

UNIT 6

Grammar section

1. Like

The word **like** is used in different ways to ask questions. Such questions with **like** may have different meanings.

- **Personality or the characteristics of something.**
- **Preferences.**
- **Physical appearance.**
- **Hobbies.**
- **Talking about personality or the characteristics of something**

1. Like can be used to ask about personality or the characteristics of something:

Example:

- What's your friend like? → He's nice.
- What's the house like? → It's huge.
- What was the weather like? → it was sunny.

2. Talking about preferences

Examples:

- What would you like to eat? → Fish, please.
- What would you like to do next weekend? → Go sightseeing.

3. Talking about physical appearance or resemblance

Examples:

- What does he look like? → He is tall and has got black long hair.
- What does she look like? → She is beautiful. She has brown eyes and short black hair.
- Who do you look like? → I look just like my father.
- Who does she look like? → She looks like her grandmother.

Like in the above questions is used as a preposition.

4. Talking about hobbies

- What does he like doing? → He likes singing.
- What do you like doing? → I like reading.

Like may be used as preposition meaning similar to. It is used to compare things.

- He has been working like a dog.
- I am like my mother. I hate waiting.
- He looks like his father.

Note: Like is often used in place of the subordinating conjunction as, or as if.

Examples:

- They look like they have been having fun. = They look as if they have been having fun.

2. What is the difference between like and as?

Like and as are confusing for many English learners. In this section, we will try to show how they are used in specific examples.

As - preposition / conjunction

1. As may function as a preposition and is used when we talk about a job or function:

Examples:

- I worked as a taxi driver.
- He was nominated as a Secretary of State.
- He used the carpet as a decoration in his office.
- The wind can be used as a source of energy.

2. As may also be used as a conjunction meaning in the same way that...

Examples:

- She behaved exactly as her mother told her.
- When in Rome do as the Romans do.

3. The rule for whether we use the -ing form or the infinitive

There isn't a rule. You have to learn which verbs go with which pattern.

a. Verbs usually followed by -ing

stop finish imagine suggest recommend avoid
mind miss risk enjoy

I told him you really enjoy cooking.
Would you mind helping me?

It didn't stop raining all day yesterday.

b. The negative is verb + not + -ing.

Imagine not having pizza! I eat it all the time.

- Note: there are some more verbs which can be followed by -ing or the infinitive, but the two options have different meanings, for example **remember and stop**.

I never remember to lock the door, and my mum gets really angry!
(remember + infinitive = remember something and then do it)

I never remember locking the door, but when I go back and check I always have.
(remember + -ing = remember something you did before)

She stopped smoking three years ago.
(Stop + -ing = to not do something any more)

It was hot, so we stopped to have a drink. (we stopped walking)
(Stop + infinitive = to not do something in order to do something else)

4. Phrasal verb position

1. Changing the position of objects in phrasal verbs

Phrasal Verbs can often be split when they use an object. For example we can say:

'I'm going to **take off** my shirt.'

'I'm going to **take** my shirt **off**'.

My shirt is the object in the above sentences. Both sentences have the same meaning.

Example is:

'Can you **pick up** that magazine?'

'Can you **pick** that magazine **up**?'

2. How to use pronouns with phrasal verbs

When we use a pronoun (in this case it) as the object (my shirt) we can only use one form:

Correct: 'I'm going to **take** it **off**'.

Wrong: 'I'm going to **take off** it.'

Let's take a look at another example:

Correct: 'Throw them away.'

Wrong: 'Throw away them.'

Now read through the sentences below and decide if they are correct or wrong English:

Did you wake her up? Correct!

Put on the table it. Wrong

Turn off it. Wrong

Let's ask them out for a meal. Correct!

Write down your name. Correct!

Put away them. Wrong

Take it back. Correct!

Will you pick up me from the station? Wrong

Let in us. We don't have a key. Wrong

He tried to get a job there, but they turned him down. Correct!

5. Would like

Would like = want

The verb "would like" requires an object.

He'd like a new job. (The word "job" is an object. Notice that the subject and

"Would" are contracted to form "He'd." This is very common.)

Examples:

They'd like a new dog. (The word "dog" is an object.)

They'd like to get a new dog. ("To get" is an infinitive.)

Most people make a contraction with the subject and "would."

She would like to make a call. = She'd like to make a call.

These questions are made with "would like."

Would like = do want

Examples:

What would you like on your pizza?

Would you like to go out tonight?

Would they like to go to the park?

What time would you like to leave?

How many pieces of chicken would you like?

A: What would she like to do some day?

B: She'd like to become a professional photographer (She'd = She would)

A: Would he like to improve his English?

B: Yes, he would like that very much.

A: What would she like to do today?

B: She'd like to read some books.

Writing section

The ideal English text is easy to read and understand. So your sentences should be simple, clear and well structured. When writing, remember the following recommendations in mind:

- 1. use simple language**
- 2. use simple and clear sentences**
- 3. write well-structured paragraphs**
- 4. you may use clauses but keep them short**
- 5. prefer active voice to passive voice**
- 6. Avoid slang language.**

Sentence

Make your sentences simple and clear.

A sentence always encloses a subject, a verb and, optionally, a complement.

Examples:

- she tells stories
- She lies

Paragraph

As to paragraphs, keep the following rules in mind:

- Concentrate on one main point per paragraph. Summarize this point in the first sentence (topic sentence.)
- All sentences that follow support the main point or limit its scope (supporting sentences)
- The last sentence is a summary of the main point of the paragraph and is used as a transition to the next paragraph.

