

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
"KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"

SELF-LEARNING GUIDE

English Grammar Guide

discipline "Language of professional training"
for international students

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INTRODUCTION

The study guide is intended for foreign students of the preparatory faculty, studying English under the guidance of a teacher. The material is designed for the course program of 2nd term, which corresponds to A2-B1 levels. At this level, the structure of the previously studied material, clarification and more in-depth study is taking place.

It consists of 7 chapters: Asking questions, Verb+Infinitive / Gerund, Confusing words, Passive voice, Similarities (too, so, either, neither) and Phrasal verbs. Since the task of learning the language at this stage is freeing up grammatically correct oral speech, in the guide there is an extended material on the topic Confusing words. Each theme is a summary of these grammatical topics in the form of tables and comments and there is a series of exercises to practice and consolidate skills.

This guide can be used by students for independent study of these topics, and as additional material to the main course of the textbook for the teacher and the students.

1. ASKING QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions and short answers	
Do you like tea?	Yes, I do. (I like tea.) No, I don't. (I don't like tea.)
Did Ann call?	Yes, she did. (Sue called.) No, she didn't. (Sue didn't call.)
Have you met Alina?	Yes, I have. (I have met Alina.) No, I haven't. (I haven't met Alina.)
Is it raining?	Yes, it is. (It's raining.) No, it isn't. (It isn't raining.)
Will Onur be here?	Yes, he will. (Rob will be here.) No, he won't. (Rob won't be here.)

Information questions				
question word	helping word	subject	main verb	rest of sentence
Where	does	Ann	live	in Montreal?
When	will	you	graduate	next year?
Why	did	you	stay	home?
How	can	I	help	you?
How	did	you	get	there? (about ways of transport)
How old, how tall, how big, how hungry...	is	he?		
How often, how many times a day (a week..)	do	you	eat?	
How far, how many kikometeres...	is	it		from Kharkiv to Lviv?
How long	does	it	take	to cook rice?
What	should	I	do	about my headache?
What time	did	he	come?	
What kind of (shoes)	did	you	buy?	
Which (pen, one)	do	you	want?	
Who	is	that? (-That's Mary.)		
Whose	is	that? (-Mary`s.)		
Who(m)	do	you	see	there?
		Who	came	to dinner?
		What	happened	yesterday?

1.1 Yes/No and Information questions.

- Create a yes/no question.
- Create an information question using *where*.

Example: I live there.

- **Do you live there?**

- **Where do you live?**

1. She lives there.
2. The students live there.
3. Bob lived there.
4. Mary is living there.
5. I was living there.
6. They are going to live there.
7. John will live there.
8. The students can live there.
9. Jim has lived there.
10. Tom has been living there.

1.2 Questions with *Who*, *Who(m)* and *What*.

questions

1. **Who knows?**

2. **Who(m) did you ask?**

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

answers

Someone knows.

I asked **someone**.

Someone knocked on the door.

Sara met **someone**.

Mike learned **something**.

Something changed Ann's mind.

Ann is talking about **someone**.

1.3 Using *How*.

Create questions with *How*.

1. -

- Ten. (My daughter is ten years old.)

2. -

- Very important. (Education is very important.)

3. -

- By bus. (I get to school by bus.)

4.

- Every day. (I go shopping every day.)

5. -

- Once or twice a year. (I take vacation once or twice a year.)

6. -

- Five blocks. (I live five blocks from school.)

7. -

- Two days. (I will be in Hong Kong for two days.)

2. VERB + INFINITIVE / GERUND

Infinitive (to +V)

1. After a lot of verbs (wait, want, wish, hope, know, learn, prepare, ask, choose, decide, would like...)	<p>He agreed to go with us.</p> <p>I promise to help you.</p> <p>They wanted to discuss the contract.</p> <p>I hope to see you soon.</p>
2. After question words (how, what, where, when)	<p>I know how to do it.</p> <p>I don't know when to come.</p>
3. After adjectives (nice, good, happy, difficult...)	<p>I'm happy to see you.</p> <p>It was difficult to answer her question.</p>
4. To express the purpose of the action	<p>He called me to tell the news.</p> <p>We went to the museum to see an exhibition.</p>

bare infinitive (without to)

After modal verbs can, may, must, should and verbs make (in the meaning to cause) and let	<p>We should prepare everything for the ceremony.</p> <p>The students must do their home task.</p> <p>I can play the guitar.</p> <p>You make me tired.</p> <p>Let me go.</p>
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Gerund (V+ing)

1. After such verbs as avoid suggest/propose discuss keep miss practice recommend	<p>I avoid being manipulated.</p> <p>Mary suggested ordering pizza.</p> <p>We discussed joining the protest.</p> <p>We kept running.</p> <p>I missed touching her.</p> <p>Well, you can practice your dancing here.</p> <p>I recommend you trying this sort of coffee.</p>
2. After prepositions (after, before, at, of, without, on...)	<p>After having a shower, I waited for Steven.</p> <p>What was her reaction on hearing the news?</p>
3. In the meaning of a noun	<p>Reading is my hobby.</p> <p>My favorite activity is painting.</p>

Gerund=Infinitive
<p>like (would like), love, enjoy, don't mind, prefer, dislike, hate, can't stand/can't bear</p> <p><i>I love running. = I love to run.</i> <i>I hate waiting. = I hate to wait.</i></p>
<p>start, begin, continue, finish</p> <p><i>It started to rain. = It started raining.</i> <i>She began to cry. = She began crying.</i> <i>She continued to talk. = She continued talking.</i> <i>They finished to discuss. = They finished discussing.</i></p>

Gerund≠Infinitive	
<p><i>She remembers visiting her grandmother.</i></p> <p>(she has memories of that time)</p>	<p><i>She remembered to visit her grandmother.</i></p> <p>(she didn't forget to visit)</p>
<p><i>She forgot meeting him.</i></p> <p>(she doesn't have memories of meeting him)</p>	<p><i>She forgot to meet him.</i></p> <p>(she didn't meet him because she forgot to do it)</p>
<p><i>She stopped calling him.</i></p> <p>(she stopped this activity, maybe they had a fight)</p>	<p><i>She stopped to call him.</i></p> <p>(she stopped some activity in order to call him)</p>
<p><i>She quit working here.</i></p> <p>(she left this job)</p>	<p><i>She quit to work here.</i></p> <p>(she left some another job to work here)</p>
<p><i>I tried opening the window, opening the doors...nothing helped.</i></p> <p>(trying smth as an experiment, especially as one of the solution of a problem, maybe room was hot)</p>	<p><i>I tried to open the window, but I couldn't.</i></p> <p>(smth is difficult but smb makes an effort to do it)</p>

2.1

I drank a cup of coffee before _____ (leave).

We decided _____ (leave).

The bus stopped _____ (pick up) the children.

They are afraid of _____ (lose) the match.
I'm trying _____ (study) but it's impossible with all this noise.
I've stopped _____ (buy) the newspaper because now I read the news online.
He stopped the video _____ (ask) the students some questions.
I tried _____ (open) the window, but it was stuck.
Have you tried _____ (turn) the computer off and on again?
I remember _____ (watch) this film before.
I'll never forget _____ (meet) you for the first time in this café.
Please remember _____ (buy) some milk on the way home.
He forgot _____ (lock) the door when he went out.
I enjoy _____ (sing).
I don't mind _____ (come) early.
I would like _____ (give up) smoking.
It's difficult _____ (get up) early.
I came to London _____ (study) English.
The tablet mustn't be taken before _____ (get up) in the morning.
John is good at _____ (work) in the garden.
I can _____ (meet) you at six o'clock.
(Swim) _____ is good exercise.
The teacher let us _____ (leave) early.
He suggested _____ (stay) at the Grand Hotel.
She avoided _____ (talk) to her boss.
He kept _____ (work), although he felt ill.
She misses _____ (live) near the beach.
He helped _____ (clean) the kitchen.
We've finished _____ (prepare) for the meeting.
We started _____ (study).
She plans _____ (buy) a new flat next year.
You should _____ (wear) mask.

