other authors, like Lewis Carroll use lots of commas - and many colons [:] and semi- colons [;]. His style is more elastic (гибкий) with lots of pauses.

For people who don't write books everyday, it is important that we don't use too (слишком) many commas, nor too few (ни слишком мало). If we have too many or too few, it will be difficult to read and understand. We can break the flow (прервать поток) of the writing. From the four examples I gave, I think that number three (3) is the best for writing a book. But let's make the sentences (предложение) longer, and see what happens:

«Everyday, I love to ride my bike, which I got from my brother, who lives in Boston».

So, now this sentence has too many commas. It feels like: start-stop-start-stop-start-stop-start-finish. Too many stops! It breaks the flow! I would change (я бы поменял) the sentence to make a better flow. You could remove any of the commas (удалить любую запятую), and the sentence would be OK. Personally, I would do this:

«Everyday, I love to ride my bike, which I got from my brother who lives in Boston».

In order to (чтобы) practice this, you have to... read! :) Read in English, everyday. Maybe after you eat? Maybe in bed before you sleep? Maybe on the train? Read what makes you happy, and have fun! While you read and have fun, look at the commas that you see. Ask yourself, why did the author use a comma here? Was it necessary (необходимое), or was it for style?

So, now we understand how Americans learn about punctuation. Most (большинство) commas depend on the style of writing: they are not really (не совсем) rules, but like traditions (традиции). On the other side (с другой стороны), there are a few rules that are strict (строгие). There is one rule that I want to share (поделиться) with you.

The rule is about when we use the word «Dear» or «Hello» in English, like when we write a letter (письмо). Russian people can sometimes make a mistake, which looks like this (выглядит так):

This is incorrect! Wrong:

Dear, Luke / Hello, Luke

The correct way is like this:

Dear Luke, / Hello Luke,

This is because a comma is always a natural pause. It is uncomfortable (неудобно) or strange to say «Hello [pause] Luke». It is more natural to say «Hello Luke [pause]». I understand that in Russian, the rule is: «Здравствуй, Люк». In Russian, commas are connected with (связаны с) rules. In English, it is about a natural pause, and you can always feel it.

The word «because» can sometimes be difficult also. In Russian, we write «потому, что». There is always a comma in Russian. But, in English, there is a comma only if (только если) there is a natural pause. Here are two examples of correct sentences:

I want to sleep because I had such a big day.

I want to sleep, because I had such a big day.

**Я хочу спать, потому что у меня был такой большой/
насыщенный день.**

By the way, I love the Russian phrase насыщенный день. There is nothing like it (ничего подобного) in English, just «a big day».

About the comma: both sentences are correct. The only difference (единственная разница) is about the pause, and so it is YOUR decision. Only you can decide to put a comma or no. With time, your commas will be more natural and like a native-speaker. For example, a native-speaker would not write:

I want to sleep because, I had such a big day.

In this example, the pause is awkward (неловко) and sounds unusual (странно).

Sometimes, but not often, the meaning (смысл) of the phrase can change with a pause. For example, my wife Inga loves a book called «Любить нельзя воспитывать». If the pause is before нельзя, or after нельзя, this will change the meaning of the phrase. The same can happen in English. In these situations, a comma is very important! Here are a few examples, and remember, this is not about rules, it's about the pause:

I'm sorry, I love you. / Мне жаль, я люблю тебя.

I'm sorry I love you. / Мне жаль, что я люблю тебя.

Let's eat, Grandma! / Давай есть, бабушка!

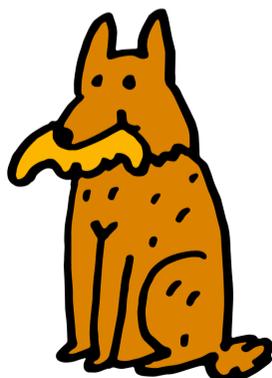
Let's eat Grandma! / Давай есть бабушку!

I find inspiration in cooking, my family and my dog. / Я нахожу вдохновение в готовке, моей семье и моей собаке.

I find inspiration in cooking my family and my dog. / Я нахожу вдохновение в том, что я готовлю свою семью и собаку.

So, we learned that a comma is a natural pause.

More importantly, we learned that learning English is NOT about memorizing rules (не о запоминании правил). Learning English is about making mistakes (ошибки). It is about having experiences which (которые) will give us an intrinsic understanding (через внутреннее чувство) of English. With these experiences of making mistakes, we develop trust (развиваем доверие) in ourselves. With this trust, we can stop searching for (искать) external validation (внешнее подтверждение) when we speak and write English. This is how we grow!



Verbs, verbs, verbs.

V1, V2, V3!

For American and British people, Russian verbs (глаголы) are very difficult! Of course, for Russians, English verbs can be difficult also.

Let's try and make it simpler. Every verb has 3 forms. Don't think about future and past. It's very simple:

verb 1	verb 2	verb 3	
live	lived	lived	жить
jump	jumped	jumped	прыгать
love	loved	loved	любить
move	moved	moved	двигаться

These are examples of правильные глаголы. They are always the same. Most verbs are правильные глаголы. But some are different...

eat	ate	eaten	кушать
go	went	gone	идти/ходить
be	was	been	быть/есть
leave	left	left	оставлять/уходить
take	took	taken	брать
see	saw	seen	видеть

These are examples of неправильные глаголы. They are always different, и в то же время есть сходства между некоторыми неправильными глаголами. Common (распространённые) verbs are often неправильные.

So, all verbs organize in this way (таким образом). When you learn a new verb, remember all three forms, like a song. Like this: Eat-ate-eaten! Leave-left-left! See-saw- seen!

How do we use them? Well, let's see!

Verb 1 is usually, но не только, for ...

The future (будущее):

«What will we eat tonight?» “Tonight we’ll eat Sushi».

The present (настоящее):

«Do you read books?» «Yes, I read comic books».

By the way (кстати), here are some useful contractions (сокращение):

I have = I’ve

you have = you’ve

he has = he’s

she has = she’s

we have = we’ve

they have = they’ve

It is the same with “will”

I will = I’ll

So, Verb 1 is for the present and future. Well, and verb 2 and 3? They are BOTH (оба) the past (прошлое)! Are you scared? Nervous? No worries! Не беспокойся! Все хорошо! Verb 2 and Verb 3 have an important difference.

verb 2	verb 3
rule: используется со словом «WHEN» дающим нам понимание о том, когда событие произошло или без слова «when», но с иными словами, указывающими на конкретное время случившегося события	rule: используется когда информация о временных рамках события не имеет значения. Или — в случаях, где неизвестно когда событие произошло. By the way (кстати): в этом контексте перед глаголом 3-ей формы (verb 3) используется слово «have/has»
For example: «When I was a child, I went (v2) to the park many times». «Yesterday, I went (v2) to the park and I saw (v2) my friend».	For example: «I have been (v3) to London». «I have eaten (v3) Sushi many times in my life».
Another rule: используется когда временной отрезок или ситуация завершены.	Another rule: используется когда временной отрезок или ситуация не завершены.

