

Past tense

Past tense

There are two tenses in English – past and present.

The past tense in English is used:

- to talk about the **past**
- to talk about **hypotheses** (when we imagine something)
- for **politeness**.

There are four past tense forms in English:

Past simple:	<i>I worked</i>
Past continuous:	<i>I was working</i>
Past perfect:	<i>I had worked</i>
Past perfect continuous:	<i>I had been working</i>

We use these forms:

- to talk about the **past**:

*He **worked** at McDonald's. He **had worked** there since July.*

*He **was working** at McDonald's. He **had been working** there since July.*

- to refer to **the present or future in hypotheses**:

*It **might be** dangerous. Suppose they **got** lost.*

This use is very common in wishes:

***I wish it wasn't** so cold.*

and in conditions with *if*:

*He could get a new job **if** he really **tried**.*
***If** Jack **was playing**, they would probably win.*

For hypotheses, wishes and conditions in the past, we use the past perfect:

*It was very dangerous. What if you **had got** lost?*
*I wish I **hadn't spent** so much money last month.*
*I would have helped him if he **had asked**.*

and also to talk about the present in a few **polite expressions**:

*Excuse me, **I was wondering if** this was the train for York.*
***I just hoped** you would be able to help me.*

Past simple



With most verbs, the past tense is formed by adding *-ed*:

called

liked

wanted

worked

But there are a lot of irregular past tense forms in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tense forms:

Base form	Past tense
<i>be</i>	<i>was/were</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>began</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>
<i>bring</i>	<i>brought</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>build</i>	<i>built</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>chose</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>
<i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>drove</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>
<i>feel</i>	<i>felt</i>
<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>
<i>get</i>	<i>got</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>gave</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>
<i>hear</i>	<i>heard</i>
<i>hold</i>	<i>held</i>
<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>
<i>know</i>	<i>knew</i>
<i>leave</i>	<i>left</i>
<i>lead</i>	<i>led</i>
<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>
<i>lie</i>	<i>lay</i>
<i>lose</i>	<i>lost</i>
<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>meant</i>
<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>
<i>pay</i>	<i>paid</i>
<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>
<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>
<i>sell</i>	<i>sold</i>
<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>
<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>spoke</i>
<i>spend</i>	<i>spent</i>
<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>
<i>tell</i>	<i>told</i>
<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>

Base form	Past tense
<i>understand</i>	<i>understood</i>
<i>wear</i>	<i>wore</i>
<i>win</i>	<i>won</i>
<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>

We use the past tense to talk about:

- something that happened **once in the past**:

*I **met** my wife in 1983.*

*We **went** to Spain for our holidays.*

*They **got** home very late last night.*

- something that happened **several times in the past**:

*When I was a boy, I **walked** a mile to school every day.*

*We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday.*

*They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.*

- something that was **true for some time in the past**:

*I **lived** abroad for ten years.*

*He **enjoyed** being a student.*

*She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.*

- we often use **expressions with ago** with the past simple:

*I **met** my wife **a long time ago**.*

Past simple questions and negatives

We use **did** to make questions with the past simple:

***Did** she **play** tennis when she was younger?*

***Did** you **live** abroad?*

*When **did** you **meet** your wife?*

*Where **did** you **go** for your holidays?*

But questions with *who* often don't use *did*:

***Who discovered** penicillin?*

***Who wrote** Don Quixote?*

We use **didn't (did not)** to make negatives with the past simple:

*They **didn't go** to Spain this year.*
*We **didn't get** home until very late last night.*
*I **didn't see** you yesterday.*

Past continuous

The past continuous is made from **the past tense of the verb *be*** and the ***-ing* form** of a verb:

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
You were
They were

working
playing
living
talking

etc.

We use the past continuous to talk about the **past**:

- for something which **happened before and after another action**:

*The children **were doing** their homework when I got home.*

Compare: *The children **did** their homework when (= after) I **got** home.*

This use of the past continuous is very common at the beginning of a story:

*The other day **I was waiting** for a bus when ...*

*Last week, as **I was driving** to work, ...*

- for something that **happened before and after a specific time**:

*It was **eight o'clock**. **I was writing** a letter.*

Compare: *At **eight o'clock** I **wrote** (= started writing) **some letters**.*

- to show that something **continued for some time**:

*My head **was aching**.*

*Everyone **was shouting**.*

- for something that **happened again and again**:

*I **was practising** every day, three times a day.*

*They **were meeting** secretly after school.*

*They **were always quarrelling**.*

- with verbs which show **change or growth**:

*The children **were growing up** quickly.*

*Her English **was improving**.*

*My hair **was going** grey.*

*The town **was changing** quickly.*

We do **not** normally use the past continuous with **stative verbs**. We use the **past simple** instead:

*When I got home, I really **needed** (NOT ~~was needing~~) a shower.*

Past perfect

The past perfect is made from the verb **had** and the **past participle** of a verb:

*I **had finished** the work.*

*She **had gone**.*

The past perfect **continuous** is made from **had been** and the **-ing form** of a verb:

*I **had been** working there for a year.*

*They **had been** painting the bedroom.*

The past perfect is used in the same way as the **present perfect**, but it refers to a time in the past, not the present. We use the past perfect:

- for something that **started in the past** and **continued up to a given time in the past**:

*When George died, he and Anne **had been married** for nearly fifty years.*

*She didn't want to move. She **had lived** in Liverpool all her life.*

For this use, we often use the past perfect continuous:

*She didn't want to move. She **had been living** in Liverpool all her life.*

*Everything was wet. It **had been raining** for hours.*

- for something that **happened several times before a point in the past** and **continued after that point**:

*He was a wonderful guitarist. He **had been playing** ever since he was a teenager.*

*He **had written** three books and he was working on another one.*

- when we are **reporting our experience up to a point in the past**:

*My eighteenth birthday was the worst day I **had** ever **had**.*

*I was pleased to meet George. I **hadn't met** him before, even though I **had met** his wife several times.*

- for something that **happened in the past** and is **important at a later time in the past**:

*I couldn't get into the house. I **had lost** my keys.*

*Teresa wasn't at home. She **had gone** shopping.*

We often use **expressions with *for* and *since*** with the past perfect:

*I was sorry when the factory closed. I **had worked** there **for ten years**.*

*I **had been watching** that programme every week **since it started**, but I missed the last episode.*

We do **not** normally use the past perfect continuous with **stative verbs**. We use the **past perfect simple** instead:

*Up until that moment, I'd never **believed** (NOT ~~been believing~~) in astrology.*

Perfect aspect

We use perfect aspect to **look back** from a specific time and talk about things up to that time or about things that are important at that time.

