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Остафійчук О. Д.

EXAM PREPARATION MATERIALS
methodological recommendations for non-philology students of higher
educational establishments

Методичні рекомендації

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The methodological recommendations can be used both during practical classes and independent work of students.

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Dear Students,

I am writing to you to offer my congratulations as you embark on the journey of preparing for your upcoming exams. I understand that this can be a challenging task, but I believe that with hard work and dedication, you can achieve the success you deserve.

The ability to express oneself clearly and correctly in writing is a valuable skill that will serve you well in your academic and professional pursuits. A strong foundation in grammar is essential for achieving this goal, and I am confident that with the right approach, you can develop your grammar skills and achieve your full potential.

As you begin your preparations, I encourage you to stay focused and motivated, set achievable goals for yourself, and maintain a consistent study routine. Make use of the resources available to you, such as textbooks, grammar guides, and online tutorials, and don't hesitate to seek help from your teachers or peers if you encounter difficulties.

Remember that practice is key to improving your grammar skills, so be sure to allocate time for regular writing exercises and grammar drills. Review your work carefully, paying attention to areas where you may have made mistakes or struggled to apply grammar rules correctly. Use these areas as opportunities for growth, and don't be afraid to make mistakes – they are a part and parcel of the learning process.

Finally, I want to remind you that success on your grammar exam is not the only measure of your abilities or potential. You are all unique individuals with different strengths and talents, and I encourage you to embrace your strengths and pursue your passions. No matter what the outcome of your exam, know that you have the potential to achieve great things and make a positive impact on the world.

I wish you all the best on your exam journey, and I am confident that you will do great things.

Best regards,

Olena Ostafiychuk

UNIT 1. NOUNS SINGULAR NOUNS. PLURAL NOUNS. COMPOUND NOUNS

Nouns
always
sg

Nouns always singular

English nouns that do not have a plural form.

names of substances (in general, e.g. liquids, food, material)	bread, cream, paper, tea, beer, dust, ice, sand, water, jam, soap, wine, coffee, soup, glass, oil, stone, wood
Abstract nouns	advice, experience, horror, pity, beauty, fear, information, relief, courage, help, knowledge, suspicion, death, hope, work.
other nouns	baggage; camping; damage; evidence; furniture; hair; information; knowledge; luggage; machinery; money; news; parking; rubbish; research; shopping; weather.

There are also nouns that end in **-s**, **-ics** however they are singular. They are often mistaken for plural forms, which they are not.

- ending in **-s**

e.g. news, billiards, draughts, measles, earnings, fireworks, goods, guts, looks, outskirts, premises. stairs, riches, surroundings, contents, wages,

- ending in **-ics** (usually subjects or disciplines at school or university)
mathematics, physics, athletics, politics.

- nouns ending in **-s** do not change the form for plural

e.g. barracks, crossroads, headquarters, means, series, species.

- nouns in singular that do not change their form in plural.

e.g. craft, sheep, deer, fish.

Nouns
always
pl

Nouns used in their plural forms

There are nouns that are used only in plural form.

pair nouns	jeans, trousers, glasses, scissors, binoculars, headphones, pyjamas (pajamas), scales, shorts, tights
headwords	cattle, clothes, wages, stairs, people, police
nationalities (no ending -s, but used in plural)	the Dutch, the British, the English, the French, the Spanish, the Chinese, the Japanese

If you need to refer to an exact number, you will use

- **a/one pair of** to say that you need 2, 3, 4 etc.

e.g. **a pair of** jeans/ trousers/ shorts

- **a piece of** to say how many parts you need

e.g. **a piece of** advice/ furniture/ news

The word 'people' can be used in singular with another meaning (nation or ethnic group):

e.g. It is **a friendly people**.

people is plural of 'person'. It is a collective noun

e.g. There were more than 100 people waiting for the train to arrive.

Foreign plural forms of nouns

The following nouns have irregular plural forms. These words are largely of Latin or Greek origin. Some nouns may have two plural forms. If necessary, look up the words in the dictionary.

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- is - es	- x - -ces/ -es	-us - i/-es	-on - -a	-um - -a
analysis - analyses axis - axes basis - bases diagnosis - diagnoses oasis - oases thesis - theses	appendix - appendices/ appendixes index - indices/ indexes	syllabus - syllabi/ syllabuses cactus - cacti/ cactuses octopus - octopi/ octopuses alumnus - alumni	criterion - criteria phenomenon - phenomena	datum - data bacterium - bacteria medium - media/ mediums

Nouns with the same form sg=pl

bison - bison

deer - deer

fish - fish

moose - moose

series – series

species - species

sheep - sheep

offspring - offspring

Compound nouns (plural form)

Compound parts	Examples
noun + noun	motorcycle bedroom bathroom football
noun + verb	haircut sunrise
verb + noun	washing machine

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	driving licence breakfast swimming pool
noun + adverb	passer-by
verb + adverb	take-off drawback
adverb + noun	bystander onlooker
adjective + verb	public speaking
adjective + noun	greenhouse software full moon
noun + prepositional phrase	mother-in-law
noun + adjective	spoonful

Plural Forms of Compound Nouns

In general we make the plural of a compound noun by adding -s to the "base word" (the most "significant" word). Look at these examples:

singular	plural
a mother-in-law	two mothers-in-law
my toothbrush	their toothbrushes
a woman-doctor	two women-doctors
a passerby, a passer-by	two passersby, two passers-by
a spoonful of sugar	3 spoonfuls of sugar

Practice:

Task 1. Give the plural form of the following nouns.

foot, wolf, sheep, cactus, crossroads, shelf, passer-by, radius, grown-up, tomato, logo, crisis, aircraft, series, tooth, mouse, fool moon, alumnus, moose, clothes, soap, means, criterion, haircut.

Task 2. Complete the gaps with correct plural forms of the compound nouns.

1. At the playground, the kids spend time looking at the (passer-by) .
2. Does this hostel allow early (check-in) ?
3. People made up their minds and decided to plant some (an apple tree) .
4. The relation between women and their (mother-in-law) is oftentimes difficult.
5. Are there any (shoe shop) nearby?
6. Take three (spoonful) of medicine before you fall asleep.
7. I have two (penpal) from Australia and Great Britain.
8. There will be four stops and then you need to get off after four (bus stop).
9. They had doubts at first, however, decided to buy two (tool box) .

Task 3. Put the nouns in brackets into the correct plural forms.

1. Yesterday they realized that they had known him for three (year).
2. There should be some _____ on that sea. (wave)
3. Those women asked the _____ to help them out. (man)
4. We don't want to see you as _____. (slave)
5. This is no place for such _____ in this story. (word)
6. Little had he heard of such _____ in real life. (thing)
7. However it occasionally happens to this type of _____. (man)
8. The _____ behind this situation are very good. (story)
9. That house was only a few _____ away. (foot)
10. The woman had something in her _____. (arm)
11. There were no _____ upon the _____ in summer. (leaf) (tree)
12. Everybody, sooner or later, has to go through some life _____. (difficulty)
13. He couldn't take his _____ off her face. (eye)
14. He was regarded as a true specialist by the _____. (native)
15. Italy is one of the most beautiful _____ in the world. (country)
16. They have their own _____ (enemy) and _____. (friend)
17. She's lived a thousand _____ with her husband. (life)

18. They are looking forward to meeting _____ from all parts of the world. (child)
19. She heard the _____ from the room. (cry)
20. You must have heard about those _____. (property)

Task 4. What is the correct plural form of the word?

1. These (person) are protesting against the government.
2. The (woman) over there want to talk to the manager.
3. My (child) hate reading and doing homework.
4. I am ill. My (foot) hurt so badly.
5. They want to breed (sheep) on a farm to earn a living.
6. She is different from others because she cleans her (tooth) three times a day.
7. The (student) are doing their exercises at the moment.
8. The (fish) I bought is in the fridge.
9. They are asking some (man) to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. Where did you put all the (knife) ? They are on the (shelf).
12. (Goose) like water and swimming a lot.
13. (Piano) are quite expensive instruments.
14. Some (policeman) came to arrest the person who broke into the house.
15. Where is my (luggage)? I guess, in the car!

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1: Singular vs. Plural Nouns

Choose the correct form of the noun to complete each sentence.

1. I saw two _____ in the park. (deer/deers)
2. The _____ on the counter is still hot. (coffee/coffees)
3. My sister has two pet _____ at home. (fish/fishes)
4. How many _____ are in the bag? (apple/apples)
5. The _____ in my backyard are starting to bloom. (flower/flowers)

Task 2: Write the correct compound noun to complete each sentence.

1. I need to buy a new _____ for my phone.
2. She wore a beautiful _____ to the party.
3. The _____ of the airplane is white and blue.
4. I need to get my car's _____ changed.
5. The _____ in the kitchen is always full of dishes.

Task 3: Choose the correct compound noun to complete each sentence.

**sunflower keyboard key brainstorming session
freight train dishwasher**

1. The _____ is going to arrive at the station at 7 pm.
2. She needs to buy a new _____ for her laptop.
3. The _____ is growing well in the garden.
4. He had a _____ with his colleagues about the project.
5. The _____ in the kitchen was overflowing with dirty dishes.

UNIT 2. CONSTRUCTION 'AS...AS'. LIKE vs AS

AS...AS

Meaning:

to make comparisons when the things are equal in same way

Form



as..as is often used in similes.

