

The Essential English 500 Vocabulary

Vocabulary List & Study Aid

An Accelerated English Course



GIVING BACK

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Essential English 500

Study Aid & Learning Supplement

The following is a study aid intended to help English learners quickly learn English by focusing on the 500 most frequently used words in the English language and the most frequently used grammar elements in the English language.

The “Essential 500” vocabulary words provided in this packet will give you a foundation to communicate nearly any idea or ask the questions necessary to clarify your ideas. The grammar portion of this packet focuses on the easiest to learn, most versatile, and most frequently used verb conjugations so that you can clearly communicate any idea that has happened in the past, is happening now, or will happen in the future.

If you have any questions, recommendations, or need materials (or help teaching) feel free to contact the creators of this guide, Stephen and Carlos, Stephendover@live.ie for Stephen or CarlosTheTeacher@ABrotherAbroad.com for Carlos. We’re always happy to help!

How to use this study aid

1. Learn the essential 500 vocabulary words, the meaning of each word, and the proper way to use each word
2. Learn the “regular verb” conjugation patterns for simple past, simple present, simple future, and present participles (provided in this packet in the “Verbs” section)
3. Memorize conjugation of the 11 “irregular verbs” listed (conjugation charts are provided in the “Verbs” section)
4. Learn each word on the list of prepositions (provided in this packet). Aim to understand the proper usage of each preposition and the verbs each preposition pairs with.
5. After mastering the words and concepts in this study aid, continue learning more vocabulary (nouns, adjectives, and verbs) for specific situations that you may encounter in daily life – we recommend proceeding to a “1000 most frequently used words” list and researching the vocabulary (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) you are most likely to encounter in daily life

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Essential English 500

~The 500 most used words in the English Language

Pronouns	Interrogatives	
I You He She They We It	Who – Who is this person? What – What do you want? When – When will we leave? Where – Where do you live? Why – Why do you study? How – How will you go to school?	Yes No Not (is not, am not...)

(Irregular verbs are noted by "***". Conjugations are provided in the Verbs section of this study aid)

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Conjunctions, Articles, & Adverbs	Prepositions
To Have **	Time	Basics	A	Of
To Be **	Night	This	An	To
Can **	Day	That	Then	In
To Use	Morning	Their	So	For
To Say**	Evening	Some	Down	On
To Do**	Year	Other	Now	As
will	Week	Only	Too	At
would	Month	Every	Here	From
To Write	Minute	Just	Why	By
To Make	Hour	Comparing	Again	Out
To See**	Way	Like	Never	Up
To Look	Thing	Same	Together	About
To Go **	Sound	Different	Often	Over
To Come **	Color	Best	Always	After
To Do **	Number	Better	Both	Under
Do Not /	Water	Best	Once	Through
Don't**	Side	Bad	Ever	Before
To Know **	Work	Worse	Soon	Near
To Like	Part	Worst	Yet	Between
To Dislike	Place	Which	Ago	Since
To Call	Name	Explaining Time &	Perhaps	Until
May	Form	Frequency	Well	Above
To Find **	Help	Early	The	During
To Work	Line	Late	Or	Toward
To Take	Cause	Usual	But	Against
To Get **	Air	Describing People	If	Behind
To Make**	End	Young	And	Among
To Live	Money	Fat	So	
To Show	Credit	Skinny	Than	
To Give**	Nothing	Mean	Though	
To Think**	Home	Nice	An	

To Help	House	Angry	Each
To Turn	Apartment	Happy	
To Cause	Door	Sad	
To Mean	Room	Smart	
To Differ	Kitchen	Stupid	
To Move	Bathroom	Tall	
To Tell**	Table	Short	
To Set	Chair	Kind	
To Want	Bed	Cruel	
To Play	Hand	Ready	
To End	Port	Beautiful	
To Put**	Act	Ugly	
To Read**	People	Strong	
To Spell	Person	Weak	
To Add	Man/Men	Special	
Must**	Woman/Women	Describing Objects	
To Follow	Boy	Hot	
To Act	Girl	Cold	
To Ask	Child	Long	
To Change	Change	Short	
To Need	Picture	New	
To Try	Animal	Old	
To Point	Family	Back	
To Build**	Mother	Front	
To Stand**	Father	Little	
To Own	Sister	Big	
Shall (Should)	Brother	Large	
To Find**	Aunt	Small	
To Answer	Uncle	Heavy	
To Grow**	Cousin	Light	
To Study	Grandmother	Dark	
To Learn	Grandfather	Off	
To Cover	Friend	On	
To Let**	Enemy	Still	
To Keep**	Group	Moving	
To Cross	Individual	Last	
To Start	Age	First	
To Draw**	Love	Hard	
To Run**	Hate	Soft	
To Press	Weight	Real	
To Close	Height	Main	
To Stop	Transportation	Short	
To Open	Car	Long	
To Seem	Motorcycle	Complete	
To Begin	Motorbike	Incomplete	
To Walk	Van	Fast	
To Mark	Truck	Quick	
To Care	Ship	Slow	