We use the present perfect to look back from the present:

*I **have always enjoyed** working in Italy. [and I still do]*
*She **has left** home, so she cannot answer the phone.*

We use the past perfect to look back from a time in the past:

*It was 2006. I **had enjoyed** working in Italy for the past five years.*
*She **had left** home, so she could not answer the phone.*

We use **will** with the perfect to look back from a time in the future:

*By next year I **will have worked** in Italy for 15 years.*
*She **will have** left home by 8.30, so she will not be able to answer the phone.*

Present perfect

We use the **present perfect**:

- for something **that started in the past** and **continues in the present**:

*They've **been married** for nearly 50 years.*
*She **has lived** in Liverpool all her life.*

- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:

*I've **seen** that film before.*
*I've **played** the guitar ever since I was a teenager.*
*He **has written** three books and he is working on another one.*

- for something that **happened in the past** but is **important in the present**:

*I can't get in the house. I've **lost** my keys.*
*Teresa isn't at home. I think she **has gone** shopping.*

We normally use the **present perfect continuous** to **emphasise that something is still continuing in the present**:

*It's **been raining** for hours.*
*I'm tired out. I've **been working** all day.*

Past perfect

We use the **past perfect**:

- for something that **started in the past** and **continued up to a later time in the past**:

*When George died, he and Anne **had been married** for nearly 50 years.*

*She didn't want to move. She **had lived** in Liverpool all her life.*

- when we are reporting **our experience up to a point in the past**:

*My eighteenth birthday was the worst day I **had** ever **had**.*

*I was pleased to meet George. I **hadn't met** him before, even though I **had met** his wife several times.*

- for something that **happened in the past** and **is important at a later time in the past**:

*I couldn't get into the house. I **had lost** my keys.*

*Teresa wasn't at home. She **had gone** shopping.*

We use the **past perfect continuous** to show that something **started in the past** and **continued up to a time in the past** or **was important at that time in the past**:

*Everything was wet. It **had been raining** for hours.*

*He was a wonderful guitarist. He **had been playing** ever since he was a teenager.*

Modals with the perfect

We use will with the perfect to show that something **will be complete** at or before some time in the future:

*In a few years they **will have discovered** a cure for the common cold.*

*I can come out tonight. I **ll have finished** my homework by then.*

We use would with the perfect to refer to something that **did not happen** in the **past**:

*If you had asked me, I **would have helped** you.*

*I **would have helped** you, but you didn't ask me.*

*You didn't ask me or I **would have helped** you.*

We use **other modals with the perfect** when we are looking back from a point in time. The point of time may be in the **future**:

*We'll meet again next week. We **might have finished** the work by then.*

*I will phone at six o'clock. He **should have got home** by then.*

or the **present**:

*It's getting late. They **should have arrived** by now.
He's still not here. He **must have missed** his train.*

or the **past**:

*I wasn't feeling well. I **must have eaten** something bad.
I checked my mobile phone. She **could have left** a message.*



Adverbials are words that we use to give more information about a verb. They can be one word (*angrily, here*) or phrases (*at home, in a few hours*) and often say how, where, when or how often something happens or is done, though they can also have other uses.

How we make adverbials

An adverbial can be an **adverb**:

*He spoke **angrily**.*

*They live **here**.*

*We will be back **soon**.*

or an **adverb with a quantifier**:

*He spoke **really angrily**.*

*They live **just here**.*

*We will go **quite soon**.*

*We will go **as soon as possible**.*

or a **phrase with a preposition**:

*He spoke **in an angry voice**.*

*They live **in London**.*

*We will go **in a few minutes**.*

Where adverbials go in a sentence

We normally put adverbials **after** the **verb**:

He spoke angrily.

They live just here.

We will go in a few minutes.

If the verb has an object or complement we put the adverbial **after** **the object or complement**:

He opened the door quietly.

She left the money on the table.

We saw our friends last night.

You are looking tired tonight.

But **adverbials of frequency (how often)** usually come **in front of** **the main verb**:

We usually spent our holidays with our grandparents.

I have never seen William at work.

If we want to **emphasise** an adverbial, we can put it at the **beginning** of a clause:

Last night we saw our friends.

In a few minutes we will go.

Very quietly he opened the door.

If we want to **emphasise** an **adverb of manner**, we can put it **in front of** **the main verb**:

He quietly opened the door.

She had carefully put the glass on the shelf.

Adverbials of manner

Adverbs of manner are usually formed from **adjectives** by **adding -ly**:

*bad > **badly***

*quiet > **quietly***

*sudden > **suddenly***

but sometimes there are changes in spelling:

*easy > **easily***

*gentle > **gently***

*careful > **carefully***

The adverb formed from *good* is *well*:

*You speak English very **well**.*

Adverbs of manner normally come after the verb:

*He spoke **angrily**.*

or after the object:

*He opened the door **quietly**.*

Level: intermediate

If an adjective already ends in *-ly*, we use the phrase ***in a way*** to express manner:

*silly: He behaved **in a silly way**.*

*friendly: She spoke **in a friendly way**.*

A few adverbs of manner have **the same form as the adjective**:

*They all worked **hard**.*

*She usually arrives **late/early**.*

*I hate driving **fast**.*

Be careful!

hardly and *lately* have different meanings from *hard* and *late*:

*He could **hardly** walk.* = It was **difficult** for him to walk.

*I haven't seen John **lately**.* = I haven't seen John **recently**.

We often use **phrases with *like*** as adverbials of manner:

*She slept **like a baby**.*

*He ran **like a rabbit**.*

Adverbials of manner and link verbs

We very often use **adverbials with *like*** after **link verbs**:

*Her hands **felt** **like ice**.*

*It **smells** **like fresh bread**.*

Be careful!

We do not use adverbs of manner after link verbs. We use **adjectives** instead:

*They looked **happy**. (NOT ~~happily~~)*

*That bread smells **delicious**. (NOT ~~deliciously~~)*

Adverbials of place

Most adverbials of place are **prepositional phrases**:

*They are **in France** at present.*

*Come and sit **next to me**.*

But we also use **adverbs**:

<i>abroad</i>	<i>downstairs</i>	<i>nearby</i>	<i>overseas</i>
<i>ahead</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>next door</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>away</i>	<i>indoors</i>	<i>out of doors</i>	<i>upstairs</i>

*They are **abroad** at present.*

*Come and sit **here**.*

We use adverbials of place to describe location, direction and distance.