3. MODAL VERBS

can	ability (general ability) request suggestion permission	<i>He can find any street in London.</i> <i>Can you bring me a cup of tea?</i> <i>You can take a taxi or go by bus.</i> <i>Can I borrow your pen?</i>
be able to	ability (physical or mental ability at some moment)	<i>He is able to find any street in London.</i>
can't	certainly smth is impossible, prohibition	<i>It can't be true.</i> <i>You can't smoke here!</i>
must	obligation (command without choice)	<i>You must be back at 10 o'clock!</i>
mustn't	prohibition	<i>You mustn't drive without a license.</i>
have to	obligation (requirement at social life)	<i>You have to be back at 10 o'clock because your teacher comes.</i>
don't have to	lack of requirement	<i>You don't have to be back at 10 o'clock, because your teacher will not come.</i>
need to	obligation (important action)	<i>You need to study a lot.</i>
don't need to	lack of necessity	<i>You needn't cut the grass. I'll do it later.</i>
should	opinion, advice	<i>You should drive more carefully.</i>
must, have to	emotional advice	<i>You must see this film! It's awesome!</i> <i>You have to read that book, it's absolutely hilarious!</i>
ought to	opinion, advice	<i>You ought to drive more carefully.</i>
can	permission (with acquaintance)	<i>Mom, can I go for a walk?</i>
could	polite permission (with acquaintance)	<i>Jane, could I take a look at your report?</i>
may	polite permission (formal) unsure speculation	<i>May I come in?</i> <i>It may be quicker to travel by train.</i>
might	the most formal permission unsure speculation	<i>Might I ask you a question, Mr Jones?</i> <i>I might go, but I might not...</i>

3.1 Express advice or permission.

What _____ I do, give me advice.

Excuse me, _____ I use your pen? (polite ask for permission not from acquaintance)

You _____ ask the questions at the end of my presentation. (polite permission not from acquaintance)

You _____ smoke in this room. (polite permission not to acquaintance)

Now when you have finished doing your home task you _____ go for a walk. (permission from parent)

You _____ borrow my pencil if yours is broken. (permission from friend, suggestion)

<i>can</i> (ability)	<i>be able to</i>
general ability (request, suggestion, permission, impossibility)	emphasizes physical or mental ability to do smth at some moment
<i>I can play football but I am not able to play today, I have hurt my leg.</i>	
<i>Everyone can make a mistake.</i> <i>He can help you tomorrow.</i>	<i>I am able to swim across this river.</i> (now or when it needed, I have physical and mental ability) <i>He will be able to help you tomorrow.</i> <i>He will be able to walk in two month.</i> <i>I'll be able to speak English fluently by the end of the year.</i>

3.2 Express the meaning in brackets.

_____ you drive a car? (general ability)

_____ you speak any foreign language? (general ability)

I'm sorry, you _____ park here. (is impossible, prohibited)

You _____ use this phone, I allow you. (permission)

I _____ go to China with you, I'm expecting now. (impossibility)

Don't worry, he _____ get all bags from the car to the house by himself. (physical ability at the moment)

Alina _____ cook, but I can teach her. (impossibility)

I'm free today so I _____ cook a great dinner for us. (physical ability at the moment)

My husband earned enough this year so we _____ go to the sea this summer. (physical ability at the moment)

_____ you _____ walk now? (physical ability at the moment)

Sorry, I am busy today, but I _____ work with you on Friday.
(physical ability at some moment in future)

must	have to	need to
	Have to and need to have close meanings and especially in negatives they can be interchangeable	
expresses strong personal requirement, commands, formal notices or prohibitions (and opinion that is seemed to be true = <i>probably</i>) is used just in Present	expresses requirements at work, at everyday life circumstances is used in Past, Present and Future	expresses important action is used in Past, Present and Future
<i>I must finish this work before I leave. I must remember to send a birthday card to my grandmother.</i> <i>Hey, you must cut the lawn! The grass is getting too long.</i> <i>Passengers must fasten their seat-belts.</i> <i>Look at snow; it must be cold outside...</i>	<i>She had to work hard yesterday.</i> <i>We have to get up early.</i> <i>They will have to arrive early.</i> <i>Unfortunately he has to go now because he needs to pick up the kids.</i>	<i>She needs to go to Sally next week.</i> <i>I need to spend more time with my children because I've been so busy lately.</i> <i>We need to focus on getting new business this month.</i>
mustn't	don't have to	don't need to
prohibition	lack of requirement	lack of necessity
<i>When the traffic lights are red one mustn't go.</i>	<i>She doesn't have to get up early on Saturdays.</i>	<i>You don't need to go shopping as I've already gone.</i>

3.3 Express the meaning in brackets.

I _____ do sport to be healthy! (personal requirement)

You _____ go to school, Jonny! (command from parent)

You _____ cross the line because it's dangerous! (prohibition)

You _____ cook anything today, we have a lot of food. (lack of obligation)

I _____ remember to get a present for Daisy. (personal requirement)

You _____ look after their hair regularly. (dog`s experts say)

Do you _____ wear a tie for university? (asking about university rules)

Passengers _____ fasten their seat-belts. (command)

In a non-smoking area you _____ smoke. (prohibition)

You _____ go for a walk with the dog at least once a day. (command from parent)

The plane takes off at 12.00, so I _____ go now. (requirement in everyday life circumstances)

I`m having trouble understanding this. I _____ ask Peter a few questions. (personal requirment)

She _____ work with clients from all over the world. (requirement at work)

They _____ study more if they want to get good grades. (important action)

I _____ do it right now! (personal requirment)

I _____ file reports every week. (requirement at work)

Children _____ be left alone in a car. (prohibition)

I _____ send an email before I`ll call them. (requirement at some group of society)

You _____ arrive before 8. (lack of requirement)

I _____ work next Monday. (it`s important)

Peter _____ worry about money because he is independent and rich. (lack of necessity)

Well, it _____ be Denver. (thought while driving, personal opinion that is seemed to be true = *probably*)

4. CONFUSING WORDS

4.1 big / large

<i>big</i>	<i>large</i>
<p>Both refer to the size of an object: <i>It's a big box. = It's a large box.</i> <i>It's a big company = It's a large company. –</i> But large emphasizes capacity and wildness (there are a lot of objects inside of it and it takes more wide space). <u>Compare:</u> <i>It's a big problem! Here we have the larger problem of the relationship between men as a class and other animals as a class.</i></p>	
<p>- popular (to be a big name, a big figure) - important (a big day, a big decision)</p>	<p>- for clothes and shoes size (The dress is too large for me.) - for quantity (a large quantity, a large part, a large number, a large amount)</p>

A _____ number of people took part in the election.

It's a _____ company.

Can I have a _____ size?

She has very _____ lips.

I ordered a _____ coffee.

He has a _____ heart.

Tomorrow is a _____ day in my life.

He is a _____ figure in politics.

Come on, Onur, this storm is not a _____ deal.

4.2 short / small / little

short	small	little
height or length of the object	- physical size - clothes and shoes size - just with countable nouns	- with emotions - age (the most young or the younger one) - also with uncountable nouns
<i>She has a short hair.</i>	<i>We are living in a small house. I want these small apples. (Possible to say in a little house, little apples) I need these shoes in a smaller size.</i>	<i>We have a little problem...</i> (actually the problem is big, compare - <i>It's a small problem, really!</i>). <i>We have little time. We have little water.</i> (with uncountable nouns little underlines negative meaning, while a little means not much but enough – <i>We have a little money, so let's go and buy those shoes</i>) <i>My little son learned to read (the most young).</i> <i>My little/big sister wants to be a doctor (younger/older)</i> <i>a little bit – fixed expression, adverb.</i>

What is the _____ country in the world?

We have _____ money to buy this house.

Alina was worried a _____.

This house is _____ than ours.

I saw a _____ group of people near the entrance.

The movie is really _____.

The line to buy tickets is very _____.

Alice was a _____ girl. She drank from a _____ bottle and got _____.

It will be a _____ trip.

He has a _____ car.

They have a _____ salary.

These shoes are too _____ for me.

She has made _____ progress.

It'll take a _____ time.

She spends too _____ time in the university.

This airplane is very _____, isn't it?

She called _____ sister for help.

4.3 fast / quick

<i>fast</i>	<i>quick</i>
about speed	about time
<i>The car is very fast.</i>	<i>The car stopped quickly.</i>

The cheetah is the _____ animal in the world.

It's a _____ train.

He talks too _____ .

The dish is very _____ to prepare.

She did the cleaning very _____ and went for a walk.

How _____ they become adults!

