SYNONYMS. WAYS OF …

1. **Ways of Crying**

Be in tears – бути в сльозах

- **Meaning:** To be crying.
- **Example:** She was in tears after hearing the bad news.
- **Difference / Nuance:** General description of someone who is crying; neutral, doesn't specify intensity.

Burst into tears – розплакатися

- **Meaning:** To suddenly begin to cry.
- **Example:** The child burst into tears when he lost his toy.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Sudden onset; unlike "weep," which can be slow and continuous.

Cry your eyes out – виплакати всі очі, гірко ридати

- **Meaning:** To cry a lot or for a long time, usually because of extreme sadness.
- **Example:** She cried her eyes out after the breakup.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes intensity and duration; more emotional than "be in tears."

Cry – плакати

- **Meaning:** To produce tears due to sadness, hurt, or sometimes extreme happiness.
- **Example:** Babies cry when they are hungry.
- **Difference / Nuance:** The most general term; neutral in tone, can describe any type of crying.

Moan – стогнати; оплакувати, скаржитися

- **Meaning:** To make a low sound expressing pain, discomfort, or unhappiness.
- **Example:** He moaned as he realized the mistake.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on vocal sound rather than tears; often low, continuous, and indicative of discomfort.

Sob – ридати, всхлипувати

- **Meaning:** To cry noisily with sudden, sharp breaths.
- **Example:** She sobbed at the funeral.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Conveys audible, emotional crying; unlike "weep," which is quieter.

Wail – голосити, волати

- **Meaning:** To cry loudly with high-pitched, prolonged sound.
- **Example:** The baby wailed all night.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Intense and prolonged crying, often loud; unlike "sob," it emphasizes volume and sound.

Weep – (literary/formal) тужити, ридати, плакати

- **Meaning:** To cry quietly for a long time.
- **Example:** She wept over the sad news in private.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Quiet, controlled, and often prolonged; more literary or formal than "cry."

Whimper – скиглити, нити (тихо)

- **Meaning:** To cry softly with low, weak sounds, often from fear, pain, or distress.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Example:** The puppy whimpered when left alone.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Gentle, weak, and pitiful; unlike “sob” or “wail,” it is quiet and vulnerable.

Quick memory tip

- **Be in tears** = already crying (state, not action)
- **Burst into tears** = start crying suddenly
- **Cry your eyes out** = cry a lot, for a long time
- **Cry** = general word for producing tears
- **Moan** = complain or cry in pain (sound, not tears)
- **Sob** = cry loudly with broken breathing
- **Wail** = very loud, long crying
- **Weep** = quiet, controlled, literary crying
- **Whimper** = weak, soft crying from fear or pain

2. **Ways of Drinking / Eating**

Bite – кусати, надкушувати, куштувати, пробувати

- **Meaning:** To use the teeth to cut into something.
- **Example:** She bit into the juicy apple.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on the action of taking a piece with your teeth; neutral about speed or sound.

Chew – жувати, пережовувати

- **Meaning:** To bite and work food in the mouth with the teeth, usually to make it easier to swallow.
- **Example:** He chewed his food slowly.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes the process of grinding food, not just taking a piece; longer action than “bite.”

Crunch – гризти з хрумкотом; хрумтіти на зубах

- **Meaning:** To crush a hard or brittle food with teeth, making a loud but muffled grinding sound.
- **Example:** She crunched on the carrot.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Highlights the sound made when eating hard food; implies crispiness.

Drain – випивати до дна

- **Meaning:** To remove the liquid from food or drink, or to drink it all.
- **Example:** He drained his glass of water.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focus on finishing a liquid completely; different from “gulp” which emphasizes speed.

Draught – ковток; доза (рідких ліків)

- **Meaning:** A quantity of liquid taken in a single swallow.
- **Example:** She took a draught of the medicine.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal or specific; usually for medicine or small measured amounts.

Eat – їсти, поїдати; харчуватися

- **Meaning:** To put food into the mouth, chew, and swallow.
- **Example:** He eats breakfast every morning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference / Nuance:** General, neutral term; does not imply manner, speed, or sound.

Gobble – їсти швидко, жадібно, шумно
- **Meaning:** To eat hurriedly and noisily.
- **Example:** The kids gobbled up the cake.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies speed and eagerness; often careless or messy.