Location

We use adverbials to talk about **where** someone or something is:

*He was standing **by the table**.*

*You'll find it **in the cupboard**.*

*You'll find it **inside**.*

Sign your name **here** – at the bottom of the page.

Stand **here**.

They used to live **nearby**.

Direction

We use adverbials to talk about the **direction** in which someone or something is **moving**:

Walk **past the bank** and keep going **to the end of the street**.

It's difficult to get **into the car** because the door is so small.

They always go **abroad** for their holidays.

Distance

We use adverbials to show **how far** things are:

Birmingham is 250 kilometres **from London**.

We live in Birmingham. London is 250 kilometres **away**.

We often have an adverbial of place at the end of a clause:

The door is very small, so the car is difficult to get **into**.

We're in Birmingham. London is 250 kilometres **away**.

Our house is down a muddy lane, so it's very difficult to get **to**.

Can I come **in**?

Adverbials of time

We use adverbials of time to describe:

- **when** something happens:

I saw Mary **yesterday**.

She was born **in 1978**.

I will see you **later**.

There was a storm **during the night**.

- **how long**:

We waited **all day**.

They have lived here **since 2004**.

We will be on holiday **from 1 July until 3 August**.

- **how often** (frequency):

They **usually** watched television in the evening.

We **sometimes** went to work by car.

Adverbials of probability

We use adverbials of probability to show **how certain we are** about something. The commonest adverbials of probability are:

<i>certainly</i>	<i>definitely</i>	<i>maybe</i>	<i>possibly</i>
<i>clearly</i>	<i>obviously</i>	<i>perhaps</i>	<i>probably</i>

maybe and *perhaps* usually come at the **beginning** of the clause:

***Perhaps** the weather will be fine.*

***Maybe** it won't rain.*

Other adverbs of possibility usually come **in front of the main verb**:

*He is **certainly** coming to the party.*

*Will they **definitely** be there?*

*We will **possibly** come to England next year.*

or **after the present simple or past simple of be**:

*They are **definitely** at home.*

*She was **obviously** very surprised.*

But these adverbs sometimes come at the **beginning** of a clause for emphasis:

***Obviously** she was very surprised.*

***Possibly** we will come to England next year.*

Comparative and superlative adverbs

Comparative adverbs

We can use comparative adverbs to **show change** or **make comparisons**:

*I forget things **more often** nowadays.*

*She began to speak **more quickly**.*

*They are working **harder** now.*

We often use **than** with comparative adverbs:

*I forget things more often **than** I used to.*

*Girls usually work harder **than** boys.*

We use these words and phrases as **intensifiers** with comparatives:

<i>much</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>a lot</i>	<i>quite a lot</i>
<i>a great deal</i>	<i>a good deal</i>	<i>a good bit</i>	<i>a fair bit</i>

*I forget things **much** more often nowadays.*

We use these words and phrases as **mitigators**:

<i>a bit</i>	<i>slightly</i>	<i>rather</i>
<i>a little</i>	<i>a little bit</i>	<i>just a little bit</i>

*She began to speak **a bit** more quickly.*

Superlative adverbs

We can use superlative adverbs to make comparisons:

*His ankles hurt badly, but his knees hurt **worst**.*

*It rains **most often** at the beginning of the year.*

We use these words and phrases as **intensifiers** with superlatives:

easily	by far	much
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When we intensify a superlative adverb, we often put **the** in front of the adverb:

*In our office, Jill works **by far the hardest**.*
*Of the three brothers, Brian **easily** runs **the fastest**.*

How to form comparative and superlative adverbs

We make comparative and superlative adverbs using **the same rules** as for **comparative and superlative adjectives**. For example:

One syllable: <i>Jill works fast.</i>	>	<i>faster</i>	>	<i>fastest</i>
One syllable ending in –e: <i>They arrived late.</i>	>	<i>later</i>	>	<i>latest</i>
Two or more syllables: <i>Alan finished the test quickly.</i>	>	<i>more quickly</i>	>	<i>most quickly</i>
<i>well: She speaks English well.</i>	>	<i>better</i>	>	<i>best</i>
<i>badly: She speaks German badly.</i>	>	<i>worse</i>	>	<i>worst</i>
<i>far: He'll go far.</i>	>	<i>farther/further</i>	>	<i>farthest/furthest</i>

Intermediate Vocabulary

BEAUTY SALONS

There are many things you can get done at a Beauty Salon.

We can have **massages** to relax us, **facials** to clean and purify the skin on our faces and even get our nails **painted**. I love to get **manicures** where they make my fingernails look nice, but I don't like **pedicures** where they try and make my toenails nice. It always tickles my feet when the woman paints my toes.

Sometimes there is a **hairstylist** at a beauty salon which is a person who works cutting hair. Many times they are also called **hairstylists** because they also create different **hairstyles** which can be considered a type of art.

Before the hairdresser cuts your hair she normally **washes** it in the **washbasin**. First she uses **shampoo** to clean the hair and then she uses **conditioner** to keep the hair from getting into tangles. Finally she **rinses** the hair with water.

When it is cold outside you need to **blow dry** your hair with a **blow dryer**. You don't want to catch a cold walking around with wet hair.

Women with straight hair who want curly hair use **rollers** everyday. Women who want their hair to always be curly go to the beauty salon to get a **perm**. However, if they want to straighten their hair, they use a **straightener**. **Hairspray** keeps all of your hair in place, so that it doesn't get messed up when you move.

When women want to change the colour of their hair they **dye** it, using fake chemical colours. Many times women do not want to dye all of their hair and instead just do small pieces. When they make the hair a colour lighter than their original colour they are called **highlights**, when the colour is darker they are called **lowlights**. If you don't maintain the colour, your **roots** begin to grow and show your real colour.

When women go to fancy events they often have their hair **styled**. A **bun** or a **French twist** are examples of common **up-dos**. In general when women do their own hair they normally only put it in a **ponytail** if it is long. Little girls often **braid** their hair and put them into **pigtails**, or two smaller ponytails.

I need a hairdresser now because my hair is unhealthy because of all of the **split ends**.

The word **barber** today is used for men who cut hair for other men or sometimes to shave them.

Instead of shaving some women use **hot wax** and rip the hair out. It is very popular for women because the hairs take longer to come back, but be careful, it can really hurt. The most frequent parts of the body that are **waxed** are the legs and the armpits.