To Carry	Boat	Simple		
To Take	Airplane	Difficult		
To Rain**	Horse	True		
To Eat**	Donkey	False		
To Hear	Country &	Correct		
To Cut**	Government	Incorrect		
To Watch	State	Wrong		
To Feel**	City	Slow		
To Talk	Town	Free		
To Pose	Neighborhood	Common		
To Leave**	Road	Describing Weather		
To Measure	Language	Hot		
To Happen	Culture	Warm		
To Tell**	King	Dry		
To Know	Queen	Wet		
To Pass	Prime Minister	Rainy		
To Remember	President	Snowy		
To Step	War	Sunny		
To Hold**	Peace	Describing Quantities		
To Reach	Directions	More		
To Sing**	Left	Less		
To Listen	Right	Most		
To Travel	Map	least		
To Lay	Mile	Thick		
To love	Kilometer	Thin		
To Serve	Block (city block)	Round		
To Appear	Turn	Straight		
To Govern	Front	Very		
To Pull	Back	Much		
To Fall**	Street	Few		
To Fly**	Field	Half		
To Lead**	Lot	Whole		
To Cry	Center	Several**		
To Wait	North	Many		
To Figure	South	Few		
To Rest	East	All		
To Drive**	West	Many		
To Stand**	Farm	Few		
To Contain	Body & Self	None		
To Teach**	Head	Describing Locations		
To Give**	Chest	Close		
To Develop	Stomach	Far		
To Sleep	Arm	Low		
To Produce	Leg	High		
To Stay	Hand	Closed		
To Force	Eye	Open		
To Decide	Mouth	Other Concepts		
To Record	Foot/Feet	Next		

<p>To Wonder To Laugh To Check To Miss To Bring** To Sit** To Fill</p>	<p>Hand Ear Face Voice Sleep Skin Cut Care Writing & Music Song Record Book Letter Page Story Example Paper List Word Paragraph Sentence Question Answer Note Start Finish Life Death Education School University Teacher Student Class Thought Idea Knowledge Mind Fact Final Test Record Game Science Problem Food Drink Fruit</p>	<p>Good Bad Great Sure Enough Plain Direct Half Fine Certain Normal Clear Course Full Deep Shallow Busy Possible Impossible</p>		
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	Vegetable Meat Bread Fish Order Piece Outdoors Earth Sea Area Land Ground River Lake Ocean Beach Mountain Island Wood Weather Wind Rain Snow Clouds Sun Plant Tree Flower World Fire Sun Moon Water Heat Cold Base Animals Bird Dog Cat Horse Donkey Tail Top Bottom Size Other Work			
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	Power Machine Plan Box Rock Interest Noun Vowel Consonant Object Rule Notice Unit Figure Pound Inch Wheel Surface Shape Pattern			
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Other English Essentials

Colors, Numbers, Days, Months, and Dates

Colors	Time	Days	Months	Numbers	
Black	Second	Sunday	January	One	1 Sixteen 16
Purple	Minute	Monday	February	Two	2 Seventeen 17
Blue	Hour	Tuesday	March	Three	3 Eighteen 18
Green	Day	Wednesday	April	Four	4 Nineteen 19
Yellow	Week	Thursday	May	Five	5 Twenty 20
Orange	Month	Friday	June	Six	6 Thirty 30
Red	Year	Saturday	July	Seven	7 Fourty 40
Black			August	Eight	8 Fifty 50
Gold			September	Nine	9 Sixty 60
Silver			October	Ten	10 Seventy 70
Clear			November	Eleven	11 Eighty 80
			December	Twelve	12 Ninety 90
				Thirteen	13 Hundred 100
				Fourteen	14 Thousand 1,000
				Fifteen	15 Million 1,000,000

Pronoun Variations

The following chart lists pronoun forms for the various parts of a sentence

Personal Pronouns (Subject Form)	Personal Pronouns (Object Form)	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I You He She They We It	Me You Him Her Them Us It	My Your His Hers Their Our Its	Mine Yours His Hers Theirs Ours	Myself Yourself Himself Herself Themselves Ourselves Itself

Example 1: I gave the ball to *him*

Example 2: Will *you* give *me* a gift for *my* birthday?

