



Ғарыш

MODULE 3 GRAMMAR: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Methodological recommendations for
applicants for higher education

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY

Budanova L. G., Zhurkina S. V., Kolyada I. V.

MODULE 3 GRAMMAR: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Methodological recommendations for
applicants for higher education

Kharkiv
NUPh
2018

UDC 811.111:37.091.26-057.875

*Recommended by CMC of National University of Pharmacy
(letter _2_ from 13 February, 2018)*

Authors: L. G. Budanova, S. V. Zhurkina, I. V. Kolyada

Reviewers:

*T. Ye. Sukhanova, Ph.D. in Philology, associate professor of the
Humanities department, NUPh*

*N. V. Plotnikova, Ph.D. in Philology, associate professor of the
department of social and humanitarian disciplines of Kharkiv Institute of
Finance*

Module 3 Grammar: Theory And Practice: Methodological recommendations for applicants for higher education / L. G. Budanova, S. V. Zhurkina, I. V. Kolyada. – Kharkiv: NUPh, 2018. – 45 p.

The methodological recommendations provide materials aimed to help in studying and practicing grammar in accordance with the work program "The English Language" for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities at B2-C1 level. They contain theoretical information and tasks for practicing grammar of module 3.

The methodological recommendations are intended for in-class and individual work while studying grammar topics "Articles", "Prepositions", "Phrasal Verbs", and "Idioms". It can appear helpful for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities and teachers in their professional activities.

UDC 811.111:37.091.26-057.875
© Budanova L. G., Zhurkina S. V.,
Kolyada I. V
© NUPh, 2018

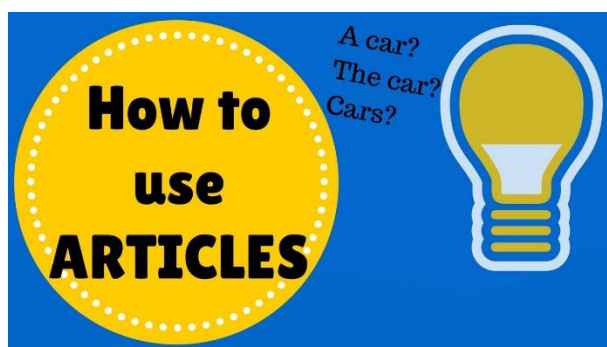
PREFACE

The methodological recommendations provide materials aimed to help in studying and practicing grammar in accordance with the work program "The English Language" for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities at B2-C1 level. They contain theoretical information and tasks for practicing grammar of module 3.

These recommendations are designed to help applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities improve their grammar, vocabulary, writing and reading skills

The methodological recommendations are intended for in-class and individual work while studying grammar topics "Articles", "Prepositions", "Phrasal Verbs", and "Idioms". It can appear helpful for applicants for higher education of medical and pharmaceutical universities and teachers in their professional activities.

ARTICLES



An article is a word that is used with a noun to specify grammatical definiteness of the noun. Articles are usually categorized as either **definite (the)** or **indefinite (a/an)**.

There are lots of rules about the use of articles. Here we'll concentrate on 3 golden rules. Most mistakes with articles are made through breaking one of these rules.

1. When we say what people's jobs are, we use **a/an**

- *She's **an** architect.*
- *He's **a** pharmacist.*
- *My grandfather was **a** teacher.*

2. Singular, countable nouns always have an article – **a/an** or **the** – or another determiner (my, your, this, that etc.)

Remember that we use the indefinite article - **a/an** - when we talk about something that is not definite.

- *I saw **a** good film yesterday. (The listener doesn't know which film.)*
- *There's **a** man at the door. (We don't know who the man is.)*
- *Do you want **a** drink?(It's not a particular drink.)*

... and we use the definite article - **the** – when we talk about something more certain.

- *I'm going to take **the** dog for a walk. (The dog is a pet – it's not just any dog.)*
- *Have you seen **the** car key? (Speaker and listener know which car. It's not just any car.)*
- *They live in **the** house opposite ours. (There's only one house opposite. It's not any house.)*

3. When we talk about things in general we usually use a plural noun or an uncountable noun with **no article**.

- *Birds eat worms. NOT ~~The birds eat the worms.~~*
- *Water flows downhill.*
- *Kangaroos live in Australia.*

BUT *We went to **the** zoo and saw the kangaroos. (These are particular kangaroos – not kangaroos in general.)*

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: ARTICLES

Task 1. Insert the definite or indefinite articles.

1. Did you see _____ man that I told you about?
2. Did you get _____ birthday card that I sent you?
3. He is _____ very good friend.
4. We ate _____ wonderful meal yesterday.
5. _____ meal that we ate yesterday was wonderful.
6. I have _____ test tomorrow morning.
7. Which shirt do you like? _____ blue one?
8. I have three shirts - a yellow one, an orange one, and _____ black one.
9. You must always tell _____ truth!