To keep your skin looking young and healthy you should use **moisturiser** with SPF every day to protect your skin from the sun and to prevent **wrinkles**. Also, be sure to drink 8 glasses of water every day.

Cleopatra wore a lot of **eyeliner** around her eyes.

COOKING INSTRUCTIONS

The following list of verbs frequently appear when reading the cooking instructions of recipes in English. I have included some examples sentences using each verb:

ADD: To put ingredients together; to put one ingredient with the others.

- **Add** more salt to the dish if necessary.

BAKE: To cook in an oven using heat and without extra fat, oil or liquid.

- It smells good in the kitchen because I'm **baking** a cake.

BARBECUE: To cook food (usually meat) by using fire or hot coals on a grill outside.

- I'm going to **barbecue** some sausages for lunch.

BEAT: To stir (usually eggs, cream, butter) quickly and continually to make a smooth or frothy mixture.

- **Beat** the cream until it starts to thicken.

BLEND: To mix two or more substances so they combine together. Often done in an appliance called a blender which has quickly rotating blades.

- You can **blend** fruit to make your own smoothie.

BOIL: To heat water or another liquid until little bubbles form.

- **Boil** the potatoes until they are cooked.

BREAK: To separate into smaller parts by force.

- **Break** the eggs into a glass bowl.

BROIL: To cook meat or vegetables on a rack with an extremely high temperature.

CARVE: To cut meat into slices.

- Who is going to **carve** the Thanksgiving turkey?

CHOP: To cut into small pieces, generally used with vegetables.

- **Chop** the spring onions then add them to the dish.

COMBINE: To put two or more things together.

COOK: To prepare food by heating it so that it is not raw and can be eaten.

- **Cook** the chicken until there are no pink parts.

CRUSH: To cause to separate or flatten by extreme force, often used with garlic.

CUT: To separate or divide a solid by using a knife.

- He **cut** the meat into little pieces.

DRAIN: to remove excess liquid from food after washing or cooking it.

- **Drain** the water from the pot of spaghetti.

FRY: To cook by putting the food into extremely hot oil.

- I **fried** some bacon and eggs for breakfast.

GRATE: To divide into small parts by rubbing on a serrated surface, usually used with cheese.

- **Grate** a large carrot and add it to the salad.

GREASE: To coat with oil or butter.

- Make sure you **grease** the pan before putting the mix in otherwise the cake will stick to the sides.

GRILL: To cook by putting the food on a grill; similar to barbecue. Also refers to heating the food under a grill in a cooker which radiates heat downwards.

KNEAD: To press and stretch dough with your hands. Usually used when making bread.

- **Knead** the dough for the pizza base.

MEASURE: To obtain an exact quantity or amount of an ingredient.

- **Measure** exactly half a teaspoon of curry.

MELT: to make something become liquid through heating.

- **Melt** the butter before adding it to the mix.

MICROWAVE: To heat up food with a microwave oven.

- Remove the food from the metal container before you **microwave** it.

MINCE: to grind food, normally meat, into small pieces. A machine is often used to do this.

MIX: To combine two or more things using a spoon, spatula, or electric mixer.

- **Mix** the flour, melted butter and sugar together.

OPEN: To remove the top from a can or jar.

PEEL: To remove the skin or outer layer from fruit or vegetables.

- **Peel** the potatoes before boiling them.

POUR: To transfer liquid from one container to another.

- **Pour** the chocolate sauce over the pears.

ROAST: To cook (usually meat and vegetables) in the oven or over a fire.

- We are going to **roast** the chicken and vegetables.

SAUTÉ: To quickly fry food by placing it in hot oil in a frying pan.

SCRAMBLE: To mix the white and yellow parts of eggs together while cooking them in a pan.

- **Scramble** the eggs in a frying pan.

SIFT: to put a fine substance through a sieve so as to remove lumps or large particles.

- **Sift** the flour into a large bowl.

SLICE: To cut into thin or wide portions that are of similar size.

- **Slice** the tomatoes and add them to the salad.

SPRINKLE: to cover an object or surface with small drops or particles of a substance.

- **Sprinkle** icing sugar over the cake.

SQUEEZE: to extract a liquid or soft substance from something by compressing it firmly.

- **Squeeze** the juice from three lemons.

STEAM: To cook by placing the food above boiling water. Steam is the vapor that comes from hot water.

STIR: To mix liquid ingredients by moving a spoon around in a circular motion.

- **Stir** until the sugar has completely dissolved.

STIR-FRY: To cook small pieces of food by moving it quickly in a wok or pan with hot oil.

- I'm going to **stir-fry** these vegetables.

TENDERIZE: to make meat softer and easier to eat by beating it or adding marinade before cooking it.

- I think we should **tenderize** the steak before cooking it.

WASH: To immerse food in water to make sure it becomes clean.

- **Wash** the strawberries before cutting them into pieces.

WEIGH: To measure the weight (grams, ounces or pounds) of something.

- **Weigh** the mix to make sure you have the right amount.

WHISK: to mix liquids, eggs, etc. into a stiff light mass, using a fork or a special tool (such as a whisk).

- **Whisk** all of the eggs together with the milk.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

English vocabulary about clothes and thing you wear. We have included some footwear, underwear and accessories.

A list of clothing and accessories with a description of each item:

belt: a strip of leather or material worn around the waist to support clothes (hold them in place) or used as decoration. Sometimes belts are used to hold tools or weapons.

bikini: a bikini is typically worn by women when swimming or sunbathing. It consists of two separate parts, the top part and the bottom part.

blouse: a piece of clothing for women and girls that is worn on the upper part of the body. It is more elegant or formal than a shirt and sometimes made of lighter or finer material. It typically has a collar, buttons, and (short or long) sleeves.

boots: a sturdy item of footwear covering the foot, ankle, and sometimes the lower part of the leg. There are many different types of boots, each with their own function such as hiking boots, cowboy boots, and work boots.

boxers (boxer shorts): men's underwear that generally fits loosely and is similar in shape to shorts. They are made of a lighter fabric than those used for shorts.

bra: women's underwear that supports the breasts. It comes from the word *brassiere* (formal, not common).

cardigan: a cardigan is usually made of wool and is similar to a jumper/sweater though with the difference that it can be opened at the front by undoing buttons. It covers the upper part of the body and arms and is worn over other clothes such as a shirt.

cap: A type of soft, light hat that has a curved part sticking out at the front of it. Sometimes it is called a *baseball cap*.

cargo pants: loose fitting pants (trousers) with large pockets on the outside of the legs. These are mainly used for outdoor activities.

coat: an outer piece of clothing that is worn over the top of other clothes for extra warmth. It typically covers the top of part of a person and goes below the hips. It is usually open at the front and can be closed with buttons or a zip (zipper) and sometimes has a belt around the waist.

dress: a piece of clothing (typically for women or girls) that covers the top half of the body and hangs down over the legs. It is similar to a skirt and top joined together as one piece.

evening gown / evening dress: a long flowing dress worn to a formal event or special occasion that usually takes place in the evening.

gloves: a piece of clothing worn on the hands (and wrists) for warmth or protection. Gloves have separate parts (individual covering) for each finger and thumb. There are different types of gloves such as gardening gloves (for gardening) and fingerless gloves (which have part of the glove's fingers cut off so the person's fingers are exposed). Note: boxing gloves don't have individual fingers and have thick padding.

