I have made my own vocabulary range, because englishme.cz is free due to corona until august:

I am going to update the range in second part of English course.

<https://www.englishme.cz/words/?filter=my>

**DG issues and my diary:**

* **IN THOSE** days (past), but **~~THESE days~~** ... (present; there is no IN) → **NOWADAYS**
* **thesis** (singular); **theses** (plural) → check the pronunciation
* foreigner vs. stranger vs. strange person!
* **no comma before THAT** when used as a defining relative clause (e.g. The film THAT I like best is...)
* **Relative clauses → defining** **x**  **non-defining**
* **Defining**
	+ improtant information
	+ one important noun
	+ The writer who wrote *The Grapes of Wrath* is my favourite author.
	+ The house where we live is very old.
	+ A pilot is a man who flies a plane.
* **Non-defining**
	+ giving information → not important
	+ John Steinbeck, who wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*, is my favourite author.
	+ Our house, where we have lived for ten years, is very old.
	+ Captain John Chang, who is flying the plane today, is a highly experienced pilot.
* original vs. aboriginal (original language, aboriginal people)
* see **LOST vs. LOOSE** (adjectives) and **to LOSE vs. to LOOSEN** (verbs)
* **ANYBODY vs. SOMEBODY → ANYBODY, SOMEBODY → THEM!**
* If anybody comes, tell **THEM** I'll be here in a few minutes.
* 
* add (+) vs. ad (advert, advertisement)
* **LITTLE** (not many) vs. **A LITTLE** (some) → **Little** and **a** **little** follow the same pattern as **few vs**. a **few**. The only difference is that we use **few** and a **few** with countable nouns in the plural form, and we use **little** and a **little** with uncountable nouns: ... By the way, you should use **little** and a **little** with “water” because it's an uncountable noun.
* man who lives x ~~man which lives~~!! → I don't like the man **who** lives next door
* **LITTLE vs. SMALL →** "**little**" can be used as a quantifier, denoting the amount of something, whereas "**small**" denotes size. The other difference in usage is, "**small**" is used to form comparatives **and** superlatives, but "**little**" is just used as a description.
* **AT ALL → (vůbec nic x cokoli …)** be careful about using **AT ALL vs. OVER ALL**. Usually, you want to use AT ALL as a negative - NOT at all; the phrase **OVERALL means generally.** (e.g. It is about culture **OVER ALL**. vs. It is NOT about culture **AT ALL**.
* **OVER ALL →** In all parts; taken as a whole.
* I don't like it at all.
* It's not at all surprising.
* Do you like it at all?
* She said she would be late, if she comes at all.
* Thank you. – Not at all. **(UK) x** Thank you. – You're welcome. **(USA)**
* not … anything at all **x** anything at all
* not … anyone at all **x** anyone at all
* not … anybody at all **x** anybody at all
* not … anywhere at all **x** anywhere at all

Prezentation bank:

**Furthermore,…** → navíc, nadto, kromě toho
**Moreover,…** → navíc, nadto, kromě toho
**What is more,…** → a co víc, navíc, nadto, kromě toho
**In addition,…** →navíc, kromě toho

**What is more,** → a co víc

**Not only…(but)…** → nejen že…ale…

**Attention!**

* Not only **he was**… / Not only **was he** rude…
* Not only **he speaks**… / Not only **does he speak** English…

**as well** → taky *(na konci věty místo too)*
**as well as** → stejně jako

**both…and…** → jak…tak…

***because****,****because of****,****so***

**That is why…** → proto
**For this reason…** → z toho důvodu, proto
**Consequently,…** → tudíž, proto
**Therefore,…** →tudíž, proto
**As a result,…** → jako důsledek

**due to…** → vzhledem k, kvůli, z důvodu
**owing to…** → následkem, kvůli

*Pozor! Nejedná se o spojky, ale o složené předložky, proto po nich nemůže stát vedlejší věta. Můžete si však pomoci vazbou ‘the fact that’.*

**since**→ protože, jelikož
**as**→ protože, jelikož

**thus** /ðʌs/ → tudíž, čili, a proto, a tak *velmi formální*
**hence** /hens/ → tudíž, čili, a proto *velmi formální*

**Protichůdné informace (kontrast)**

***but****,****although****,****even though***

**Nevertheless,…** →nicméně, avšak
**Nonetheless,…** → nicméně, i tak
**However,…** → nicméně

**despite** → navzdory, i přes
**in spite of** → navzdory, i přes

*Pozor! Jedná se o předložkové vazby, proto po nich nemůže stát vedlejší věta*

**yet** → přesto, avšak

* + We are satisfied with your deliveries**. Yet,** your customer service should improve.
	+ We are satisfied with your deliveries and **yet** your customer service should improve.
	+ It will be inexpensive **yet** effective solution to your problem

**On the one hand**

* **On the one hand**, he has excellent results, but on the other hand he doesn't get along with his colleagues.
* He has excellent results. On the other hand, he doesn't get along with his colleagues.