We need to have a _____ chat before the meeting.

Come here, _____!

He drives _____, so we got there _____.

It's a _____ answer.

4.4 end / finish

end	finish
stop of action	stop at the last stage
<p><i>The concert ended = finished at 5 p.m.</i> <i>Term ends = finishes on May 25.</i></p> <p>(if the person of action doesn't mentioned and full finish of action is underlined then can be used be over): <i>The lesson is over. The game is over.</i></p>	
<p><i>We ended our working day.</i> <i>I'll end reading soon and we can have tea.</i></p>	<p><i>But we didn't finish our work.</i> <i>I haven't finished reading this book yet.</i></p>

Are you sure you'll _____ the job by Wednesday?

You'll never _____ that piece of cake, it's too big for you.

They _____ their discussion.

The lesson _____ .

We must _____ this war!

They decided to _____ their relationships.

She always starts something new but never _____ it.

I want to _____ my work faster.

When will it _____?

4.5 forget / leave

forget	leave
... to take something	... something at some place
<i>I forgot my keys.</i>	<i>I left my keys at home.</i>

I have to go back, I've _____ my car keys.

I _____ my homework at home.

We decided to _____ the dog at home.

You're always _____ your car keys on your desk.

I've _____ my phone.

He got wet because he _____ his jacket.

4.6 learn / study

<i>learn</i>	<i>study</i>
about practical results and skills	about wide experience and knowledge, implies a process rather than memorization
<i>to learn to dance</i> <i>to paint</i> <i>new words</i> <i>a poem by heart</i> <i>the rules</i>	<i>to study at school</i> <i>World Literature</i> <i>medicine</i> <i>human anatomy</i> <i>the changes</i>

I'm _____ . I have an exam next week.

I _____ low at Oxford.

It was interesting for me to _____ this topic.

Onur still can't _____ how to drive.

It's never too late _____.

Live and _____ .

I would like to _____ Italian.

I'm going to _____ poem in Italian today.

4.7 remember / recall (recollect) / remind / memorize

remember	recall (recollect)	remind	memorize
<p>- to hold smth in a memory</p> <p>- not forget</p> <p>- when smth is ready to be used in mind</p>	<p>- bringing back smth into one`s mind from the past</p> <p>(in the meaning of cause to remember smb but about the past can be synonym of <i>remind</i> in official speech)</p>	<p>- cause to remember smb to do smth</p> <p>- resemble smth or smb</p> <p>- cause to remember smb that they know now</p>	to learn by heart
<p>- <i>I remember those days...</i></p> <p>- Please, remember (don't forget) to pick up my package.</p> <p>- Oh, I remembered her name! (it`s ready to be used now)</p>	<p><i>I lost my phone when we hung together, would you please recall where I left my phone... I can't recall any events from there.</i></p> <p><i>Oh, I recall her name... (I go back into the past and try to collect her name from my memory)</i></p> <p>- Kenya recalled that it had previously commented on this article.</p>	<p>- He reminded me to visit my parents.</p> <p>- He reminds me of you.</p> <p>- Remind me about your plans please.</p>	Finally our teacher memorized all students` names.

This building _____ the baroque style.

My colleague _____ me of my classmate.

Mary _____ me how I acted at the restaurant.

I can hardly _____ the events of that evening.

My mom always _____ me to put my hat on.
 I even _____ when I got home!
 I clearly _____ what was happening next.
 Finally she has _____ her way to the library.
 Do you _____ what color the car was?
 As I _____, Merrok was poisoned.
 I clearly _____ how you watched her.
 The delegation _____ that staff security must remain a priority.

4.8 wait / expect / hope

wait	expect	hope
spend time to meet smth or smb	to be sure that smth will happen	to not be sure but believe that smth will happen
<i>I am waiting for a bus.</i>	<i>We expected that you would arrive late.</i>	<i>I hope I'll get on time...</i>

I am _____ for my father.
 I _____ to finish this school year with good marks!
 Let's _____ for the best.
 I _____ that one day I will become a university professor.
 _____ a second please, I need to finish my essay.
 Sorry, I can't talk right now. My parents are _____ for me to take
 them to the airport.
 He _____ to get a bike for his birthday.

4.9 stay / remain

stay	remain
often are used in the same meaning (<i>remain</i> is more formal) but	
can underline to be in some state or place	can underline to continue to be in some state or place
<i>We stayed in London for a month.</i> <i>Stay and have dinner with us.</i> <i>I stayed awake all night.</i> <i>Most of the women stay at home to look after their children.</i>	<i>I was allowed to remain at home.</i> <i>She remained silent.</i> <i>It will remain a part of our culture.</i> <i>The house remained exactly as it was in 1998.</i>

Do you want to _____ here at the weekend?

Where are you _____ when you are in London?

The problem of changing climate _____.

She was _____ in the same hotel as I was.

Even today parts of the old wall _____.

Only a few hundred of these animals _____ today.

Everyone talks about sexual equality, but the fact _____ that women are paid less than men.

4.10 expect / accept / except

expect	accept	except
to be sure that smth will happen [ɪk`spekt]	agree or receive smth offered with favour [ək`sept]	to exclude [ɪk`sept]
<i>We expected that you would arrive late.</i>	<i>I can't accept your gift.</i>	<i>Our boss has blamed everyone except himself.</i>

Please _____ our apologies.

When we say about continental United States, we mean the whole country _____ Alaska and Hawaii.

She was _____ to Howard University in 1999.

They were all there _____ me.

Everyone _____ Tom is invited to take part in tomorrow's meeting.

Nobody here _____ you and me.

She's not what you might _____.

Our guests _____ top service from us.

Tell them I won't _____ payment.

4.11 miss / lose

miss	lose
... event, a train, an opportunity	... a thing
<i>I missed my lesson.</i>	<i>I lost my keys.</i>

He always _____ his wallet.

I hope he doesn't _____ his job.

I have to _____ weight.

I _____ my bus so I was late for work.

I wanted to send him a birthday card but I _____ the bus.

Will you _____ me when I'm gone?

He _____ his interest to her.

4.12 say / tell

say	tell
to express smb`s one-word line	to express smb`s short story to smb
<i>She said that she was married.</i>	<i>She told me about her past.</i>
tell can be used in the meaning of say but with different grammar: <i>She said that she was a vegetarian. = She told me that she was a vegetarian. = She said to me that she was a vegetarian.</i>	

I offered to _____ her my secret if she did not tell anyone else.

She _____ that she was a vegetarian.

_____ me the truth!

Will you _____ me your story?

I want to _____ a few words about my family.

She left without _____ a word to us.

They _____ they were going to get married.

_____ about the accident please.

The teacher _____ the children to sit down quietly.

4.13 see / look / watch

see	look	watch
noticing or becoming aware of smth or smb using eyes	directing eyes and attention in some direction	looking at what happening
<i>I saw a red train yesterday.</i>	<i>Look at the rain. It's so heavy.</i>	<i>I like to sit at the window to watch what's happening in the garden.</i>

- Do you want to play basketball with us? - No, I'll just _____.

I'm going outside for a minute. Would you please _____ my bag?

When you dance, don't _____ down.

She _____ at the bill before she paid it.

I _____ a cat in the window.

He _____ a big black dog yesterday.

They are _____ at the picture.

_____ at these photos.

I will be _____ serial the whole evening.

4.14 borrow / lend / owe

borrow	lend	owe
take smth for a short time	give smth for a short time	have an obligation to return smth (esp. money)
<i>You borrowed some money from me.</i>	<i>I lent you some money.</i>	<i>You owe me money.</i>

I _____ the nail polish from Alina. And now I _____ her a bar of chocolate.

Can I _____ some money?

She _____ a book from the library.

I can't _____ you this CD because it's not mine.

Some words in English were _____ from French.

She often _____ money to her sister.

I hate _____ money.

4.15 suggest (propose) / offer

<i>suggest / propose</i>	<i>offer</i>
...some idea, plan, action (<i>propose</i> is formal)	...smth concrete
<i>She suggested a walk to the guests.</i> <i>He suggested <u>having</u> pasta for dinner.</i> <i>She proposed a good plan, but our boss rejected it.</i> <i>He proposed <u>changing</u> the strategy of consulting.</i>	<i>They offered good money.</i> <i>He offered me a glass of water.</i> <i>I just offered <u>to help</u> her to pack a suit case.</i>

Can you _____ any good hotel in Berlin?

