

Lecture 11

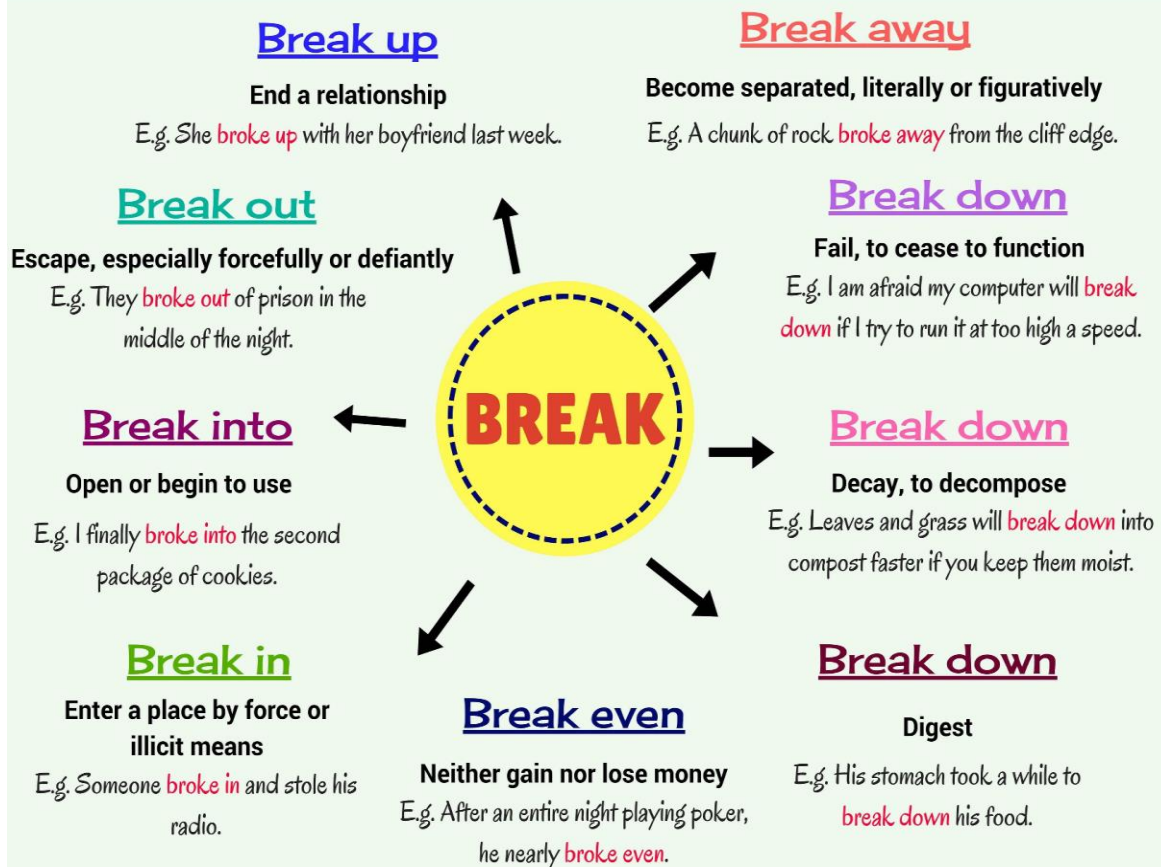
Phrasal Verbs



Phrasal verbs - GET



PHRASAL VERBS WITH "BREAK"



PHRASAL VERBS WITH STAND

Stand out

Be obvious or conspicuous, in contrast to one's surroundings
E.g. Tourist guides often carry umbrellas so that they **stand out** in a crowd.

Stand up

Bring something up and set it into a standing position
E.g. Laura **stood** the sofa **up** on end.

Stand in for

Eplace; to act as a double or substitute for
E.g. I asked my colleague to **stand in for** me so I could take the day off.

Stand for

Tolerate

E.g. We won't **stand for** that type of behaviour.

Stand aside

Step sideways to make a space for someone else
E.g. **Stand aside**, please, so the doctor can get through.

Stand back

Maintain a safe distance from a hazard
E.g. You had better **stand back** and let me operate the chainsaw.