Listen to the song and fill in the gaps with the missing words.
Everything at Once (Lenka)

As sly as a _____, as strong as an ox

As fast as a hare, as brave as a _____

As free as a _____, as neat as a word

As quiet as a _____, as big as a house

All

I wanna be

All

I wanna be

Oh oh oh! All

I wanna be

Is everything

As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a _____

As deep as a bite, as dark as the _____

As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong

As long as a road, as ugly as a _____

As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture

Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be

Bright as day, as light as play

As hard as nails, as grand as a _____

All
I wanna be
Oh oh oh! All
I wanna be
Oh oh oh! All
I wanna be
Is everything
Everything at once
Everything at once
Oh oh oh, everything at once
As warm as the _____, as silly as fun
As cool as a tree, as scary as the _____
As hot as fire, cold as ice
Sweet as sugar and everything nice
As old as time, as straight as a _____
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a _____
As _____ as a tiger, smooth as a glider
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be
All
I wanna be
Oh oh oh! All
I wanna be
Oh oh oh! All
I wanna be
Is everything
Everything at once.

LIKE vs AS

'like' means 'similar to' something else	e.g. He speaks like a native speaker.
as means "in the role of"	e.g. She works as a secretary.

'like'

sentence structure:

verb + like + noun/pronoun.

She speaks like a native speaker. (= He speaks similar to a native speaker)

He looks like a supermodel.
You look like your grandmother..
Stop behaving like an animal!

‘as’

sentence structure:

as + subject + verb.

Nobody dances as she does. (= Nobody dances in the same way she does)

She went to the party as they were.
Please don't use my plate as a bucket.
As I said before, we have to get ready.

However, when we use 'as' to mean a role or job, we can't use 'like'. Instead, 'like' is talking about similarity.

- As your mom, I'm telling you now not to eat out. (this is my role as your mom.)

- Like your mom, I'm telling you now not to eat out. (I'm not your mom, but I am telling you the same thing as she is. I am acting similarly.)

Here's another example.

- He works as the developer (he is the developer).
- He works like the developer (he isn't the developer, but he works in a similar way).

Practice:

Task 1. Choose either ‘as’ or ‘like’

1. Jannie looks as/ like her great grandmother.
2. Jack is appointed as /like an instructor in a school.
3. As /Like I told you before, you have to follow the rules.
4. Steve qualified as/ like an IT specialist and worked for a Spanish company.
5. Julie works as/ like a dog to finish this project and meet the deadline.
6. Sammie could swim as / like a dolphin.
7. Sally performed the work as /like she promised to.
8. Debbie looks as/ like a sweet angel in her amazing white gown.
9. Lilie behaves as/ like a kid!
10. I've never read such a captivating story as /like this one.

11. Can you be as / like polite as your brother?
12. He looks very much as / like his father.
13. As / Like you can see, I didn't manage to convince them to change their mind.
14. She looks as / like a top celebrity in her unbelievably smart dress.
15. There are some hints on how to sell as / like a true professional.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with as/like.

1. He worked _____ a doctor for five years.
2. I went home a bit early _____ I felt sick.
3. She looks _____ if she hasn't slept for two days.
4. _____ you know, this is the fifth time I've had to complain about it.
5. Steven looks _____ his uncle.
6. Jane's _____ a big sister to me.
7. Try to do something to chill out, _____ listening to music or having a shower.
8. We play basketball _____ champions do.
9. He started work _____ a plumber.
10. She used the wallpaper _____ decoration in her living room.
11. Luke worked _____ an English teacher at school.

LIKE vs AS

Be careful, in similar sentences that use LIKE and AS, the meanings of each sentence are different:

- As your mentor, I must warn you to be careful. (I am your mentor - I am in the role of mentor and it is real.)
- Like your mentor, I need to warn you to be more attentive. (I am not your mentor, but it is similar.)

Another example with different meanings:

- This soup is hot, like all good soups. Similar to all soups that are good.
- This soup is hot, as it should be. Compared to the way a soup should be.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with as/like.

1. _____ a young man, he was very energetic and strong.
2. A sick man _____ him shouldn't do anything at all.
3. The online dictionary describes democracy _____ "government by the people".
4. Don't ask too many questions, please do _____ you are asked to.

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5. Susie looks just _____ her auntie.
6. The rumor spread _____ wildfire throughout the university.
7. Sean is described _____ a very honest and loyal employee.
8. The bands were asked to select the best among them _____ a winner.
9. Flowers _____ orchids and tulips grow in warm climates.
10. Kelly refers to herself _____ the queen of the cooking kingdom.
11. A chance _____ this isn't found every day.
12. He is regarded _____ a saint by many of his subscribers.
13. Sometimes his assistant dresses _____ a celebrity.
14. The mayor must function _____ the head of the government if something happens to the governor.
15. Mr. Samsyt works _____ a photographer.
16. Paulinne would like to find a job _____ a marketer.
17. Annie works _____ a dog to conquer his opponent.
18. Mary and her big sister usually fight _____ cats and dogs.
19. Linne has been working _____ a surgeon for a year.
20. "What are you cooking? It smells _____ fish."

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with either "like" or "as":

1. He runs _____ a cheetah.
2. She sings _____ an angel.
3. The wind blew the leaves _____ they were dancing.
4. She plays soccer _____ a professional.
5. He eats pizza _____ it's going out of style.

Task 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: like / as.

1. I feel _____ I'm on top of the world when I dance.
2. She walks _____ she owns the place.
3. He talks _____ he knows everything.
4. The sun is shining _____ it's summer.
5. The water in the lake looks _____ it's freezing.

Task 3. Complete the following sentences using "as...as".

1. I think her performance was _____ mine.
2. The new restaurant is _____ the old one.
3. The blue car is _____ the red car.
4. My math skills are _____ my English skills.
5. The book I'm reading now is _____ the one I read last week.

Taks 4. Complete the sentences using "as...as" and an adverb.

1. She doesn't dance _____ he does.
2. I can't run _____ my brother.
3. My friend doesn't cook _____ her mother.
4. He doesn't sing _____ his sister.
5. My boss doesn't work _____ I do.

Task 5. Rewrite the following sentences using "as...as".

1. The cake is not sweet / chocolate.
2. His handwriting is not neat / hers.
3. The coffee is hot/ the tea.
4. This shirt is not soft / that one.
5. The book is not long / the movie.

UNIT 3. PASSIVE VOICE

Personal/ Impersonal Structures

Impersonal Passive

The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

It is a style of English which is used in formal situations. The structure is used in sentences where there is no subject.

It is said that ghosts don't exist.

Sentences using the impersonal voice often begin with such phrases as:

It is said that...

It is thought that...

It is believed that...

Common verbs used in impersonal passive forms:

agree / allege / announce / assume / believe / calculate / claim / consider / declare / discover / estimate / expect / find / know / mention / propose / recommend / rumour / show / suppose / suggest / understand

1. It is said that....

It + be + past participle + that clause

Example

- he says => it is said
- It is **reported that** the defense minister is to resign. = There **is a report that** the defense minister is to resign
- It is said that women live longer than men. = They **say that** women live longer than men. (1)

2. To infinitive impersonal passives

The subject + be+past participle + to infinitive

Example

- They say that women are smarter than men.
Women are said to be smarter than men. (2)
- There is a statement that this medicine is good and effective.
The medicine is stated to be good and effective.

In the example (2), the subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice.

The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and *that* are dropped).

Sometimes the term *Personal Passive* is used if the indirect object of an active sentence is the subject of the passive sentence.

If the tense of the clause is simple past, we change it to present perfect in to infinitive clause:

- People believe the director stole about a million dollars - The director is believed to have stolen about a million dollars

If the tense of the clause is past continuous, we change it to present perfect continuous in to infinitive clause:

- People believed they were walking in the central park. They were believed to have been walking in the central park.

Task 1. Rephrase the sentences using Impersonal passive structures.

1. People know that she is a good Argentine tango dancer.
2. They say that Dorothy is in the hospital.
3. They think that the kids are in school.
4. People believe that this doctor has worked in the city hospital.
5. They believe that smart people are dangerous.
6. Jack's colleagues thought that he was on a business trip.
7. People know that modern plants don't pollute the environment.
8. They suppose that the new design will come up soon.
9. They found that the idea was way beyond reality.
10. They believe that he will win a silver medal.

Task 2. Rephrase the sentences using Impersonal passive structures.

1. It is said that these vitamins are good for you.

said

These vitamins are said to be good for you.

2. It is said that girls are afraid of mice.

are

Children.....

3. They say that women live way longer than men.

is

It

4. They think Hanna has already completed her finals.

thought

She is

5. People believe he is travelling to Washington.

is

He

6. People believe that Michael Jackson was a great performer.

believed

John Lennon

7. It is thought that the government was building a new playground.
thought

The government is

8. It was believed that he had worked in Netflix.
believed

He

Task 3. Turn the sentences into Passive Voice using personal and impersonal constructions.

1. People say the museum is over 200 years old.

It _____

The museum

2. People expect that the vice-president will resign.

It _____

The vice-president _____

1. Journalists reported that fifteen people had been injured in the landslide.

It _____

Seven people _____

2. Many people believe that the weather is changing.

It _____

The weather

3. Everyone knows that Jackie has been in the UK for over 5 years.

It _____

He _____

4. The police said that Sean had robbed five banks.

It _____

Sean _____

5. People say that she won in the previous competition.

It _____

She _____

6. They believe George is leaving for Ireland pretty soon.

It _____

He _____

7. People expect that Fred will break the world record.

It _____

Fred _____

8. People believe that travelling by bus is quite safe.

It _____

Travelling _____

UNIT 4. AVOIDING COMMON MISTAKES

A. False friends. Use the words in the sentences given below in the correct form.

effect/ affect	sensitive/ sensible	borrow/lend
remember/ remind	recipe/ receipt	sympathetic/kind
lay/lie	rise/ raise	channel/canal
besides/ beside	advice/ advise	harm/damage

Effect =outcome

Affect - influence

Sensitive - can be easily affected by emotions or external factors

Sensible - reasonable

Borrow - take money with the intention of returning it

Lend - give something to someone for some time

Remember - pick information from memory

Remind - tell somebody to remember something

Recipe - a set of instructions for cooking

Receipt - a printed record of a transaction

Sympathetic - showing understanding

Kind - considerate

Lay - put something down

Lie - rest in a horizontal position

Rise - move upward

Raise - lift something up

Channel - a broadcasting station

Canal - a man-made waterway

Besides - in addition to

Beside - next to

Advice - recommendation

Advise - give instruction

Harm - injure

Damage - physical harm

1. The _____ of the new policy on the economy is yet to be determined.
2. His mood was _____ by the bad news.
3. She is very _____ to criticism.
4. It's _____ to wear sunscreen when you're at the beach.
5. Can I _____ your pen for a minute?