G-string: a type of underwear that consists of a narrow strip of cloth between the person's legs that covers their private parts. It is attached to a waistband or string around the waist. Sometimes it is called a *thong*.

hat: a covering for the head which is worn for warmth, as a fashion item, or as part of a uniform. A hat is not joined to any other item of clothing.

hoodie: a sweatshirt with a hood for covering the head. Sometimes it is written as *hoody*.

jacket: a jacket is a short coat. It only extends to the waist or the hips. It has long sleeves and a fastening down the front. A coat is usually thicker than a jacket.

jeans: trousers made of denim that are worn informally. Denim is a strong cotton cloth. Traditionally jeans are a blue color.

leggings: leggings are skin-tight garments that cover the legs and hips/waist but not the feet. They are made from a stretchable material and usually worn by women. *Tights* are similar but cover the feet and must be worn under another garment.

mittens: a type of glove with one section for the thumb and one section for the other four fingers.

overalls / dungarees: a piece of clothing that covers both the upper and lower parts of the body and is usually worn over other clothes in order to protect them from dirt, paint, etc. They have straps going over the shoulders to hold them in place. Overalls (American English) – dungarees (British English)

pajamas / pyjamas: Soft loose clothing that is worn in bed. They consist of trousers (pants) and a type of shirt. Pajamas (American English) – pyjamas (British English)

panties / knickers: Panties are short underpants worn by women and girls. They cover the area from the waist to the tops of the legs. *Panties* (American English) are known as *knickers* (British English). The version for men is called *underpants*.

pants / trousers: an outer piece of clothing that covers the lower part of the body from the waist to the ankles. They consist of separate sections for each leg that are joined at the top. There are different types of pants such as cargo pants and dress pants. Pants (American English) – trousers (British English). In British English *pants* can refer to *underpants* or *knickers*.

pantyhose: Thin translucent legwear that women use to cover the body from the waist to the toes. They are often worn under short dresses to hide visible veins, scars, and blemishes. They are often made of nylon or sometimes silk. In British English they are often called (*sheer*) *tights*.

polo shirt: a casual shirt with short sleeves, a collar, and buttons at the front near the neck. Note: the buttons don't go all the way down the shirt, just from the neck to around the middle of the chest.

pullover: see *sweater / jumper*.

raincoat: a long coat made from waterproof / water-resistant fabric to protect the wearer from getting wet in the rain.

scarf: a length of fabric (usually wool) worn around the neck (or head / shoulders) to keep the person warm.

shawl: a large piece of cloth / fabric worn by women over the shoulders, upper body or head.

shirt: An item of clothing that covers the upper part of the body. A shirt has a collar, buttons down the front of it and can have long sleeves or short sleeves. There are many types of shirts including Hawaiian shirts, polo shirts, long-sleeve shirts, short-sleeve shirts, flannel shirts, etc.

shoes: coverings for the feet. They are typically made of leather and have a sturdy thick sole (sole = base of the shoe). Most shoes have shoelaces to make the shoe fit tighter to the foot. A shoe doesn't normally cover the ankle. When they cover the ankle or lower leg, they are called *boots*.

shorts: a type of trousers that are short with the leg sections only reaching above the knees.

skirt: a woman's outer garment that hangs from the waist and does not have individual sections for the legs. It normally hangs to around the knees though can be longer or shorter. A short skirt is called a mini-skirt.

slacks: a pair of casual pants / trousers.

socks: an item of clothing made from soft material (wool, cotton, etc.) that covers your foot and sometimes the lower part of the leg. Socks make your shoes more comfortable to wear. Socks come in pairs and you often lose one of them when you do the washing.

suit: a suit is generally used on formal occasions or when doing business. A suit contains a formal pair of *trousers (pants)* and a *jacket* of the same material. People usually wear a *long-sleeved shirt* and a *tie* with a suit.

sweater / jumper: a sweater / jumper is usually made of wool and you wear it over a shirt to keep you warm in winter. They have long sleeves. Sweater (American English) – Jumper (British English). You may also hear it called *pullover* in British English as you pull it over your head to wear it.

sweatpants: soft casual pants typically worn in a gym or for relaxing at home. It has an elastic waist with drawstrings. They are usually loose and keep you warm. Sometimes they are called *tracksuit bottoms*.

sweatshirt: an informal piece of clothing for the upper part of the body. It is made of thick cotton and has long sleeves. It is generally used for sport or as leisurewear. When it has a hood to cover part of your head, it is called a *hoodie*.

swimming trunks: shorts worn by men for swimming. The material used for swimming trunks is generally lighter than that of shorts. In New Zealand they are called *togs*.

swimsuit: a single garment typically worn by women when swimming. When a swimsuit is in two separate parts (top and bottom part) it is called a *bikini*. A *swimsuit* can also be called a *swimming suit*.

tank top: a piece of clothing that covers the upper part of the body. It has no arms and no collar with a U-shaped opening at the neck. It doesn't have any buttons.

tie: a long, thin piece of material that is worn under a shirt collar and tied in a knot at the front with the rest of it hanging down in front of the shirt. A tie is typically used by businessmen or on formal occasions.

tracksuit: a tracksuit is a pair of sweatpants and a sweatshirt that are usually worn when playing sport or training for a sport. Some people like to wear a tracksuit at home because they are comfortable. In American English they are called *sweats*.

trench coat: a loose long coat with a belt. Usually one side of the front of the coat goes over the other side to create a double layer.