Text

The typical structure of a text is as follows:

- **(title)**
- **introduction**
- **main part**
- **conclusion**

- 1. Make your texts interesting.**
- 2. Vary the lengths of your sentences.**
- 3. Use a short sentence to put emphasis on important statements.**
- 4. Vary the lengths of your paragraphs**
- 5. Avoid one-sentence paragraphs.**

Capitalization rules

Capitalization is the writing of a word with the first letter as upper-case letter (A,B, C, D,...) and the rest of the word as lower-case letters (a,b,c,d,...)

The rules:

Capitalize the first word in a sentence.

- They arrived late. They had dinner and went to sleep.

The first word in a quote.

- He said, "You are fantastic."

Capitalize " I ".

- I'm very sorry for being late. I missed the bus.

Capitalize proper nouns.

- George was furious when he heard the bad news from Alice.

Capitalize names of rivers, mountains.

- The Nile River is in Egypt.
- The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.

The official title of a person, the initials in someone's name are capitalized

- Dr. Lynch.
- D. H. Lawrence is a wonderful novelist.

Days of the week, months of the year, holidays are capitalized.

- We went to Paris on Monday and came back on Saturday.
- July not January.

Capitalize countries, cities, languages, nationalities.

- New York is more exciting than Seattle.
- He lives in London, but he's not English. He's Nigerian.
- He speaks English, Chinese and Japanese.

The first word in each line of a poem.

"Who will believe my verse in time to come, Shakespeare.

Linking words

Like other languages, English has a lot of **cohesive** or **transitional devices** and **linking words** that can be used to express and join ideas.

1. Expressing addition

To add information, you can use these expressions:

Examples:

in addition, - as well as - moreover - what is more - not only...but also...
- furthermore - besides - also - too - and...

- If the project fails this will have terrible consequences **not only** on our department, but **also** on the whole organization
- John's grades are terrible because he has been so lazy these days. **In addition to this**, his relationship to his parents got worse.
- The report is badly written. **Moreover**, it's inaccurate.

2. Expressing contrast

To express contrast, you can use these expressions:

Examples:

Although - even though - in spite of / despite - however - yet - nevertheless - nonetheless - on the contrary - whereas - on the one hand ...but on the other hand... - conversely - but...

- **In spite of / despite** Fred's old age, he goes jogging every morning.
- **Although** she's very nice, her friends hate her.
- They have got two children, a boy and girl. The boy takes after his father **whereas** the girl takes after the mother.

3. Expressing cause and effect

To express cause and effect, you can use these expressions:

Examples:

Consequently - as a consequence - as a result - therefore - because of this - for this reason - because - since - as - for - due to - owing to

- She remained silent, **for** she was so depressed to talk.

- We can't go to Sue's party **because** we'll be busy working on our project.
- The plane was delayed **because of** the foggy weather.
- He had spent most of his time hanging around instead of revising his lessons. **Consequently**, he had a lot of trouble answering the exam questions.

4. Expressing purpose

To express purpose use the following words:

Examples:

in order to - in order not to - So as to - so as not to - to - not to

- She wakes up early **in order** to be on time to work.
- They visited him **so as** to offer their condolences for the death of his wife
- He helped the new policewoman **so as not to** fail in her first mission.

5. Summarizing

To summarize, you can use the following expressions:

Examples:

in conclusion - to conclude - to sum up - in a nutshell - in brief - in short - all in all - everything considered.

Reading section

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations. The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by all 61 countries of the United Nations by 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. Since its creation, WHO has been responsible for playing a leading role in the eradication of smallpox which is an acute, highly infectious, often fatal disease caused by a poxvirus. Its current priorities include:

- communicable diseases, in particular, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis;
- the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases;
- development, and aging;

- nutrition, food security and healthy eating;
- substance abuse;
- And drive the development of reporting, publications, and networking.

WHO is responsible for the World Health Report, a leading international publication on health, the worldwide World Health Survey, and World Health Day which is celebrated every year on 7 April.

WHO was established by the United Nations

a. True

b. False

Health Organization replaced WHO in 1948.

a. True

b. False

WHO is concerned only with communicable diseases.

a. True

b. False

One of WHO's missions is to communicate information about diseases.

a. True

b. False

Vocabulary section

1. Synonyms

big	large
blank	empty
broad	wide
center	middle
cunning	clever
dangerous	risky
eatable	edible
false	untrue

fertile	fruitful
gay	cheerful
glad	happy
hard	difficult
high	tall
huge	enormous
intelligent	clever
lazy	indolent
little	small
loving	fond
loyal	faithful
mad	crazy
new	modern
nice	kind
noisy	rowdy
old	ancient
oral	verbal
polite	courteous
poor	destitute
quick	rapid/fast
rare	scarce
ready	alert
real	genuine
rich	wealthy
rude	impolite
sad	unhappy
safe	secure
sleepy	drowsy
slim	slender
thin	lean
usual	normal

vacant	empty
weak	feeble
well-known	famous

2. Antonym

Adjectives	Opposites
alive	dead
beautiful	ugly
big	small
bitter	sweet
cheap	expensive
clean	dirty
curly	straight
difficult	easy
good	bad
early	late
fat	thin
full	empty
hot	cold
happy	sad/unhappy
hardworking	lazy
modern	traditional
new	old
nice	nasty
intelligent	stupid
interesting	boring
light	heavy
polite	rude/impolite

poor	rich
quiet	noisy
right	wrong
safe	dangerous
short	long
small	big
soft	hard
single	married
true	false
well	ill/unwell
white	black

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UNIVERSITY

References

1. Intermediate Students Book (New Headway Plus); Liz and Johns Soars- Oxford University Press. www.oup.com/elt
2. Intermediate workbook with key (New Headway Plus); Liz and Johns Soars- Oxford University Press. www.oup.com/elt