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6. I'll _____ you some money if you promise to pay me back.
7. I can't _____ where I put my keys.
8. Can you _____ me to call my mom tomorrow?
9. I need the _____ for the cake you made last time.
10. Don't forget to ask for a _____ when you buy something.
11. The doctor was _____ to her patient's concerns.
12. He was _____ enough to help me carry my groceries.
13. She will _____ the baby down for a nap.
14. I need to _____ down for a few minutes.
15. The sun will _____ in the east tomorrow morning.
16. She will _____ her hand to answer the teacher's question.
17. The TV _____ keeps changing on its own.
18. The Panama _____ connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
19. _____ swimming, what other sports do you like?
20. I sat _____ my friend in class.
21. Can you give me some _____ on how to study better?
22. I _____ you to be careful when crossing the street.
23. Smoking can _____ your health in many ways.
24. The storm caused a lot of _____ to the building.

B. Complete these sentences with an opposite of the verb in BOLD. Use the words from the box. Make sure that you use the correct form of each verb. The first one has been done for you.

absent	defend	fill	permanent
borrow	depart	forbid	public
bright	deny	guilty	punish
catch	fail	minor	receive
save	set	voluntary	weak

1. Although we missed our shuttle to the airport, we still made it to **catch** our plane.
2. They can't **spend** that much money. They are trying their best to _____ a lot of it.
3. The train usually **arrives** at 5 and it _____ 40 minutes later.

4. After she had **emptied** the bottle, she _____ it with water.

5. “Can you **lend** me 10 pounds?” - “No way! - The last time you _____ money from me, you never gave it back!”

6. Our headmaster doesn't **allow** smoking at school. In fact, he _____ everything that is harmful for our health.

7. Did she **confess** to not paying off the money she borrowed? - No, unfortunately, he _____ everything.

8. Summer is the best season. It is so amazing to watch the sun **rising** at about 5.30 o'clock and _____ until after eight in the evening.

9. People should take into consideration things they can do in **private** and those they should never do in _____.

10. Sue didn't **pass** her exam. As a result, she _____ with few points.

11. Our boss **rewarded** all promising top managers, however, decided to _____ all the bad ones.

12. Although they **send** their emails every Friday, she never _____ them within a week.

13. At the end of the **dim** tunnel we could see a _____ amazing light.

14. If it occurs so that you may be **attacked** outside, there are a few ways you can _____ yourself.

15. No worries! It is just a **temporary** job till I can find more _____.

16. The robber said he was **innocent**, but the judge made up his mind that he was _____.

17. Half of the students were **present**, but the other half were - _____.

18. Being present at classes is **compulsory**, but other classes in the afternoon are _____.

19. Journalists have reported a few **major** accidents on that road, but fortunately the injuries have been _____.

20. Some Italians prefer **strong** coffee to _____ coffee.

C.

a) Fill in the gaps in the phrases with the words.

strengths	easily	distractions	success
on	benefit	attention	devices
with	granted	time	balance

1. to take sth for _____
2. to be a _____
3. _____ and weaknesses
4. _____ management
5. to pay _____ to
6. to _____ from
7. to avoid the _____
8. electronic _____
9. to be interrupted _____
10. (reliable) to rely _____
11. to _____ life and work
12. to provide sb _____ sth

b) Using the words from the previous task, fill in the gaps with the proper words.

When people are considered to be successful, it in no way should be taken for (1) _____. They are most likely to work hard to become ones. Such people have some particular characteristics that help them to be a (2) _____ and do well at work.

First things first, learn what type of person you are. Look carefully at your strengths and (3) _____. Analyzing those you can conclude what you need to pay more attention (4) _____.

Time (5) _____ is a very key aspect in worklife balance. When you work hard every day on your development, you will benefit (6) _____ it later.

Give it a go to avoid the (7) _____ of everyday life. Otherwise, you will always be interrupted (8) _____. You need to turn off all electronic (9) _____ when working. You can also try to work as a team with your colleagues who are (10) _____ and you can help each other and be mutually beneficial.

It is crucial to (11) _____ life and work. You should look after your health, sleep well and eat healthy. You can also start the day with a glass of

water, a nourishing breakfast that will help you to receive enough energy for the biggest part of the day. Doing physical exercises will definitely (12) _____ your body and brain with oxygen and recharge your batteries.

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word between **effect** and **affect**:

- a) The medication had a positive _____ on her health.
- b) The bad news will certainly _____ his mood.
- c) Her speech had a powerful _____ on the audience.
- d) The hurricane will _____ the region's economy for years to come.
- e) His bad behavior did not _____ his chances of getting the job.

Task 2. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word between **sensitive** and **sensible**:

- a) It's not _____ to go out without a coat in this weather.
- b) The artist is known for his _____ use of color.
- c) She's very _____ to criticism, so be gentle with her.
- d) It's _____ to save some money for a rainy day.
- e) He's not very _____ when it comes to fashion, but he knows what looks good on him.

Task 3. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word between **borrow** and **lend**:

- a) Can you _____ me your pen for a minute?
- b) I need to _____ some money from the bank to pay my rent.
- c) She always forgets to _____ her books to her classmates.
- d) I'm sorry, I can't _____ you my car, it's in the shop.
- e) He promised to _____ me his bike, but he never did.

Task 4. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word between **remember** and **remind**:

- a) Can you _____ me to call my mom later?
- b) I can't _____ her name, but I know I've met her before.
- c) The smell of the ocean _____ me of my childhood vacations.
- d) I need to _____ him about the meeting tomorrow.
- e) She always _____ me of my ex-girlfriend with her mannerisms.

Exam preparation materials

Task 5. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. The _____ of the medication was immediate.
(effect/affect)
2. She is _____ to loud noises. (sensitive/sensible)
3. Can you _____ me your pencil? (borrow/lend)
4. Please _____ me to call my mom later.
(remember/remind)
5. Can you give me a _____ for this dish? (recipe/receipt)
6. He was _____ to my struggles. (sympathetic/kind)
7. I need to _____ down for a nap. (lay/lie)
8. Can you _____ the blinds, please? (raise/rise)
9. The _____ was blocked by debris. (channel/canal)
10. _____ studying, she also enjoys playing soccer.
(besides/beside)
11. Can you give me some _____ about how to fix my car?
(advice/advise)
12. The _____ caused by the storm was significant.
(harm/damage)
13. He was _____ from school for the day. (absent/absence)
14. She needed to _____ herself against the accusations.
(defend/defendant)
15. Can you _____ up the gas tank, please? (fill/fell)
16. The injury resulted in _____ damage.
(permanent/permanently)
17. Can I _____ your pen for a moment? (borrow/lend)
18. He had to _____ from his job due to illness.
(depart/departure)
19. The sign _____ parking on this side of the street.
(forbid/forbidden)
20. The _____ library is located downtown.
(public/publicly)
21. The _____ sun was shining brightly. (bright/brightness)
22. He had to _____ the accusations made against him.
(deny/denial)
23. He felt _____ of the crime. (guilty/guilt)
24. The judge had to _____ the defendant for his actions.
(punish/punishment)
25. I was able to _____ the ball before it hit the ground.
(catch/catchy)
26. She didn't want to _____ her exam, but she did.
(fail/fall)

UNIT 5. PHRASAL VERBS



how to remember phrasal verbs.

follow the **START** system.

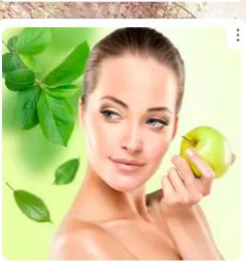



1. **SEE** the verb, check the meaning and pronunciation and say it.
2. **TRY** the verb in the context .
3. **APPLY** it and use it in phrases and sentences of your own.
4. **REVIEW** it and remember.
5. **TEST** it by using in another context.



Phrasal verbs

Task 1. Match the verbs with their meanings.

LOOK	
Look for	<p>to admire and respect someone</p> 
Look through	<p>to feel pleasure because an event or activity is going to happen</p> 

Exam preparation materials

<p>Look forward to</p>	<p>healthy; not ill</p> 
<p>Look well</p>	<p>to visit a place and look at the things in it</p> 
<p>Look up</p>	<p>to read something quickly</p> 
<p>Look around</p>	<p>to think that you are better than someone</p> 

Look up to sb	 <p>to hope to get something that you want or need</p>
Look down on	 <p>to check a fact or get information about something</p>

Task 2. Before you do the task, look up the meanings of the following combinations:

- look forward to look over look up look on**
- look up to look ahead look out look into**
- look for look after**

For each space in each sentence, use the verb Look (in the correct tense)

1. Children often _____ to Christmas from St Nicolas Day onwards.
2. Can you _____ my pet cat for a couple of days while I am away on holiday?
3. If I try to read a book in Italian, I get a bit frustrated because I have to _____ so many words in the dictionary that it may drive me crazy!
4. _____ to tomorrow evening as we are having an enormous party with all our neighbours.
5. The teacher _____ my composition quickly before I gave it in just to see if I had answered all the questions in a correct way.