Can you _____ her a role in a film?

He _____ examining only paragraphs, beginning with paragraph 5.

Some hospitals _____ employment possibilities.

You _____ me nothing in return.

What you _____ is dangerous!

In 1988 we _____ to the United Nations a comprehensive action plan for a world free of nuclear weapons.

4.16 job / work / occupation / profession

job	work	occupation	profession
position, place where smb goes and gets a salary	any activity where smb put efforts	line of work (is used in documents and resume)	kind of occupation where smb needs a special education at college or university
<i>I am looking for a new job.</i> <i>She is a teacher at 4th school . It's her job.</i>	<i>There`s a lot of work in the garden.</i> <i>I work at General Motors.</i>	<i>His occupation is farming.</i> <i>State your name, age and occupation in the box below.</i>	<i>She`s a lawyer by profession.</i> <i>Teaching is my basic occupation. Teaching as a profession is very underpaid.</i>

I had several _____. But I have just one _____.

I don't have much _____ today.

He starts his _____ at 4 a.m.

Teaching is my basic _____, art is secondary
_____.

My _____ takes me to exotic places.

I got this _____ to help people, not for the _____.

I am _____ on improving my English.

4.17 name / call

<i>name</i>	<i>call</i>
just about the moment of giving name	about process how people address to smb or smth
<i>I was named Alexander.</i>	<i>I was named Alexander but now they call me Sasha. The movie is called 'The Matrix'.</i>

Ok, what should I _____ you?

She was _____ Oksana, but everybody _____
her Ksyusha.

The film _____ 'Mad Max'.

And you _____ that 'good weather'?!

We wanted _____ the puppy Snowball but mom was against.

4.18 another / other / different

another	other	different
<p><u>with count. sing. nouns in wide meaning 'not this'</u> another, the other, different can be interchangeable go to another café = go to the other café = go to different café If to use other with count. sing. nouns, it should be with some determiner Let`s go to the other café. / Our other son is still at school. / There`s one other thing we need to do.</p>		
<p>'not this but the same sort, one more' (is used with sing. and count.) (<i>another one</i>)</p>	<p>'not this but rest of smth' (is used with pl. nouns and uncount.) (<i>others</i>)</p>	<p>'different sort, not the same in comparison to each other'</p>
<p><i>Give me another glass of water.</i></p> <p><i>Another bus will arrive in 10 min.</i></p> <p>Let`s listen to another music. Let`s listen to another songs.</p>	<p><i>Why are you sitting here while other boys are playing outside?</i></p> <p><i>Here you can find other information.</i></p> <p><i>Where is my other slipper? (is used with count. sing. noun when it`s about pair of smth – 'rest of smth one')</i></p>	<p><i>It`s just different parties with different friends.</i></p> <p><i>Jane isn`t like her sister. She`s different.</i></p>

I don't have any _____ ideas.

Amy Dudley lived with friends in _____ parts of the country.

Mom, we have _____ friends.

Let`s try it in a _____ way.

The new school is not better or worse. It`s just _____.

I don't like this restaurant. I want to go to a _____ restaurant.

What _____ books by Charles Dickens have you read?

When I at the wheel, I need _____ music.

I don't like this song, can you play _____ one?

I don't like the red one. I prefer _____ colors.

This one is too big. Do you have it in _____ sizes?

Mandy and Charlotte stayed behind. The _____ girls went home.

This computer here is new. The _____ computer is about five years old.

Would you like _____ cup of coffee?

_____ travel information can be obtained by calling the freephone number.

Is there _____ café around here we could go to?

These boxes are for books. The _____ boxes are for clothes.

I've posted the first package. What shall I do with that _____ package?

After a month in Bolivia, I was ready to move to _____ country.

_____ media have _____ priorities.

Every game we play is _____.

4.19 answer (reply) / respond

answer / reply (reply is formal)		respond (the noun is response)
when it's dealt with questions		'to react', more wide meaning
<i>She answered 'Yes'.</i>	<i>She replied to their letter.</i>	<i>He responded to their letter.</i>
<i><u>Fixed expressions:</u> to answered the phone to answered the door.</i>	<i>He replied politely that he felt a little better.</i>	<i>He doesn't have an immune response.</i>

I will _____ your question later.

She never _____ the phone.

I sent an email to Joan but he didn't _____.

The company has _____ to the recent protests in the local newspaper.

I sent him an invitation last week. He hasn't _____ yet.

The official _____ was that nothing could be done.

If the given _____ and the expected _____ match, then authentication was successful.

4.20 each / every

each	every
<u>with 2 things</u> <i>I have a shoe on each foot.</i>	
<u>with 3+things</u> <i>Lions have sharp claws on each/every paw.</i>	
<u>'objects considered separately'</u>	<u>'objects considered all together'</u>
<i>If I have time, I say 'bye' to each of my colleagues.</i> <i>We lost 10\$ each.</i>	<i>If I don't have time, I say 'bye' to every colleagues at the same time.</i> <i>We lost 10\$ every.</i>
	<u>with possessive pronouns:</u> <i>He admired my every move and my every word...</i>
<u>with time periods</u>	
<u>about specific actions for each time period</u> <i>I set myself a target of learning 20 new words each day (in a day).</i> <i>For each day that I go to work, I make certain amount of money.</i> <i>It's one finger for each minute.</i>	<u>about continues actions on some time period basis</u> <i>I set myself a target of learning 20 new words every day.</i> <i>I take a shower every day.</i> <i>Every minute of silence is a great treasure to me.</i> <i>I take these pills every 4 hours.</i>

The orange was split into two halves, _____ half was given to them.

_____ child in the class answered the question correctly.

You have _____ reason to be happy.

Practically _____ house now has at least two televisions.

_____ of us has a bicycle.

Presentations on _____ theme from Forum were provided.

_____ country requires a different answer.

They're open _____ day except Sunday.

There is a bus _____ 2 hours.

_____ one of us, _____ individual, _____ institution,
_____ country must initiate and support action to protect children.

These lemons cost 25 cents _____.

We lost 20\$ _____.

We enjoyed _____ minute of our life.

Marta and Mike _____ had their own sweets.

_____ person in the group could speak English.

_____ person spoke at least one foreign language.

_____ lecture was of about the same length.

I really liked your friends, _____ and _____ one of them.

I visit my sick friend _____ two days.

He watched my _____ step.

_____ of my children have blue eyes.

4.21 hard / difficult / complicated

<i>hard</i>	<i>difficult</i>	<i>complicated</i>
<p><i>heavy</i> is just about weight and can be also used in indirect meaning (Most heavy metals are emitted as aerosols. / Losing our dog is a heavy blow for us.)</p>		
<p>not easy to do smth or understand, to have deal with it (they are interchangeable but <i>difficult</i> is more formal)</p>		<p>difficult to analyze because smth has lots of parts, is complex, mixed, sophisticated, messy</p>
<p><i>This decision was hard.</i></p> <p><i>I worked really hard to get my money.</i></p>	<p><i>Banditry continues to be a difficult problem.</i></p> <p><i>He had such a difficult life (with many problems).</i></p>	<p><i>The code is very complicated.</i></p> <p><i>A woman with such a complicated life...</i></p>

It's _____ to do.

This task is so _____.

It's a very _____ question.

It's _____ to say but I will try.

Car parts are expensive and _____ to get them here.

Typing is _____ for me.

It's a _____ problem.

That's a _____ problem, it needs a lot to know.

Issues about peace keeping are _____.

These are _____ processes involving individuals, the private sector and governments.

This is a very _____ case, Maude...

Why'd you have to go and make things so _____?

It's much more _____ than it looks.

It all sounds a bit _____ to me.

4.22 happen (occur) / take place

<i>happen / occur</i> (<i>occur</i> is official)	<i>take place</i>
about random situations	about specific events planned in advance
<i>What happened to the ship?</i> <i>The riot occurred just after elections.</i>	<i>That concert took place in 2008.</i>

A retreat cannot _____.

The next conference _____ in November.

Something _____ in the kitchen.

What _____ to your jacket?

There`s a big chance that a similar situation will _____ in the future.

This disease _____ in children under age of five.

The explosion _____ at 5.30am.

Many suicides _____ in prison.