For example: «Last year, I went (v2) to London», «Last week, I saw (v2) my babushka in Tver»	For example: «This year, I've been (v3) to London», «This semester, I've passed (v3) all my exams»
Часто используется, во время рассказа истории.	Редко используется во время рассказа истории.
«We played (v2) durak, and I lost (v2), so he took (v2) my money!»	

Здесь приведены ключевые фразы, которые помогут тебе понять, глаголы какой формы использовать.

Verb 2:	Verb 3:
Yesterday	In my life
Last year	This week
When I was a child	This year
When I was younger	Have you ever...?
Last night	
A long time ago	
Last Monday	

Also, words like: today and recently (недавно) can be used for both!

Sometimes, there are differences between British English and American English. All in all (вообщем), they are almost the same (почти одинаковы). One difference is that sometimes, Americans like to use V2 more, and British like to use V3 more. But, this is only in certain circumstance (в определенных случаях)

So, for practice, let's look at some examples. For each example, you can think about: Is this verb 1, verb 2, or verb 3? Why did Luke use this type of verb? Can I think of a similar (похожую) phrase, about my life?

Every Thursday I go to the banya with some friends.

Каждый вторник я хожу в баню с друзьями.

Last year I traveled around France and I tried speaking French. It was difficult.

В прошлом году я путешествовал по Франции и пробовал говорить на французском. Это было сложно.

I have been to France many times, but my French has never improved!

Я бывал во Франции много раз, но мой французский так и не стал лучше.

Yesterday I was at a party. A friend told me about her travels around Asia.

Вчера я был на вечеринке. Подруга рассказала мне о ее путешествиях по Азии.

Have you ever tried borscht? I made some yesterday. Do you want some?

Вы когда нибудь пробовали борщ? Я сварил его вчера. Хотите попробовать?

At this football match I have gone to the bathroom a million times.

На этом футбольном матче я (уже) ходил в уборную миллион раз.

At that football match I went to the bathroom a million times.

На том футбольном матче я ходил в уборную миллион раз.

If you look at the last two examples, we can see «At this football match» and «At that football match». When we say «this match» it implies (подразумевает) that we are still there, watching the athletes (спортсмены) play. When we say «that match» it implies (подразумевает) that it is probably finished, and we are maybe already (уже) at home talking about the match.

How does this affect the choice (выбор) of verb? You can ask yourself: is the временной отрезок или ситуация завершены or не завершены? The ситуация can be a football match, or a meeting, or a job, or any (любой) process, like preparing dinner (ужин).

So, if you are still (все еще) preparing dinner, you could say:

I've broken 3 eggs while fixing this dinner!

Я разбил 3 яйца, готовя этот ужин!

After you finish preparing dinner, while you are eating it, you could say:

I broke 3 eggs while fixing this dinner!

Я разбил 3 яйца, готовя этот ужин!

I want to very briefly (очень кратко) talk about something for advanced learners. If you are a beginner, it is not so important. I want to bring it up (поднять тему) so you can be aware of it (понимать что существует такое). You do not need to be an expert or master of this information!

Существует ещё один путь, где мы используем глагол 3 формы, мы называем это «passive tense». Он отличается, но имеет понятный шаблон:

Существительное + TO BE (в любом времени) + VERB 3

This picture will be seen (V3) by millions of people.

Это изображение будет увидено миллионами людей.

Hero of our Time was written by Lermontov.

Герой нашего времени был написан Лермонтовым.

This technology is made (V3) by Apple.

Эта технология создана компанией Эппл.

For practice, I recommend reading any book that you enjoy. You will start to notice (замечать) this gramatical construction (грамматическую конструкцию) many times, and it will become easier and easier for you to use in your real life.

I want to share a nice life-hack for your English: Nearly all (почти все) English phrases need to have a verb. In Russian, when we talk about the present tense (о настоящем времени), we often don't use the word «есть». For example, in Russian we say «Кот толстый». We don't say «Кот есть толстый». But, in English, you 100% need to use a verb. So, we say «The cat is fat». We don't say «The cat fat». This is a simple example.

Remember the life hack: if your phrase doesn't have a verb, it is probably a mistake!

So... that is a lot of information!!! Too (слишком) much? Well, you should practice, practice, practice! Next time you are in a conversation (в разговоре), try and use more V3 sentences, for example.

On page 56, there is a list of the most important irregular (неправильных) verbs in English. You can use this list to study.

Make mistakes! Совершай много ошибок! You can do it!

This gramatical information is important, but, the most important thing is to communicate. If you don't open your mouth, people will never know how smart you are. Не стесняйся!

Phrasal Verbs. The most difficult thing in English — фразовые глаголы.

For Americans, Russian is very difficult. There are many difficult things about the Russian language, because they don't exist (не существуют) in English. For example, how can you explain (объяснить) to an American the difference between кто, кого, кому, кем? They all mean who! So, for English speakers, this is difficult.

For Russians, English can be very difficult. There are many difficult things about the English language, because they don't exist in Russian. The biggest example of this is Phrasal Verbs — фразовые глаголы!

So, what is a phrasal verb? Well, there are three types of phrasal verbs. They are a linguistic phenomenon (феномен) that doesn't occur (не встречается) in most languages. The first type is when a verb (глагол) and a preposition (предлог) work together to make a phrase with a new meaning! For example...

Get — получить

Up — вверх

Get up — встать

Встать is totally not connected with получить, right? So, this is very common with phrasal verbs.

Many Russians who have studied English maybe have tried to memorize (запомнить) phrasal verbs from a list. I can give you some advice — this does not work well. I can tell you why. There is an infinite amount (бесконечное количество) of phrasal verbs. Your list will never end! We can create new ones always. They are fun to play with for native speakers!

So, what can you do to learn phrasal verbs? Let me share with you some important information. With this information, you will be able to see patterns in the phrasal verbs. That's right! There are patterns you can learn. These patterns will help you understand phrasal verbs.

First, it is important to know that the preposition (предлог) is very important. Here are the most common prepositions:

In / Out

Into / Out of

On / Off

On to / Off of

Up / Down

Around / Away

Each (каждый) preposition has a twin (близнеца). For example, the twin of In is Out. The twin of Down is Up. This is important to remember because they are almost always connected. Often, They are used together (они используются вместе).

For example, imagine you are on the bus. The bus stops, and you want to exit the bus. What do you do? Do you get out? Do you get down? No! The correct answer: You get off! Why? Because you are located (находится) on the bus. The opposite of on is off.

Another example. You are in your bedroom. Your cat comes into your room. Your cat is very annoying! He is always meowing and peeing on your things! So you want the cat to exit your room. What do you say to the cat? Get off? Get away? Get down? No! Correct answer: get out. That is because the cat is located (находится) in the room. The opposite of in is out. Note: you could also tell your cat «get out of here!», Or «get out of my room!»