Exam preparation materials

6. The manager was sacked because he had _____ while two customers were fighting and had done nothing to stop them.



7. If you are going to the mall, can you _____ for that new brand of clothing I was trying to find the other day.



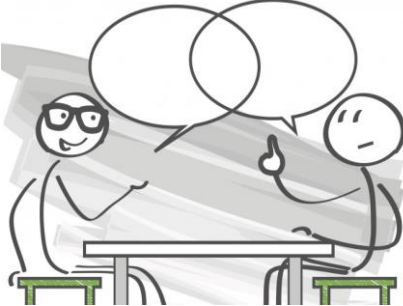
8. I have been _____ my airpods all morning. I can't find the case anywhere.

9. Police are _____ reports of breaking into the house last night.




10. My son has always _____ his grandad Jack. He treats him like a hero.

Phrasal verbs with UP

<p>take up</p> 	<p>(BEGIN)</p> <p>to begin to do something: e.g. I'm not very good at golf – I only took it up 3 months ago.</p> <p>(FILL)</p> <p>to fill space or time: e.g. This wardrobe takes up too much space. My day is completely taken up with lots of meetings.</p>
<p>give up</p>  <p>I GIVE UP</p>	<p>to stop trying to guess: e.g. You'll never guess the right answer - do you give up?</p>



<p>keep up</p>  A photograph of two male runners in white tank tops and black shorts running on a paved road. The road has a dashed white line down the center. In the background, there are rocky hills under a clear blue sky.	<p>(CONTINUE)</p> <p>to continue to do or have something:</p> <p>e.g. Keep up the good work.</p>
<p>break up</p>  A photograph showing two hands holding a broken red heart. The heart is split into two pieces, and the hands are positioned as if they are pulling the pieces apart. The background is a textured blue surface.	<p>B1 (END RELATIONSHIP)</p> <p>If two people break up, their relationship ends:</p> <p>e.g. Jenny and George have broken up. She's just broken up with her boyfriend.</p>
<p>bring up</p>  A cartoon illustration of two stick figures sitting at a table. The figure on the left is wearing glasses and has a speech bubble above it. The figure on the right has a speech bubble above it and is pointing upwards. The background is a grey, textured surface.	<p>B2</p> <p>1. (TALK)</p> <p>talk about a certain subject:</p> <p>e.g. She's always bringing up her health problems.</p> <p>2. (CARE FOR)</p>

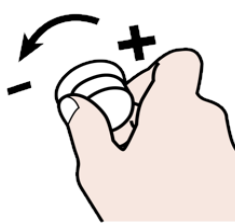

Exam preparation materials

 <p>© Alamy</p>	<p>to care for a kid until it becomes an adult:</p> <p>e.g. An aunt brought him up.</p> <p>He was brought up on classical music.</p>
<p>speak up</p> 	<p>B2 (TALK LOUD) to speak louder:</p> <p>e.g. Speak up! We can't hear you in the back.</p> <p>(EXPRESS OPINION) to express opinion:</p> <p>If you disagree, speak up.</p>
<p>turn up</p> 	<p>(HAPPEN) informal</p> <p>If a better opportunity turns up, it becomes available in a way that was not planned:</p> <p>e.g. Don't worry about it - something will turn up.</p> <p>This job turned up just when I needed it.</p>


 <p>to turn UP to turn DOWN</p>	<p>(SOUND) changing the volume so everybody can hear.</p> <p>e.g. I can't hear it, can you turn it up for me?</p>
<p>pick up</p>  	<p>(TAKE)</p> <p>bring someone or something from somewhere:</p> <p>e.g. Whose turn is it to pick up the kids from school?</p> <p>(PHONE) to answer the phone:</p> <p>e.g. I tried to reach him but he didn't pick up.</p>

Phrasal verbs with DOWN

<p>slow down</p> 	<p>B2 to be less active and relax more: e.g. The doctor has told him to slow down or he might have a heart attack.</p>
<p>break down</p> 	<p>(MACHINE) B2 a vehicle stops working: e.g. Our car broke down and we had to get home by taxi.</p>
<p>settle down</p> 	<p>(MAKE HOME) C1 to start living in a place where you are planning to stay for a long time: e.g. Eventually I'd like to settle down and have a family.</p>

<p>turn down</p>  	<p>(LOWER)</p> <p>to make the sound lower so it doesn't hurt the ears.</p> <p>e.g. He decided to turn the music down so they can have some rest and relax.</p> <p>B2</p> <p>to refuse an offer:</p> <p>e.g. He turned down the job because it involved too much travelling.</p>
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Phrasal verbs with OFF

<p>put off</p> <p><u>put off</u></p> 	<p>(POSTPONE)</p> <p>to decide to delay an event until a later time/date: The meeting has been put off for a month.</p> <p>e.g. [+ -ing verb] I can't put off going to the dentist.</p>
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call off



B2

to decide that a planned event will not happen:

e.g. Tomorrow's game has been called off because of the freezing weather.

take off



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- If an aircraft, bird, or insect takes off, it leaves the ground and begins to fly:

e.g. The plane took off at 8.30 a.m.

- to suddenly start to be successful:



e.g. Her sales career had just begun to take off.

(LEAVE)


informal

to suddenly leave somewhere, without telling anyone:



e.g. The moment he saw her, he took off in the other direction.



<p>see off</p> 	<p>B2 to go to the place where someone is leaving to say goodbye: e.g. My parents saw me off at the airport.</p>
<p>set off</p> <p>English Phrasal Verbs</p> <p>SET OFF to start on a journey</p> 	<p>to start on a trip: e.g. What time do we set off tomorrow?</p>

Phrasal verbs with INTO


<p>run into</p> <p>I RAN INTO HER</p>  <p>WWW.ESOLANGUAGES.COM MICHAEL</p>	<p>B2 to meet someone you know when you are not expecting to: e.g. Graham ran into someone he used to know at school.</p>
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Phrasal verbs with UP WITH/ WITH

<p>put up with</p> 	<p>to be willing to accept someone or something that is unpleasant:</p> <p>e.g. I have no idea why she puts up with him.</p>
<p>come up with</p> 	<p>to think of an idea or plan:</p> <p>e.g. He came up with a great idea for the campaign.</p>
<p>catch up with</p> 	<p>(REACH ANOTHER)</p> <p>to reach something by moving faster than the other person or thing:</p> <p>e.g. She is really fast, and I couldn't catch up with her.</p>

<p>keep up with</p>  <p>The illustration shows three business professionals in a collaborative setting. One person is pointing at a target on a wall, another is holding a large pencil over a calendar, and a third is standing near a large red alarm clock. The background is filled with various business-related icons like gears, charts, and documents.</p>	<p>B2 to do whatever is necessary to stay level with someone or something:</p> <p>e.g. He started to walk faster and the children had to run to keep up.</p>
<p>stick with</p>  <p>Stick with me! I'M SWEET !!</p> <p>The illustration depicts two anthropomorphic candy characters, one orange and one teal, hugging each other. Below them is the text 'Stick with me! I'M SWEET !!'.</p>	<p>B2 to continue using someone to do work for you:</p> <p>e.g. She said she was going to stick with the traditions settled by her grandma.</p>

Phrasal verbs with OUT

<p>run out (of)</p>  <p>The cartoon shows a woman with a distressed expression holding an empty milk can. Above her is the word 'Noooo!' in a speech bubble. The can has the word 'MILK' written on it. The artist's signature 'John' is visible in the bottom right corner of the illustration.</p>	<p>B1 to finish, use something, so that there is none/ nothing left:</p> <p>e.g. I've run out of milk.</p> <p>B2 If a supply of something runs out, all of it finished:</p> <p>e.g. The milk has run out.</p>
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<p>turn out</p>  <p>memegenerator.net</p>	<p>(HAPPEN) B2 to happen in an unexpected way: As things turned out, they were right to have left earlier. The truth turned out to be more strange than we had expected.</p> <p>e.g. It turns out that she had known her when they were kids.</p>
<p>stand out</p> 	<p>B2 to be very noticeable:</p> <p>e.g. The black letters really stand out on the yellow background.</p> <p>B2 to be much better than other similar things or people:</p> <p>e.g. We had lots of nice applicants for this job, but one stood out from the rest.</p>
<p>point out</p> 	<p>B2 to tell someone about some information:</p> <p>e.g. [+ that] He was planning to book a hiking holiday, till I pointed out that Denis is afraid of long walks. [+ question word] I feel I should point out how weird it is.</p>

make out



B2

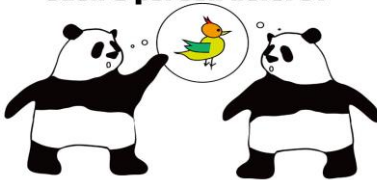
to see, understand something/
someone with difficulty:

e.g. I can't make out your
writing.

Phrasal verbs with ACROSS

come across

**Have you come across
such a person before?**







(FIND)

to find something or someone by
chance:

e.g. He came across some
old notes.