4.23 between / among

between	among
with two objects	with three and more objects
<i>I sat down between Robert and William.</i>	<i>They quickly disappeared among the crowd.</i>

The exhausted runner was laying _____ the flowers.

We were sitting _____ my many relatives.

The ball rolled _____ her feet.

Our shop is closed _____ two and three.

There were two foreign women _____ the guests.

The river flows _____ the two countries.

The balance of men and women is more _____ specially qualified workers and specialists, but in Iceland women still form a small group _____ managers and government officials.

4.24 lie / lay / lie

lie lie / lay / lain	lay lay / laid / laid (put and lay often can be interchangeable)	lie lie / lied / lied
be in (or assume) a horizontal or resting position	put smth down	say not true
<i>He lies on the sofa every day.</i>	<i>I always lay / put knives.</i>	<i>He always lie to me.</i>

<i>He lay on the sofa yesterday.</i>	<i>She laid the baby on the bed.</i>	<i>He lied to me.</i>
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He is _____ on the bed.
The doll _____ on the floor.
She _____ a book on the table.
He _____ a hand on my shoulder.
I love to _____ on the beach and read.
She _____ on the bed and gazed at the ceiling.
The dog was _____ by the gate waiting for me to come home.
I _____ to my teacher about my homework.
I _____ down on my bed to rest my weary bones.
After work I always _____ the tools inside the box.
I must _____ the table cloth before we put plates.
When he entered the room, he _____ his jacket on the sofa.
He _____ to me.

4.25 common / general / mutual

<i>common</i>	<i>general</i>	<i>mutual</i>
1. with smth everyone shares, have being individual (<i>common place, common goal, nothing in common</i>) (2. ordinary (<i>common shirt design</i>))	- with smth everyone takes part in without consider individuality; - universal, opposite to specific (<i>general meeting, general hospital, in general, general explanation</i>)	'relations that directed in crossed directions' (<i>mutual respect, to be mutual enemies, mutual interests</i>)
<i>Our team has a common purpose.</i>	<i>Our team has general rules.</i>	<i>Our team based on mutual interests.</i>

I dislike this man and I don't want to have nothing _____
with him.

They were introduced by a _____ friend.

He said his contract was cancelled by _____ agreement.

A _____ strike was announced and many students came
up to barricades.

We will continue to look for _____ values,
_____ interests.

We have _____ problems to solve.

We have _____ problems between us.

We discussed just _____ problems such as poverty (poorness)
and unemployment.

Send us _____ questions such as work of that or another
website unit, new projects, etc.

The _____ annual meeting of the bank's shareholders took place
on 19 June 2009.

We share a _____ currency, a _____ central bank and,
of course, a _____ future.

Catherine, I see we have a _____ friend.

_____ love and respect was the key to their successful
marriage.

And I trust we have a lot of things in _____.

But in _____ others can't see that.

4.26 problem / trouble / issue / matter

<i>problem</i>	<i>trouble</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>matter</i>
<p>question needs answer; problem, trouble, issue, matter – solving</p> <p><u>Useful expressions:</u> <i>It's a rhetorical question.</i> <i>It's a tricky question.</i></p>			
<p>the difficulty that requires a solving</p>	<p>(instead of trouble can be used problem) also the difficulty that not necessary requires a solving but cause negative feelings, worries (often is used for problems with health)</p>	<p>difficult topic, discussion, debates, disagreement</p>	<p>any situation, case (from Latin <i>materia</i>) the most wide meaning</p>
<p><i>I have a problem with my phone.</i></p> <p><i>We have problem with money.</i></p> <p><u>is often used for polite expressions:</u> <i>with weight problems (fat)</i> <i>with financial problems (poor)</i> <i>with alcohol problems (drunkard)</i></p>	<p><i>We have trouble getting staff.</i></p> <p><i>I've had endless trouble with my car.</i></p> <p><i>She is having a trouble with her stomach.</i></p> <p><u>Useful expressions:</u> <i>- to be in trouble</i> <i>- to take the trouble to do something</i> <i>- to be asking for trouble</i></p>	<p><i>We will discuss important issues at our meeting.</i></p> <p><i>They've decided to discuss that issue later.</i></p> <p>Also can be used as <i>worries</i> but without negative feelings, like <i>cares</i>: <i>She's always on a diet – she has issues about food.</i></p>	<p><i>I am dealing with this matter now.</i></p> <p><i>My friend told me about it (about the matter).</i></p> <p><u>Useful expressions:</u> <i>-What's the matter?</i> <i>-As a matter of fact</i> <i>-Raise the matter</i> <i>-Investigate the matter</i> <i>-It's just the matter of time.</i> <i>-It's a matter of life and death</i></p>
<p>Concern is a feeling of worry or care (while <i>problem</i> and <i>trouble</i> are about external circumstances): <i>My only concern is to pass the exam.</i></p>			

What`s the _____ ?

It`s a _____ of life and death.

We`re in deep _____ now!

My friend has _____ with his new car.

That guy can cause a lot of _____ for you.

I know you have _____ with eye contact.

The girl had _____ with her sleeping for the whole week.

She had some _____ with her breathing.

She is having _____ at school.

The police is looking for him. I heard he is _____.

Thank you for _____ to call me back.

Look at that guy near Emily. I think he _____.

I didn`t mean to cause you any _____.

Every _____ has a solution.

There`s a _____ with the internet speed.

We got to the root of the _____: the accountant has committed a fraud.

Members expressed _____ over the continued violence in Malibu.

There`s widespread _____ about the harm of genetically modified food.

Mary treated her with genuine _____.

We are still deeply _____ about the obstacles that facing humanitarian organizations in Taliban-controlled areas.

4.27 before / till (until) / by / up to

before	till / until	by	up to
with an action that has to be done <u>earlier</u> of smth	(informal / formal speech) - with <u>prolonged</u> actions - as long as one action is done, another <u>can't</u> be done.	with an action that has to be done <u>close</u> to some moment, not later	- with <u>prolonged</u> <u>action</u> that has to be done <u>close</u> to some moment - with object's size
<i>I always read a book before I go to bed.</i> <i>I never go to bed before 1.00.</i>	<i>Mary will be in Kharkiv till the 10th of November.</i> <i>I won't talk to him until he asks for forgiveness.</i>	<i>I have to get up now, because I must get office by 9 o'clock.</i>	<i>I'll have to study this subject up to June.</i> <i>Snowden sent up to 200,000 secret documents.</i>

You must book a hotel _____ the flight.

I will be at home _____ evening.

I won't talk to him _____ he asks for forgiveness.

You can't eat ice-cream _____ you eat the soup.

Amelia reached the South pole _____ Scott.

He stayed in kindergarden _____ his parents came.

Andrey is on vacation _____ 23rd of December.

I want to stay in bed _____ 11.

He works _____ 10 pm every day.

I don't sleep _____ 2 am o'clock.

The museum is closed _____ tomorrow.

I'm cooking lunch _____ 2 pm today.

Come _____ 5 o'clock.

They played football _____ dinner.

They played football _____ dinner.

If you want it hot, I will cook it _____ 6.

She is very busy this week. She has to finish this report _____
Wednesday.

You have to finish _____ August 31 (31st is the last day).

The train tickets are not available _____ next Saturday.

_____ breakfast I always go for a jog.

I actually believed that _____ now.

Slide-show is with total size _____ 100Mb.

4.28 several / a few (a little) / some

several	a few / a little	some
<u>undetermined number of smth</u> (more than one) <i>I'll need several more people. = I'll need a few more people. = I'll need some more people</i>		
<u>more than usually</u> (underline that objects are different, is used more in official speech)	<u>not much</u>	<u>the number is not important</u> <i>some</i> is like indefinite article for pl. and uncount. nouns <i>I have a pencil. / I have some pencils.</i>
<i>I asked several questions.</i> (I asked different questions)	<i>I asked a few questions.</i> (I asked some not much questions) <i>He asked few questions.</i> (not enough small amount) Few people know him. (56%) Not many people know him. (33%) Hardly anyone knows him. (11%)	<i>I asked some questions.</i> (the topic is fully about questions, there is no information about number)

I'd like to say _____ words about my job (some not much).
 We left the house for _____ minutes (some not much).
 My father has gone away for _____ days (some not much).
 My granny picked _____ baskets of mushrooms (some not much).
 Let's wait. We have _____ time (some not much).
 Hurry up! We have _____ time (not enough small amount).
 He made very _____ mistakes (small amount).
 I know _____ Spanish words (the number is not important).
 I know _____ Spanish words (some not much).
 I've got _____ money (some not much).
 Don't worry! I did it _____ times. (some different times, more than usually)
 I told them _____ times (some different times, more than usually)
 There were a lot of chairs in the room. _____ of them were broken (some different chairs).
 I have _____ books in Polish, but not many.
 He said he had quite _____ friends there.
 Skills training, scholarships, _____ libraries and _____ public health services were provided.