Gulp – ковтати жадібно або поспішно
- **Meaning:** To swallow food or drink quickly, often in large mouthfuls.
- **Example:** He gulped down his coffee.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focus on quick swallowing; louder than "sip" or "drink quietly."

Lick – лизати, облизувати
- **Meaning:** To pass the tongue over something to taste, moisten, or clean it.
- **Example:** The child licked the ice cream cone.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Involves the tongue only; usually small amounts, not for chewing.

Munch – жувати (беззубим ротом), чавкати
- **Meaning:** To eat steadily and often audibly.
- **Example:** He munched on some chips while watching TV.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies chewing repeatedly, often with a sound; slower than "gobble."

Nibble – покусувати, їсти ліниво, без апетиту
- **Meaning:** To take small bites.
- **Example:** She nibbled at her sandwich.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Small, careful bites; can imply lack of hunger or delicacy.

Sip – пити маленькими ковтками
- **Meaning:** To drink by taking small mouthfuls.
- **Example:** He sipped his tea slowly.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Gentle, controlled drinking; opposite of "gulp" or "swig."

Slurp – сьорбати
- **Meaning:** To drink or eat with a loud sucking noise.
- **Example:** He slurped his noodles.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Noisy; often informal or considered impolite.

Suck – ссати, смоктати, висмоктувати
- **Meaning:** To draw fluid into the mouth by suction.
- **Example:** The baby sucked on the bottle.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes the act of suction; different from chewing or swallowing.

Swallow – ковтати, проковтнути
- **Meaning:** To cause food or drink to pass down the throat.
- **Example:** She swallowed the pill with water.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral; focuses on passing food/drink from mouth to stomach.

Swig – великий ковток (спиртного), потягувати
- **Meaning:** To drink in large draughts.
- **Example:** He swigged the beer straight from the bottle.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes quantity and speed; often informal, associated with alcohol.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ways of Drinking

- **Drink** = general word for taking liquid
- **Sip** = drink in small amounts
- **Take a sip** = one small mouthful
- **Gulp** = drink quickly in large amounts
- **Swallow** = move liquid down the throat
- **Chug** = drink very fast, usually all at once
- **Slurp** = drink noisily (often soup/noodles)
- **Suck** = drink by pulling liquid (straw, baby)
- **Nurse (a drink)** = drink very slowly over time
- **Down (a drink)** = finish a drink completely

Ways of Eating

- **Eat** = general word for consuming food
- **Have a meal** = eat breakfast / lunch / dinner
- **Bite** = use teeth once
- **Chew** = break food in the mouth
- **Swallow** = move food down the throat
- **Nibble** = eat very small pieces
- **Pick at food** = eat without appetite
- **Gobble (up)** = eat very fast and eagerly
- **Munch** = eat noisily, steadily (often snacks)
- **Devour** = eat everything quickly, with great hunger
- **Stuff yourself** = eat too much
- **Snack** = eat a small amount between meals

3. Ways of Laughing

Beam – сяяти, посміхатися променистою посмішкою

- **Meaning:** To have a big, happy, radiant smile on your face.
- **Example:** She beamed when she received the good news.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on joy or pride expressed through a bright smile rather than sound.

Cackle – реготати

- **Meaning:** To laugh in a loud, unpleasant, or harsh way, usually high-pitched.
- **Example:** The witch cackled as she stirred the potion.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Often negative or mocking; unlike “giggle,” which is light and silly.

Chuckle – посміюватися тихо

- **Meaning:** To laugh quietly to oneself, often because of amusement.
- **Example:** He chuckled at the clever joke.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Soft, private, or gentle laughter; unlike “guffaw,” which is loud and boisterous.

Giggle – хихикати

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Meaning:** To laugh in a silly, often high-pitched way, usually due to amusement, embarrassment, or nervousness.
- **Example:** The children giggled at the funny picture.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Light and often involuntary; unlike “chuckle,” it is more silly and often emotional.

Grin – широко посміхатися; скалити зуби

- **Meaning:** To smile broadly, often showing teeth.
- **Example:** He grinned from ear to ear when he saw the gift.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focus on wide smile; can show happiness, mischief, or pride; unlike “beam,” it may not convey radiance or joy as strongly.

Guffaw – грубо реготати

- **Meaning:** To laugh loudly and coarsely.
- **Example:** He guffawed at the comedian’s rude joke.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Boisterous, sometimes crude; unlike “roar,” which can be emotional, “guffaw” implies roughness.