Stand by

Wait in expectation of some event; to make ready
E.g. Please **stand by** for more instructions.

Stand by

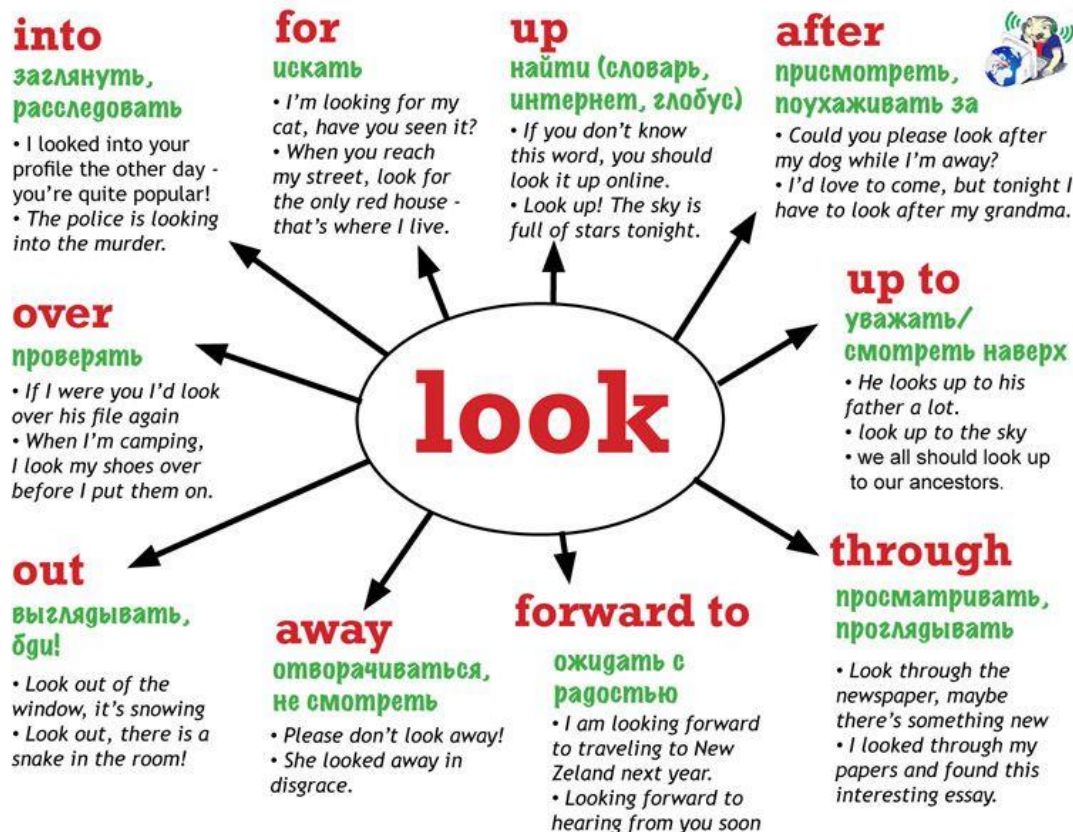
Support; to continue to support despite things being bad

E.g. They **stood by** us all along and it's awesome to see them out here to support us today.

STAND

Lecture 12

Phrasal Verbs



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HEALTH

Phrasal Verbs

Pass away = Die

E.g. His mother **passed away** last year.



Run over = Hit by a vehicle

E.g. Two children were **run over** and killed.



Come down with = Become sick

E.g. I think I'm **coming down with** flu.



Fight off = Free yourself from an illness

E.g. I'm trying to **fight off** a cold.



Come to = Become conscious

E.g. When he **came to**, he was lying on the floor with his hands tied behind his back.



Pass out = Faint, lose consciousness

E.g. People everywhere were **passing out** from the heat.



Get over = Recover from something

E.g. It's taken me ages to **get over** the flu.



Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box!