4.29 prepositions of time (for / during / within / throughout / while)

prepositions of time		
for	during	within
How long? (about length of the period)	When? (time is reduced to the point)	Under which time limit? (and not later)
<i>We watched television (how long?) for 3 hours yesterday.</i> <i>I have lived in this house (how long?) for 10 years.</i>	(when?) During the discussion (at the discussion) we considered a lot of questions. <i>We read, write and speak (when?) during the lesson (at the lesson).</i>	<i>He will be back within an hour. (and not later).</i>
<u>Useful expressions:</u> Is it ok if I sit here for a while ?	throughout (time is not reduced to the point but implies to the whole period)	

<p>I cried for ages when I heard what happened. I've been sitting here for a long time. He didn't speak for long.</p>	<p><i>I was really bored during the meeting.</i> (at the meeting, we don't know in the beginning, in the middle or in the end) / <i>I was really bored throughout the meeting.</i> (for the whole time the meeting was happening).</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">while (about two actions happening at the same time) <i>I took the kids to school while she was at work.</i></p>	

I will be busy (how long?) _____ the next three weeks.

The travelers camped (how long?) _____ the night.

I have known him (how long?) _____ five years.

They are going away (how long?) _____ a week.

He died (when?) _____ the night.

They lived abroad (when?) _____ the war.

I spoke to him several times (when?) _____ the evening.

I'll be on holiday (when?) _____ August.

She called (when?) _____ my absence.

Please reply (under which time limit?) _____ 5 hours.

Please reply (when? at what time?) _____ office hours.

Most students find a job (under which time limit?) _____ a year of graduating.

Scientists predict that a medicine will be found (under which time limit?) _____ five years.

You should receive a reply (under which time limit?) _____ seven days.

He entered the house, and (under which time limit?) _____ seconds he was surrounded by children.

_____ the interview, they asked about my previous jobs.

The ambulance arrived _____ minutes of the call being made.

I've already been sitting here _____ a quarter of an hour.

The phone rang _____ I was taking a shower.

I went skiing several times _____ the winter. (The skiing trips were probably regular and happened for the whole winter season)

I went skiing several times _____ the winter. (Maybe all the skiing trips were at the beginning of the winter – we don't know)

I spilled a drink on myself _____ dinner.

4.30 aim / purpose / target / goal

aim	purpose	target	goal
<p>the point of achieving and putting conscious efforts, the object of concentration</p> <p>(can be a verb)</p>	<p>the reason of putting efforts, subconscious goal</p> <p>(used also with not persons and in official language)</p>	<p>the aim connected with amount (of items, time, km..), the object of attack</p> <p>(can be a verb)</p>	<p>global aim that needs huge efforts and long time to reach</p>
<p><i>His aim is to learn to drive a car.</i></p> <p><i>The programme will aim at deepening understanding.</i></p>	<p><i>You are the purpose of my life.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of this robot is to serve people.</i></p> <p><i>What is the purpose of your visit to England? = Why have you visited England?</i></p>	<p><i>I set a target to learn 20 new words each week.</i></p>	<p><i>Our goal is to become the biggest selling brand of coffee in the country.</i></p>

He _____ carefully before shooting.

The main _____ of the course is to improve your writing.

Our _____ is to help you in learning English.

I _____ to obtain better results.

He _____ at the _____ but missed it.

The _____ of this week is to make a million.

My current _____ is to hike five miles today.

We are setting a _____ of 3,000 new members.

The bomb has hit its _____.

You are the _____ of my life (reason why I live).

What is the _____ of your visit?

His actions had no _____ (they had no even subconscious goal).

What is the _____ of this gadget?

The _____ of my quit is to find something more interesting to do
(subconscious goal, why I quit).

Your _____ as a parent is to help your child become an independent
adult.

Her _____ is to win at the nearest Olympic games.

My _____ is to become the best violinist ever.

Our new _____ is 10000 loyal customers.

The _____ of his tour is to attend the conference

5. PASSIVE

Active: *The mouse ate the cheese.*

Passive: *The cheese was eaten by the mouse.*

Passive is used:

<p>when the maker (Subject) is not important to mention</p> <p><i>The house was built in 1975.</i></p>	<p>when there`s a task to underline the maker just by putting it to the strong position in the end of the sentence</p> <p><i>The sweater was made by my mom.</i></p>
<p>That`s why Passive is often used in formal and scientific language:</p> <p><i>The oxygen is produced by the green plants.</i></p> <p><i>Wheatgrass were preserved at 15 degrees Celsius.</i></p>	

to be + Past Participle (V3)

<i>Corn is grown by farmers.</i>	Present Simple
<i>Sara was surprised..</i>	Past Simple
<i>The report will be written by Mary.</i>	Future Simple
<i>The report is going to be written by Sue.</i>	to be going to
<i>The message has been sent by Jack.</i>	Present Perfect
<i>Some letters are being copied now.</i>	Present Continuous

Some letters were being copied by the secretary when I came.	Past Continuous
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Present Simple			
The teacher helps me .	I	am helped	by the teacher.
The teacher helps Jane .	Jane	is helped	by the teacher.
The teacher helps us .			by the teacher.
Past Simple			
The teacher helped me .			by the teacher.
The teacher helped them .			by the teacher.
Future time			
The teacher will help me .			by the teacher.
The teacher is going to help Tim .			by the teacher.
Present Perfect			
The teacher has helped Joe .			by the teacher.
The teacher has helped us .			by the teacher.

Mrs. Adams will do the work. Bob mailed the package.	The work by Mrs. Adams. The package was mailed by Bob.
That company employs many people.	Many peopleby that company.
Mr. Fox washed the windows. people.	The windowsby Mr. Fox. company.
That company has hired Sue.	Sueby that company.
The secretary is going to fax the letters.	The lettersby the secretary.
A college student bought my old car.	My old carby a college student.

Alina invited me to dinner.	<i>I was invited to dinner by Alina.</i>
Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.	
Water surrounds an island.	
A doctor has examined the sick child.	
A large number of people speak Spanish.	
Helicopters fascinate children.	
Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.	
This news will amaze you.	

Does the news surprise you?	<i>Are you surprised by the news?</i>
Did the news surprise you?	<i>Were you surprised by the ne</i>
Will the news shock Pat?	<i>Will Pat be shocked by the news?</i>

<p>Passive can be used just with transitive verbs (verbs that directly passes to the Object)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A cat killed the bird. / The bird was killed by a cat.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Bob sent the message. / The message was sent by Bob.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I came early. / ...</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>An accident happened in July. / An accident was happened ...</i></p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">Intransitive verbs can't be directly passed to the Object (they express moving, existence, conditions)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kate came to our house.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tom slept well last night.</i></p>				
happen	come	sleep	sit	die
exist	go	laugh	stand	live
become	arrive	talk	stay	appear

occur

walk

wait

seem

agree

transitive verbs →	intransitive verbs
1. <i>Susie broke the window.</i> <i>The window was broken by Susie.</i>	2. <i>Jack walked to school yesterday.</i> (no change)
3. We stayed in a hotel. 4. The leaves fell to the ground. 5. I slept at my friend's house last night. 6. An accident happened at the corner of Third and Main. 7. Many people saw the accident. 8. Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago. 9. I usually agree with my sister. 10. Many people die during a war. 11. The sound <i>th</i> doesn't occur in my native language. 12. Did the Koreans invent gunpowder? 13. In the fairy tale, a princess kissed a frog.	

1. Bob Smith built that house. → That house was built by Bob Smith.
2. Someone built this house in 1904. → This house was built in 1904.
3. People grow rice in India.
4. Do people speak Spanish in Peru?
5. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
6. When did someone invent the first computer?
7. People sell hammers at a hardware store.
8. Someone will list my name in the new telephone directory.
9. Charles Darwin wrote *The Origin of Species*.
10. Someone published *The Origin of Species* in 1859.
11. Has anyone ever hypnotized you?