Roar – голосно реготати

- **Meaning:** To laugh very loudly, often uncontrollably.
- **Example:** The audience roared with laughter.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Intense, public laughter; unlike “guffaw,” can be prolonged and involve groups.

Simper – манірно, самовдоволено і дурнувато посміхатися

- **Meaning:** To smile in a silly, self-conscious, or affected way.
- **Example:** She simpered nervously during the interview.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Often negative or insincere; unlike “smile,” it shows artificiality or embarrassment.

Smile – посміхатися

- **Meaning:** To have a facial expression showing pleasure, friendliness, or amusement.
- **Example:** He smiled at her as she walked in.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral and general; unlike “beam” or “grin,” it may be subtle and less expressive.

Smirk – самовдоволено посміхатися

- **Meaning:** To smile in a self-satisfied or smug way, sometimes showing superiority or secret knowledge.
- **Example:** He smirked when he solved the puzzle before anyone else.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Often negative or arrogant; unlike “grin,” it conveys self-satisfaction rather than joy.

Snigger / Snicker – посміюватися тихо, зневажливо

- **Meaning:** To laugh quietly at something rude or at someone’s mistake.
- **Example:** The students snickered at their classmate’s blunder.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Secretive or mocking; unlike “giggle,” it often conveys ridicule rather than innocence.

Titter – нервово хихотіти

- **Meaning:** To laugh quietly, often in a nervous or embarrassed way.
- **Example:** She tittered when the teacher asked an awkward question.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference / Nuance:** Light, nervous laughter; unlike “giggle,” it is more restrained and uneasy.

Quick memory tip.

Ways of Smiling & Laughing

• **Beam** = radiant, happy smile
• **Cackle** = loud, harsh, unpleasant laugh (witch-like)
• **Chuckle** = quiet, private laugh
• **Giggle** = silly, high-pitched laugh (often children)
• **Grin** = very wide smile, teeth visible
• **Guffaw** = loud, rough, crude laugh
• **Roar (with laughter)** = extremely loud, uncontrollable laugh
• **Simper** = silly, fake, embarrassed smile
• **Smile** = general, neutral expression
• **Smirk** = self-satisfied, arrogant smile
• **Snigger / Snicker** = quiet, mocking laugh
• **Titter** = nervous, restrained little laugh

One-line memory trick

- **Quiet** → chuckle, titter
- **Silly** → giggle, simper
- **Rude/Negative** → cackle, snigger, smirk
- **Very loud** → guffaw, roar
- **Smile only (no sound)** → smile, grin, beam

4. Ways of looking

Blink – кліпати, моргати

- **Meaning:** To shut your eyes and quickly open them again.
- **Example:** He blinked several times in the bright sunlight.
- **Difference / Nuance:** A brief, automatic eye movement, unlike “wink,” which is intentional and communicative.

Frown – супити брови; насупитися

- **Meaning:** To bring your eyebrows together, showing annoyance, worry, or concentration.
- **Example:** She frowned at the confusing instructions.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Expresses emotion (displeasure, concern), unlike “glance,” which is just a look.

Gaze – пильно дивитися, вдивлятися; витріщатися

- **Meaning:** To look steadily at someone or something for a long time, often with interest or surprise.
- **Example:** He gazed at the painting for several minutes.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on prolonged attention or admiration, unlike “stare,” which can be rude or intense.

Glance – глянути побіжно; кинути оком

- **Meaning:** To look quickly at something.
- **Example:** She glanced at her watch during the meeting.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Quick, casual look; unlike “peek/peep,” it’s not secretive.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Glare – пильно або люто дивитися

- **Meaning:** To look at someone angrily.
- **Example:** He glared at the noisy students.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Shows anger or hostility, unlike “gaze,” which shows interest.

Glimpse – мигцем побачити

- **Meaning:** To see someone or something for a very short time, not clearly.
- **Example:** I caught a glimpse of her as she left the room.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Very brief or partial sight; unlike “peek,” it doesn’t imply intention to look secretly.

Look – подивитися

- **Meaning:** To direct your eyes in a particular direction.
- **Example:** Look at that beautiful sunset!
- **Difference / Nuance:** Most general term for sight; can be intentional or casual.