You could tell your cat to «get off!» if she is located on your bed. You could tell your cat to «get away!» if she is located around you, or near you. You could tell your cat to «get down!» if she is located high up somewhere. So, it all depends (все это зависит от) on our understanding of space (пространство).

A small note: in/out and into/out of are very similar. There is no clear rule (нет четкого правила). If you read, watch movies and have fun in English, you will start to notice (замечать) patterns (повторения). I can give you one rule: if you use into/out of, then you need to give a location. For example, if you are located (находится) in your home, and you want to leave (выйти) for a walk, you can say «I want to go out for a walk» or «I want to go out of the house for a walk».

The second type of phrasal verb is when the verb keeps (сохраняют) its original meaning. These are very important phrasal verbs, because we use them constantly (постоянно)! Here are some examples:

The woman walked into the bank.

The woman danced into the bank.

The man fell out of the bank.

The man waltzed out of the bank.

So, what is happening here? Well, let's look! First of all, the most important thing is the preposition. The woman, in both examples, is entering (входит) the bank. This is because we use the preposition into. The man, in both situations, is exiting (выходит) the bank. This is because we used the preposition out of. So, here is a rule: the preposition explains what is happening. The verb explains how it is happening.

How is the woman entering the bank? Well, in the first sentence, she is walking. Very simple. In the second sentence, she is entering the bank while dancing. Она вошла в банк пританцовывая. Cool, right? When I read this, I imagine a woman who is having a nice day, full of energy, and she enters the bank with a smile and moving like a dance. We use this phrasal verb to describe (описать) her energy. This is very normal grammar for English speakers. Very different from Russian!

How is the man exiting the bank? Well, in the first sentence, he is falling (падает). How is this possible? Well, maybe he is drunk, or maybe he tripped (споткнулся). In any case (в любом случае), he exited the bank while falling. In the second sentence, the man is waltzing (вальсирует). Strange, yeah? I close my eyes and see a man in very nice clothes, very happy, elegant and with a handsome face. In all these situations, there is an element of creativity (творчество). It doesn't have to be literal (Это не обязательно должно быть буквально). This is why there are so, so many phrasal verbs.

Often, these types of phrasal verbs are used metaphorically (метафорично). This can be confusing (не понятно) for many Russians. For example, dance around is a phrasal verb which is literal - it means (значит) that someone is dancing and moving around, perhaps (может быть) in circles (кругами). Now (теперь), imagine you ask someone a difficult question. They don't know how to give you a good answer, so they keep (продолжают) talking and talking without (без) answering the question. Maybe they don't want to tell you, or maybe they can't tell you. You can say that they are «dancing around the question». Here, dancing around means avoid (избегать). If you understand the concept of dance around literally (буквально), it is easier to see the metaphorical connection (метафорическая связь).

Many phrasal verbs that seem unconnected (несвязанный) to their meaning, such as dance around = avoid, are actually connected metaphorically in this way. Therefore (следовательно), understanding this second type of phrasal verbs can help you understand many phrasal verbs that seem difficult to learn.

Try to find people using these types of sentences in serials, TV shows, movies, etc. We use them all the time!

These phrasal verbs are very fun. You can use them in ways that are impossible to translate to Russian. I remember one day I was with my friend in his kitchen. He was making breakfast, and he put bread in the toaster. When the bread was ready, he asked me: «Luke, could you clonk that out and plop it on the plate?»

I understood him perfectly. Clonk and plop are not words. They are just noises (звук). Because of the prepositions (предлоги), I understood what was happening. The verbs, or sounds, gave me a feeling of how it was happening. Clonk is the sound of a toaster and plop is the sound of toast falling on the plate. In simple language, he could have said (мог бы сказать): «Luke, could you take out the toast and put it on the plate».

How would you translate «clonk that out and plop it on the plate» to Russian?

The third and final type of phrasal verbs is very difficult. Sometimes, we use phrasal verbs that are very disconnected (бессвязны) with the verb and the preposition. These are some examples:

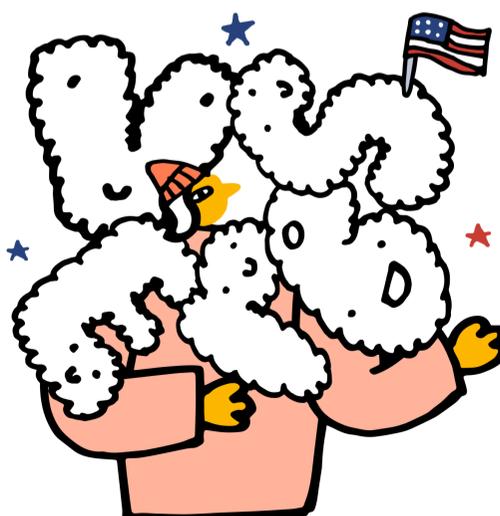
To break up with — закончить отношения, расстаться

To give up — сдаться

To run out of — остаться без чего-то, использовав всё, истощить свой запас.

None of these phrasal verbs are easy to connect with their meanings (значение). Also, sometimes they are only used in American, or only used in Australia, or in Scotland. These phrasal verbs are the most difficult to learn. The easiest way to learn them is to read a good book, put them in your flash cards, and try and use them in conversations!

My last advice — don't worry too much about phrasal verbs. You will naturally learn so many simply by communicating and reading. Many people know many phrasal verbs, despite (несмотря на то, что) never studying them.



Modal verbs. You don't have to learn them, but you should!

Words like нужно, надо, должно, можно... these words are very important in Russian. You use them every day. In English, they are very important also.

But... there is a problem for many Russians. Ведь существуют слова, которые невозможно перевести дословно. For example, это ошибка — сказать, что слово «должно» всегда переводится как have to или should, или must. Перевод зависит от контекста всего предложения и ситуации. So, let's look at these special words! What is the difference between them?

While you think, try NOT to translate (не переводить) them into Russian. Instead (вместо этого) think about: Какие глаголы лучше всего подходят к определённым ситуациям?