12. Someone has changed the name of this street from Bay Avenue to Martin Luther King Way.

STATIVE PASSIVE

Past participles (V3) are used as adjectives in many common expressions.

Paul is married to Susan.
Paul was excited about the game.
Paul will be prepared for the exam.

some common expressions
with *to be* + *Past Participle*

1. be acquainted (with)
2. be bored (with / by)
3. be broken
4. be closed
5. be composed of
6. be crowded (with)
7. be devoted (with)
8. be disappointed (in / with)
9. be divorced (from)
10. be done (with)
11. be drunk (on)
12. be engaged (to)
13. be excited (about)
14. be exhausted (from)
15. be finished (with)
16. be frightened (of, by)
17. be gone (from)
18. be hurt
19. be interested (in)
20. be involved (in / with)
21. be located in
22. be lost
23. be made of
24. be married (to)
25. be opposed (to)
26. be pleased (with)
27. be prepared (for)
28. be qualified (for)
29. be related (to)
30. be satisfied (with)
31. be scared (of, by)
32. be shut
33. be spoiled
34. be terrified (of, by)

- 35. be tired (of, from)
- 36. be worried (about)

I feel as if we **have been acquainted with** her for many years.

I am **bored with / by** the opera.

My phone **is broken**.

The European Union **is composed** of multicultural societies.

The classroom **is crowded with** many students.

Mr. Hit loves his family very much. He **is devoted with** them.

My parents **are disappointed in** me because of my low grades.

I'll **be divorced from** Paul within the month.

I **am done with** my homework.

Ted **is drunk on** and not able to walk.

Tom **is engaged to** Lisa.

Mary **is excited about** going to Hollywood.

Last night I **was exhausted from** trying to solve your problems.

I'll **be finished with** it by noon.

I had no idea you were so **frightened / scared / terrified of** him.

Where's my wallet? It **is gone!**

If he **is hurt** or dead - take it easy.

Jane **is interested in** ecology.

The students **are involved in** many extracurricular activities.

The University of Washington **is located in** Seattle.

My shirt **is made of** cotton.

My sister **is married to** a law student.

Cuba **was opposed to** terrorism and war.

My boss **is pleased with** my work.

Are you prepared for the test?

Sorry, he **is not qualified for** this job.

In terms of evolution, a hippopotamus **is related to** a horse.

Jane **isn't satisfied with** her present apartment.

It's starting to rain. **Are** all of the windows **shut?**

This mango **is spoiled**. I think I'd better throw it out.

I'm **tired of** the cold weather. I'm **tired from** working hard all day.

He **is worried about** his grades.

*scared of interested in disappointed in pleased with satisfied with
married to related to done with*

Most children loud noises.

Janeecology.
 My parentsme because of my low grades.
 My bossmy work.
 Imy progress in English.
 TonySonia.
 Alice Jones.....Anna Jones. They're first cousins.
 This is the last item in this exercise. Wethis exercise
 now.

1. The day before a holiday, the food stores are usually crowded **with** last-minute shoppers.
2. Are you qualifiedthat job?
3. Mr. Hit loves his family very much. He is devoted.....them.
4. Our dog runs under the bed during storms. He's terrified thunder.
5. My sister is marriedTom.
6. Are you preparedthe test?
7. I'll be finishedmy work in another minute or two.
8. Jason is excitedgoing to Hollywood.
9. Ms. Brown is opposedthe new tax plan.
10. Jane isn't satisfiedher present apartment. She's looking for a new one.
11. Janet doesn't take good care of herself. I'm worriedher health.
12. I'm tiredthis rainy weather. I hope the sun shines tomorrow.
13. In terms of evolution, a hippopotamus is relateda horse.
14. The students are involvedmany extracurricular activities.
15. Are you acquaintedthis author? I think her books are excellent.
16. When will you be doneyour work?
17. I'm starving! Right now I'm interested onlyone thing: food.
18. The children want some new toys. They're boredtheir old ones.
19. Sam is engagedhis childhood sweetheart.

20. Our daughter is scareddogs.
21. You've done a good job. You should be very pleasedyourself.
22. Dennis isn't doing well in school this semester. He is about his grades.
23. My shirt of cotton.
24. Vietnamin Southeast Asia.
25. My tape recorder doesn't work. It.....
26. Holly and I are sisters. We to each other.
27. Alice thinks her boss should pay her more money. Shenot with her present salary.
28.you with Mrs. Novinsky? Have you ever met her?
29. This milk doesn't taste right. I think it..... I'm not going to drink it.
30. Waterof hydrogen and oxygen.

adjectives	
-ed	-ing
passive quality (smb or smth has some condition or emotion, is under it)	active quality (smb or smth has quality that makes others feel that condition or emotion)
<i>I am so surprised.</i> (I feel surprise)	<i>I am so surprising.</i> (I have this quality to surprise others)
<i>She is interested.</i> (She feels interest)	<i>She is interesting.</i> (She has this quality to interest others)
<i>He is bored.</i> (He feels bore)	<i>He is boring.</i> (He has this quality to bore others).

1. Greg's classes *interest* him.
- a. Greg's classes **are interesting**.
- b. Greg **is interested**.
2. Emily is going to Australia. The idea of going on this trip *excites* her.
- a. Emily isabout going on this trip.
- b. She thinks it is going to be antrip.

3. I like to study sea life. The subject of marine biology *fascinates* me.
- I'mby marine biology.
 - Marine biology is a subject.
4. Mike heard some bad news. The bad news *depressed* him.
- Mike is very sad. In other words, he is
 - The news made Mike feel sad. The news was
5. The exploration of space *interests* me.
- I'min the exploration of space.
 - The exploration of space isto me.
6. The nation's leader stole money. The scandal *shocked* the nation.
- It was ascandal.
 - The.....nation soon replaced the leader.
7. I bought a new camera. I read the directions twice, but I didn't understand them. They *confused* me.
- I waswhen I tried to understand the directions.
 - They weredirections.
8. I spilled my drink on the dinner table. This *embarrassed* me.
- I was very when I spilled my drink.
 - That was anexperience.
9. Jane's classes *bore* her.
- Jane's classes are
 - Jane is astudent.
10. An article in the newspaper *surprised* Mrs. Perez.
- It was a veryarticle to her.
 - Mrs. Perez was verywhen she read it.

6. SIMILARITIES (TOO, SO, EITHER, NEITHER)

I like apples, but I like bananas **too/as well** (is inform.). / I like apples, but I **also** like bananas.
 I don't like apples and I don't like bananas **either**.

- I like pizza.
- So do I. (Me too, I like pizza too)
- I don't like pizza.
- Neither do I. (Me neither, I don't like pizza either)

So + help.V + I (or any Subject)	Neither + help.V + I (or any Subject)
- I`m hungry. - So am I.(Me too)	- I`m not hungry. - Neither am I. (Me neither)
- I eat meat. - So do I.	- I don't eat meat. - Neither do I.
- I liked the film. - So did I.	- I didn't like the film. - Neither did I.
- I`m cooking. - So am I.	- I`m not cooking. - Neither am I.
- I`ve been to Ukraine. - So have I.	- I haven`t been to Ukraine. - Neither have I.
- I can swim well. - So can I.	- I can't swim well. - Neither can I.
- I`d like to go there. - So would I.	- I wouldn't like to go there. - Neither would I.