Phrasal verbs with ON

<p>carry on</p> 	<p>(CONTINUE)</p> <p>to continue to do or be involved with something:</p> <p>e.g. Diddy is carrying on the family tradition and is going to become a lawyer.</p>
<p>keep on</p> 	<p>B1</p> <p>to continue to do something:</p> <p>e.g. She kept on asking me questions all the way home.</p>
<p>hold on</p> 	<p>(WAIT)</p> <p>B1 informal</p> <p>to tell someone to wait for a short time:</p> <p>e.g. Hold on, I'll check my email.</p>

<p>put on</p>  <p>A cartoon illustration of a man with a large nose and a worried expression, leaning over to put on a pair of blue pants. He is wearing yellow shorts with red polka dots.</p>	<p>(WEAR)</p> <p>to move something you wear onto your body:</p> <p>e.g. Put your shoes on. She put on too much makeup.</p> <p>(ADD)</p> <p>to add or increase an amount or action: She put on weight when she started going to university.</p>
<p>try on</p>  <p>A photograph showing three women in a clothing store. One woman is wearing a light blue dress, and another is holding it up to her. They are in a well-lit room with mirrors and clothing racks.</p>	<p>A2</p> <p>to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits you or if you like it:</p> <p>e.g. Try on the shoes to see if they fit.</p>

Task 1. Match the words with the verbs to make phrases.

- a candle a cigarette a light**
a mess a mistake a new product an order

- 1 turn out
- 2 point out
- 3 blow out
- 4 carry out
- 5 put out
- 6 try out
- 7 sort out

Exam preparation materials

Task 2. Complete the sentences using a verb + out.

1. This company is a new computer system at the moment.
2. Steve is very fit. He does a lot of sport and regularly.
3. The road will be closed for two days next week while building work is
4. We didn't manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We of time.
5. You have to the problem yourself. I can't do it for you.
6. I don't know what happened exactly. I need to
7. The new drug will be on a group of patients.
8. I thought these two laptops were the same until a friend of mine the difference.
9. They got married three years ago, but it didn't and they got divorced.
10. There was a power cut and all the lights
11. They thought Henry was British, however he to be Italian.
12. Sometimes it cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
13. I haven't applied for the job yet. I want to more about the company first.
14. It took the fire brigade two hours to the fire.

Task 3. For each picture, complete the sentence using a verb + out.



1. They've _____ petrol.



2. John is trying to _____ how to use a camera.



3. This man is _____ leaflets.



4. The have _____



5. Joanne is _____ at the gym.

Task 4. Complete the phrasal verb with a particle so it makes sense in the sentence. (for, out, out with, over, up, up for)

1. Kiss and make ___ already. I can't stand the silent treatment.
2. He made ___ the Outback as he wanted to get away from it all.
3. I can't make ___ the fine print in this contract. What does it say?
4. He made ___ being late by bringing coffee and doughnuts for everyone.
5. How is John making ___ in his new business venture?
6. He made ___ his face to hide his true identity.
7. I want this homework made ___ and I want it done right this time!
8. Can you make ___ the exam you missed last week?
9. She made ___ her nextdoor neighbor and now she is embarrassed to see him.
10. How could I make ___ a story like this? I'm telling the truth.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb:

1. I was trying to _____ why she would do such a thing. (figure out)
2. He's always _____ his responsibilities. (give up)
3. Can you _____ the radio, please? (turn up)
4. The cat _____ the tree and couldn't get down. (climb up)
5. I need to _____ some groceries before we leave. (pick up)

Task 6. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence:

1. She _____ the offer and decided to stay. (turned down/turned off)
2. I always _____ early on weekends. (sleep in/sleep off)
3. He _____ the ball and scored a goal. (kicked in/kicked off)
4. We should _____ the project by next week. (wrap up/wrap around)
5. The storm _____ the power lines and caused an outage. (knocked out/knocked over)

Task 7. Rewrite the following sentences using a phrasal verb: kick off go over figure out phase out call off

1. The teacher explained the problem again.
The teacher _____ the problem again.
2. We had to cancel the meeting because of the snowstorm.
We had to _____ the meeting because of the snowstorm.
3. The company decided to stop producing that product.
The company decided to _____ that product.

4. The band started playing at 8 pm.
The band _____ playing at 8 pm.
5. She found it difficult to understand the instructions.
She found it difficult to _____ the instructions.

Task 8. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

1. I usually _____ early on Sundays.
a. wake off b. wake up c. wake in
The restaurant _____ a new menu yesterday.
a. rolled up b. rolled out c. rolled down
2. The teacher _____ the students for their poor grades.
a. called on b. called up c. called out
3. He _____ the party because he had a headache.
a. backed out of b. backed up c. backed in
4. Can you _____ the TV? I can't hear it.
a. turn up b. turn off c. turn on

Task 9. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

1. She _____ the job offer because she wanted to stay at her current company.
a. turned down b. turned on c. turned over
2. The baby _____ as soon as she saw her favorite toy.
a. perked up b. perked on c. perked off
3. The team _____ the game in the last minute.
a. pulled up b. pulled off c. pulled in
4. The manager _____ the employee for being late.
a. called up b. called off c. called out
5. She _____ the idea for the project during the meeting.
a. came up with b. came down on c. came out of

Task 10. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

1. The company _____ that product last year.
a. phased in b. phased out c. phased up
2. I need to _____ some bread from the store.
a. pick off b. pick up c. pick on
3. The cat _____ the tree and couldn't get down.
a. climbed up b. climbed off c. climbed out
4. The kids _____ as soon as the movie started.
a. settled up b. settled in c. settled down
5. I have to _____ the report by the end of the week.
a. hand up b. hand in c. hand off

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1: Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete each sentence.

1. I need to _____ up on my Spanish before the trip. (brush/bring)
2. She's been _____ out a lot since her breakup. (going/hanging)
3. He finally _____ up his mind and decided to take the job.
(made/set)
4. I'm going to _____ off studying until the last minute. (put/start)
5. We need to _____ down the noise so we don't disturb the neighbors. (turn/quiet)
6. She's been _____ on her health lately and it's paying off.
(working/looking)
7. He _____ up on his favorite TV show after the first season.
(gave/put)
8. She _____ down the number so she wouldn't forget it. (wrote/put)
9. I'm going to _____ out the rest of the day and relax. (take/check)
10. He _____ over the book to me when he finished it. (handed/gave)

Task 2: Rewrite the sentences using the correct phrasal verb.

1. He always procrastinates doing his homework until the last minute. (put off)
2. She had to consult the dictionary to find the definition of the word.
(look up)
3. He needs to reduce his caffeine intake for his health. (cut back)
4. I'm going to solve the problem. (figure out)
5. She rejected the job offer because it didn't pay enough. (turn down)

Task 3. Use the phrasal verbs from the list to complete the sentences.

hang out	look up	get along	make up
take off	set up	show up	
figure out	put off	bring up	

1. I had to _____ the meaning of that word in the dictionary.
2. The author _____ a story about a talking dog.
3. My siblings and I _____ very well.
4. We need to _____ the room for the meeting.
5. I have to _____ now, I have a meeting to attend.
6. The project was _____ until next month.
7. I need to _____ how to use this new software.

8. Did he _____ to the party last night?
9. He _____ the issue during the meeting.
10. I like to _____ with my friends on the weekends.

UNIT 6. ADJECTIVE/VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

Complete the sentences with the adjective from the upper box and a preposition from a lower box.

accustomed	ashamed	capable	jealous	aware	responsible
ready	proud	good	full	dependent	
famous	afraid	relevant	sensitive	typical	

at	for	of	on	to
----	-----	----	----	----

Task 1. Use the following adjectives with prepositions to complete the gaps.

afraid of	proud of	capable of	sensitive to
jealous of	responsible for	ready to	relevant to
dependent on	aware of	famous for	full of
typical of	accustomed to	ashamed of	good at

1. He was a bit _____ of his friend as he had a better cell phone.
2. She became _____ of this situation when she was only 11 years old.
3. This big city is _____ its picturesque views on the river.
4. My dad is an adult but he is still _____ height.
5. She sometimes behaves foolishly but it is so _____ of children at this age.
6. Can you help me with this task? Sorry, I am not very _____ maths.
7. The government can't say who is _____ these results, but they are sure to find the person to blame.
8. My dad is really _____ my achievements.
9. It always takes some time to get _____ changes that happen in life.
10. This homework is _____ hard tasks to complete. I guess I need some help.

11. At the end of this month a great shopping mall will be _____ great opening.
12. This cutting-edge technology is surely _____ multitasking.
13. He is very _____ making such simple mistakes.
14. My friends want to raise as much money as possible so that they are not _____ their support any more.
15. I am terribly sorry, but I have to throw two coins into the discussion, but it is not _____ the topic
16. Think before you leap. Try to say this so it doesn't sound rude. She is too _____ criticism.

Task 2. Complete each group of collocations with the proper preposition.

1. absent _____ work/ meeting
2. guilty _____ not coming/ murder
3. harmful _____ certain animals/ people/ the environment
4. keen _____ tennis/ making money
5. satisfied _____ the results/ what they are doing
6. late _____ work/ the meeting
7. short _____ money/ time/ breath
8. similar _____ his hat/ what we saw yesterday.
9. sorry _____ being late/ what he said
10. suspicious _____ strange people/ everything they say/ people who ask a lot of questions
11. tired _____ the heat/ going to work/ waiting
12. suitable _____ kids/ this time of the day

Task 3. Verb + preposition

1. congratulate sb _____ their success/ victory
 2. differ _____ the others/ what they expected
 3. depend _____
 4. escape _____
 5. insist _____
 6. prevent _____
 7. recover _____
 8. rely _____
 9. suffer _____
 10. borrow _____
- a) accuse
b) approve

- c) believe
- d) belong
- e) blame
- f) consist
- g) object
- h) pay
- i) remind
- j) search
- k) succeed
- l) thank

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1: Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence.

1. She is famous _____ her singing.
2. I'm interested _____ learning a new language.
3. They are committed _____ improving the environment.
4. He's capable _____ handling difficult situations.
5. She's angry _____ being treated unfairly.