Example 3: Is this notebook *yours*, or is this notebook *mine*?

Example 4: He taught *himself* English

Verbs

Essential Verb Tenses

Present Simple Conjugation (or Present Indefinite) – “I enjoy cake”

Conjugation of a verb in present tense communicates that something is done routinely

Example: I go to the store every Friday (formed from “to Go”), He calls me every night (formed from “to call”)

How to conjugate: For regular verbs, the present simple is formed by removing “To” from the infinitive of the verb. When the doer of the verb is he, she, or it, add “s” to the verb. Such as “he calls”)

Note: The most important and frequently used verbs to learn in the present simple tense are “to be”, “to have”, “to need”, “to do”, and “to go”.

Past Simple Conjugation – “I enjoyed the cake yesterday”

Conjugation of a verb in past (simple) tense communicates that something occurred at a specific point in the past.

Example: I helped you with your work last night (formed from “to help”), I needed help with my car (form from “to need”)

How to conjugate: For regular verbs, the past simple tense is formed by adding “ed” to any verb, after removing “to” from the infinitive of the verb.

Future Simple Conjugation – “I will eat the cake tomorrow”

Conjugation of a verb in the future simple tense communicates that something will occur in the future

Example: I will study tonight (formed from “to study), I will read my book (formed from “to read”)

How to conjugate: For any verb, put the word “will” before the verb, after removing “to” from the infinitive

Participle (-ing form of a verb) – “I am eating the cake, now”

A participle is the noun or adjective form of a verb, such as “jumping” or “running”. This form of the verb can easily be combined with the conjugated form of “to be” to communicate that an action is currently taking place

Example: “I am reading my book” or “I am reading my book now”, or “We are eating our food”

How to conjugate: For any verb, add “ing” to the end of the verb. The verb then becomes a noun or adjective.

Essential English Verbs & Conjugations

“Regular verbs” in English follow a standard conjugation pattern when converted to the past, present, and future tenses. The verb conjugation charts below provide the patterns that can be used to conjugate *most* words in English.

Regular Verb Conjugation Examples

To Want			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I want	I <u>wanted</u>	I <u>will</u> want
You	You want	You <u>wanted</u>	You <u>will</u> want
He	He <u>wants</u> (add “s”)	He <u>wanted</u>	He <u>will</u> want
She	She <u>wants</u> (add “s”)	She <u>wanted</u>	She <u>will</u> want
It	It <u>wants</u> (add “s”)	It <u>wanted</u>	It <u>will</u> want
They	They want	They <u>wanted</u>	They <u>will</u> want
We	We want	We <u>wanted</u>	We <u>will</u> want
		Add “ed” to all	Add “will” to all

To Need			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I need	I <u>needed</u>	I <u>will</u> need
You	You need	You <u>needed</u>	You <u>will</u> need
He	He <u>needs</u> (add “s”)	He <u>needed</u>	He <u>will</u> need
She	She <u>needs</u> (add “s”)	She <u>needed</u>	She <u>will</u> need
It	It <u>needs</u> (add “s”)	It <u>needed</u>	It <u>will</u> need
They	They need	They <u>needed</u>	They <u>will</u> need
We	We need	We <u>needed</u>	We <u>will</u> need
		Add “ed” to all	Add “will” to all

To Like			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I like	I <u>liked</u>	I <u>will</u> like
You	You like	You <u>liked</u>	You <u>will</u> like
He	He <u>likes</u> (add “s”)	He <u>liked</u>	He <u>will</u> like
She	She <u>likes</u> (add “s”)	She <u>liked</u>	She <u>will</u> like
It	It <u>likes</u> (add “s”)	It <u>liked</u>	It <u>will</u> like
They	They like	They <u>liked</u>	They <u>will</u> like
We	We like	We <u>liked</u>	We <u>will</u> like
		Add “ed” to all	Add “will” to all

“-ing verbs” or Present Participles

An easy way to express an action for a specific person or thing is to convert a verb into a present participle

A present participle is the noun or adjective form of a verb (depending on how it is used), such as “running”, “jumping”, or “thinking”, that describes the action that a something or someone is doing.

Why is a present participle useful? Participles are easy to form and can be used with “to be” to easily communicate an action that is happening *right now*.