Must	Mustn't
This is only used for very, very serious things. It is not a common word. Russians usually use this word too often (слишком часто). If the situation is not very serious, then it will sound rude (будет звучать грубо).	Here is a secret: no one uses mustn't. Don't use it. You will sound like a 150 year old British woman! In modern English, it is almost never used.
For example: «You must stop now, or the police will come!»	An alternative: Don't — «Please don't eat spaghetti in my bed»
Note: This is different from (отличается от) “must be / must have been” which is about probability (вероятности)	

Have to	Don't have to
This is used for serious things. It is a very common word. It means you have no choice (нет выбора)!	This means something is не обязательно. It does not mean не надо.
<p>For example:</p> <p>«I have to go to work, because I have to make money, because I have to eat food»</p> <p>«Do you have to leave? What a pity!»</p> <p>«You have to get a visa to go to Europe»</p>	<p>«On the weekend, I don't have to wake up early, but sometimes I do».</p> <p>«На выходных мне не обязательно просыпаться рано, но иногда я это делаю».</p> <p>«I don't have to wear a tie to work, but I do it anyway».</p> <p>«Мне не обязательно носить галстук на работе, тем не менее я делаю это».</p>

Should	Shouldn't (Should not)
<p>Should is used for 2 things:</p> <p>1) Rules (правило) that are not super serious: «You should give your seat to older people on the metro»</p>	<p>The same as should, but negative.</p> <p>1) Rules (правило) that are not super serious: «You shouldn't smoke cigarettes at the train station»</p>
<p>2) Advice (совет): It is a very common way to give advice. «You should see the Eiffel tower if you go to Paris».</p>	<p>2) Advice (совет): «In Russia, you shouldn't whistle (свистеть) on the street»</p> <p>«In Russia, you shouldn't smile too much, people will think you are crazy!»</p> <p>Just kidding! Шучу! You should smile!</p>

Can	Can't (Can not)
<p>Can is used for 2 things:</p> <p>1) Ability (способность) «I can speak English». To be able to is the same. «I am able to speak English».</p>	<p>The same as can, but negative:</p> <p>1) Ability (способность) «I can't speak English» or «I'm not able to speak».</p>
<p>2) Permission (разрешение):</p> <p>— «Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?» — «Yes, you can».</p> <p>May I? is that same, but a little old fashioned (на старый лад).</p> <p>— «Teacher, may I go to the bathroom?» — «Yes, you may».</p>	<p>2) Permission (разрешение):</p> <p>— «Teacher, CAN I go to the bathroom?» — «No, you can't».</p> <p>Also, the old-fashioned variant...</p> <p>— «Teacher, may I go to the bathroom?» — «No, you may not».</p>

So, let's think of a funny or interesting example for every type, except for (с исключением) must and mustn't.

Usually, «don't have to» is the most difficult for Russian people.

And remember, you shouldn't translate modal verbs directly from Russian. It always depends on the context!

For more practice, you can try to answer these questions below (внизу). Think about an American person who will travel to Russia. What information will you give him/her? Here are some questions. Think about them, and write your answers! It is great practice.

What **can** your American friend do in Russia?

What **can't** your American friend do in Russia?

What **should** your American friend do in Russia?

What **shouldn't** your American friend do in Russia?

What advice will you give to your friend? You can say: «You should...» For example, «You should go to the Hermitage!»

What **does** your American friend **have to** do in Russia? «S/he has to...»

What **doesn't** your American friend **have to** do in Russia? «S/he doesn't have to...»

Is there anything that your American friend **must** do in Russia? This is very serious.

For example, «You must not kill anyone!»

But, you can use must in a joking way (как шутка) to say that something is really, really, really fantastic. For example, «You must try some blini from my babushka! It is the best!»

Keep practicing! Try and notice (пробуй и замечай) which modal verbs native speakers choose when they speak. This is great for when you are watching a movie or a serial!

Get. Use this word!

Get is a very important word in English. We use it every day, all the time! Many non- native English speakers, especially Russians, think it is very confusing (непонятно). It is a very important word, and if you want to sound more natural in English, you should use it often! Russian people usually don't use this word enough (достаточно часто).

There are different ways to use Get. It has different meanings, depending on the context and depending on the other words in the phrase. We won't talk about all the meanings, but here are the most common meanings:

1. Get to — arrive.

Examples:

I get to the office everyday at 9am. When I got to the bank yesterday, I understood it was closed. Call me when you get home. (note: home doesn't need «to»).

The word arrive is very formal. Often, we use it when we talk about an official schedule (расписание). For example, the president will arrive in New York at 5:30 pm on Saturday. Get is better for conversations.

Can you think of some more examples for «get to»? Write them on some paper or on your phone. Try to use them in your life. Try to stop using the word arrive so much!

2. Get something — получить, взять, купить ... много вариантов, смотри дальше!

Examples:

I really want to get a dog! Хочу купить, или получить, или может быть просто найти собаку.

Let's go get some coffee! Давай сходим, возьмём кофе!

I got a book for my brother for his birthday. Я купил книгу брату на его день рождения.

I'll get you a drink. Я угощу тебя напитком.

Can you think of some more examples for «get something»? Write them on some paper or in your phone. Use them in conversations! Search for this phrase in movies, series, songs, etc.

3. Get + adjective — стать таким-то.

Getting + adjective — становиться таким-то.

We use this to talk about temporary states of being (временное состояние).

Examples:

Every time I hear this song on the radio, I get happy! Каждый раз, когда слышу эту песню по радио, я радуюсь!

Last summer I was reading Dostoyevski and I got depressed. Прошлым летом я читал Достоевского и был подавлен.

Don't get angry, but I have some bad news for you. Не злись, но у меня плохие новости для тебя.

I don't want to get fat! So I shouldn't eat chocolate at night. Не хочу потолстеть! Поэтому не следует есть шоколад ночью.

I want to get stronger so I decided to exercise. Я хочу стать сильнее поэтому я решил заниматься фитнесом.

The weather is getting warmer and warmer... it's so nice! Погода становится все теплее и теплее... это так приятно!

My English is getting better! But my Chinese is getting worse. Мой английский становится лучше! Но мой китайский становится хуже.

Can you think of some more examples for «get something»? Write them on some paper or in your phone. Be creative, try to write some that are funny and make you laugh. Share them with someone who you study with! Try and make them laugh!

How many examples do you have? Let's do something with them! Send a few (несколько) to some friends who also study English, or who have a good level of English. You can ask them «is this correct?»... it will be a nice surprise! It is good to share with people. You can use www.linguee.ru to see what examples they offer (предлагают). Try to use the word get, in all three ways in your next conversation!

Remember, the best way to become a master of «get» is to make mistakes in conversations. Learn from the mistakes! Speak, write, read, and practice! Enjoy the mistakes!

Adjectives and their friends. Descriptive Words — ОПИСЫВАЮЩИЕ СЛОВА!

There are two Important categories of descriptive (описывающие слова) words in English:

Adjectives are connected (связаны) with nouns (существительными).

The beautiful woman is dancing. «Beautiful» is connected with «woman». Красивая женщина танцует.

Adverbs are connected with verbs (глаголами) and adjectives (прилагательными).

The woman is dancing beautifully. «Beautifully» is connected with «dancing». Женщина танцует красиво.

The woman is insanely beautiful. «Insanely» is connected with «beautiful». Женщина безумно красивая.

Let's make a list of Adjectives and Adverbs! Some are regular (правильные):

Happy	Happily
Sad	Sadly
Strange	Strangely
Free	Freely
Honest	Honestly
Strong	Strongly
Powerful	Powerfully
Loud	Loudly
Quiet	Quietly
Natural	Naturally
Crazy	Crazily
Wild	Wildly

Some are irregular (неправильные):

Fast	Fast
Good	Well
Bad	Poorly

Here are some more examples. An adjective:

You did very good work today. Ты проделал очень хорошую работу сегодня.