Task 2: Correct the sentences if necessary.

6. She is skilled in playing the piano.
7. He is responsible of managing the project.
8. She is passionate on helping others.
9. They are afraid with making mistakes.
10. She is famous about her beauty.

Task 3: Use the correct preposition in the sentence.

11. He is capable _____ handling complex situations.
12. She is interested _____ pursuing a career in journalism.
13. They are committed _____ achieving their goals.
14. He is proud _____ his achievements. (of/about)
15. She is skilled _____ speaking multiple languages. (in/at)

Task 4: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. I'm not very good _____ public speaking.
2. She is excited _____ the new project.
3. He's really good _____ solving complex problems.
4. They are dedicated _____ helping others.
5. She is worried _____ her upcoming exams.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.

1. I'm afraid _____ spiders.
2. She's proud _____ her achievements.
3. He's capable _____ solving complex problems.
4. She's sensitive _____ other people's feelings.
6. He's jealous _____ his brother's success.
7. They are responsible _____ organizing the event.
8. She's ready _____ start the new job.
9. The topic is relevant _____ the discussion.
10. He's dependent _____ his parents for financial support.
11. She's aware _____ the risks involved.
12. He's famous _____ his work in science.
13. The room was full _____ people.
14. Her behavior is typical _____ a teenager.
15. He's accustomed _____ the cold weather.
16. She's ashamed _____ her actions.

Task 6. Use the correct preposition in the sentence.

1. She's jealous _____ her sister's success. (of/with)
2. He's aware _____ the dangers of smoking. (of/about)
3. They are ready _____ to start the meeting. (for/to)
4. The book is relevant _____ the course. (to/for)
5. He's dependent _____ his wife for emotional support. (on/with)

UNIT 7. FEW - A FEW/ LITTLE - A LITTLE

MEANING

Linn: - Hi, Jenn! How are you doing?

Jenn: - Hi, Linnie! Good. And you? Would you like to go to the cinema?

Linn: - Oh, When are you going?

Jenn: - Tomorrow, I guess. Are you willing?

Linn: - Why not? Sounds great! However, I have little money, and won't be able to pay.

Jenn: - Ok, I see. I have a little. I'll pay for you.

Compare:

little money
(not enough)

a little money
(not a lot but quite enough)



Answer the questions:

1. Can Linn pay for her ticket to go to the cinema?
2. Does Jenn have enough money?
3. How much money does Jenn have? A lot or not enough?
4. Does Linn have as much money as Jenn?

little (a little), few (a few) are quantifiers which mean "some."

'Little' and 'few' have negative meanings.	used to mean 'not as much as may be expected or desired'
'a little' and 'a few' have positive meanings.	used to mean 'some, sufficient amount or number'

few - can have a positive meaning in case if a noun itself has a negative connotation, e.g. **difficulties, problems, obstacles, headaches, illnesses, complaints**, etc.

e.g. They have few difficulties understanding their boss.

FORM

little - a little

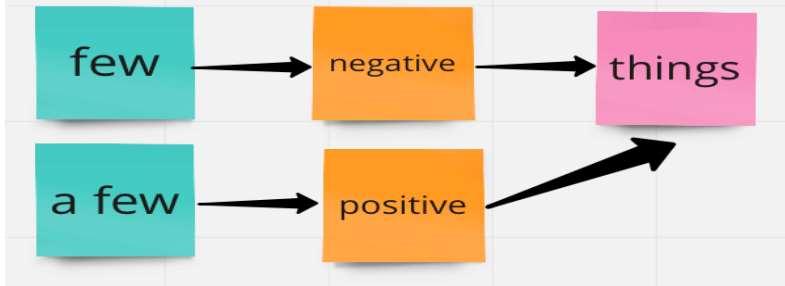
few - a few

they are adverbs.

COMPARE:

She wanted just a few photos to remember this trip. - some, a small number

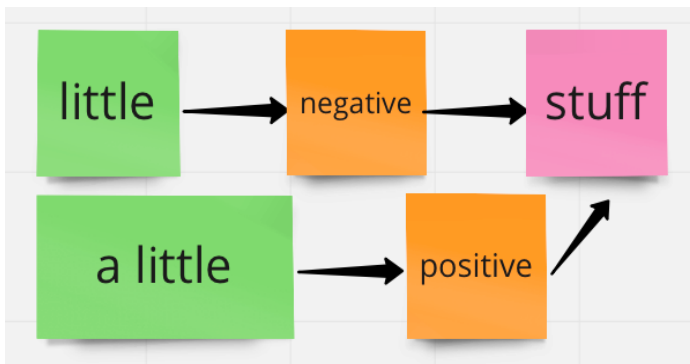
She had few photos from her last trip as she broke her camera. - not many



COMPARE:

She saves up a little money every month. - some, a small amount

She had little money to spend on food. - not much



A little, a few with a noun

We use a **little** with singular **uncountable** nouns.

We use a **few** with plural **countable** nouns.

Mary said nothing, but she drank some tea and ate **a little bread**.

We decided to stay **a few days** in Florence and visited the museums.

A little: adverb

We use a little as an adverb of degree. It is more formal than a bit:

He smiled just **a little**.

Her hands were shaking **a little**.

A little with adjectives, determiners, adverbs

We use a little before adjectives and adverbs to modify them.

However, it is more formal than a bit:

She seemed to be singing **a little** better.

What you need is **a little** more res.

We often use a little with bit:

I find that **a little** bit hard to believe.

We use little as an adjective to mean 'small':

'You're going to have a **little** baby brother, Marge,' her mother told her.

I know a **little** restaurant not far from here.

Little or small?

Little and small have similar meanings. We use small to refer only to size.

We use little to refer to size, but also to express a positive emotion (especially with words like beautiful, lovely, wonderful):

She's a **small** baby. (She's smaller than average.)

She's a lovely **little** baby. (She's lovely and small.)

There's a wonderful **little** studio at the end of the street. (preferred to:
There's a wonderful small studio at the end of the street.)

Practice:

Task 1. Use 'little', 'a little', 'few', 'a few'

1. I have only _____ education.
2. Do you have _____ boxes to put these in?
3. Mary has _____ time to spend with us.
4. Jessica has _____ apple trees in her back yard.
5. There are only _____ good cafeterias in our neighborhood.
6. We have _____ great fellow workers.

7. All you need is _____ self confidence.
8. I haven't seen George for _____ years.
9. I can only lend you _____ money.
10. There are _____ girls in the class.
11. There are _____ great reasons for accepting the offer.
12. Andre drinks only _____ water during the whole day.

Task 2. Use 'little', 'a little', 'few', 'a few'

1. We have _____ time left. Let's try to get finished quickly.
2. You have _____ ideas left, so let's hear them.
3. I have got very _____ friends, so I'm alone most of the time.
4. Would you like _____ water?
5. What you need is _____ more self-confidence.
6. _____ is known about how the disease spreads.
7. I'm sorry, but I speak _____ Spanish. Can't we communicate in English?
8. Very _____ people went to see the movie.
9. Mary managed to get _____ piece of cake.
10. She saves _____ money every month because she wants to go on a cruise next summer.
11. There are _____ posts that are really worth reading. Most of them are rubbish.
12. I have drunk _____ water today, so I guess that's why I'm so thirsty.
13. There are _____ good books that I would recommend reading.
14. Have you got any money left in your bank account? Yes, I have _____, but not very much.
15. There are _____ cities in the world that have a multicultural society.
16. There was _____ time to finish the project, so we had to work on weekends.
17. We stayed in Madrid for _____ days before moving on to the Midwest.
18. I'd like to tell you _____ about my adulthood.
19. I made very _____ mistakes, so I got a very positive mark.
20. I see _____ reason for giving him _____ extra days off.

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct word (a few - few, a little - little)

1. The report contains _____ inaccuracies that need to be corrected.
2. He has _____ interest in politics. That's not definitely his thing.
3. I have _____ experience in this field, but I'm willing to learn.
4. _____ people can claim to have climbed Mount Everest.
5. She has _____ patience for people who are not willing to learn.

Task 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct word (a few - few, a little - little)

1. Unfortunately, there is _____ hope that they will find a cure.
2. That's really hard to comprehend and contemplate on this topic, however, we have _____ options left.
3. He has a little knowledge of physics. That makes it possible to help me out with my homework.
4. I have _____ experience in sales, but I'm willing to learn.
5. There are still _____ people waiting for the bus.

Task 3: Use the correct word in the sentence.

1. She has _____ to no interest in fashion. (little/a little)
2. There are _____ good restaurants in this area. (a few/few)
3. We have _____ time to complete this project. (little/a little)
4. _____ people have the talent to become a great musician. (Few/a few)
5. He has _____ patience for people who don't take their work seriously. (little/a little)

UNIT 8. GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

gerund vs infinitive

Verbs Followed by the Gerund

verb	meaning	example
acknowledge	to recognize what someone has done	Mom acknowledged his <i>revising</i> for an exam.
admit	to agree that you have done something	Jane admits <i>spending</i> money on trifles.
advise*	to give someone useful information	I advise <i>saving</i> up for a rainy day.
allow*	to permit	She allows <i>using</i> smartphones in class.
anticipate	to expect	We anticipate <i>visiting</i> Madrid next month.
appreciate	to be grateful for something	Stephen appreciates her <i>helping</i> him out with the task.
avoid	to try not to do	She avoids <i>talking</i> to toxic people.
be worth	to be a good idea to spend the time on	It's worth <i>spending</i> some time on the grammar.
can't help	to be able to not do	Tom can't help <i>complaining</i> about the heat.
celebrate	to take part in special activities to show that a certain occasion is important	We'll celebrate <i>working</i> together for over 50 years.