T-shirt: an informal cotton shirt with short sleeves and no collar. It is typically used in summer. Notice how the word is normally written with a capital T as this form of this letter shows the basic shape of a T-shirt.

tuxedo: a man's black (or white) dinner jacket worn at formal social events, usually in the evening. It is worn with matching trousers / pants and a box tie.

underpants: a piece of underwear (a garment that is used under clothes) covering the area between the waist and the tops of the legs. Sometimes they are called *briefs*. They are mainly worn by men. Women wear *panties* or *knickers*.

wedding dress: a dress worn by the bride at her wedding. It is traditionally long and white.

windbreaker: a wind-resistant jacket. The cuffs usually have elastic that fit closely to wrists to stop the wind from going up the sleeves. A windbreaker helps protect the wearer from feeling the wind.

vest / waistcoat: a piece of clothing that covers the upper body but has no arms or collar. It is worn over a shirt and usually has buttons or a zipper down the front. *vest* (American English) – *waistcoat* (British English).

DEAD DEATH – DIE- DIED

Four words that often confuse learners of English are **dead**, **death**, **die** and **died**.

Compare:

- My cat is **dead**.
- It **died** yesterday.
- Its **death** was a surprise.

The explanation is quite simple:

- **Dead** is an Adjective (a descriptive word)
- **Death** is a Noun (a naming word)
- **Die** is a Verb (an action word)
- **Died** is the past tense of the verb Die

Look at the following explanations containing a lot more details and examples. We have also included popular idiomatic expressions for each one.

Dead = Adjective

We use the word **dead** to describe the lifeless state of something; it is the opposite of alive.

- I forgot to water my plants and now they are dead
= they were alive and now they are without life
- A dead planet
= a planet with no life on it

We can use **dead** in an informal way to describe a boring place with not many people or much activity

- The bar was dead
= there was nobody (or very few people) at the bar

To go dead means to lose feeling in the part of the body due to temporary lack of circulation

- My leg went dead after sitting on the floor for three hours
= My leg was numb, I couldn't feel it.

To be + dead + adjective (e.g. dead boring) is a slightly outdated British slang for 'completely' or 'totally'

- The test was dead easy

Dead calm or **dead silence** means total/complete calm/silence, as if there was no life in an area

- After the storm there was dead calm

Expressions using Dead:

I wouldn't be caught dead... (there/wearing that/doing that etc)
= To refuse to and affirm that you would never do something

To stop dead in your tracks
= To stop suddenly or abruptly

Dead as a doornail

= Something that is completely/obviously/certainly dead

In the dead of winter/night

= In the middle of winter/night

Death = Noun

The concept or idea of the state after life. Death is the opposite of life.

- Death comes to us all.
= The state of being dead is inevitable
- Death scares some people
= The idea of dying scares some people
- Drinking alcohol and driving can cause death
= you, or someone else could die if you drink and drive

Expressions using Death:

To be on death's door

= To be very close to dying. Here death is personified.

You'll catch your death outside!

= An expression used to warn people about how cold the weather is outside. "You'll catch a cold, or worse!"

To do something to death

= To do something over and over again until it is no longer popular. They've played that song to death on the radio!

A matter of life and death

= A usually figurative way of saying something's extremely important

Die = Verb

The event (action) of death. The opposite of **to be born**

The past of **die** is **died**.

Michael Jackson died in 2009

= the moment in time when MJ stopped living.

My plants have died from thirst

= My plants are no longer living because I didn't water them

I nearly died when the waiter gave me the bill at the restaurant

= I was shocked by the amount of the bill

I almost died with embarrassment when I fell over in the street

= I was extremely embarrassed when I fell over.

He died a very rich/happy/lonely (etc) man

= He was very rich/happy/lonely (etc) when he died

She died a painful/peaceful (etc) death

= The moment of her death was painful/peaceful (etc)

Expressions using Die:

To be dying to do something

= to be desperate to do something e.g. "I'm dying to go on holiday"

To be dying of something
= literal or figurative, e.g. "I'm dying of hunger/heat"

Never say die
= never surrender/give up

DO VS. MAKE

Do and **Make** are two verbs which frequently confuse students. Here we will learn about the difference between **Do** and **Make** and when to use each one.

When do you use DO?

DO is used as follows:

1. DO is used when talking about **work, jobs or tasks**. Note, they do not produce any physical object.

- Have you **done** your homework?
- I have guests visiting tonight so I should start **doing** the housework now.
- I wouldn't like to **do** that job.

2. DO is used when we refer to **activities in general without being specific**. In these cases, we normally use words like thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

- Hurry up! I've got things to **do**!
- Don't just stand there – **do** something!
- Is there anything I can **do** to help you?

3. We sometimes use DO to **replace a verb when the meaning is clear** or obvious. This is more common in informal spoken English:

- Do I need to **do** my hair? (do = brush or comb)
- Have you **done** the dishes yet? (done = washed)
- I'll **do** the kitchen if you **do** the lawns (do = clean, do = mow)

Remember **Do** can also be as an auxiliary verb (for making questions in the present tense - Do you like chocolate?) For more about **Do** used in this case, see our page about [Do vs Does](#). Here we will be talking about **Do** as a normal verb.

When do you use MAKE?

Make is for **producing, constructing, creating or building** something new.

It is also used to indicate the **origin of a product or the materials that are used** to make something.

- His wedding ring is **made** of gold.
- The house was **made** of adobe.
- Wine is **made** from grapes.
- The watches were **made** in Switzerland

We also use Make for **producing an action or reaction**:

- Onions **make** your eyes water.

- You **make** me happy.
- It's not my fault. My brother **made** me do it!

You make before certain nouns about **plans and decisions**:

- He has **made** arrangements to finish work early.
- They're **making** plans for the weekend.
- You need to **make** a decision right now.

We use Make with nouns about **speaking and certain sounds**:

- She **made** a nice comment about my dress.
- The baby is asleep so don't **make** any noise.
- Can I use your phone to **make** a call?
- Don't make a promise that you cannot keep.

We use Make with **Food, Drink and Meals**:

- I **made** a cake for her birthday.
- She **made** a cup of tea.
- I must go now. I have to **make** dinner.

Compare Do and Make

A: You have to **make** a cake for Simon.

B: I'll **do** it later.

Notice how in the response the verb DO is used. This is because the meaning is clear and to avoid saying "I'll make it later." which could sound repetitive.