«Good» is connected with «work».

An adverb:

You did your work really well today. Ты проделал свою работу очень хорошо сегодня.

«Well» is connected with «did».

Can you think of any more? Use this list of adjectives and adverbs to make your own examples. Try and be creative! Don't forget (не забудь), when you are being creative (творчество) and having fun, you will learn faster and better! Which examples are your favorite? Can you think of some silly (дурацкие, смешные) examples? Can you think of some useful (полезные) examples?

Making mistakes with adjectives and adverbs is very common for Russians. Because... В русском языке существуют наречия, использование которых в переводе на английский не корректно. Например:

Как суп? — Хорошо.

How is the soup? — Well. That is Wrong!

How is the soup? — Good! That is Correct!

But, why? You need to always think about one thing: is this descriptive (описывающие) word connected with the noun (существительное)? If yes, we use the adjective. In this example, the descriptive word is describing (описывает) the soup, which is a noun. So, we use the adjective! Not the adverb. Inside (внутри) the word «adverb», there is the word «verb». Easy to remember!

Different types of Adjectives:

There are 3 different forms for an adjective. Let's look at them!

Adjective / Положительная <i>большой</i>	Comparative / Сравнительная <i>больше</i>	Superlative / Превосходная <i>самый большой</i>
big	bigger (than)	the biggest
small	smaller (than)	the smallest
happy	happier (than)	the happiest
sad	sadder (than)	the saddest
fast	faster (than)	the fastest
hot	hotter (than)	the hottest
cold	colder (than)	the coldest

Words like big, small, happy and sad ... these are small words. What about big words?

interesting	more interesting (than)	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful (than) more	the most beautiful
depressing	more depressing (than)	the most depressing
colorful	more colorful (than)	the most colorful
confusing	more confusing (than)	the most confusing

Also, there are two common irregular (неправильных) adjectives:

good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst

Great. Let's look at some examples:

For Americans, French is confusing.

For Americans, Russian is more confusing than French.

For Americans, Japanese is the most confusing.

Waiting 10 minutes for a bus is bad.

Waiting 30 minutes for a bus is worse than waiting 10 minutes.

Waiting for a bus that never comes is the worst.

By the way (кстати), there is a rule I want to tell you about (о чем я хочу рассказать тебе).
If a word is small, you cannot use the word more. Like this

Wrong:

This book is more better.

Moscow is more cold.

Murmansk is even (даже) more colder.

Correct:

This book is better.

Moscow is colder.

Murmansk is even colder.

So, let's make some sentences (предложение)!

Moscow is a cold city.

Saint Petersburg is colder than Moscow.

Murmansk is the coldest city in the world.

Can you make more sentences like this? Use different adjectives, big and small. Be creative!
Be funny! Can you add more words to the list?

After you read this, go and use it! Write a story about traveling to different cities! What did you see? What was interesting? What was more interesting? What was the most beautiful? And don't forget... make mistakes, and then learn from your mistakes! Учись на своих ошибках! Speak!
Have fun!

Conditionals (условные предложения). The Magic «If»

The word «if» is a special word. It excites (возбуждает, пробуждает) the fantasy, and it's also a very common word in our day-to-day lives (повседневная жизнь).

In Russian, conditionals are simple. There are two variations: Если, and Если бы.

In English, conditionals are not very simple. There are three common (распространённые) variations: type 1, type 2, and type 3. But also there are many other variations, called «mixed» (смешанный вид) . The most important are types 1, 2, and 3. If you know these types well, then English will be much easier, and the «mixed» conditionals will be easy too. Wow! That last sentence was a conditional!

Here are the 3 types of conditionals.

1) Conditional type «Если». This type is used for realistic situations. It's like this: **If (present tense) ... (future tense):**

If I go to the party, I will see Ivan.

Если я пойду на вечеринку, я увижу Ивана.

If it rains tomorrow, we will not go to the park.

Если завтра будет дождь, мы не пойдём в парк.

If I go to Japan, I will eat good sushi.

Если я поеду в Японию, я буду есть вкусные суши.

Life hack: после слова «if» мы никогда не используем «will»:

an example: если я пойду

— If I will go... (Wrong!)

— If I go.... (Correct!)

2) **Conditional type «Если бы»**. This type is used for гипотетических ситуациях в настоящем о будущем времени. Like this: **If (past tense) ... (would или could или might + present tense)**

If I was the king of the world, I would give puppies to everyone.

Если бы я был королем мира, я бы раздал людям щенков.

If I ate Borsch everyday, I would be happy.

Если бы я ел борщ каждый день, я был бы счастлив.

If I lived in Japan, I would eat sushi everyday.

Если бы я жил в Японии, я бы ел суши каждый день.

Life hack: после слова «if» мы никогда не используем «would».

ex: если бы я пошёл...

— If I would go (wrong!)

— If I went (correct!)

Also, a little information:

I would — Я бы...

I could — Я бы смог...

I might — Может быть я бы...

3) Conditional type «Если бы», но только про прошлое. This is the most difficult. This type is only used когда есть условное «если бы» в прошлом времени, это не касается настоящего. It is connected with regrets (сожаления). **If (had + verb3) ... (would или could или might + have + verb3).**

Also, remember about V3: go went gone

be was **been**

live lived **lived**

jump jump **jumped**

If I had studied more when I was a child, I would have become a doctor.

Если бы я учился больше когда был ребёнком, я бы стал доктором.

If I had traveled with my friends when they were in Africa, I would have bought a monkey.

Если бы я отправился в путешествие с моими друзьями, когда они были в Африке, я бы купил обезьяну.

If I had eaten breakfast this morning, I would not have been hungry on the metro.

Если бы я поел завтрак этим утром, я бы не чувствовал себя голодным в метро.

All of the samples are about the past (о прошлом), and only the past. They are not connected to the present moment.

So, now we see the difference (разницу). Let's practice! Write many examples of each conditional type. The difference between type 2 and 3 is difficult. Try to use your favorite example in a conversation! Watch movies with subtitles and look for (ищите) these constructions! Speak! Use! Make Mistakes! Have Fun!

An interesting note: we did not talk about mixed (смешанных) conditionals, because what is most important is to understand the basic 3 types. But basically (вкратце), we can say that mixed conditionals are more commonly used in America. Conditional 3 is more commonly used in Britain.

Also, you can flip (перевернуть) the order (порядок) of the conditional, no problem! For example:

If I go to the banya I will bring my favorite hat.

I will bring my favorite hat if I go to the banya.

Totally the same!

Common mistakes from Russians. Let's explore some great mistakes!

Wrong (неправильно): I feel myself good.

This means you are touching yourself! Это звучит как «я трогаю себя».

Correct (правильно): I feel good.

Wrong: How are you? — I'm normal.

Normal means средний or обычный, and is not as common as (не так же обычно как) «нормально» на русском.