BREAK UP – CALL OFF – COME OUT – COME UP WITH – FIND OUT – GET ON – GO UP – LIE DOWN – LOOK AFTER – LOOK FOR – LOOK UP – SEE OFF – SET UP – TAKE AFTER – TURN UP – WAKE UP –

1. Simon CAME UP WITH a story about catching an enormous fish, and almost everyone believed him.
2. I'm self-employed now. I'm going to SET UP my own office.
3. My friend has been thinking about it all morning, but she simply can't COME UP WITH a solution to the problem.
4. He WOKE UP when the alarm clock rang.
5. I'll LOOK UP his number in the phone book.
6. The novel first CAME OUT in 1948.
7. Jack FOUND OUT that his wife was having an affair.
8. I'll SEE you OFF at the airport when you travel to London.
9. We have CALLED OFF the meeting until we can find someone who can write a protocol.
10. They BROKE UP last month, after being together for over ten years.
11. Prices have GONE UP in the supermarket, so everything is much more expensive than a year ago.
12. Yesterday, John FOUND OUT that he had passed his test.
13. I'd like you to LOOK UP all the words you don't know.
14. Could you TURN UP the radio. I can't hear anything,
15. She GOT ON well with her father. He was such an amazing guy.
16. Shirley TAKES AFTER her mother. She's got the same blue eyes.
17. When she WOKE UP she saw that she was going to be late for work, so she forgot to brush her teeth.
18. I'm surprised that you GET ON with your sister because you are very different
19. The police are trying to FIND OUT where the robbers hid the money.
20. Why don't you LIE DOWN on the sofa a bit until you feel better.
21. Keep LOOKING FOR the keys. They have to be somewhere.
22. The third game of the series was CALLED OFF because it was raining.
23. The temperature WENT UP a few degrees as soon as the sun came out.
24. Don't worry about it. I'll SET UP a meeting between Jake and you when I get to the office.
25. I must get someone to LOOK AFTER my dog when I go on holiday.

Lecture 13

The Passive voice

Active sentence

Noha made a cake

Passive voice

The cake was made by Noha

Structure of the passive voice

Present

Is/am/are + verb ed + by

Past

Was/ were + verb ed + by

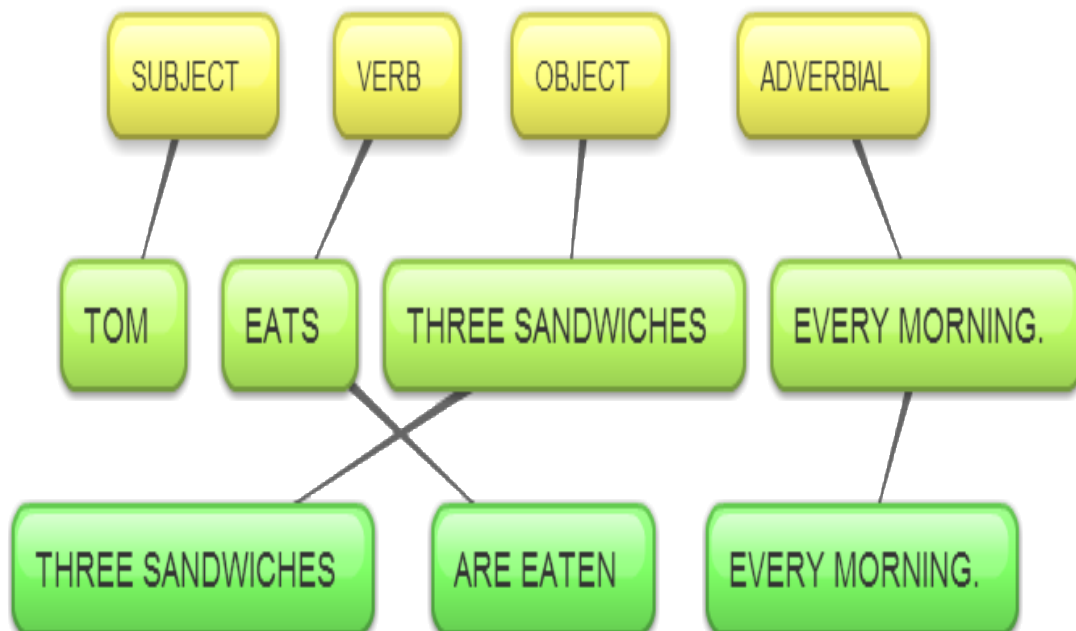
ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE

- Passive voice emphasizes the person or object receiving the action.
 - The game was won.
 - Active voice emphasizes the person or object performing the action.
 - We won the game.
-

When do we use the passive voice?