Task 2. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Can I have _____ coffee, please?
2. Las Vegas is ... place where you can spend _____ lot of money.
3. Travelling to _____ Egypt is not expensive.
4. She was in _____ Britain for two weeks.
5. Sheila was offered _____ job in _____ pharmacy.
6. Can you bring me _____ glass of _____ water, please?
7. I'll see you in _____ morning.
8. "Could you pass me _____ oranges?" – "Here you are".
9. "Would you like _____ cold drink?" "I'd love one. I'm very thirsty".
10. _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
11. I'll be back _____ next week.
12. What _____ lovely day!
13. "What's your job?" " I'm _____ pharmacist".
14. Can you tell me _____ time, please?
15. _____ Italians are famous for their pizza.
16. _____ Amazon is the largest river in _____ world, although it is not _____ longest.
17. _____ friend of mine is studying pharmacy at _____ University.
18. _____ lunch will be served at one o'clock, so don't be late.
19. It's very important that _____ young eat _____ balanced diet while they are growing.
20. _____ English talk _____ lot about _____ weather.
21. When I finish my studies, I'm going to _____ United States for _____ year.
22. Brussels is _____ capital of Belgium.
23. Texas is famous for _____ oil and cowboys.

ARTICLES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

We generally use either '**the**' or '**no article**' with geographical names in English. There isn't a lot of logic! We just need to learn if we need '**the**' or '**no article**' for each kind of place.

We use '**no article**' with:

- Lakes: *We visited Lake Geneva.*
- Mountains: *I saw Mount Fuji from the aeroplane.*
- Continents: *She loves living in Asia.*
- Most countries: *She travelled to Chile last year. (But: **The USA / the United States, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom / the UK.**)*
- Counties, states, provinces, regions: *They live in California.*
- Cities, towns, villages: *He stayed in Paris for a week last year.*
- Islands: *Bali is popular with Australian tourists.*

We use '**the**' with:

- Rivers: ***The** River Nile flows through Egypt.*
- Mountain ranges: *We ski in **the** Alps every year.*
- Deserts: *She travelled across **the** Sahara.*
- Oceans and seas: *We sailed around **the** Mediterranean.*
- Groups of islands: *They went to **the** Canary Islands.*

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: ARTICLES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Task 1. Insert the definite article where appropriate.

- a) _____ United Kingdom
- b) _____ Germany
- c) _____ Kalahari Desert

- d)_____ Carpathian Mountains
- e)_____ Mount Everest
- f)_____ European Union
- g)_____ Thames
- h)_____ Holland
- i)_____ Dnipro
- j)_____ USA
- k)_____ Isle of Man
- l)_____ Northern Africa
- m)_____ Indian Ocean
- n)_____ Baltic Sea
- o)_____ Middle East
- p)_____ Western Hemisphere
- q)_____ Sahara
- r) _____ Iberian Peninsula
- s)_____ Great Britain
- t)_____ English Channel
- u)_____ Niagara Falls
- v) _____ Mount Fuji
- w) _____ Himalayas
- x)_____ Oklahoma City
- y)_____ Philippines
- z)_____ Asia

Task 2 . Insert the definite article where appropriate.

1. Several rivers run into _____sea at _____ New York. _____most important is _____Hudson River which empties to _____ Atlantic Ocean. Besides _____ Hudson there are _____ two other rivers: _____East River and _____ Harlem River.
2. _____Chicago is on _____ Lake Michigan.
3. _____France is to _____ north of _____ Italy.

4. _____Red Sea is between _____Africa and _____Asia.
5. _____Philippines are situated to _____ southeast of _____Asia.
6. Is _____Canada _____ largest country in _____America?
7. _____Kazbek is _____ highest peak of _____ Caucasus.
8. _____Europe and _____America are separated by _____Atlantic Ocean.
9. _____Nile flows across _____northeastern part of _____Africa to _____Mediterranean Sea.
10. _____Pacific Ocean is very deep.
11. _____United Kingdom consists of _____Great Britain and _____Northern Ireland.
12. There is a splendid view of _____Lake Geneva from this hotel.

PREPOSITIONS



We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. **A preposition** is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

*I study **at** the National University of Pharmacy.*

*I'll meet you **on** Friday evening.*

*He went **to** the University very early yesterday.*

A preposition generally, but not always, goes before its noun or pronoun. One of the undying myths of English grammar is that you may not end a sentence with a preposition. But look at the first example that follows.

*That is something I cannot agree **with**.*

*Who do you live **with**?*

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

A preposition of time is a preposition that allows you to discuss a specific time period such as a date on the calendar, one of the days of the week, or the actual time something takes place. Prepositions of time are the same words as prepositions of place, however they are used in a different way.

First of all, we use **AT** with specific times (hour / minutes):

- *I get up **at** 7 am.*
- *My English class starts **at** 10 am.*
- *She finishes work **at** 6.15 pm.*

Secondly, we use **AT** for a holiday period of two or more days:

- *Do you normally get together with your relatives **at** Christmas?*
- *Did you eat a lot of chocolate **at** Easter?*

Notice the use of the preposition of time **at** in the following standard expressions: *at night\ at midnight, at noon, at the weekend, at the same time, at present.*

We use **ON** for specific days, days of the week and dates:

- *I will return to Kharkiv **on** Wednesday.*
- *My friends got married **on** Friday the 13th.*
- *I was with my friends **on** New Year's Eve.*

We use **IN** for specific months, years, seasons, decades, centuries and lengths of time.

- *My birthday is **in** January. (I don't mention the date, just the month)*
- *My grandmother was born **in** 1927.*
- *The river near my house is dry **in** Summer.*
- *The company was founded **in** the 19th century.*
- *We need to have this report ready **in** 15 minutes.*

Notice the use of the prepositions of time **in** and **on** in these common expressions: in the morning, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

BUT on Tuesday morning, on Saturday mornings, on Sunday afternoon, on Monday evening.

PAY ATTENTION! When we say **last, next, every, this** we do not use **at, in, on**.