**On the contrary,…** → ba/právě naopak

while → zatímco

whereas/¬weə'ræz/ → zatímco formálnější

in order to →za účelem, aby

so as to → za účelem, aby velmi formální

* I went to see the manager to clarify some things.
* I went to see the manager in order to clarify some things.
* I went to see the manager so as to clarify some things.

so that → aby can / could.

in order that → aby velmi formální + can / could.

* I went to see the manager so that I could clarify some things.
* I went to see the manager in order that I could clarify some things.

providing (that) can / could. → We are ready to purchase 5,000 pieces of this item, providing (that) the quality and prices stay the same.

suppose (that) → pokud, dejme tomu (že)

supposing (that) → pokud, dejme tomu (že)

unless → pokud ne

as long as → pokud

In my opinion,… → podle mého názoru

In my view,… → z mého pohledu

From my point of view,… → z mého úhlu pohledu

In my opinion, we should reconsider our pricing policy.

From my point of view, this is a great way to attract more clients.

As far as I know,… → pokud já vím (pokud je mi známo)

As far as I am concerned,… → pokud jde o mě

In conclusion,… → nakonec, závěrem, na závěr

To sum up,… → abych to shrnul

In general,… → obecně vzato

On the whole,… → celkově vzato

All in all,… → celkově vzato

**Vocabulary definitions:**

1. encompass - surround and have or hold within something
2. rally -a mass meeting of people making
3. [incarceration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration) - the state of being confined in prison; imprisonment
4. effigy - a sculpture or model of a person, figurine
5. outpouring - something that streams out rapidly or speech
6. vital - absolutely necessary or important; essential
7. cramped - feeling or causing someone to feel uncomfortably confined or hemmed in by lack of space
8. thrust (verb) -push (something or someone) suddenly or violently in the specified direction
9. wire up - fix something by wire
10. kidnapping - take (someone) away illegally by force, typically to obtain a ransom
11. vivisections - the practice of performing operations on live animals
12. auspices - a divine or prophetic token
13. macabre - disturbing and horrifying because of involvement with or depiction of death and injury
14. humiliating - causing someone to feel ashamed and foolish by injuring their dignity and self-respect
15. abortion - the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy,
16. breastfeeding - feeding baby from breast
17. vigorously - in a way that involves physical strength, effort, or energy; strenuously
18. non-violent protest - calm protest
19. to abstain from (doing) something - not participate doing something
20. public gathering - an assembly or meeting, especially a social or festive one or one held for a specific purpose
21. injustice - lack of fairness or justice.
22. to raise an issue - cause to occur or be considered problem
23. to raise / to heighten awareness of - to raise knowledge or perception of a situation or fact
24. to fight for human rights - confrontation for human rights
25. to outline a suggestion - give a summary of (something)
26. to campaign against something - lead a a series of operations intended to achieve a particular objective, confined to a particular area, or involving a specified type of fighting
27. to ban something - forbid something
28. oppose - disapprove of and attempt to prevent, especially by argument
29. forbid - refuse to allow (something)
30. vote - a formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates
31. control - the power to influence or direct people's behavior or the course of events
32. inspect - look at (someone or something) closely, typically to assess their condition or to discover any shortcomings
33. ban - an official or legal prohibition.
34. elect - choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting
35. approximately - used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact; roughly
36. sanction - impose a sanction or penalty on
37. likely - such as well might happen or be true; probable
38. gain - obtain or secure (something desired, favorable, or profitable)
39. endorsed - declare one's public approval or support of
40. to sacrifice - an act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to God
41. sin - an immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine lawdivine
42. sacred - connected with God (or the gods) or dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving veneration
43. profound, deep - (of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense
44. compassion - sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others
45. pilgrim - a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons
46. to revere, to have reverence - feel deep respect or admiration for (something)
47. restraint - a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits
48. to threaten - state one's intention to take hostile action against someone in retribution for something done or not done
49. thread - pass a thread through the eye of (a needle) or through the needle and guides of (a sewing machine)
50. sights - a thing that one sees or that can be seen.
51. consumption - the using up of a resource.
52. benefit - receive an advantage; profit; gain.
53. supplies - make (something needed or wanted) available to someone; provide
54. impact - the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another
55. track - a rough path or minor road, typically one beaten by use rather than constructed
56. exploit - make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource)
57. familiarise - give (someone) knowledge or understanding of something
58. endangered - (of a species) seriously at risk of extinction
59. approve (of) - officially agree to or accept as satisfactory (something)
60. appreciate - recognize the full worth of
61. natural resources - materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain
62. finite - having limits or bounds
63. indefinitely - for an unlimited or unspecified period of time. to
64. itinerary - a planned route or journey.
65. carved - cut (a hard material) in order to produce an aesthetically pleasing object or design
66. to shush - tell or signal (someone) to be silent
67. dank - disagreeably damp, musty, and typically cold
68. warehouse - a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored before their export or distribution for sale
69. patron - a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity
70. immerse - dip or submerge in a liquid
71. tag - a label attached to someone or something for the purpose of identification or to give other information
72. edge - advantage
73. link up- an instance of two or more people or things connecting or joining
74. immense - extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree
75. maintain - cause or enable (a condition or state of affairs) to continue
76. holdings - stocks, property, and other financial assets in someone's possession
77. enlightened - having or showing a rational, modern, and well-informed outlook
78. check out - syn. borrow (e.g. book)
79. due date - the date on which something falls due
80. assemble - (of people) gather together in one place for a common purpose
81. grant - agree to give or allow (something requested) to
82. degree - an academic rank conferred by a college or university after examination or after completion of a course of study, or conferred as an honor on a distinguished person
83. tuition - a sum of money charged for teaching or instruction by a school, college, or university
84. to foster (to promote) - encourage or promote the development of (something, typically something regarded as good)
85. requirement - a thing that is needed or wanted.
86. achievement - a thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage, or skill
87. grade - arrange in or allocate to grades; class or sort
88. mispronounce - pronounce (a word) incorrectly
89. misspell - spell (a word) incorrectly
90. bookworm - a person devoted to reading