Note – помічати, брати до уваги

- **Meaning:** To observe or take notice of something important or interesting.
- **Example:** Note how the artist uses light in this painting.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies paying attention to detail, unlike “see,” which can be passive.

Notice – зауважувати, звертати увагу

- **Meaning:** To become aware of something.
- **Example:** I didn’t notice the sign.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Awareness without necessarily looking carefully; more general than “observe.”

Observe – спостерігати, стежити

- **Meaning:** To watch carefully to learn or understand something.
- **Example:** Scientists observed the behavior of the birds.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Careful and attentive watching; more analytical than “look” or “see.”

Peep – заглядати, підглядати

- **Meaning:** To look quickly and often secretly.
- **Example:** The children peeped through the keyhole.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Secretive or sneaky, unlike “glance,” which is casual.

Peer – вдивлятися

- **Meaning:** To look closely, often because it is difficult to see.
- **Example:** He peered through the fog to see the road.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on difficulty or effort to see clearly, unlike “peek,” which is quick.

See – бачити, розуміти

- **Meaning:** To perceive with the eyes; to understand.
- **Example:** I can see the mountains from here.
- **Difference / Nuance:** General term for sight and comprehension; unlike “look,” it may not involve active attention.

Stare – вдивлятися, витріщатися

- **Meaning:** To look at something for a long time, often rudely or with fixed attention.
- **Example:** Don’t stare at people like that.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies intensity or rudeness, unlike “gaze,” which is more neutral or admiring.

Survey – оглядати, переглядати

- **Meaning:** To look carefully at the whole of something to get a general impression.
- **Example:** She surveyed the room before speaking.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Comprehensive examination, unlike “glance,” which is quick.

View – оглядати, дивитися

- **Meaning:** To look at something carefully.
- **Example:** Tourists viewed the city from the hilltop.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Often more formal; implies considering or appreciating something.

Watch – дивитися, спостерігати

- **Meaning:** To look at something attentively over a period of time.
- **Example:** We watched the children play in the park.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies ongoing attention and interest, unlike “look,” which can be brief.

Wink – підморгувати

- **Meaning:** To close one eye briefly, usually as a signal of joke, secret, or affection.
- **Example:** He winked at me across the room.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Intentional and communicative; unlike “blink,” which is automatic.

Quick memory tip

Ways of Looking

- **Blink** = automatic eye movement (no message)
- **Wink** = one eye, intentional signal
- **Look** = general action of directing your eyes
- **See** = passive vision / understanding
- **Glance** = quick, casual look
- **Glimpse** = see briefly, not clearly
- **Gaze** = long, steady look (interest / admiration)
- **Stare** = long, fixed look (often rude)
- **Glare** = angry look
- **Frown** = eyebrows together (emotion, not eyes)
- **Peek / Peep** = quick, secret look
- **Peer** = look with effort (hard to see)
- **Notice** = become aware of something
- **Note** = notice something important
- **Observe** = watch carefully to understand
- **Watch** = look attentively over time
- **Survey** = look over everything (general impression)
- **View** = formal / appreciative looking

Ultra-fast memory groups

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Quick** → glance, glimpse, peek
- **Long** → gaze, stare, watch
- **Angry/Negative** → glare, frown
- **Careful/Analytical** → observe, survey
- **General** → look, see

5. Ways of Screaming

Bellow – ричати, репетувати через злість
- **Meaning:** To shout angrily in a loud, deep voice.
- **Example:** The coach bellowed at the players for missing the goal.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes deep, powerful voice with anger; more forceful than "shout."

Cheer – підбадьорювати, схвально вигукувати
- **Meaning:** To shout for joy, in praise, or encouragement.
- **Example:** Fans cheered loudly when their team scored.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Positive emotion; unlike "bellow" or "scream," it expresses support or happiness.

Holler – кричати, волати
- **Meaning:** To shout loudly.
- **Example:** She hollered across the street to get his attention.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Informal; often loud but not necessarily angry or fearful; similar to "yell."

Raise your voice – підвищити голос
- **Meaning:** To speak louder, usually to show anger, urgency, or emphasis.
- **Example:** The teacher raised her voice to quiet the noisy classroom.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on increasing volume, not necessarily shouting continuously.

Roar – репетувати, волати
- **Meaning:** To utter a loud, deep, prolonged sound, typically from anger, pain, or excitement.
- **Example:** The crowd roared when the band appeared on stage.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Longer, sustained, and louder than "bellow"; can express both anger and excitement.