- *I went to Kiev **last** June. (**not** in last June)*
- *He's coming back **next** Tuesday. (**not** on next Tuesday)*
- *I go home **every** Easter. (**not** at every Easter)*
- *We'll call you **this** evening. (**not** in this evening)*

AFTER / LATER

Use **after** + **phrase**, and use **later** alone (at the end of a sentence or phrase).

- *I'll _____ call _____ you **later**.*
*I'll call you **after I get home** from work.*

You can say “**later + time period**” to refer to an unspecified time in the future, for example:

- *I'll finish the project **later this week**.*
- *We'll go on vacation **later this year**.*

AGO / BEFORE

Use **ago** to talk about past times in reference to the current moment.

Use **before** to talk about past times in reference to another moment in the past.

- *I graduated from the National University of Pharmacy 3 years **ago**.*
- *I met my friend 2 weeks **before** I graduated.*

BY / UNTIL

Use **by** for one specific event that will happen before a certain time in the future. Use **until** for a continuous event that will continue and then stop at a certain time in the future.

- *Please send me the information **by** Monday.*
- *He's staying in Kharkiv **until** the 30th.*

DURING / WHILE

Both **during** and **while** mean that something happens at the same time as something else.

Use **during** + **noun**.

- *She was studying **during** the summer.*

Use **while** + **subject** + **verb**, or **while** + **gerund**.

- *She was worried **while** she was passing the exam.*
- *She was worried **while** passing the exam.*

FROM... TO / TILL / UNTIL

We use **from + to / till / until** to define the beginning and end of a time period.

- *The museum is open **from** 8 AM **to** 4 PM.*
- *Jack will be on vacation **from** tomorrow **until** next Friday.*
- *I studied English **from** 2001 **till** 2004.*

FOR / SINCE

For is used for a period of time, and **since** is used to reference a specific point in time.

- *She's been working at the chemist's shop **for** six months.*
*She's been working there **since** she graduated from college.*

AS SOON AS / AS LONG AS

As soon as means “immediately after another event.”

- *We'll call you **as soon as** we arrive.*

As long as means “for the period of time” or “on the condition that”:

- *I'll take the job **as long as** I have the freedom to work from home a few days a week.*

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Task 1. Choose the correct option a, b or c.

1. I usually read the scientific journal _____ the morning.
 - a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in

2. She does not work ____ Sundays.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) during
3. The lesson starts ____ 8:30 am.
 - a) on
 - b) for
 - c) at
4. We have lived in Kharkiv ____ 2008.
 - a) since
 - b) for
 - c) on
5. The colleagues sometimes meet ____ lunchtime.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) for
6. All the family gets together ____ Christmas day.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at

Task 2. Choose and underline the correct preposition.

1. Goodbye! See you (on/at) Friday.
2. Where were you (in/on) 28 February?
3. I got up (in/at) 8 o'clock this morning.
4. I like getting up early (on/in) the morning.
5. My sister got married (on / in) May.

6. The Kharkiv Pharmaceutical Institute was founded (on / in) 1921.
7. Did you go to the library (in / on) Friday evening?
8. Did you go to the library (in / on) Friday?
9. Do you often study (in / on) the evening?
10. Let's meet (on / at) 7.30 tomorrow.
11. I'm starting my new job (at / on) 3 June.
12. All applicants for higher education have holidays (in / at) summer.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the correct preposition and translate the sentences.

1. The second double period starts ____ 2:30 pm.
2. We usually go out for dinner ____ the weekend.
3. I will give her flowers ____ her birthday.
4. The applicants for higher education were listening carefully ____ the lesson.
5. They have been studying ____ a long time.
6. I often go to the swimming pool ____ winter.
7. I was born ____ March 15th.
8. The computer was invented ____ the 20th century.
9. The group monitor has been feeling sick ____ Monday.
10. We all finished the exercise ____ the same time.
11. A lot of students go home ____ Christmas.
12. I have lived in Kharkiv ____ I was born.
13. We will have chemistry ____ next term.
14. I must finish this essay and hand it in ____ midday ____ Friday.
15. We had an important text in analytical chemistry ____ last Monday.
16. I saw him ____ Monday, but I've not seen him ____ then.

Task 4. Match the words from column A with ones from column B to make word combinations and translate them.

Column A	Column B
1. to study in	a) at Easter
2. to get up at	b) year
3. to go to church	c) the morning
4. to go to the University on	d) at midday
5. to finish school this	e) 7 am
6. to have lunch	f) important exam
7. to worry before	g) Wednesday evening

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Task 5. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. We have long holidays at summer.
2. Do we have Biology in Friday morning?
3. The lesson is on 8.30 am.
4. Where was he in the weekend?
5. Where is he on the moment?
6. Your teacher is not here at the present.
7. Students usually go home at New Year's Eve.
8. What do you usually do at the evening?

9. Do you get any presents at Christmas Day?
10. My friend was born on 1999.
11. Why have organic chemistry at Tuesday.
12. Will you be at home on this evening?
13. We had practice in the drugstore in last summer.
14. I will be back after ten minutes so wait for me.

Task 6. Make up sentences using the following phrases.

1. To get together at Christmas

2. To study hard in the evening

3. To get up early in the morning

4. To go out at the weekends

5. Last summer holidays

6. Since last year

7. To go to the library on Friday afternoon

8. to do your English homework before the lesson

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

A preposition of place is a preposition, which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

There are three frequently used prepositions of place **AT**, **ON** and **IN**; and they can be used to discuss an almost endless number of places.