Correct: How are you? — I'm good.

Also, you can say «I'm fine», but this is used too (слишком) often with Russians, and if you say it with no smile, people will think you are in a bad mood!

Wrong: I have a good new.

News is always plural (во множественном числе).

Correct: I have some good news.

Wrong: Give me some advices!

Advice is always singular («Совет» это всегда единственное число).

Correct: Give me some advice!

Wrong: Say me what you think.

After say, we never use «кому». If we want to say кому, we need to use the word tell.

Correct: Tell me what you think.

Wrong: He told yes.

After tell, we need to use «кому». If we don't want to say «кому», we use the word say/said.

Correct: He said yes.

Wrong: New York is great, he is so big!

He and She is only for humans and familiar (знакомые) animals.

Correct: New York is great, it is so big!

Wrong: I saw a bear in the forrest, he was giant!

Again, He and She are only for humans and familiar (знакомые) animals. In this case (в этом случае), you should only say he or she if it is obvious (очевидно) — maybe you saw the genitals (гениталии). Or, maybe it was your friend's pet (домашний) bear!

Correct: I saw a bear in the forrest, it was giant!

Wrong: He speaks English enough well.

Enough (достаточно) is after the adjective (прилагательное) or adverb (наречие).

Correct: He speaks English well enough.

Wrong: I should to go.

After «should» «can» «may» or «must» we never use «to».

Correct: I should go.

Wrong: I can to go.

Again, after «should» «can» «may» or «must» we never use «to».

Correct: I can go.

Wrong: Do you like it? — I like.

After the words like and love, we need to have a noun (существительное), even (даже) if the noun is «it».

Correct: Do you like it? — I like it.

Wrong: I very like it.

The word very never goes before (перед) a verb (глагол). The correct word is really.

Correct: I really like it.

Wrong: When do you come home?

The word come is about «сюда». If you live in my house with me, you can ask me «when do you come home?» Come is about сюда, and go is about туда. It depends on (зависит от) where the speaker (говорящий) is.

Correct: When do you get home? When do you go home?

A final note

I hope you enjoy the book. Thank you for reading it. If you have any comments or questions please send them to me on Instagram [@luke_and_english](#).

I want to close the booklet with a short list. This is a list of things to keep in your mind (иметь ввиду) when you think about English. I hope they can be part of your mentality. They are the most important things to remember from the booklet.

Learning a language is fun. If it is not fun for you, try to think about how you can make it fun. Изучать язык — это весело. Если это не весело для тебя, то подумай, как ты можешь организовать это так, что будет весело.

It's okay to be shy and afraid of making mistakes. Step by step, you will learn how to communicate with people. Communication is the best way to improve. Remember that every word of English you speak is a success, and every mistake - progress! Especially while you travel :) No Risks! Это нормально — стесняться, это нормально бояться ошибок, шаг за шагом, по чуть-чуть, ты можешь пробовать и говорить с другими людьми. Общение — лучший способ совершенствовать язык. Помните, что каждое слово на английском языке — это успех, а каждая ошибка - прогресс! Особенно во время путешествий. Никакого риска!

Don't worry about learning uncommon words. You need to know the most common 2,000 words. They are at the end of this booklet. Use flashcards to learn them. Не беспокойся о том, чтобы выучить нераспространенные, редкие слова. Тебе достаточно познакомиться с популярными 2000 словами. Ты найдёшь их в конце этой книги. Используй карточки, чтобы выучить их.

Read everyday. Read whatever you want. Read what you like. Читай каждый день. Читай что угодно. Читай то, что тебе нравится.

What are you interested in? Look for it on youtube, on google, on reddit, on instagram, or anywhere. As of December of 2019, 56% of the internet is in English, while only 7.3% is in Russian. There is SO much content in English. Find something you like, and enjoy! Что тебе интересно? Зайди в YouTube, google, Reddit, Instagram, или куда пожелаешь. В декабре 2019 года статистика показывает: 56% информации в интернете на английском, в то время, когда на русском ее только 7,3%. Контент на английском (по любой теме) очень широк! Найди то, что тебе нравится и наслаждайся!

When you study something, search for it in the real world! Remember the process of noticing, from page 9. В процессе изучения, обращайся к внешнему миру, замечай, будь внимателен, вспомни феномен внимания со страницы 9.

Learning a language is like growing a flower. A little attention, every day. You cannot force it, but just give it love. Изучать язык, это как выращивать цветок. Немного внимания, каждый день. Ты не можешь заставить его расти, но ты можешь дать ему любовь.

That is it. Enjoy growing your English!



List of the most common irregular verbs in English

Remember, this is about V1-V2-V3. Please go to page 31 to read about it :

become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed

feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got (UK) / gotten (US)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
know	knew	known
learn	learned	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant

meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum/swam
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught

tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Most common 2000+ English words

*Taken from the General Service List from West (1953)

the	out	look
be	other	before
of	so	great
and	what	back
a	time	through
to	up	long
in	go	where
he	about	much
have	than	should
it	into	well
that	could	people
for	state	down
they	only	own
I	new	just
with	year	because
as	some	good
not	take	each
on	come	those
she	these	feel
at	know	seem
by	see	how
this	use	high
we	get	too
you	like	place
do	then	little
but	first	world

from	any	very
or	work	still
which	now	nation
one	may	hand
would	such	old
all	give	life
will	over	tell
there	think	write
say	most	become
who	even	here
make	find	show
when	day	house
can	also	both
more	after	between
if	way	need
no	many	mean
man	must	call
develop	head	try
under	consider	provide
last	word	continue
right	program	name
move	problem	certain
thing	however	power
general	lead	pay
school	system	result
never	set	question
same	order	study
another	eye	woman
begin	plan	member
while	run	until
number	keep	far
part	face	night

turn	fact	always
real	group	service
leave	play	away
might	stand	report
want	increase	something
point	early	company
form	course	week
off	change	church
child	help	toward
few	line	start
small	city	social
since	put	room
against	close	figure
ask	case	nature
late	force	though
home	meet	young
interest	once	less
large	water	enough
person	upon	almost
end	war	read
open	build	include
public	hear	president
follow	light	nothing
during	unite	yet
present	live	better
without	every	big
again	country	boy
hold	bring	cost
govern	center	business
around	let	value
possible	side	second

why	concern	thus
clear	best	moment
expect	door	spirit
family	hope	train
complete	example	college
act	inform	religion
sense	body	perhaps
mind	ever	music
experience	least	grow
art	probable	free
next	understand	cause
near	reach	serve
direct	effect	age
car	different	book
law	idea	board
industry	whole	recent
important	control	sound
girl	condition	office
god	field	cut
several	pass	step
matter	fall	class
usual	note	true
rather	special	history
per	talk	position
often	particular	above
kind	today	strong
among	measure	friend
white	walk	necessary
reason	teach	add
action	low	court
return	hour	deal
foot	type	tax