Scream – пронизливо кричати через страх або злість
- **Meaning:** To give a long, loud, piercing cry expressing extreme emotion or pain.
- **Example:** She screamed when she saw the spider.
- **Difference / Nuance:** High-pitched and intense; stronger than "shout" and often linked to fear or surprise.

Shout – кричати; голосно говорити
- **Meaning:** To utter a loud cry, typically expressing a strong emotion.
- **Example:** He shouted for help.
- **Difference / Nuance:** General term for loud vocal expression; neutral regarding emotion type.

Shriek – пронизливо кричати, репетувати

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Meaning:** To utter a high-pitched piercing sound or words, especially from terror, pain, or excitement.
- **Example:** She shrieked in terror when the fireworks started.
- **Difference / Nuance:** More piercing and higher-pitched than "scream," usually sharper and shorter.

Yell – кричати, волати, лементувати

- **Meaning:** To shout loudly, usually because of excitement, anger, or pain.
- **Example:** He yelled at the driver who cut him off.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Informal; similar to "holler," but can imply more emotion (anger or urgency).

Ways of Screaming / Shouting

- **Bellow** = deep, angry, powerful shout
- **Cheer** = shout for joy or encouragement
- **Holler** = loud, informal shout (attention-getting)
- **Raise your voice** = speak louder (anger / emphasis)
- **Roar** = very loud, long, deep shout (anger or excitement)
- **Scream** = high-pitched, intense cry (fear or anger)
- **Shout** = general loud cry (any strong emotion)
- **Shriek** = piercing, sharp, high-pitched cry (terror or excitement)
- **Yell** = loud shout, emotional (anger, pain, or excitement)

Memory grouping trick

- **Angry / deep** → bellow, roar
- **Joy / support** → cheer
- **High-pitched / piercing** → scream, shriek
- **General loudness** → shout, yell, holler
- **Volume control** → raise your voice

6. Ways of Speaking

Blurt out – бовкнути, ляпнути

- **Meaning:** To say something suddenly, often without thinking, after trying to keep it secret.
- **Example:** He blurted out the answer before anyone else had a chance.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes lack of control or impulse, unlike "say," which is neutral.

Burst out – раптово сказати

- **Meaning:** To say something suddenly and loudly, usually due to strong emotion.
- **Example:** She burst out laughing at the joke.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on suddenness and intensity, often emotional, unlike "say," which is neutral.

Call – кликати, покликати

- **Meaning:** To speak loudly to attract someone's attention.
- **Example:** He called her name across the street.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference / Nuance:** Intentional to gain attention, unlike “shout,” which may express anger or excitement.

Chat – базікати, невимушено
- **Meaning:** To talk in an informal and friendly way.
- **Example:** We chatted about our weekend plans.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Relaxed, social conversation; unlike “debate,” which is formal and argumentative.

Cite / Quote – цитувати
- **Meaning:** To mention someone else’s words as evidence or example.
- **Example:** She cited Shakespeare in her essay.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal and evidence-based, unlike “say,” which is general.

Communicate – спілкуватися
- **Meaning:** To share or exchange information, ideas, or news.
- **Example:** We communicate via email every day.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral and broad, includes all forms of conveying information, unlike “chat,” which is casual.

Consult – консультувати
- **Meaning:** To discuss something with someone to get advice or permission.
- **Example:** I consulted my teacher about the project.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal, involves seeking guidance, unlike “talk,” which is informal.

Debate – дискутувати
- **Meaning:** To discuss a topic, often formally, presenting opposing arguments.
- **Example:** They debated the pros and cons of the plan.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal, argumentative discussion; unlike “discuss,” which can be informal and cooperative.

Discuss – обговорювати
- **Meaning:** To talk about something to share ideas or reach a decision.
- **Example:** We discussed our holiday plans.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral formal/informal conversation; unlike “debate,” it doesn’t imply opposition.

Exclaim – вигукувати
- **Meaning:** To cry out suddenly in surprise, pain, or strong emotion.
- **Example:** “What a beautiful view!” she exclaimed.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Sudden and emotional, unlike “say,” which is neutral.

Gossip – пліткувати
- **Meaning:** To talk about others’ private matters, often rumors.
- **Example:** They spent the afternoon gossiping about celebrities.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Informal and often negative; unlike “chat,” which is general conversation.