The preposition **AT** is used in the following descriptions of place/position:

1. With specific places or points in space

*I had a cup of coffee **at** Helen's (house/flat).*

*There's a man **at** the door.*

*I saw her standing **at** the bus stop.*

*Write your name **at** the top of each page.*

2. With public places and shops

*I studied German **at** college/school/university.*

*Shall I meet you **at** the station?*

*We bought some bread **at** the supermarket.*

3. With exact addresses

*They live **at** 70, Sumskaya Street.*

4. With events and buildings where an event or activity takes place

*I met her **at** last year's conference.*

*She is **at** the library with her friends.*

Notice the use of the prepositions of place **at**, **in** and **on** in these *standard expressions*:

at	in	on
at home	in bed	on the floor
at work	in a taxi	on my face
at school	in a house	on the page
at university	in the picture	on the ceiling
at college	in a lift (elevator)	on the wall
at the top	in the newspaper	on the radio
at the bottom	in the sky	on television (on TV)
at the airport	in a row	on the left, on the right

The preposition **ON** is used in the following descriptions of place/position:

1. With surfaces, or things that can be thought of as surfaces

*The textbook is **on** my desk.*

*There was a beautiful painting **on** the wall.*

*This department is **on** the second floor.*

Write down your full names **on** a piece of paper.

2. With roads/streets, or other things that can be thought of as a line, e.g. rivers

*It is the second turning **on** the left.*

*Ivan lives **on** Pushkinskaya Street.*

The preposition **IN** is used in the following descriptions of place/position:

1. With geographical regions

*Yaremche is a very small village **in** Ukraine.*

2. With cities, towns and larger areas

*Do you like living **in** Kharkiv?*

*They were having a picnic **in** the park.*

3. With buildings/rooms and places that can be thought of as surrounding a person or object on all sides

*Can you take a seat **in** the waiting room, please?*

*I have left my bag **in** the office.*

4. With containers

*There is fresh milk **in** the fridge.*

*I think I have a tissue **in** my pocket.*

5. With liquids and other substances, to show what they contain

*Do you take milk **in** your coffee?*

*There is a lot of fat **in** cheese and butter.*

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Task 1. Choose the correct option a, b or c.

1. Misha is sitting _____ the desk.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) in

2. The picture is hanging _____ the wall.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at

3. People watch TV _____ the living room.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) in

4. We live _____ 51 Derevyanko Street.
 - a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in

5. This group is _____ the lesson of chemistry now.
 - a) in
 - b) at
 - c) on

6. He is _____ the hospital, having a heart operation.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) into

7. We met each other _____ last year's conference.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on

8. There is no oil _____ the fridge.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at

9. Manchester is a city _____ Great Britain.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in

10. This department is _____ the first floor.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at

Task 2. Choose and underline the correct preposition.

1. I always keep some extra money (at\in) my bag in case of emergencies.

2. I will read this scientific journal today (at\in) home.

3. Do you live (on\in) a house or an apartment?
4. Did you learn English (at\in) the USA?
5. She grew up (at\in) Kharkiv.
6. I read about this invention (on\in) the newspaper yesterday.
7. He went for a swim (at\in) the river
8. There are a lot of chemical tables (at\on) the walls in this classroom.
9. The information is (on\at) the top of the page.
10. Were you (at\in) the conference too?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the correct preposition and translate the sentences.

1. Did you learn German ____ school?
2. He was not ____ college last week.
3. Bogdan studies ____ the National University of Pharmacy.
4. I live ____ 12 Darwin Street.
5. Are children still ____ bed?
6. I have found this information ____ this book.
7. Our friends met us ____ the door.
8. Are you ____ the department right now?
9. The head of the department was ____ work when I called.
10. There were no clouds ____ the sky.
11. I am very busy now. Could you call me back ____ an hour?
12. Are you ____ the chemist's shop now?

Task 4. Match the words from column A with ones from column B to make word combinations and make up sentences with them.

Column A	Column B
1. to be at	a) at university
2. to study	b) of the page
3. at the top	c) the conference
4. to live	d) at 10, Sumskaya Street
5. on the second	e) village in Ukraine
6. a very small	f) floor

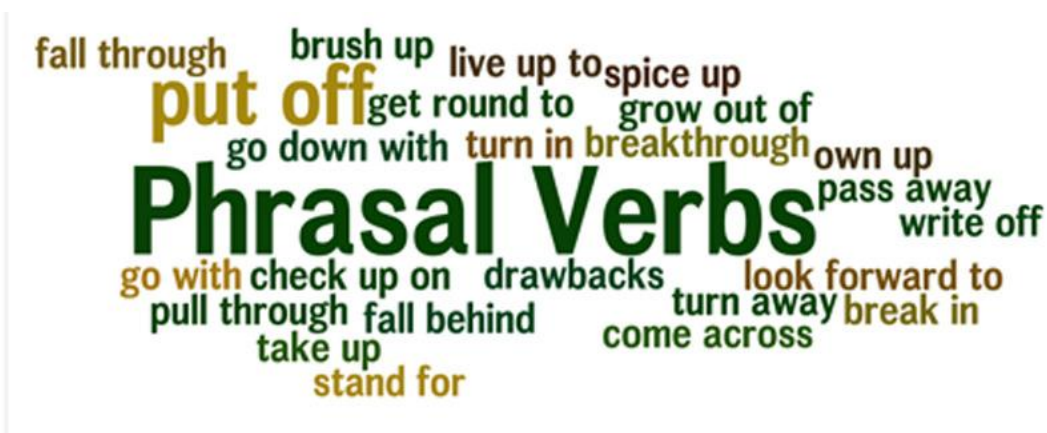
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Task 5. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. My apartment is at the third floor.
2. My friend lives on 27, Pushkinskaya Street.
3. This city is not at the USA.
4. The fifth door is in the left.
5. That laboratory was on the basement.
6. My family used to live at the small village.
7. Do you think it is a good idea to ban smoking on public places?