Do vs. Make Comparison Chart

DO vs. MAKE		Woodward ENGLISH
The difference between Do and Make		
Work, Jobs and Tasks Do the housework Do your homework Do a good job Do your chores	DO	Product Material / Origin Made of gold Made from grapes Made in China Made by me
Non-Specific Activities Do something Do nothing Do anything Do everything	DO	Produce a Reaction Make your eyes water Make you happy Make you sleepy Make you smile
Replace Verb when Obvious Do your hair Do the dishes Do the exam Do the laundry	DO	Plans and Decisions Make arrangements Make a decision Make a choice Make a plan
Food, Drink and Meals Make a cake Make breakfast Make dinner Make a cup of coffee	MAKE	Speaking and Sounds Make a noise Make a comment Make a speech Make a suggestion
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Common Expressions with Do and Make

The following expressions are set collocations (combinations of words that frequently appear together) that you need to learn:

Expressions with DO

The following words are normally used with **Do**:

- a burp
- a course
- a crossword
- a dance
- a drawing
- a fart
- a favor / favour
- a job
- a painting
- a project
- a service
- an assignment
- anything
- badly
- business
- chores
- damage
- everything
- exercises
- good
- harm
- nothing
- research
- right (the right thing)
- something
- the dishes
- the gardening
- the housework
- the ironing
- the laundry
- the rest
- the shopping
- the washing
- well
- work
- wrong (the wrong thing)
- your best
- your hair
- your homework
- your job
- your nails
- your work

Expressions with MAKE

The following words are normally used with MAKE:

- a bet
- a cake
- a call
- a change
- a choice
- a comment
- a complaint
- a confession
- a connection
- a cup of coffee / tea
- a date
- a decision
- a demand
- a difference
- a discovery
- a face
- a fool of yourself
- a fortune
- a friend
- a fuss
- a joke
- a line
- a list
- a living
- a loss
- a mess
- a mistake
- a noise
- a pass at someone
- a phone call
- a plan
- a point
- a prediction
- a profit
- a promise
- a reservation
- a sandwich
- a scene
- a sound
- a speech
- a statement
- a suggestion
- advances
- alterations
- an appointment
- an announcement
- an attempt
- an effort
- an error
- an escape
- an exception
- an excuse
- an impression
- an observation
- an offer

- amends
- arrangements
- breakfast
- certain
- clear
- dinner
- faces
- famous
- fun of someone
- love
- lunch
- inquiries
- peace
- possible
- progress
- money
- room
- sales
- sense
- someone rich
- someone smile
- sure
- trouble
- war
- your bed
- your mind up
- your way

EARTH DAY

Earth Day is celebrated every year on **April 22** to create awareness about the Earth's natural environment. On this day, events are held around the world to show support for environmental protection and making our planet a better place to live in.

You can help our planet by:

- recycling instead of throwing things out
- conserving water such as not leaving the water running while you are brushing your teeth
- not wasting electricity (turn off lights and appliances that you are not using)
- taking public transport instead of driving a car
- using your own cloth bags instead of plastic bags at a supermarket
- planting a tree
- using a clothesline instead of a dryer

We must remember the 3 Rs rule:

1. **Reduce:** to use something less
2. **Reuse:** to use something more than once
3. **Recycle:** to convert or reprocess materials so that they can be used again

Remember, you should help the environment EVERY day, not just once a year. Our future generations will appreciate it.

What are at least 5 things that you will do for Earth Day?

English Vocabulary

Carpool: an arrangement between people to make a regular trip in a single vehicle instead of each person in their own vehicle. Typically each person takes turns to drive the others on different days.

Climate: the weather conditions in an area.

Compost: decaying organic material used as a plant fertilizer.

Conserve: to use something as little as possible instead of continuously; to prevent something from being changed or destroyed.

Deforestation: the action of clearing a wide area of trees.

Earth: The name of our planet. The third planet from the sun.

Ecosystem: the natural organisms, flora, and fauna that constitute and sustain a particular area.

Emissions: the production and discharge of gases into the atmosphere, especially from factories or machines (such as cars and trucks).

Environment: the natural world as a whole; the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.

Fossil Fuels: fuel such as coal and oil that is formed naturally over many years from the remains of animals and plants.

Global warming: an increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, which is due to the greenhouse effect.

Greenhouse effect: the trapping of the sun's heat in the atmosphere caused by greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases: any gas, especially carbon dioxide, which contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.

Litter: trash that is left lying in an open or public place.

Nature: the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features of the planet Earth that are not human creations.

Plastic: a synthetic material that take a very long time to degrade.

Pollution: a substance that is harmful or has poisonous effects on the environment.

Preserve: to not develop or change something so as to maintain it in its existing state.

Recycle: to convert or reprocess materials so that they can be used again

Renewable: not depleted when used.

Reuse: to use something again more than once

Solar power: harnessing of the Sun's energy to generate electrical power.

Sustainability: maintaining an ecological balance by avoiding the depletion of natural resources.

Trees: a large woody plant of considerable height and branches. Trees produce the oxygen that we need.

Waste: material that is not wanted; the unusable remains or byproduct of something

Giving Positive Feedback

- I like it!
- I love it!
- Good job!
- Great stuff!
- That's correct!
- That's it!
- That's nice!
- That's right!
- Very good!
- Well done!
- You did a great job!

Giving Very Positive Feedback

- Awesome!
- Brilliant!
- Excellent!
- Fantastic!
- Magnificent!
- Marvelous!
- Outstanding!
- Terrific!


After these words you can add the word **Job** or **Work**.

For example: **Awesome work!** or **Excellent job!**

Positive Feedback

Positive Feedback


✔ I like it!	✔ That's it!
✔ I love it!	✔ That's nice!
✔ Good job!	✔ That's right!
✔ Great stuff!	✔ Very good!
✔ That's correct!	✔ Well done!



Very Positive Feedback

Very Positive Feedback

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✔ Brilliant!	✔ Marvelous!
✔ Excellent!	✔ Outstanding!
✔ Fantastic!	✔ Terrific!



After these words you can add the word **Job** or **Work**.
For example: **Awesome work!** ...or... **Excellent job!**

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Giving Negative Feedback

Here are some nicer ways of giving negative feedback instead of saying "That's wrong!"

- Not exactly.
- Good try but...
- That is almost it.
- Unfortunately not.
- Let's try that again.
- You were almost right.
- That's not quite correct.
- I'm afraid that's not quite right.

Negative Feedback

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- ✔ I'm afraid that's not quite right.



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Giving Encouraging Feedback

The following words of encouragement can help build confidence in a student or child and it helps motivate them to keep trying.