care	carry	support
simple	remain	party
within	full	whether
love	street	either
human	easy	land
along	although	material
Appear	record	happen
doctor	sit	education
believe	determine	death
speak	level	agree
active	local	arm
student	sure	mother
month	receive	across
drive	rate	quite
anything	minute	amount
town	remember	top
past	purpose	outside
view	test	piece
society	fight	sometimes
manage	watch	beauty
answer	situation	trade
break	south	fear
organize	ago	demand
half	difference	wonder
fire	stage	list
lose	father	accept
money	table	judge
stop	rest	paint
actual	bear	mile
already	entire	soon
effort	market	responsible
wait	prepare	allow

department	explain	secretary
able	offer	heart
political	plant	union
learn	charge	slow
voice	ground	island
air	west	enter
together	picture	drink
shall	hard	story
cover	front	experiment
common	lie	stay
subject	modern	paper
draw	dark	space
short	surface	apply
wife	rule	decide
treat	regard	share
limit	dance	desire
road	peace	spend
letter	observe	sign
color	future	therefore
behind	wall	various
produce	farm	visit
send	claim	supply
term	firm	officer
total	operation	doubt
university	further	private
rise	pressure	immediate
century	property	wish
success	morning	contain
feed	accord	instead
raise	else	trial
describe	mere	practice
ready	die	catch

horse	remark	opportunity
son	basis	likely
exist	except	recognize
north	equal	permit
suggest	east	serious
station	event	attack
effective	employ	floor
food	defense	association
deep	smile	spring
wide	river	lot
alone	improve	stock
character	game	relative
english	detail	lack
happy	account	hair
critic	cent	science
unit	sort	relation
product	reduce	profession
respect	club	pattern
drop	buy	quick
nor	attention	medical
fill	ship	influence
cold	decision	occasion
represent	wear	machine
sudden	inside	compare
basic	win	husband
kill	suppose	blue
fine	ride	international
trouble	operate	fair
mark	realize	especially
single	sale	indeed
press	choose	imagine
heavy	park	surprise

attempt	square	average
origin	vote	official
standard	price	temperature
everything	district	difficult
committee	dead	sing
moral	foreign	hit
black	window	tree
red	beyond	race
bad	direction	police
earth	strike	touch
throw	clean	honor
quality	dress	brother
former	anyone	quiet
pull	gain	marry
chance	pain	corner
prove	object	handle
argue	knowledge	danger
settle	depend	hospital
growth	relate	pool
date	below	promise
heat	dollar	blood
save	advance	shoot
performance	shape	scene
count	arrange	literature
production	population	arrive
listen	yes	film
main	sell	base
pick	mention	freedom
size	dry	bar
cool	check	maybe
army	poet	hang
patient	sleep	suffer

combine	join	manufacture
summer	hot	frequent
hall	bed	rock
slight	electric	loss
command	dream	burn
enjoy	due	sun
length	season	audience
proper	manner	essential
express	fit	glass
health	left	prevent
chief	progress	poem
evening	neither	poor
store	strength	inch
language	notice	song
degree	finish	skill
lay	opinion	post
current	bill	popular
gun	western	radio
dog	truth	animal
hotel	wrong	conscious
strange	travel	worth
separate	suit	eat
boat	bank	election
fail	exact	faith
wave	capital	extent
murder	speed	lock
model	block	employee
forget	citizen	ahead
extend	mouth	sight
edge	hill	spread
distance	green	wind
memory	please	approve

recommend	motor	destroy
division	agency	none
staff	encourage	pound
leg	governor	fame
discussion	worry	importance
address	affair	reflect
fly	shoulder	advantage
dependent	bright	match
ball	mass	regular
shake	sample	wage
frame	pretty	refuse
extreme	repeat	existence
engineer	roll	hardly
thick	reply	perform
comfort	push	title
latter	trip	tend
camp	council	exercise
oil	clothe	thin
discover	parent	coat
examine	forward	bit
difficulty	sharp	mountain
tooth	straight	youth
middle	gas	behavior
choice	weight	newspaper
refer	discuss	secret
enemy	fix	ability
practical	load	sea
marriage	master	soft
bridge	whatever	justice
declare	round	reasonable
lady	rapid	circle
cross	laugh	solid

daily	finger	page
afternoon	spot	weapon
attend	propose	fast
director	shop	representative
balance	broad	search
wash	replace	pure
escape	exception	gray
crowd	application	taste
stick	belong	lip
telephone	rich	speech
avoid	failure	reference
garden	struggle	stain
favor	instrument	connection
news	variety	otherwise
unless	narrow	stretch
dinner	theater	knife
someone	collection	village
signal	rain	blow
yard	review	mistake
Ideal	preserve	sweet
warm	leadership	shout
miss	clay	divide
shelter	daughter	guard
soldier	fellow	worse
article	swing	exchange
cry	thank	rare
captain	library	commercial
familiar	fat	request
seat	reserve	appoint
guest	tour	agent
weak	nice	dependence
excite	warn	bird

king	ring	wild
everyone	bitter	motion
wine	chair	guess
hole	yesterday	neighbor
duty	scientific	seed
beat	flower	fashion
perfect	wheel	loan
bottom	solution	correct
compose	aim	plain
battle	gather	mail
expense	invite	retire
cattle	moreover	opposite
flow	fresh	prefer
kitchen	forest	safe
dust	winter	evil
excite	box	double
bottle	belief	wood
admit	ordinary	empty
tear	impossible	baby
tire	print	advise
expression	friendly	gray
content	pair	proposal
sport	stone	ought
lift	lean	victory
literary	protect	quarter
curious	advertise	engine
tie	mystery	customer
flat	welcome	waste
message	knee	fool
neck	jump	intend
hate	snake	intention
dirt	stream	desk

delight	avenue	politics
trust	brown	passage
nobody	disease	lawyer
valley	hat	root
tool	excellent	climb
presence	formal	metal
cook	snow	gradual
railroad	sheet	hunt
minister	somehow	protection
coffee	unity	satisfy
brush	sky	roof
beside	rough	branch
collect	smooth	pleasure
guide	weather	witness
luck	steady	loose
profit	threaten	nose
lord	depth	mine
everybody	oppose	band
prison	deliver	aside
cloud	ancient	risk
slave	pray	tomorrow
chairman	adopt	remind
soil	birth	ear
distinguish	appearance	fish
introduce	universe	shore
urge	busy	operator
blind	hurry	civilize
arise	coast	being
upper	forth	silent
curve	smell	screen
membership	furnish	bind
key	female	earn