8. My house is on the end of the street.
9. I saw this interesting scientific programme in TV yesterday.
10. There is some vegetables at the fridge.

PHRASAL VERBS



A **phrasal verb** is a combination of a verb and preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb has a meaning, which is different from the original verb. That is what makes them confusing. You may need to try to guess the meaning from the context, or, failing that, look it up in a dictionary. The adverbs or prepositions, that follows the verb, are sometimes called particles. The particle changes the meaning of the phrasal verb in idiomatic ways.

<i>PHRASAL VERBS</i>	<i>THE MEANING</i>
1. to look after	to take care of or be in charge of someone or something
2. to grow up	to become an adult
3. to look for	to try to notice\ find someone or something

4. to look forward to	to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen
5. to look up	to check a word\ phrase in a dictionary
6. to find out	to discover, especially where a thing or person is, either unexpectedly or by searching, or to discover where to get or how to achieve something
7. to get off a bus\ a tram	to leave a train, bus, or aircraft
8. to get on a bus\ a tram	to go onto a bus, train, aircraft, or boat
9. to speak up	to speak more loudly
10.to hold on	to wait
11.to get over something	become better after being ill, recover from being sick
12.to pass out	to faint, lose consciousness
13.to get rid of something	to remove something that you do not want any longer
14.to figure out	to understand\ find the answer
15.to show round / show around	to take somebody on a tour of a place
16. to calm down	to relax
17.to switch on	to make a machine or equipment work
18.to switch off	to stop a machine or equipment working
19.to come across	to meet or find somebody\something by chance
20.to wake up	to stop sleeping

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERBS

Task 1. Fill in the missing letters and translate the words

1. c__m__ ac__o__s _____
2. f__n__ o__t _____
3. l_ok f_r_a_d t_ _____
4. g__o__ u__ _____
5. sp__a__ __p _____
6. g__t o__e__ _____
7. c__l__ do__n _____

Task 2. Match the words from column A with ones from column B to make a word combination and translate it

Column A	Column B
8. to look	h) out the truth
9. to look up	i) off the light
10. to find	j) up in a big city
11. to get	k) after children
12. to switch	l) an unknown word
13. to grow	m) of old copybooks
14. to get rid	n) over a serious illness

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Task 3. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box and translate the sentences

<i>wake up</i>	<i>show around</i>	<i>get over</i>	<i>get rid</i>
<i>get on</i>	<i>passed out</i>		

1. When he can _____ the flu, he'll go back to work.
2. The room was so hot and stuffy that he _____.
3. You'll need a prescription-strength ointment to _____ of that rash.
4. My friends _____ me _____ in New York
5. I often _____ early in the morning, when I have the first double period.
6. To get to the National University of Pharmacy you should _____ the bus 263.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

9. Why are you still worried? You need to calm down before you go to take an exam.

10. I was trying to figure out an escape from this situation all evening yesterday.

11. My friend used to wake up very early when he studied at university.

12.If you do not know this word, you must look it up in a dictionary.

13.All students always look forward to having summer holidays.

14.Her aunt was feeling unwell for a long period of time, but last week she got over the illness and now she's feeling really great.

15.Excuse me. What classroom are you looking for? Perhaps I can help you with it.

16.We attended the lecture of an outstanding scientist last week and found out a lot of new information in organic chemistry.

Task 5. Choose the correct option a, b or c

1. I look _____ my little sister on Sundays.

- a) in b) after c) back

2. While I was reading a scientific journal, I came _____ very interesting article.

- a) about b) across c) up

3. Switch _____ the lamp. Electricity costs a lot.

- a) out b) off c) on

4. Some girls grow _____ faster than boys.
a) up b) along c) on
5. Be sure to get _____ the right bus to get to the hospital.
a) in b) on c) to
6. I was looking _____ my keys all evening yesterday and I finally found them.
a) for b) after c) at
7. He's looking _____ his winter holidays.
a) forward to b) towards c) forward
8. I can't hear you. Can you speak _____ a bit?
a) in b) up c) on
9. I'm looking these words _____ in a dictionary. I don't know what they mean.
a) through b) up c) after
10. They got _____ the bus and walked away.
a) on b) out c) off
11. How did you find _____ about the changes in the schedule?
a) on b) out c) off
12. Can you hold _____ a minute, please?
a) on b) out c) off

IDIOMS



An **idiom** is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own.

English idioms, proverbs, and expressions are an important part of everyday English. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Because idioms don't always make sense literally, you'll need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom. That may seem like a lot of work, but learning idioms is fun, especially when you compare English idioms to the idioms in your own language.

Learning to use common idioms and expressions will make your English sound more native, so it's a good idea to master some of these expressions. The table below gives common medical, health and pharmaceutical idioms.