Exam preparation materials

confess	to admit that you have done something wrong or something that you feel guilty about:	Alice confessed <i>stealing</i> the money from her sister.
consider	to spend time while making a decision	We're considering <i>buying</i> a new house.
defend	to protect someone/ something from any harm	They defend <i>purchasing</i> the new car because they have saved up enough
delay	to make something happen at a later time than first planned	They're going to delay <i>meeting</i> until next month.
discuss	to talk about a subject with someone and share your ideas or opinions	We like to discuss <i>learning</i> new approaches.
dispute	to disagree with something that someone says	They dispute <i>stealing</i> the technology.
dread	to feel worried or frightened about something that is going to happen	I dread <i>taking</i> blood tests.
endure	to suffer something hard, unpleasant, tough or painful	We endured <i>listening</i> to him for five hours in a row.
enjoy	to get pleasure from something	They travel because they enjoy <i>meeting</i> others and seeing new sights.
escape	to get free from something	The students escaped <i>taking</i> the test because of the air raid siren.

explain	to make something clear to comprehend by describing it	They'll explain <i>purchasing</i> online next Friday.
fancy	to want to have or do something:	I didn't fancy <i>swimming</i> in that dark water.
finish	to complete something or come to the end	We finished <i>shopping</i> and decided to go home.
forgive	to stop blaming somebody for something that they have done	They forgave <i>stealing</i> the sweets as the kids didn't know it was wrong.
keep (on)	to continue doing something without stopping, or to do it repeatedly	I keep on <i>thinking</i> I've seen her before.
mention	to speak about something quickly, giving little detail or using few words	My aunt mentioned <i>seeing</i> you the other day.
mind	to be careful of, or give attention to something/ to be annoyed/ worried	Would you mind <i>turning</i> (please turn) your radio down a little please?
miss	to fail to do/ experience something	They haven't missed <i>eating sweets</i> like they expected to.
omit	to fail to include or do something:	We omitted <i>discussing</i> the new Smith article during the meet.
picture	to imagine something:	Doug pictures <i>retiring</i> to Canada.

Exam preparation materials

practice	to do or play something repeatedly to be skilled enough	They practice <i>playing</i> chess for 30 minutes every day.
risk	to do something although there is a chance of a bad outcome	Jeffrey risks <i>making</i> everyone angry with his stupid remarks.
suggest	to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for people to consider	I suggest <i>putting</i> the question to the local authorities.

Verbs Followed by the Infinitive

verb	meaning	example
agree	to have the same ideas	Tom agreed <i>to help</i> her with the work.
appear	to start to be seen or to be present	She appeared <i>to wait</i> for some time.
ask	to put a question to someone, or to request an answer	They asked <i>to join</i> us for a picnic.
attempt	to try to do something, especially something tough	Doug attempted <i>to say</i> something.
beg	to ask someone to do something in an urgent way	The women begged <i>to receive</i> some help.
can/can't afford	to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money/ time	I can't afford <i>to spend</i> time doing this task.

decide	to choose something, especially after thinking carefully about some possibilities	She decided <i>to go</i> to university in California.
demand	to ask for something forcefully, in a way that shows that you do not expect to be refused	They demand <i>to receive</i> help right now!
deserve	to earn or to be given something because you behaved well or the qualities you have	Peter deserves <i>to have</i> his time off this month.
expect	to think or believe something will happen, or someone will arrive:	She expects <i>to arrive</i> in 30 minutes.
fail	to not succeed in achieving something you expected	Unfortunately, they failed <i>to get</i> enough votes for the matter.
hesitate	to pause before you do or say something because you are uncertain	Jane hesitated <i>to say</i> yes, but in the end, she did.
hope	to want something to happen or to be true, and have a good reason to think that it might	I hope <i>to see</i> you soon.
manage	to succeed in doing or dealing with something, especially something difficult	Don managed <i>to finish</i> the job on time.

Exam preparation materials

plan	to think about and decide what and how you are going to do something	Jenny is planning <i>to visit</i> Canberra someday.
pretend	to behave as if something is true when you know it is not, especially in order to deceive people	Jack pretended <i>to be</i> a ghost.
promise	to tell someone that you will definitely do something	I promise <i>to come</i> over tonight for late dinner.
tend	to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular feature	Dianne tends <i>to waste</i> time speaking on the phone.
offer	to ask someone if they would like to have something or if they want you to do something	They offered <i>to help</i> us.
seem	to give the effect of being; to be judged to be	It seemed <i>to be</i> too hard.
threaten	to be likely to cause harm to something/ someone	She threatened <i>to fire</i> everyone.
wait	to allow time to pass by	We waited <i>to see</i> the beautician for three hours.

TO-infinitive or gerund:

advise, recommend, allow, permit, forbid, require

These verbs can be followed by either a gerund or a noun phrase or pronoun + full infinitive, with almost no difference in meaning. Passive infinitives are also common:

The technician advised looking at the "Advanced Settings" option.

The technician advised me to look at the "Advanced Settings" option. (I was advised to look at the "Advanced Settings" option.)

The specialist recommended buying a new tap.

The specialist recommended me to buy a new tap. (I was recommended to buy a new tap.)

In the majority of countries, they don't allow smoking in public places. (In the majority of countries smoking is not allowed in public places.)

In the majority of countries, they don't allow people to smoke in public places. (In the majority of countries people aren't allowed to smoke in public places.)

The rules do not permit keeping pets in the house. (Keeping pets is not permitted in the house.)

The rules do not permit tenants to keep pets in the house. (Tenants are not permitted to keep pets in the house.)

The authorities forbade entering the park because of a wildfire.

The authorities forbade everyone to enter the park because of a wildfire. (It was forbidden to enter the park because of a wildfire.)

The project required working closely with other companies.

The project required us to work closely with other companies. (We were required to work closely with other companies.)

Exam preparation materials

verb	to-infinitive	gerund
advise	I <u>advise</u> you to study hard for the exam.	I <u>advise</u> studying hard for the exam.
recommend	I <u>recommend</u> you to try the new cafe in the city.	I <u>recommend</u> trying the new cafe in the city.
allow	The teacher <u>allows</u> us to use our phones during the break.	The teacher <u>allows</u> using phones during the break.
permit	The park doesn't <u>permit</u> dogs to walk in the premises.	The park <u>permits</u> walking and cycling.
forbid	The school <u>forbids</u> students to wear jeans in class.	The sign <u>forbids</u> smoking in here.
require	The job <u>requires</u> you to have a university degree.	The job <u>requires</u> having a university degree.

1. Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the verb and TO-infinitive or gerund.

- a) The doctor _____ (take) daily walks to improve your health. (ADVISE)
- b) My boss _____ me (work) overtime this week. (RECOMMEND)
- c) The sign says "No swimming _____." (ALLOW)
- d) The museum _____ (photograph) the exhibits. (PERMIT)
- e) The law _____ people from smoking in public places. (FORBID)
- f) The job position _____ a minimum of three years of experience. (REQUIRE)

UNIT 9. VERBS OFTEN CONFUSED

argue vs discuss

argue - to speak angrily to someone

The kids are always arguing.

discuss - to talk about a subject with someone and share your ideas or opinions

notice vs realise

notice - to see or become conscious of something or someone:

I noticed a crack in the floor and walls.

realise - to understand a situation, it sometimes happens suddenly:

They couldn't realize the danger they were in.

avoid vs prevent

avoid - to prevent something from happening or to not allow yourself to do anything:

[+ -ing verb] *He tries to avoid going shopping on Saturdays.*

prevent - to stop sth/sb from happening/ doing

[+ -ing verb] *His creative thinking prevents him (from) making ends meet.*

look vs seem

look - to appear or seem:

That skirt looks nice on you.

seem - to appear to be:

You seem really quiet today.

mind vs matter

mind — be annoyed or worried by sth (it always takes a person as subject);

Do you often mind staying in?

matter — be important, often used with «it».

Does it matter if you don't attend all the classes?

expect vs wait

Expect — think sth is going to happen;

Wait – stay in one place, without doing much, until somebody comes or something happens. «Wait» usually takes the preposition for or bare infinitive.

Exam preparation materials

I expect Georgiana will be late – she usually is. If you say «I think Georgiana will be late,» the meaning will be the same.

*There are a lot of people **waiting** to board a ship.*

lie vs lay

Lie – to be in or to move into a horizontal position; you do it yourself (remember in the past tenses we lied);

Lay – to put something in a horizontal position; it takes an object.

*E.g., To do this exercise, **lie** on your back and relax. He **lay** awake all night and day.*

*Please, **lay** the baby on the arm-chair. I **laid** aside the magazine and went to make lunch.*

steal vs rob

Steal — take sth that does not belong to you. The object must be a thing;

Rob — to take sth that is not yours from a person or place. The object must be a person or a place, not a thing.

*E.g. he robber **stole** money from the bank. Money is the object, and it is a thing.*

*They **robbed** the bank. The bank is the object, and it is a place.*

*They **robbed** him in the underground. Him is the object and it is a person.*

Practice:

lie/lay

1. Jane _____ her book on her shelf and left the room.
2. Please, do not _____ on that sofa.
3. Fewer and fewer people are _____ in the sun these days.
4. A small piece of the bomb _____ right next to his feet.
5. When he completes his work, Harry _____ his tools in the cupboard.
6. Are you planning to _____ down for a bit to have some nap today?
7. They had nothing left but to _____ their weapons on the ground and raised their hands in surrender.

affect / effect

1. I will do my best not to let her words _____ me.
2. He tried in vain to _____ his opinions on that matter.
3. Jennifer was seriously _____ by his uncle's death.
4. Weather conditions (affect effect) many people's moods.

borrow/ lend

1. Could I _____ your cup?
2. You can _____ your book to Steve.
3. Why do children always _____ so much money from their parents?