How do you form a participle? Add “ing” to the end of any verb. The word can then be used with “to be”. Look at the table below for examples

Examples of participles and participle phrases	
Verb: To Read Participle: “Reading” Example: She is reading a very good book	Verb: To go Participle: “Going” Example: I am going to a coffee shop. Are you coming?
Verb: To sit Participle: “Sitting” Example: I am sitting in this chair	Verb: To help Participle: “Helping” Example: They are helping us learn English
Verb: To think Participle: “Thinking” Example: We are thinking about what to do tonight	Verb: To walk Participle: “walking” Example: They are walking to the beach

Examples of participle phrases for each pronoun		
	To be studying (present)	To be studying (past)
I	I am studying	I was studying
You	You are studying	You were studying
He	He is studying	He was studying
She	She is studying	She was studying
It	It is studying	It was studying
They	They are studying	They were studying
We	We are studying	We were studying

Example:

Are you studying right now?

Yes, I am studying right now.

Essential Irregular Verbs & Conjugations

Some verbs are called “irregular verbs” because the verbs are not conjugated in the same way as regular verbs. Each irregular verb has a unique way that it is conjugated. There is no need to learn all of them, just be aware that “irregular verbs” exist.

The following are commonly used verbs that follow an irregular conjugation pattern in the present and past tenses. Below this list, each essential irregular verb is conjugated for all tenses, to get you started.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. To Have | 5. To Go | 9. To Find |
| 2. To Be | 6. To See | 10. To Get |
| 3. To Say | 7. To Come | 11. To Make |
| 4. To Do | 8. To Know | |

1. To Have			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I have	I <u>had</u>	I <u>will</u> have
You	You have	You <u>had</u>	You <u>will</u> have
He	He <u>has</u>	He <u>had</u>	He <u>will</u> have
She	She <u>has</u>	She <u>had</u>	She <u>will</u> have
It	It <u>has</u>	It <u>had</u>	It <u>will</u> have
They	They have	The <u>had</u>	They <u>will</u> have
We	We have	We <u>had</u>	We <u>will</u> have
Participle: Having			
Participle Example: He is having problems			

2. To Be			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I <u>am</u>	I <u>was</u>	I <u>will</u> be
You	You <u>are</u>	You <u>were</u>	You <u>will</u> be
He	He <u>is</u>	He <u>was</u>	He <u>will</u> be
She	She <u>is</u>	She <u>was</u>	She <u>will</u> be
It	It <u>is</u>	It <u>was</u>	It <u>will</u> be
They	They <u>are</u>	They <u>were</u>	They <u>will</u> be
We	We <u>are</u>	We <u>were</u>	We <u>will</u> be
Participle: Being			
Participle Example: Are you interested in being a teacher?			

3. To Do			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I do	I <u>did</u>	I <u>will</u> do
You	You do	You <u>did</u>	You <u>will</u> do
He	He <u>does</u>	He <u>did</u>	He <u>will</u> do
She	She <u>does</u>	She <u>did</u>	She <u>will</u> do
It	It <u>does</u>	It <u>did</u>	It <u>will</u> do
They	They do	They <u>did</u>	They <u>will</u> do
We	We do	We <u>did</u>	We <u>will</u> do
Participle: Doing			
Participle Example: <u>You are doing</u> your homework			

4. To Say			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I say	I <u>said</u>	I <u>will</u> say
You	You say	You <u>said</u>	You <u>will</u> say
He	He <u>says</u>	He <u>said</u>	He <u>will</u> say
She	She <u>says</u>	She <u>said</u>	She <u>will</u> say
It	It <u>says</u>	It <u>said</u>	It <u>will</u> say
They	They say	They <u>said</u>	They <u>will</u> say
We	We say	We <u>said</u>	We <u>will</u> say
Participle: Saying			
Participle example: Can you understand what <u>he is saying</u> ?			

5. To Go			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I go	I <u>went</u>	I <u>will</u> go
You	You go	You <u>went</u>	You <u>will</u> go
He	He <u>goes</u>	He <u>went</u>	He <u>will</u> go
She	She <u>goes</u>	She <u>went</u>	She <u>will</u> go
It	It <u>goes</u>	It <u>went</u>	It <u>will</u> go
They	They go	They <u>went</u>	They <u>will</u> go
We	We go	We <u>went</u>	We <u>will</u> go
Participle: Going			
Participle Example: <u>We are going</u> to the store.			