MEDICAL, HEALTH AND PHARMACEUTICAL IDIOMS

IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
alive and kicking	to be well and healthy	<i>My aunt is ninety years old and she is very much alive and kicking.</i>
alive and well	to be well and healthy	<i>The worker was alive and well after the accident.</i>
as fit as a fiddle	to be healthy and physically fit	<i>My grandfather is ninety years old but he is as fit as a fiddle.</i>
as pale as a ghost	extremely pale	<i>My grandfather was as pale as a ghost when he entered the hospital.</i>

as pale as death	extremely pale	<i>The woman in the hospital waiting room was as pale as death.</i>
at death's door	very near death	<i>The sales manager was at death's door after his heart attack</i>
back on one's feet	physically healthy again	<i>My mother is back on her feet after being sick for two weeks.</i>
bitter pill to swallow	an unpleasant fact that one must accept	<i>Losing the election was a bitter pill to swallow for the candidate</i>
black-and-blue	bruised, showing signs of having been physically harmed	<i>My arm was black-and-blue after falling down the stairs.</i>
black out	to lose consciousness, to faint, to pass out	<i>The football player blacked out after being hit by the other player.</i>
break down	to lose control of one's emotions, to have a nervous collapse	<i>The woman broke down while the lawyer questioned her at the trial.</i>
break out in a cold sweat	to perspire from fever or anxiety	<i>I usually break out in a cold sweat when I have to make a speech.</i>
break out in (something)	to begin showing a rash or other skin disorder	<i>I broke out in a rash after eating the shrimp at the restaurant.</i>
breathe one's last	to die	<i>The man breathed his last after a long illness.</i>
bring (someone) around	to restore someone to health or consciousness, to cure someone	<i>The medical workers were able to bring the man around after the accident.</i>
bring (someone) to	to restore someone to consciousness after anesthesia/hypnosis/fainting	<i>We tried hard to bring the woman to after the car accident.</i>

bundle of nerves	a very nervous or anxious person	<i>The woman is a bundle of nerves after looking after her three children.</i>
burn (oneself) out	to become very tired and almost sick from doing something for a long time or from working too hard	<i>After working long hours for many months the woman finally burned herself out.</i>
catch a cold	to get a cold	<i>I caught a cold last week and had to miss four days of work.</i>
catch one's death of cold	to become very ill (with a cold/flu etc.)	<i>The little boy was told to be careful in the rain or he would catch his death of cold.</i>
check-up	an examination of a patient by a doctor	<i>I plan to have my annual check-up next week.</i>
clean bill of health	a report or certificate that a person or animal is healthy	<i>My doctor gave me a clean bill of health when I visited him last month.</i>
come down with (something)	to become sick with something, to catch an illness	<i>My niece came down with a cold and was unable to visit me last week.</i>
couch doctor	a psychoanalyst or psychiatrist who puts his patients on a couch to talk to them	<i>The man was sent to see a couch doctor because of his many problems.</i>
die a natural death	to die by disease or of old age and not by an accident or by violence	<i>My grandfather was very old and he died a natural death.</i>
a dose of one's own medicine	the same treatment that one gives to others (usually this has a negative meaning)	<i>We gave the boy a dose of his own medicine after he bullied us.</i>
draw blood	to make someone bleed, to get blood from someone	<i>The doctor decided to draw blood from the patient in order to check his blood sugar level.</i>

drop dead	to die suddenly	<i>The bus driver dropped dead while driving the bus.</i>
fall ill	to become sick or ill	<i>The man fell ill last winter and has not recovered yet</i>
feel fit	to feel well and healthy	<i>I feel fit so I plan to go for a long walk this weekend.</i>
feel on top of the world	to feel very healthy	<i>I have been feeling on top of the world since I quit my job.</i>
fill a prescription	to get some medicine from a pharmacy (drug store) with the orders from a doctor	<i>The man went to the drug store to fill a prescription.</i>
flare up	to begin again suddenly (an illness or a disease)	<i>My mother's skin problem flared up when she started to use the new hand soap</i>
a flare-up	a sudden worsening of a health condition	<i>There was a flare-up of my father's sickness last week.</i>
get a black eye	to get a bruise or darkened eye after being hit or after bumping into something	<i>The boy got a black eye when he fell in the playground.</i>
get a charley horse	to develop a cramp in the arm or the leg	<i>The swimmer got a charley horse while he was swimming.</i>
get a checkup	to receive a physical examination from a doctor	<i>I go to the doctor every year to get a checkup.</i>
get over (something)	to overcome a difficulty, to recover from an illness or shock	<i>The woman is having trouble getting over her father's death.</i>
get sick	to become ill	<i>I got sick yesterday and did not go to the movie.</i>
get (something) out of one's system	to get rid of the desire to do something	<i>I went on a short holiday so that I could get travelling out of my system.</i>

get well	to become well, to become healthy again	<i>The boy was sick but now he is getting well.</i>
give birth	to have a baby	<i>The woman gave birth to a baby boy last night.</i>
go under the knife	to have an operation in surgery	<i>The woman went under the knife at the hospital last evening.</i>
green around the gills	to look sick	<i>My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today.</i>
hang out one's shingle	to open an office or business - especially in a profession	<i>The doctor decided to hang out his shingle as soon as he finished medical school.</i>
have a physical (examination)	to get a medical check-up	<i>Our company sent all the employees to have a physical last week.</i>
have foot-in-mouth disease	to embarrass oneself through a silly mistake	<i>The man has foot-in-mouth disease and is always saying stupid things.</i>
have one foot in the grave	to be near death (usually because of old age or illness)	<i>My uncle is very sick and has one foot in the grave.</i>
head shrinker	a psychiatrist	<i>The man went to see a head shrinker after his recent problems at work.</i>
in a family way	pregnant, going to have a baby	<i>Our new secretary is in a family way and plans to stop working soon.</i>
in good shape/condition	in good physical condition, functioning or working well	<i>My grandfather is in very good shape.</i>
in labor	a woman going through childbirth	<i>The woman was in labor for three hours.</i>
in remission	a disease that seems to be getting better	<i>The cancer of my neighbor's mother has been in remission for several months.</i>