Mention – згадувати
- **Meaning:** To briefly refer to something in conversation.
- **Example:** He mentioned he would be late.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Short, incidental remark; unlike “say,” which can be more detailed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mumble – бурмотати

- **Meaning:** To speak quietly and unclearly, making it hard to hear.
- **Example:** He mumbled an apology.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Low, unclear speech, often accidental; unlike “whisper,” which is intentional quiet speech.

Murmur – говорити тихо, шепотіти

- **Meaning:** To speak softly or indistinctly.
- **Example:** She murmured a reply under her breath.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Gentle and quiet, can be intentional or secretive, unlike “mumble,” which is usually unintentional.

Mutter – бурмотати, мимрити

- **Meaning:** To speak quietly, often in dissatisfaction or irritation.
- **Example:** He muttered complaints about the service.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Implies annoyance; unlike “murmur,” it often shows discontent.

Pronounce – вимовляти

- **Meaning:** To make the sounds of a word correctly.
- **Example:** She pronounced his name perfectly.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focus on correct articulation, unlike “say,” which is general.

Say – казати

- **Meaning:** To speak words, often reporting someone else’s words.
- **Example:** She said, “I’ll be late.”
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral and general; unlike “exclaim,” it may lack emotion.

Sermon – проповідь

- **Meaning:** To give a talk on a moral or religious subject.
- **Example:** The priest delivered a sermon on kindness.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal, moral or religious focus; unlike “talk,” which is neutral.

Speak – говорити, розмовляти

- **Meaning:** To talk formally or have a conversation.
- **Example:** She spoke to the manager about her concerns.
- **Difference / Nuance:** More formal than “talk”; neutral in tone.

Talk – розмовляти, бесідувати

- **Meaning:** To speak in order to share ideas or information.
- **Example:** We talked about our weekend plans.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral, can be casual or formal; unlike “chat,” it may not imply friendliness.

Tell – розповідати

- **Meaning:** To give information or facts to someone.
- **Example:** He told me the news.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on giving information; unlike “say,” which can be just words.

Utter – висловлюватися

- **Meaning:** To express something with words; can emphasize completeness or solemnity.
- **Example:** He didn’t utter a word during the meeting.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference / Nuance:** Formal or emphatic; unlike “say,” emphasizes the act of speaking.

Whisper – шептати, говорити пошепки

- **Meaning:** To speak very quietly so others cannot hear.
- **Example:** She whispered the secret to her friend.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Intentional quiet speech; unlike “murmur,” which can be soft but not necessarily secretive.

Ways of Speaking

• **Say** = general, neutral speech
• **Tell** = give information to someone
• **Speak** = formal or general talking
• **Talk** = neutral, casual or formal conversation
• **Chat** = friendly, informal conversation
• **Gossip** = talk about others’ private matters (often negative)
• **Mention** = briefly refer to something
• **Cite / Quote** = repeat someone else’s words formally
• **Exclaim** = sudden, emotional shout
• **Blurt out** = say suddenly without thinking
• **Burst out** = say suddenly, loudly, with emotion
• **Call** = speak loudly to get attention
• **Raise your voice** = speak louder for emphasis or anger
• **Mumble** = speak quietly, unclearly (often accidental)
• **Mutter** = quiet speech showing irritation
• **Murmur** = soft, gentle speech (can be secretive)
• **Whisper** = quiet, secret speech
• **Pronounce** = say words correctly
• **Utter** = formal / emphatic speech
• **Sermon** = moral or religious speech

Memory grouping trick

- **Quiet / secret** → whisper, murmur, mumble, mutter
- **Sudden / emotional** → blurt out, burst out, exclaim
- **Formal / careful** → speak, cite/quote, utter, pronounce, sermon
- **Friendly / casual** → talk, chat
- **General / neutral** → say, tell, call, raise your voice
- **Negative / gossipy** → gossip

7. Ways of Walking

Blunder – йти наосліп, рухатися навпомацки, непевно

- **Meaning:** To move in a clumsy and careless way.
- **Example:** He blundered through the dark room.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on awkwardness and uncertainty; often accidental.

Crawl – плазувати, повзти

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- **Meaning:** To move forward on hands and knees.
- **Example:** The baby crawled across the floor.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Low to the ground; slow; usually literal (not figurative).