6. To Come			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I come	I <u>came</u>	I <u>will</u> come
You	You come	You <u>came</u>	You <u>will</u> come
He	He <u>comes</u>	He <u>came</u>	He <u>will</u> come
She	She <u>comes</u>	She <u>came</u>	She <u>will</u> come
It	It <u>comes</u>	It <u>came</u>	It <u>will</u> come
They	They come	They <u>came</u>	They <u>will</u> come
We	We come	We <u>came</u>	We <u>will</u> come
Participle: Coming			
Participle example: She is coming to work now			

7. To See			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I see	I <u>saw</u>	I <u>will</u> see
You	You see	You <u>saw</u>	You <u>will</u> see
He	He <u>sees</u>	He <u>saw</u>	He <u>will</u> see
She	She <u>sees</u>	She <u>saw</u>	She <u>will</u> see
It	It <u>sees</u>	It <u>saw</u>	It <u>will</u> see
They	They see	They <u>saw</u>	They <u>will</u> see
We	We see	We <u>saw</u>	We <u>will</u> see
Participle: Seeing			
Participle example: I am seeing very clearly now, with my new glasses			

8. To Know			
Note: “Know” is pronounced like the word “no”, and “knew” is pronounced like the word “new”			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I know	I <u>knew</u>	I <u>will</u> know
You	You know	You <u>knew</u>	You <u>will</u> know
He	He <u>knows</u>	He <u>knew</u>	He <u>will</u> know
She	She <u>knows</u>	She <u>knew</u>	She <u>will</u> know
It	It <u>knows</u>	It <u>knew</u>	It <u>will</u> know
They	They know	They <u>knew</u>	They <u>will</u> know
We	We know	We <u>knew</u>	We <u>will</u> know
Participle: Knowing			
Participle example: His job is knowing where everyone needs to be			

9. To Find			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I find	I <u>found</u>	I <u>will</u> find
You	You find	You <u>found</u>	You <u>will</u> find
He	He <u>finds</u>	He <u>found</u>	He <u>will</u> find
She	She <u>finds</u>	She <u>found</u>	She <u>will</u> find
It	It <u>finds</u>	It <u>found</u>	It <u>will</u> find
They	They find	They <u>found</u>	They <u>will</u> find
We	We find	We <u>found</u>	We <u>will</u> find
Participle: Finding			
Participle Example: Are you having trouble with <u>finding</u> my house?			

10. To Get			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I get	I <u>got</u>	I <u>will</u> get
You	You get	You <u>got</u>	You <u>will</u> get
He	He <u>gets</u>	He <u>got</u>	He <u>will</u> get
She	She <u>gets</u>	She <u>got</u>	She <u>will</u> get
It	It <u>gets</u>	It <u>got</u>	It <u>will</u> get
They	They get	They <u>got</u>	They <u>will</u> get
We	We get	We <u>got</u>	We <u>will</u> get
Participle: Getting			
Participle Example: <u>John is getting</u> ice cream from the store			

11. To Make			
	Present	Past	Future
I	I make	I <u>made</u>	I <u>will</u> make
You	You make	You <u>made</u>	You <u>will</u> make
He	He <u>makes</u>	He <u>made</u>	He <u>will</u> make
She	She <u>makes</u>	She <u>made</u>	She <u>will</u> make
It	It <u>makes</u>	It <u>made</u>	It <u>will</u> make
They	They make	They <u>made</u>	They <u>will</u> make
We	We make	We <u>made</u>	We <u>will</u> make
Participle: Making			
Participle Example: <u>They are making</u> a mess!			

Prepositions

What is a preposition? Prepositions are words that usually come in front of nouns and help us understand how nouns within a sentence relate to each other or how an action is performed on a noun

The following are commonly used prepositions with examples sentences using each preposition

1. **Of:** The house of Stephen
2. **To:** I gave the cup to him; I walk to work everyday
3. **In:** The cat is in the box, I live in California
3. **For:** I cleaned the house for my friend
4. **On:** The cup is sitting on the table; I will go to school on Tuesday
5. **As:** A kabob is as good as ice cream
6. **At:** I will meet you at the restaurant; I will meet you at 3:45pm
7. **From:** He came from Europe; The gift came from her
8. **By:** I come to work by bus; I live
9. **Out:** Please stay out of the kitchen
10. **Up:** The sun comes up every morning
11. **About:** What did you talk about?
12. **Over:** The water poured over the side of the sink, onto the floor
13. **After:** I will go to the store of the football match
14. **Under:** The cat is hiding under the car
15. **Through:** I walked through the tunnel
16. **Before:** Your birthday is before my birthday
17. **Near:** Germany is near France
18. **Between:** The baby likes to sit between the mother and the father
19. **Since:** I have been sick since last Tuesday
20. **Far:** Canada is very far from here
21. **Until:** I will travel until next March
22. **Above:** I keep the bread in the cabinet above the refrigerator
23. **During:** I will fall asleep during the movie
24. **Toward:** I am walking toward the beach right now; Please don't your feet toward me
25. **Against:** My favorite football team is play against Real Madrid
26. **Behind:** The taxi is parked behind the building
27. **Among:** There are 5 women among the group of people