1. When we want to give more importance to the object rather than the subject.
2. When time is not important.
3. When the subject is not important or we don't know it.
4. When we describe scientific processes.



The cake was made of strawberry

The cake was made for the guests

Passive voice with it

People believe that the Earth is round.

(active present)

It is believed that the Earth is round.

(passive present)

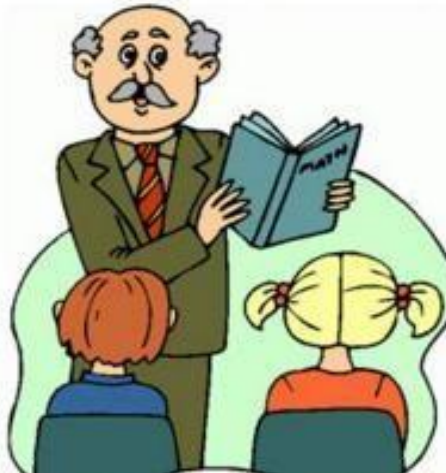
People thought that English was a difficult language

(active past)

It was thought that English was a difficult language.

(passive past)

Active and Passive Voice



Active Form:
The professor **teaches** the students.

Passive Form:
The students **are taught** by the professor.

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Active and Passive Voice

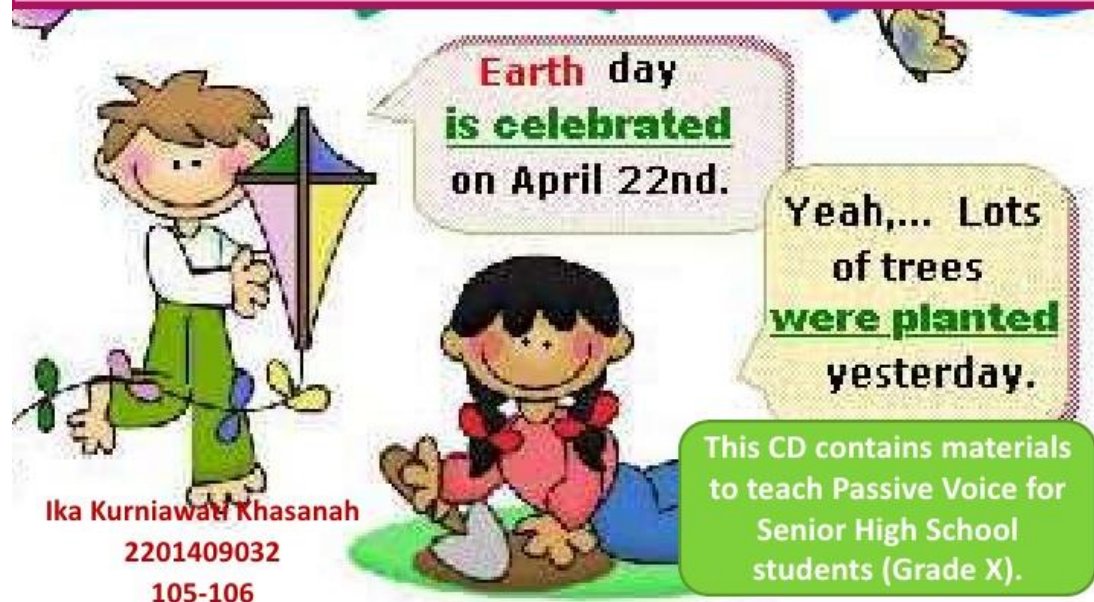


The cat drank the milk.



The milk was drunk.

ACTIVE vs PASSIVE



Active Voice

You stole the cookie
from the cookie jar.



Passive Voice

The cookie was stolen
from the cookie jar.

Lecture 14

Revision

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PRESENT SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.



1. He *goes* to bed very early.
2. Does they live in Canada?
3. I am usually cook dinner for my family.
4. Are they have a meeting every week?
5. She don't like tennis.
6. Does John has enough money?
7. He know the answer.
8. Robert playes baseball on the weekend.
9. They has lots of free time.
10. Do they usually driving to work?
11. Jenny is not work at a restaurant.
12. She worrys too much about the exams.
13. My father wants to travels to Spain.
14. Why you study English?
15. He doesn't drinks tea.
16. They are start class in the morning.