Creep – підкрадатися
- **Meaning:** To move quietly and slowly, often to avoid being noticed.
- **Example:** She crept into the room without making a sound.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Emphasizes stealth; slower than walking.

Dash – кидатися, мчати, нестися
- **Meaning:** To run or go quickly and suddenly.
- **Example:** He dashed to catch the bus.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Sudden, fast movement; often urgent.

Falter – рухатися похитуючись, невпевнено
- **Meaning:** To move unsteadily or hesitantly.
- **Example:** She faltered along the icy path.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Focuses on weak, unsure steps; can imply fear or uncertainty.

Gad – вештатися, тинятися
- **Meaning:** To go from place to place in pursuit of pleasure.
- **Example:** They gadded about the city all afternoon.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Leisurely wandering; often aimless.

Limp – кульгати, накульгувати
- **Meaning:** To walk with difficulty, typically due to injury or pain.
- **Example:** He limped after twisting his ankle.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Injury-related; uneven steps.

Lurch – йти хитаючись, нетвердо
- **Meaning:** To make abrupt, unsteady, uncontrolled movements.
- **Example:** He lurched forward after the sudden stop.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Often caused by external forces; sudden swaying.

Meander – бродити без мети, вештатися
- **Meaning:** To wander at random.
- **Example:** We meandered through the old town streets.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Aimless walking; relaxed and slow.

Mosey – ушиватися, забиратися (геть); йти ліниво
- **Meaning:** To walk or move in a leisurely, unhurried way.
- **Example:** He moseyed down the sidewalk, enjoying the sun.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Leisurely, casual; often implies lack of urgency.

Pace – крокувати туди-сюди, нервово
- **Meaning:** To walk at a steady speed, often due to anxiety or impatience.
- **Example:** She paced the room while waiting for the news.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Repetitive; shows nervousness or thought.

Pad – тихо йти, брести
- **Meaning:** To walk quietly with soft steps.
- **Example:** The cat padded across the floor.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Silent, careful movement; soft sound.

Plod – плестися, йти втомлено
- **Meaning:** To walk slowly and heavily.

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- **Example:** He plodded along the muddy road.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Slow, laborious; implies effort or tiredness.

Ramble – прогулюватися для задоволення
- **Meaning:** To walk for pleasure, especially in the countryside.
- **Example:** We rambled across the hills for hours.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Relaxed, enjoyable; recreational.

Range – блукати, мандрувати
- **Meaning:** To travel over a wide area.
- **Example:** Wolves ranged across the forest.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Suggests covering large distances, often over territory.

Reel – йти нерівною ходою, шпортатися
- **Meaning:** To stagger or lurch violently, often due to alcohol or dizziness.
- **Example:** He reeled from the punch.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Loss of balance; unsteady and uncontrolled.

Roam – мандрувати, бродити без мети
- **Meaning:** To wander without a specific purpose.
- **Example:** Tourists roamed the old streets.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Aimless; emphasizes freedom and exploration.

Saunter – прогулюватися неквапливо
- **Meaning:** To walk in a slow, relaxed, casual way.
- **Example:** They sauntered along the beach.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Leisurely, confident; unhurried.

Shuffle – шаркати, човгати
- **Meaning:** To walk by dragging the feet along the ground.
- **Example:** He shuffled into the room, tired and sleepy.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Slow, dragging steps; can show tiredness or laziness.

Stagger – йти похитуючись
- **Meaning:** To walk unsteadily, e.g., due to illness, alcohol, or exhaustion.
- **Example:** He staggered after too many drinks.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Stronger than “falter”; emphasizes instability.

Stalk – підкрадатися
- **Meaning:** To move silently or threateningly.
- **Example:** The cat stalked its prey.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Quiet and stealthy; often predatory.

Step – крокувати, ступати
- **Meaning:** To lift and put down your foot in walking.
- **Example:** He stepped carefully over the puddle.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Neutral; basic action of walking.

Stomp – тупотіти
- **Meaning:** To tread heavily and noisily, usually to show anger.
- **Example:** She stomped out of the room.
- **Difference / Nuance:** Heavy, loud; emotional expression.

Stray – заблукати, відбитися
- **Meaning:** To move away aimlessly from a group or path.
- **Example:** The dog strayed from the yard.

LIVEWORKSHEETS