entertain	hide	pack
soul	wire	colony
neighborhood	absolute	besides
slip	succeed	grass
cousin	surround	suggestion
scale	proud	favorite
relief	dear	breakfast
explore	card	apart
stem	lake	chest
brain	breath	entrance
musician	afraid	march
defend	silence	sink
bend	onto	northern
somebody	shoe	iron
shadow	somewhere	alive
mix	chain	ill
smoke	slide	bag
description	copy	disturb
fruit	machinery	native
guilt	wake	bedroom
yield	severe	violent
sensitive	pocket	beneath
salt	bone	pause
pale	honest	tough
sweep	freeze	substance
completion	dictionary	threat
throat	calm	charm
agriculture	swim	absence
admire	ice	factory
gentle	male	spite
dozen	skin	meal
particle	crack	universal

pleasant	rush	accident
bay	wet	highway
cup	meat	sentence
competition	commerce	liberty
moon	joint	wise
terrible	gift	noise
strip	host	discovery
mechanic	suspect	tube
shock	path	flash
conversation	uncle	twist
angle	afford	fence
tall	instant	childhood
plenty	satisfactory	joy
star	height	sister
yellow	track	sad
sick	confidence	efficiency
thorough	forgive	disappear
defeat	string	harbor
extensive	holy	camera
rent	wooden	mechanism
comparison	prompt	cow
possess	crime	grand
grace	sorry	funny
flesh	republic	insurance
liquid	anger	reduction
scientist	visitor	strict
ease	pile	lesson
heaven	violence	tight
milk	steel	sand
sympathy	wing	plate
rank	stair	qualify
restaurant	partner	elsewhere

frequency	delay	mad
angry	gentleman	interference
shade	pour	pupil
accuse	confusion	fold
necessity	damage	royal
knock	kick	valuable
loud	safety	whisper
permanent	burst	anybody
row	network	hurt
lovely	resistance	excess
confuse	screw	quantity
gold	pride	fun
frighten	till	mud
solve	hire	extension
grave	verb	recognition
salary	preach	kiss
photograph	clerk	crop
advice	everywhere	sail
abroad	anyway	attractive
wound	fan	habit
virtue	connect	relieve
dare	egg	wisdom
queen	efficient	persuade
extra	grain	certainty
attract	calculate	cloth
numerous	drag	eager
pink	opposition	deserve
gate	worship	sympathetic
expensive	arrest	cure
shut	discipline	trap
chicken	string	puzzle
powder	whip	ceremony

raw	tongue	decrease
mankind	mill	prize
glad	merchant	harm
blame	coal	insure
whenever	ruin	verse
anxiety	introduction	pot
bus	courage	sincere
tremble	actor	cotton
sacred	belt	leaf
fortunate	stir	rub
glory	package	medicine
golden	punish	stroke
neat	reflection	bite
weekend	breathe	lung
treasury	anywhere	lonely
overcome	amuse	admission
cat	dull	stupid
sacrifice	fate	scratch
complain	net	composition
elect	fellowship	broadcast
roar	fault	drum
sake	furniture	resist
temple	beam	neglect
self	pencil	absent
compete	border	passenger
nurse	disappoint	adventure
stuff	flame	beg
stomach	joke	pipe
peculiar	bless	beard
repair	corn	bold
storm	shell	meanwhile
ton	tempt	devil

desert	supper	cheer
allowance	destruction	nut
servant	dive	split
hunger	anxious	melt
conscience	shine	swear
bread	cheap	sugar
crash	dish	bury
tip	distant	wipe
strengthen	greet	faint
proof	flood	creature
generous	excuse	tail
sir	insect	wealth
tonight	ocean	earnest
translate	custom	false
suspicion	educate	fortune
noble	salesman	cap
inquiry	nail	thread
journey	tap	haste
hesitate	eastern	bare
extraordinary	possession	shirt
borrow	satisfaction	bargain
owe	behave	leather
funeral	mercy	rail
ambition	scatter	butter
mixture	objection	dot
slope	silver	inquire
criminal	tent	warmth
seldom	saddle	decisive
map	wrap	vessel
spin	nest	pity
praise	grind	steam
spare	spell	pin

plow	plaster	bound
telegraph	arch	companion
barrel	swell	toe
straighten	friendship	pronounce
scarce	bath	reward
lunch	bundle	forbid
slavery	grateful	wherever
creep	crown	tower
sweat	boundary	bathe
gay	nowhere	lodge
stiff	asleep	swallow
brave	clock	multiply
seize	boil	bow
convenient	altogether	kingdom
horizon	lend	garage
moderate	holiday	permission
complicate	precious	pump
dig	wander	prevention
curse	ugly	urgent
weigh	reputation	aunt
priest	ticket	zero
excessive	pretend	idle
quarrel	dismiss	fever
widow	delicate	christmas
modest	despair	regret
dine	awake	jaw
politician	tea	soap
empire	backward	log
bowl	qualification	fasten
outline	artificial	flag
organ	attraction	resign
imitation	lamp	postpone

caution	curl	patience
mineral	shower	boast
disagree	elder	rope
blade	bunch	envy
trick	bell	airplane
treasure	steer	rid
immense	flavor	shield
convenience	spit	veil
disapprove	rob	kneel
destructive	cream	tray
fork	interrupt	explosive
noon	pen	brass
ownership	weave	taxi
tune	orange	wax
polish	rescue	duck
poison	crush	button
shame	humble	invent
loyalty	fancy	remedy
cottage	decay	bush
astonish	polite	thunder
shave	tribe	weaken
feather	bleed	poverty
sauce	coin	scrape
lid	fond	arrow
debt	autumn	tender
fade	classify	cruel
confess	omit	soften
classification	loyal	mouse
descend	needle	hay
cape	lessen	anyhow
mild	complaint	alike
clever	pad	circular

envelope	steep	juice
invention	skirt	shelf
sheep	curtain	bake
splendid	calculation	hatred
stamp	laughter	cautious
float	solemn	basket
brick	grease	wreck
rice	interfere	width
businessman	explode	confident
heap	educator	hollow
suck	saw	enclose
ladder	stove	harden
gap	rubber	wicked
obey	rug	stiffen
hut	misery	silk
axe	awkward	upright
translation	rival	selfish
collar	roast	stripe
delivery	deed	pig
reproduce	preference	inward
confession	explosion	excellence
pan	theatrical	rake
prejudice	cultivate	purple
voyage	collector	hasten
tobacco	miserable	shorten
simplicity	wrist	applause
paste	rabbit	ache
cake	accustom	apology
elephant	tide	knot
ribbon	insult	nephew
harvest	thumb	cushion
ashamed	lump	drown

cave	annoy	nursery
customary	toy	pint
thief	heal	fierce
damp	shallow	imitate
sew	repetition	aloud
rust	soup	gaiety
separation	whistle	robbery
waiter	scenery	tighten
pet	apple	perfection
straw	offense	scorn
upset	cork	whoever
towel	ripe	trunk
refresh	temper	wool
essence	sore	sailor
fur	pinch	competitor
ambitious	diamond	moonlight
defendant	razor	deer
daylight	imaginative	bean
dip	hook	everyday
suspicious	copper	drawer
imaginary	landlord	disregard
ash	influential	nowadays
carriage	rot	patriotic

«English with love»

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