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NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PAST SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.



- ate*
1. They ~~eat~~ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
 2. Did Maria ~~drove~~ to work this morning?
 3. I ~~not~~ finished my homework last night.
 4. Did you ~~busy~~ last Monday?
 5. Was she ~~buy~~ a new car yesterday?
 6. I ~~wanted to~~ went to Montreal two years ago.
 7. Was you ~~late~~ for the meeting?
 8. Who did you ~~talked~~ to?
 9. Where was you ~~stay~~ in Washington?
 10. I ~~was read~~ that book last year.
 11. John ~~flied~~ to Argentina last week.
 12. He ~~were~~ at home last night.
 13. I ~~not see~~ the movie last weekend?
 14. What do you ~~did~~ last night?
 15. Did they ~~has~~ a good time at the party?
 16. Did you ~~in~~ class yesterday?



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PASSIVE

Positives, Negatives and Questions



- Find and correct the mistakes below.

was
✓

1. He surprised by the loud noise.
2. They ~~were~~ ate dinner at six o'clock.
3. Was your car fix?
4. This photo was take by my uncle.
5. Who was cooked dinner?
6. When did the airplane invented?
7. He was watched his favorite TV show.
8. Robert was bite by a dog.
9. They were interview by a reporter.
10. I'm sorry. You are not allow to go inside.
11. Pluto discovered in 1930.
12. Why did the party cancelled?
13. I was really enjoyed my holiday last summer.
14. My friend wasn't careful. She was fell off her bicycle.
15. The room cleaned this morning.
16. When was the story write?



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

ADD '-S' or '-ES' or '-IES'

- Choose '-s' or '-es' or 'ies' to change the verbs in the sentences below.

- Thomas really [like] to draw pictures in his free time.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My father [work] in a big office downtown.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My classmate always [pass] her English tests with a high grade.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My friend [study] at a college near his home.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- David sometimes [play] tennis in the afternoon.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Mariam always [try] to help people when they have a problem.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Troy always [watch] football games on TV.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Patrick has an interesting hobby. He [fix] old cars.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My baby brother [cry] when he doesn't see his mother.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Sarah [go] to school very early in the morning.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- I bring my lunch from home, but William [buy] his lunch at work.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- John is a great student. He always [do] his homework after class.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My friend should relax more. He [worry] too much about the future.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- My sister usually [get] up at about six o'clock in the morning.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Gary is an airplane pilot. He [fly] to many different countries.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')
- Our teacher [say] that we should study hard.
a) -s
b) -es
c) -ies / (change '-y' to '-i' and add 'es')

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

FUTURE: 'GOING TO'

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of 'GOING TO'.

1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?
a) are
b) is
c) does
2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?
(B) Yes, I
a) Do / am
b) Are / are
c) Are / am
3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.
a) is going to has
b) going to have
c) is going to have
4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.
a) is going to
b) goes to
c) going to
5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?
(B) I'm not sure.
a) do / go to
b) will / going to
c) are / going to
6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?
a) Where
b) What
c) How
7. (A) ... your friend going to join us?
(B) Yes, she
a) Is / is
b) Is / will
c) Will / will
8. (A) ... they going to be here soon?
(B) No, they
a) Are / aren't
b) Do / not
c) Are / won't
9. What time are you going to ... for the airport?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves
10. ... you ... go home after our English class?
a) Are / are
b) Do / will
c) Are / going to
11. (A) ... your friend going to be late?
(B) No, she
a) Is / isn't
b) Are / isn't
c) Are / aren't
12. Is your cousin ... move to another apartment?
a) going
b) going to
c) will
13. (A) ... the plane going to land soon?
(B) Yes, it
a) Are / is
b) Is / is
c) Are / are
14. I ... going to ... my homework after I finish dinner.
a) am / do
b) am / doing
c) is / do
15. (A) ... you going to join us?
(B) Yes, I
a) Are / am
b) Are / are
c) Do / do
16. What are your plans for next year?
Are you ... to Canada?
a) go to
b) will go
c) going to go

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!