- I'm impressed!
- That's more like it.
- That's much better.
- You are doing well.
- You're getting there.
- I'm very proud of you.
- You've improved a lot.
- You've just about got it.
- Keep up the good work!
- That's coming along nicely.
- Nothing can stop you now.
- You're on the right track now.
- You're getting better every day.
- One more time and you'll have it.

Encouraging Feedback

Woodward's
ENGLISH
VOCABULARY

Encouraging Feedback

- ✔ I'm impressed!
- ✔ That's more like it.
- ✔ That's much better.
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Keep Trying Feedback

- Have another try.
- Have another go.
- Give it another shot.
- Give it another go.
- There's no hurry.
- We have plenty of time.

FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

Every morning, Sam is so **enthusiastic** to begin his day that he jumps out of bed and begins to sing.

His mother became **worried** when she didn't hear from him for two days.

David is quite **shy** so he doesn't like talking to people he doesn't know.

A year after being fired from his job, Alan is still very **bitter**. He has a lot of resentment towards his former boss.

Even though I am accustomed to traveling for business, I still get **homesick** if I am away from my home for more than a week.

Katie feels **threatened** every time her boyfriend talks to another girl. She thinks that every girl wants to steal him.

In the U.S., Thanksgiving is a holiday in which people give thanks for the blessings they have. Before the Thanksgiving meal, family members will say what they are **thankful** for.

I am absolutely **furious**!! I cannot believe that my dog chewed my favorite shoes. Now they're ruined!

Cats are so **curious** that they often get into trouble. Once, my cat fell into the bath tub because she wanted to know what was inside!

When Dave found out that the plumber charged him double the normal amount to fix his toilet, he felt **cheated**.

After his grandmother passed away, Ken was so **grief-stricken** he couldn't get out of bed.

When Emily has a lot of work to do and feels **stressed**, she becomes very **tense** and cannot relax.

Our friend Lily makes us feel **left out** when she has a party but doesn't invite us.

Even in hard times when I don't have a lot of money, I stay **hopeful** and believe that next month will be better.

My aunts enjoy inviting me to their romance book club. I always feel **trapped** because I don't want to hurt their feelings by saying no, but I also don't want to go and listen to sixty-year old women talk about romance.

As a teenager, Alexandra liked to be **rebellious** and defy her parents. She used to sneak out of the house after her parents fell asleep to go to parties.

When I see that **puzzled** look on your face, I know that you didn't understand my question.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter are very **cautious** about answering their door. If they are not expecting a visitor, they won't open the door.

Wow! I'm really **impressed** that Ashley can speak 7 languages, whereas I only speak one!

Ugh! I don't have anything to do. I'm so **bored**!!

It's difficult to not become **discouraged** while looking for a job, especially when you hand out your resume to employers and no one calls you.

After Kylie had her heart broken by her ex-boyfriend, she felt so **down** and **blue**. I tried to cheer her up, but she just wants to be **sad** for awhile.

In many countries, American-style business tactics are perceived as too **aggressive**. American businessmen don't want to waste time talking about anything that doesn't pertain to business. In Asia, for example, a slower, more personal approach to doing business is preferred.

Affectionate children always want to be held in their parents' arms and receive lots of hugs and kisses.

He felt **invincible** and was sure that nobody would beat him.

When I found out that Santa Claus wasn't real, I was so **disappointed** that all of the presents really came from my parents and not the North Pole.

Craig felt **uncertain** as to whether he should accept the attractive job offer or keep his current, less glamorous job. He just wasn't sure what to do.

Grandpa was very **proud** of me when I got a promotion at work. He took me out to dinner to celebrate.

When Eve handed Adam a shiny, red apple, he felt **tempted** to taste the delicious-looking fruit.

Kelly is so **indecisive** that she couldn't make a decision if her life depended on it!

I'm a little **doubtful** about whether to get married or not.

The **cowardly** dog refused to leave his hiding spot underneath the bed to help his owner investigate the strange sound outside.

We are **delighted** that you will be coming to visit us. It will be so nice to have you here.

The actors were **humiliated** by the newspaper critic's review of their new movie. The respected critic said the film was as pleasant as week-old garbage rotting in the sun.

After waiting in line for an hour at the bank, the woman grew **impatient** and left.

Ebenezer Scrooge was a **stingy** old miser who never shared his wealth with anyone.

The **stubborn** employee refused to accept that he made a mistake. He kept insisting that he wasn't wrong.

Patrick felt quite **awkward** going to his ex-girlfriend's wedding. He thought maybe shouldn't go since it could be uncomfortable to see her again.

My mother came home **exhausted** after working a 12-hour shift at the hospital. She went straight to bed.

Carrie didn't feel **satisfied** with the report she wrote. It needed to be perfect to present it to her boss, and it was still missing quite a few details.

Her husband is so **moody** that she never knows if he will be happy or angry when she gets home from work.

I am **anxious** to hear back about the job interview I had on Friday. I hope I get the job!

After his wife left him, he was so **miserable** that he stopped shaving, gained 20 kilos, and didn't leave the house for weeks at a time.

It's said that children without siblings grow up to be **selfish** adults because they never learn to share with others.

They were **shocked** to learn that their beloved neighbor, Miss Ann, had stolen their car. She was such a sweet, 90-year old lady.

Jamie was in a bar with his friends one night when he saw a beautiful girl. He felt **confident** that night so he went to go talk to her. Unfortunately, he returned to his friends within minutes feeling **rejected** after she refused to talk to him. Poor Jamie.

Walking to the bank to deposit money makes me very **uneasy**. I'm always **scared** someone is going to rob me.

Nothing makes me more **upset** than when I fail my exams. I feel **depressed** the rest of the day.

Many times, co-workers feel **burdened** with the task of covering the mistakes of their irresponsible colleagues.

In case of an emergency, stay **calm** and move toward the exits.

Once, I got a horrible haircut that left me looking I got electrocuted. For months, I felt **self-conscious** about going outside my house. I swear everyone was laughing at me.

I don't feel **energetic** right now, in fact I feel quite **lazy** and I don't want to do anything.

Maggie is a **fearless** friend of mine. She will try anything once, no matter how dangerous the activity is.

Although the storm destroyed many of the buildings along the shore, we feel **fortunate** that our house didn't suffer any damage.

I'm **concerned** about Gregory. He has been very **withdrawn** from the rest of the world ever since he lost his job.

Allison broke up with her boyfriend because of his **jealous** behavior. He never let her talk to other men and always screened her calls.