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

1. They always _____ (argue/discuss) about politics when they get together.
2. Did you _____ (notice/realise) the sign saying "No Entry"?
3. I try to _____ (avoid/prevent) eating too much sugar.
4. She _____ (looks/seems) tired today.
5. Do you _____ (mind/matter) if I open the window?
6. I _____ (expect/wait) a call from my boss later.
7. He _____ (lay/lie) down on the couch to take a nap.
8. The thief _____ (stole/robbed) my wallet on the train.

Task 2. Choose the correct verb from the list to fill in the blanks.

1. We should _____ (prevent/avoid) accidents by being careful.
2. She _____ (realises/notices) that she had forgotten her phone at home.
3. They always _____ (discuss/argue) the latest news and events.
4. He _____ (looks/seems) happy to see his friends.
5. It doesn't _____ (mind/matter) if we arrive a bit late.
6. I'm _____ (expecting/waiting) for a package to arrive today.
7. He _____ (lay/lie) the book down on the table when he was done reading it.
8. The thief _____ (stole/robbed) the bank and got away with a lot of money.

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences, using the correct verb form from the list.

look, discuss, realise, lie, mind, steal, expect, avoid

1. He argued with his friend about the movie they saw.
2. I didn't notice the time and missed my train.
3. She prevented the cat from scratching the furniture.
4. He seems to be in a bad mood today.
5. It doesn't matter if we go to the party or not.
6. We are waiting for the concert to start.
7. She laid the baby down in the crib for a nap.
8. The thief robbed the jewelry store last night.

TEST YOURSELF

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with one of the following verbs in the correct form.

verbs: lay, prevent, look, steal, avoid, seem, argue, matter, realise, borrow, affect, effect, lie, lend, expect, wait, mind, rob, notice, avoid, discuss.

1. She _____ out the window and saw the sunset.
2. It _____ like it's going to rain today.
3. They _____ about the best way to solve the problem.
4. Let's _____ the pros and cons of this proposal.
5. I _____ that the flowers in the garden are blooming.
6. She _____ she had left her phone at home when she arrived at work.
7. I try to avoid eating too much junk food.
8. Can I borrow your book for the weekend?
9. I'll lend you my umbrella if it starts raining.
10. The new policy will affect the company's profits.
11. The effect of the pandemic on the economy was devastating.
12. Someone stole my bike from the park.
13. The convenience store was robbed at gunpoint last night.
14. She lied to her boss about being sick so she could take the day off.
15. She laid the book on the table.
16. I expect to hear back from the job interview next week.
17. I'll wait for you outside the coffee shop.
18. It doesn't matter what you wear to the party.
19. I don't mind staying late to finish this project.
20. Regular exercise can help prevent heart disease.

Task 2. Use the following verbs to complete the sentences:

look, seem, argue, discuss, notice, realise, avoid, borrow, lend, affect, effect, steal, rob, lie, lay, expect, wait, matter, mind, avoid, prevent

1. Can you _____ me your pen for a moment? I just need to sign this form.
2. The new regulations will _____ the way we do business.
3. I didn't _____ that you had changed your hair color. It looks great!
4. We need to _____ this issue as a team and find a solution that works for everyone.
5. She always _____ to be in a bad mood when she comes to work.

6. You shouldn't _____ to get what you want. Honesty is always the best policy.
7. I'm going to _____ going to the party tonight. I don't feel well.
8. The suspect was caught trying to _____ money from the cash register.
9. Please _____ the dishes on the table before we start the meal.
10. The company decided to _____ the project due to budget constraints.
11. I _____ my keys at home this morning and had to call my roommate to let me in.
12. She's always _____ with her parents about curfew and other rules.
13. Can you _____ me some sugar? I ran out and need it for the recipe.
14. The _____ of the new policy on the environment is yet to be seen.
15. He _____ for hours at the airport before his flight was finally cancelled.
16. It doesn't _____ what color shirt you wear to the party.
17. She tries to _____ her social media usage, but finds herself checking it constantly.
18. The police are investigating a _____ at the bank last night.
19. If you want to _____ a cold, make sure to wash your hands frequently and avoid contact with sick people.
20. Do you _____ me saying something if you're doing something important?

GLOSSARY

A

accelerate - прискорити
addiction - залежність
affirm - стверджувати
affluent - заможний
allegedly - нібито
amateur - любитель
ancestor - предок
apparently - мабуть
appeal to - апелювати до, звертатися
appreciate - цінувати
awareness - усвідомлення

B

bankrupt (go bankrupt) - збанкрутувати
bear sth in mind - мати на увазі
beauty is only skin deep - краса - оманлива
beneficial - вигідний
best (the best of both worlds) - найкраще (мати і те, і інше)
birth certificate - свідоцтво про народження
birth rate - народжуваність
bored stiff - нудно
broke - розорений
buy sth on impulse - робити імпульсивні покупки

C

capability - здатність
carry out - виконувати
catch sight of - помітити
commence - почати
confidence - впевненість
constant - постійний
controversial - суперечливий
conventional - звичайний, традиційний
cope with - впоратися з

D

debatable - дискусійний
decline - занепадати
disapproval - несхвалення

disastrous - катастрофічний
distinction - відзнака
diverse - різноманітний
doubtful - сумнівний
drastic - різкий

E

encounter - зустрічати
estimate - оцінити
eventually - зрештою

F

fatigue - втома
feature - функція, характеристика
forthcoming - майбутній
frequent - частий

G

GOAT - great of all times - чудовий, гарний
guarantee - гарантувати
gradually - поступово

H

half-hearted - байдужий
highlight - виділити
humiliate - принижувати

I

illiterate - неписьменний
impaired - з порушеннями
impovertish - збідніти
incentive - стимул, поштовх
inferior - неповноцінний
influential - впливовий
intention - намір

L

lack - брак, нестача
likelihood - ймовірність, вірогідність
loathe - ненавидіти

M

mature - зрілий
measure - вимірювати
mention - згадати
mislead - ввести в оману

N

negligible - незначний
nourish - живити
nurture - виховувати

O

on one's toes - навшпиньки
outbreak - початок, спалах
overwhelmed - перепохвнений

P

participant - учасник
peculiar - своєрідний
percentage - відсоток
permanent - постійний
permit - дозвіл (дозволяти)
postpone - відкладати
praise - хвалити
privilege - привілей

Q

quantity - кількість
quality - якість
queue - черга

R

relevant - відповідний
remedy - засіб
remote - дистанційний
require - вимагати
respectable - поважний

S

scenery - декорації
secure - безпечний

sensible - розумний
sensitive - чутливий
settle down - оселитися
simplify - спростити
significant - значний
steadily - стабільно
supplementary - додатковий

T

teetotaller - тверезий
tiptoe - ходити навшпиньках
tiresome - той, що стомлює

V

vanish - зникати
variety - різноманітність
vicinity - околиці
vocation - покликання

W

worldwide - світовий
worthwhile - варто

Рекомендовані джерела:

1. "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language" by Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik
2. English Grammar in Use Book with Answers: A Self-Study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Learners of English 5th Edition, by Raymond Murphy
3. English Grammar: 100 Tragically Common Mistakes (and How to Correct Them), by Sean Williams
4. "Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English" by Douglas Biber, Susan Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech
5. "Oxford Modern English Grammar" by Bas Aarts.
6. "Practical English Usage" by Michael Swan
7. "The Blue Book of Grammar and Punctuation" by Jane Straus
8. "The Only Grammar Book You'll Ever Need" by Susan Thurman
9. Top Grammar, Rachel Finnie, Carol Frain, David A. Hill, Karen Thomas

Online resources:

1. Purdue OWL: Grammar: Purdue University's Online Writing Lab (OWL) is a comprehensive resource for grammar and writing.
2. Cambridge Dictionary: Grammar: The Cambridge Dictionary website provides a wealth of information on English grammar, including a comprehensive guide to English grammar rules, a glossary of grammatical terms, and interactive quizzes and exercises.
3. Grammarly Handbook: Grammarly is a popular online writing tool that offers suggestions and corrections for grammar, spelling, and punctuation.
4. Merriam-Webster Dictionary: English Language Learners: The Merriam-Webster Dictionary's English Language Learners section provides easy-to-understand explanations of English grammar rules and concepts, as well as examples and quizzes.
5. English Grammar Online: English Grammar Online is a free website that offers comprehensive lessons on English grammar, including topics such as sentence structure, verb tenses, and punctuation. The site also includes interactive exercises and quizzes to help you practice what you've learned.
6. GrammarBook.com: GrammarBook.com is a website that offers a variety of grammar resources, including a comprehensive guide to grammar rules, quizzes, and a blog with grammar tips and advice.

7. Englishpage.com: Englishpage.com is a website that offers free English lessons and resources, including a comprehensive guide to English grammar, interactive exercises and quizzes, and a grammar blog.

8. Oxford Dictionaries: Grammar and Punctuation: Oxford Dictionaries' Grammar and Punctuation section provides detailed explanations of English grammar rules and usage, as well as examples and quizzes to help reinforce learning.

9. Daily Writing Tips: Daily Writing Tips is a blog that offers daily tips and advice on writing, grammar, and vocabulary. Their grammar section provides useful information on English grammar rules and usage.

Навчальне видання

**Олена Дмитрівна
ОСТАФІЙЧУК**

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methodological recommendations for non-philology students of higher
educational establishments

Методичні рекомендації

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