**Phrases:**

1. get by vystačit si
2. translate from English into Czech překládat z angličtiny do češtiny
3. to go on a sightseeing tour jet na okružní prohlídku pamětihodností
4. to go on a guided tour jít na prohlídku s průvodcem
5. to go on a cruise jet na okružní plavbu
6. to book a trip with a travel agency rezervovat si zájezd u cestovní kanceláře
7. to seek something out of the ordinary vyhledávat něco neobvyklého
8. to get back to nature vrátit se k přírodě
9. to damage / trash the countryside ničit přírodu
10. tourist industry / sector turistický průmysl
11. tourist office informační kancelář pro turisty
12. damage done to the countryside škody napáchané na přírodě
13. hoards of people davy lidí
14. at the expense of na úkor něčeho
15. to become a member stát se členem
16. to pay a membership fee zaplatit členský poplatek
17. to fill in/complete a form vyplnit formulář
18. membership card členská průkazka
19. to renew a membership obnovit členství
20. the main librarian hlavní knihovník
21. to browse through the books listovat knížkami
22. to be overdue from the library kniha/časopis s uplynulou výpůjční lhůtou
23. branch of a library pobočka knihovny
24. to study at university studovat na univerzitě
25. to study (no article) English studovat angličtinu
26. the Faculty of Arts filozofická fakulta
27. to found (usually in passive), establish založit
28. Masaryk University (no article) Masarykova univerzita
29. accredited degree programme akreditovaný akademický program
30. Bachelor’s degree (B.A. / B.Sc.) titul bakalář
31. Master’s degree (M.A. / M.Sc.) titul magistr
32. Doctorate (Ph.D.) doktorát (Ph.D.)
33. to pass/fail an exam udělat/neudělat zkoušku
34. to do well/badly in the exam udělat zkoušku dobře/špatně
35. to retake an exam opakovat zkoušku
36. to do/write/sit an entrance exam dělat přijímací zkoušku
37. to obtain/get a place at university dostat se na univerzitu
38. to take a placement test dělat rozřazovací test
39. enrolment zápis
40. curriculum osnovy, učivo
41. enrol in a course zapsat se do kurzu, zapsat si kurz
42. to attend lectures/seminars chodit na přednášky/semináře
43. to obtain/get credits získat zápočty
44. exam period zkouškové období
45. to drop out of school / to quit school odejít ze školy
46. to get a grant získat stipendium/grant (od státu)
47. to get a scholarship získat stipendium (peníze získané od školy)
48. undergraduate student vysoké školy
49. success vs. failure úspěch x selhání, propadnutí
50. humanities humanitní studia
51. sciences přírodní vědy
52. department katedra
53. major subject hlavní obor studia
54. minor subject vedlejší obor studia
55. graduation maturita, promoce, závěrečná zkouška
56. graduate absolvent vysoké školy (BR)
57. postgraduate student postgraduální student
58. post-graduate studies postgraduální studium
59. boarding schools soukromé internátní školy v Británii
60. educational standards úrovně vzdělání
61. mother tongue/native language mateřský jazyk
62. native speaker rodilý mluvčí
63. broken English lámaná angličtina
64. improve one’s language zlepšit si jazyk
65. brush up one’s knowledge oprášit si znalosti
66. have a good knowledge of a language mít dobrou znalost jazyka
67. a good command of a language dobrá znalost jazyka
68. language skills jazykové dovednosti
69. speak fluently mluvit plynně
70. make/correct mistakes dělat/opravovat chyby
71. speak a foreign language mluvit cizím jazykem
72. language barrier jazyková bariéra
73. limited/large vocabulary omezená/velká slovní zásoba
74. extend one’s vocabulary rozšířit si svou slovní zásobu
75. consult a dictionary vyhledat ve slovníku
76. look up a word vyhledat si slovo
77. discuss a problem diskutovat o problému
78. part of speech slovní druh
79. to protest against something - protestovat proti něčemu