- I work hard every day in office, and I go to the gym every night.
- **So do I.**

- Every morning I read a newspaper and drink a cup of coffee in the small café on this street.
- **So do I.**

- I don't like his approach to solving our problems on that new market.
- **Neither do I.**

- I don't agree with the position of sales department.
- **Neither do I.**

6.1 Complete the sentences by using too, so, either or neither. Use the names of your classmates and appropriate helping verbs:

1. **Maria** is in class today, and **so is Vanya / Vanya is too.**

2. lives in an apartment, and
3. can't speak Chinese, and
4. wasn't in class yesterday, and
5. stayed home and studied last night, and
6. doesn't have a mustache, and
7. will be in class tomorrow, and
8. isn't married, and
9. has dimples, and
10. has been in class all week, and

6.2 Complete by using too, so, either, or neither and the given words.

1. **clouds** Snow is white, and ***clouds are too / so are clouds.***
2. **salt** Sugar isn't expensive, and
3. **cars** Monkeys have long tails, and
4. **gorillas** Human beings don't have tails, and
5. **the teacher** I forgot to bring my book to class, and
6. **the teacher** I was late for class today, and
7. **I** You've never been in Nepal, and
8. **penguins** Ostriches can't fly, and

6.3 Complete the dialogues by agreeing with speaker's idea. Use *so/neither*. Use *I*.

- I'm tired. - I didn't enjoy the movie last night.
 - **So am I.** - **Neither did I.**

- I always have coffee in the morning.
 -
 - I don't feel like going to class today.
 -
 - I didn't eat breakfast this morning.
 -
 - I've never been in Peru.
 -
 - I should study tonight.
 -

7. PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb – V+participle (preposition or adverb) that together have a special meaning.
 Phrasal verbs can be 1) separable: 2) nonseparable:

Put on the hat! / Put the hat on!

Put on it! / Put it on!

(pronoun object is always between V and participle in separable phrasal verbs)

Nonseparable are the following:

get on/off, get in/out, look for,

look after (take care), **get over** (recover from an illness),

run into (meet by chance). ~~Get the bus on! Get it on!~~

up	
turn up (increase the volume)	I always turn the volume up when this song is on the radio. Tom picked up the baby. My wife woke up at six. Now stand up slowly. Children like to make up stories. I looked a word up in the dictionary. Tom brought up six children. He brought the news up in conversation. I hung my coat up in the closet. People usually dress up for weddings. I stayed up late last night. I can't hear you, You'll have to speak up.
pick up (lift smth)	
wake up	
stand up	
make up (to invent story)	
look up (looking for information in encyclopedia... etc.)	
bring up (raise child...; mention, start to talk about)	
hang up (hang on a hanger)	
dress up (put on nice clothes)	
stay up (not go to bed)	
speak up (speak louder)	

down	
turn down (decrease the volume)	Please turn the volume down, I'm getting tired. I put down the heavy packages. Did you write down Jo's phone number? I fell down and hurt myself.
put down (stop holding smth)	
write down (write smth on a piece of paper to not forget it)	
fall down (fall to the ground)	

on	
turn on (start a machine or a light)	I turned on the light so I could read.
put on (place clothes on one's body)	I put on my coat before I left.
get on (enter a bus/airplane/train/metro)	I got on the bus at Pine Street.

off	
turn off (stop a machine or a light)	I turned off the lights and went to bed. We have to put off our dinner. I got off the bus at Maple Street. The company laid off 100 workers. The plane took off 30 minutes late. She took off her cardigan.
put off (delay, postpone doing smth)	
get off (leave a bus/airplane/train/metro)	
lay off (stop employment)	
take off (remove clothes from body; leave the ground and fly)	

in	
get in (enter a car, a taxi)	I got in the taxi at the airport.

<p>drop in (on) (visit without calling or invitation)</p> <p>move in (start living in a new home)</p> <p>fill in (to write or type information on a document in spaces that are provided for it)</p>	<p>We dropped in on my out.</p> <p>Some people moved in next door to me.</p> <p>When you fill in the form, please write clearly in blue ink.</p>
--	--

out	
<p>get out (of) (leave a car, a taxi)</p> <p>take out (invite out and pay)</p> <p>figure out (find a solution to a problem)</p> <p>find out (get know, discover information)</p> <p>work out (solve)</p> <p>move out (stop living at a place)</p> <p>look out (look with attention)</p> <p>look out for (be careful)</p>	<p>I got out of the taxi at the hotel.</p> <p>He took Mary out. They went to the cinema.</p> <p>We can figure out what happened.</p> <p>I found out where he lives.</p> <p>We worked the problem out.</p> <p>My roommate is moving out.</p> <p>If you look out the left side of the airplane, you'll see the very popular statue.</p> <p>Look out for the car!</p>

away	
<p>throw away, throw out (put in the trash)</p> <p>put away (put smth in its proper place)</p> <p>take away (buy food at a café for eating elsewhere)</p> <p>give away (donate)</p>	<p>I threw away/out my old notebooks.</p> <p>I put the clean dishes away.</p> <p>He ordered a pizza to take away.</p> <p>I didn't sell my old bike. I gave it away.</p>

back	
<p>get back (to come or go again to a person, place, topic)</p> <p>give back (return smth or money smb`ve borrowed)</p> <p>take back (return smth to a shop)</p> <p>pay back (return money or smth smb`ve borrowed)</p> <p>put back (return to its original place)</p> <p>call back (call later)</p>	<p>Maybe I can get back before dark.</p> <p>It's my book. Please give it back to me.</p> <p>If you don't like the scarf, I can take it back.</p> <p>When smb does you wrong, the first instinct is to pay them back for hurting you.</p> <p>I put my papers back into my briefcase.</p> <p>What is the best time to call back?</p>

(with)	
<p>come along (with) (accompany, go together)</p> <p>get together (with) (join, meet)</p> <p>get on / along (well) (with) (have a good relationships)</p>	<p>Do you want to come along with us?</p> <p>Let's get together after work today.</p> <p>I get along well with my roommate.</p>

7.1 Identifying phrasal verbs:

1. I figured the answer out.
2. I made up a story about my childhood.
3. I feel okay now. I got over my cold last week.
4. I woke my roommate up when I got home.
5. I picked up a book and started to read.
6. I turned the radio on to listen to some music.
7. I opened the telephone directory and looked up the number of a plumber.
8. I put my book down and turned off the light.

7.2 Complete the sentences with the given words. The words may be used more than once.

away	back	on	off	up
------	------	----	-----	----

1. The children's toys are all over the floor during the day, but before they go to bed, they always put their toys away.
2. In the winter, I never go outside without a coat. Before I go out, I always put my coat.
3. I took a book from the shelf and then returned it to the exact same place. In other words, when I was finished looking at the book, I put it where I found it.
4. Sometimes I postpone doing my homework in the evening and watch TV or talk on the phone instead. I probably should do my homework first, but sometimes I put it and do it later.
5. I am not a late sleeper. I get early almost every day.
6. I usually take the bus to work. I get the bus near my apartment and get just a block from my office.
7. We're leaving on May 1. We'll return May 7. As soon as we get from our trip on the 7th, we'll call you.
8. When I entered the dark room, I turned the lights. When I left, I turned them because it's important to save electricity.

7.3 Complete the sentences with the given particles.

away	down	in	off	on	out	up
------	------	----	-----	----	-----	----

1. Before I left home this morning, I put **on** my coat.
2. When I got to class this morning, I took my coat
3. Johnny made a story. He didn't tell the truth.
4. The weather was bad, so we put the picnic until next week.
5. Alice looked a word in her dictionary.
6. Alice wrote the definition
7. My roommate is messy. He never picks his clothes.
8. A strange noise woke the children in the middle of the night.
9. When some fiends came to visit, Chris stopped watching TV. He turned the television
10. It was dark when I got home last night, so I turned the lights

7.4 Complete the sentences with pronouns and particles.

1.
 - Did you postpone your trip to Puerto Rico?
 - Yes, we did. We put **it off** until next summer.
2.
 - Is Pat's phone number 322-4454 or 322-4455?
 - I don't remember. You'd better look The telephone directory is in the kitchen.
3.
 - Is Mary asleep?
 - Yes. I'd better wake She has a class at nine.
- 4.

- Do you want to keep these newspapers?

- No. Throw

5.

- I'm hot. This sweater is too heavy.

- Why don't you take ?

6.

- Is that story true?

- No. I made

7.

- I made an appointment with Dr. Armstrong for three o'clock next Thursday.

- You'd better write so you won't forget.

8.

- Do you know the answer to this problem?

- No. I can't figure

9.

- Johnny, you're too heavy for me to carry. I have to put

- Okay, Mommy.

10.

- Oh, dear. I dropped my pen. Could you pick for me?

- Sure.

11.

- How does this tape recorder work?

- Push this button to turn, and push that button to put

12.

- Timy, here's your hat. Put before you go out. It's cold outside.

- Okay, Dad.

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Методичні вказівки

для самостійної роботи з теми

"English Grammar Guide"

з курсу "Мова професійного навчання (англійська)"

для іноземних студентів

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