in surgery	undergoing surgery, doing surgery	<i>The patient was in surgery for several hours this morning.</i>
in the best of health	very healthy	<i>My father has been in the best of health for many years.</i>
in the pink	in very good health	<i>My grandmother is in the pink and is doing very well.</i>
just what the doctor ordered	exactly what is needed or wanted	<i>A nice hot bath was just what the doctor ordered after my long day at work.</i>
kick a habit	to break or stop a bad habit	<i>The man used to smoke but he was able to kick the habit.</i>
kink in one's neck	a cramp in one's neck that causes pain	<i>I woke up this morning with a kink in my neck.</i>
lapse into a coma	to go into a coma	<i>The woman lapsed into a coma soon after the accident.</i>
look the picture of health	to be in good health, to look very healthy	<i>My uncle looked the picture of health when I saw him last week.</i>
nothing but skin and bones	to be very thin or emaciated	<i>The young man was nothing but skin and bones when he returned from the long camping trip.</i>
nurse (someone) back to health	to give someone care to restore him or her to good health	<i>My mother spent several weeks with my grandmother trying to nurse her back to health.</i>
on medication	taking medicine for a current medical problem	<i>The woman has been on medication for many years.</i>
on the mend	becoming better, becoming well, healing	<i>My grandfather is on the mend after he broke his leg last week.</i>

an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure	it is easier to prevent something bad than to deal with the results	<i>An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and I decided to stay home and rest rather than go out in the cold with my sore throat.</i>
out cold	unconscious, to have fainted	<i>The patient was out cold because of the anesthesia when he entered the operating room.</i>
out of condition	not in good physical condition	<i>I am out of condition and I need to exercise more.</i>
out of shape	not in good physical condition	<i>My mother is out of shape and cannot walk for a long distance.</i>
out of sorts	not feeling well, in a bad mood	<i>Our boss is out of sorts today so you should wait until tomorrow to speak to him.</i>
over the worst	recovering from an illness	<i>The man is over the worst since his skiing accident last month.</i>
pale around the gills	to look sick	<i>My colleague was looking a little pale around the gills when he came to work today.</i>
pass away	to die	<i>The man's father passed away when he was 96 years old.</i>
pass on	to die	<i>My grandmother passed on when she was 92 years old.</i>
pass out	to faint	<i>Three teenage girls passed out at the rock concert.</i>
pick up a cold/influenza	to acquire an illness	<i>The boy picked up a cold during the weekend.</i>

picture of health	a perfect example of health	<i>The man is feeling very well and is the picture of health.</i>
pull through	to recover from a serious illness	<i>The car accident was very bad and I do not think that the driver will pull through.</i>
refill a prescription	to sell a second set of medicine on a doctor's orders	<i>I went to the pharmacy to refill a prescription for my mother.</i>
rub salt in (someone's) wound	to deliberately make someone's unhappiness or shame or misfortune worse	<i>My supervisor rubbed salt in my wound when he continued to criticize me for my mistake.</i>
run a fever/temperature	to have a higher than normal body temperature	<i>The girl has been running a fever this week.</i>
run down	to be in poor condition	<i>My father worked very hard last month and now he is run down.</i>
run in the family	to be a common family characteristic	<i>The serious illness runs in the family of my friend.</i>
run some tests	to do some medical tests on a patient	<i>The doctor decided to run some tests on the patient.</i>
show signs of an illness	to show indications or hints of an illness	<i>The man was beginning to show signs of some kind of illness.</i>
sick in bed	to remain in bed while you are sick	<i>My father was sick in bed for three days last week.</i>
spit up (something)	to throw something up, to vomit something	<i>The dog spit up the button that he had swallowed.</i>
splitting headache	a severe headache	<i>I have been suffering from a splitting headache all morning.</i>
susceptable to (something)	to easily get some kind of illness, to likely to become sick with something	<i>The young boy is very susceptable to getting a sore throat.</i>

take a sick day	to be absent from work and still receive pay	<i>I did not feel well yesterday so I decided to take a sick day.</i>
take a turn for the better	to begin to improve or get well	<i>The medical condition of my uncle has recently taken a turn for the better.</i>
take a turn for the worse	to become sicker	<i>My aunt took a turn for the worse last week and she is now in the hospital.</i>
take one's medicine	to swallow one's medicine	<i>The boy had to take his medicine before he went to bed.</i>
take sick	to become ill	<i>The little boy took sick early last night.</i>
take (someone's) pulse	to measure the beats of a person's pulse	<i>The doctor took the patient's pulse when she arrived at the hospital.</i>
take (someone's) temperature	to measure someone's body temperature	<i>The nurse took my temperature when I went to the hospital yesterday.</i>
a taste of one's own medicine	the same treatment that one gives to others (usually this has a negative meaning)	<i>Our boss got a taste of his own medicine when people began to treat him badly like he treats others.</i>
throw up	to vomit	<i>The woman threw up after eating the bad shellfish.</i>
under the weather	not feeling well	<i>My boss has been under the weather all week and has not come to work during that time.</i>
up and about	healthy and moving around, not sick in bed	<i>My uncle has been up and about for a couple of days since he left the hospital.</i>

PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: IDIOMS

Task 1. Compare English idioms given in the table above to the idioms in your own language.

Task2. Choose an idiom to replace the expression in the brackets.

1. When we arrived at the scene of the car accident the driver was (near death).
 - A. hanging out his shingle
 - B. drawing blood
 - C. at death's door
 - D. going under the knife

2. After walking home in the rain I (became sick) with a cold.
 - A. broke out
 - B. came down
 - C. took a turn for the worse
 - D. blacked out

3. My father is (healthy again) after his recent illness.
 - A. back on his feet
 - B. under the weather
 - C. breathing his last
 - D. having a physical

4. Our secretary has been working very hard and is (getting into poor condition).
 - A. over the worst
 - B. getting a splitting headache
 - C. back on her feet
 - D. becoming run down

5. Although the man is very sick I think that he will (recover).
- A. run a temperature
 - B. throw up
 - C. pull through
 - D. flare up
6. I went to the doctor last week and (got a medical check-up).
- A. ran a temperature
 - B. had a physical
 - C. felt on top of the world
 - D. went under the knife
7. After eating the seafood at the small restaurant the man began to (vomit).
- A. throw up
 - B. pull through
 - C. flare up
 - D. break out
8. The man was forced to (go to a psychiatrist) after he began to act crazy at work.
- A. go to a head shrinker
 - B. go under the knife
 - C. breathe his last
 - D. pull through
9. The trainer was able to (restore the boxer to consciousness) after he fainted and fell to the floor.
- A. throw the boxer up
 - B. pull the boxer through
 - C. bring the boxer to
 - D. black the boxer out
10. Last night my grandmother (became sicker).
- A. went under the knife
 - B. felt on top of the world
 - C. breathed her last
 - D. took a turn for the worse

Task 3. Match the idioms from column A with their meanings from column B.

Column A	Column B
1. alive and kicking	a) an unpleasant fact that one must accept
2. back on one's feet	b) a sudden worsening of a health condition
3. bitter pill to swallow	c) to look sick
4. a flare-up	d) to embarrass oneself through a silly mistake
5. get a checkup	e) exactly what is needed or wanted
6. green around the gills	f) to be well and healthy
7. have foot-in-mouth disease	g) it is easier to prevent something bad than to deal with the results
8. just what the doctor ordered	h) to receive a physical examination from a doctor
9. on medication	i) physically healthy again
10. an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure	j) taking medicine for a current medical problem

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the idioms from the box and translate the sentences.

<i>as fit as a fiddle</i>	<i>out cold</i>	<i>passed out</i>	<i>run some tests</i>
<i>picture of health</i>	<i>a splitting headache</i>		<i>out of shape</i>
<i>out of sorts</i>	<i>refill a prescription</i>		<i>to take a sick day</i>

- The patient was _____ because of the anesthesia when he entered the operating room.
- My mother is _____ and cannot walk for a long distance.

3. Our boss is _____today so you should wait until tomorrow to speak to him.
4. Three teenage girls _____at the rock concert.
5. The man is feeling very well and is the_____.
6. I went to the pharmacy to _____for my mother.
7. The doctor decided to _____on the patient.
8. I have been suffering from _____all morning.
9. I did not feel well yesterday so I decided_____.
10. My grandfather is ninety years old but he is_____.

CONTENTS

Preface	4
ARTICLES	5
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: ARTICLES	6
ARTICLES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	8
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: ARTICLES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	8
PREPOSITIONS	10
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME	11
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS OF TIME ...	14
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE	19
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE ...	22
PHRASAL VERBS	26
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERBS	28
IDIOMS	32
MEDICAL, HEALTH AND PHARMACEUTICAL IDIOMS	32
PRACTISE YOUR GRAMMAR: IDIOMS	41

Методичні рекомендації містять теоретичні та практичні матеріали з граматики модуля 3 відповідно до робочої програми «Англійська мова» для здобувачів вищої освіти медичних та фармацевтичних ВНЗ на рівень В2-С1. Видання містить теоретичну інформацію з граматичних тем «Артикли», «Прийменники», «Фразові дієслова», «Ідіоми». Для кращого засвоєння та відпрацювання теорії пропонуються граматичні вправи.

Видання призначено для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти фармацевтичного напрямку під час вивчення дисципліни «Англійська мова».

Навчальне видання

Буданова Ліана Георгіївна, Журкіна Світлана Володимирівна

Коляда Ірина Валеріївна

ГРАМАТИКА МОДУЛЯ 3: ТЕОРІЯ І ПРАКТИКА

Методичні рекомендації для здобувачів вищої освіти фармацевтичного напрямку

Англійською мовою

Формат 60x84/16. Ум. друк. арк. 15,75. Тираж 400 пр. Зам. № 02.22-18.

Національний фармацевтичний університет
вул. Пушкінська, 53, м. Харків, 61002

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи серії ДК № 3420 від 11.03.2009.

Надруковано з готових оригінал-макетів у друкарні ФОП Петров В.В.
Єдиний державний реєстр юридичних осіб та фізичних осіб-підприємців.

Запис № 2480000000106167 від 08.01.2009 р.

61144, м. Харків, вул. Гв. Широнінців, 79в, к. 137, тел. (057) 778-60-34.
e-mail:bookfabrik@mail.ua