Synonyms Vocabulary

1. Abandon – "leave / give up" group

Abandon – покидати, залишати; відмовлятися; здавати (ворогові)

- **Meaning:** To leave someone or something completely, often when they need help; to stop supporting.
- **Example:** He abandoned his family.
- **Difference:** Strong word with **moral responsibility**; often negative.

Concede – поступатися, визнавати (неохоче), визнавати поразку

- **Meaning:** To admit something is true or accept defeat, often unwillingly.
- **Example:** She conceded that she was wrong.
- **Difference:** Mental or verbal **acceptance**, not physical leaving.

Depart (from / for) – від'їжджати, відправлятися; відходити від

- **Meaning:** To leave a place or position; to begin a journey.
- **Example:** The train departs at 6 a.m.
- **Difference:** Neutral, often **formal**, no emotional meaning.

Desert – покидати, зраджувати; дезертирувати

- **Meaning:** To leave someone who depends on you; to abandon loyally or illegally (army).
- **Example:** He deserted his unit.
- **Difference:** Strong **disloyalty or betrayal**.

Exit – виходити, покидати; припиняти діяльність

- **Meaning:** To leave a building, event, life, or market.
- **Example:** The company exited the market.
- **Difference:** Neutral and **official**, often written style.

Forget – забувати

- **Meaning:** To fail to remember information or things.
- **Example:** I forgot my keys.
- **Difference:** Unintentional; **not deliberate abandonment**.

Forsake (sb/sth for sb/sth) – відрікатися, покидати заради чогось

- **Meaning:** To give up someone or something important, often beliefs or people.
- **Example:** He forsook his career for love.
- **Difference:** Emotional, **sacrifice-based** decision.

Give over –

1. **передавати, вручати**
2. **припиняти, залишати (надію)**
3. **присвячувати себе**

- **Example:** Give over worrying.
- **Difference:** British, informal; **stopping or devoting**, not physical leaving.

Give up – здаватися, кидати, припиняти

- **Meaning:** To stop trying; quit a habit; surrender control.
- **Example:** She gave up smoking.
- **Difference:** Focus on **ending effort or habit**.

Leave – залишати, покидати, від'їжджати

- **Meaning:** General verb for going away or not taking something.
- **Example:** He left the room quietly.
- **Difference:** Neutral, **most common and broad** term.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Quit (sth / doing sth) – звільнятися; припиняти

- **Meaning:** To leave a job or stop an activity.
- **Example:** She quit her job.
- **Difference:** Informal; **personal decision**, often work-related.

Resign – йти у відставку

- **Meaning:** To leave a job formally, usually voluntarily.
- **Example:** The minister resigned.
- **Difference:** Formal, **official position**.

Retreat (from / to) – відступати; відмовлятися; усамітнюватися

- **Meaning:** To move back due to danger or pressure; to change one's position.
- **Example:** The army retreated.
- **Difference:** Strategic withdrawal, often **temporary**.

Stop – зупиняти(ся), припиняти

- **Meaning:** To end an action or movement.
- **Example:** Stop talking.
- **Difference:** Very general; **no idea of leaving responsibility**.

Surrender (sb/sth to) – здаватися, капітулювати; піддаватися

- **Meaning:** To give control or give in to emotions or enemies.
- **Example:** The soldiers surrendered.
- **Difference:** Complete **loss of control or resistance**.

🔑 **Key Differences (in short)**

- **Abandon / Desert / Forsake** → moral or emotional responsibility
- **Leave / Depart / Exit** → neutral physical leaving
- **Quit / Resign** → leaving a job
- **Give up / Stop / Concede** → stopping effort or accepting defeat
- **Surrender / Retreat** → loss of control or forced withdrawal
- **Forget** → accidental, not intentional

2. <u>Adapt</u> – "adjust / fit / agree" group

Accept – приймати, погоджуватися

- **Meaning:** To agree to something as true or acceptable.
- **Difference:** Mental agreement only; **no change in behaviour required**.

Acclimatize (yourself) (to sth) – акліматизуватися, звикати

- **Meaning:** To get used to a new climate or environment.
- **Difference: Physical or environmental adaptation**, often slow and natural.

Accommodate – розміщувати, забезпечувати; пристосовувати

- **Meaning:** To provide space or adjust conditions for someone.
- **Difference:** You **change conditions for others**, not yourself.

Adapt – пристосовувати(ся), адаптувати(ся)

- **Meaning:** To change ideas, behaviour, or methods to deal successfully with a new situation.
- **Difference: Active and flexible adjustment** to new circumstances.

Adjust – регулювати, підлаштовувати(ся), налагоджувати

- **Meaning:** To make small changes to achieve a better result or fit.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Difference: Minor, precise changes**, often technical or practical.

Adopt – усиновлювати; переймати (ідеї, звички); затверджувати
- **Meaning:** To take something as your own (idea, method, child).
- **Difference:** You **choose and take**, not adapt gradually.

Agree (with sb / on sth) – погоджуватися
- **Meaning:** To have the same opinion as someone.
- **Difference:** Shared opinion; **no adjustment or change required**.

Confirm – підтверджувати, ратифікувати
- **Meaning:** To state officially that something is true or decided.
- **Difference:** Formal **verification**, not adaptation.

Conform (to/with sth) – підкорятися, відповідати правилам
- **Meaning:** To behave according to rules or standards.
- **Difference:** Passive adaptation; **external pressure**.

Correspond (with / to) – відповідати, збігатися
- **Meaning:** To be similar or equivalent.
- **Difference:** Static similarity; **no change involved**.

Fit – підходити, бути відповідного розміру
- **Meaning:** To be the right size, shape, or form.
- **Difference:** Physical or functional suitability.

Focus (on/upon sth) – зосереджуватися
- **Meaning:** To direct attention or effort.
- **Difference:** Mental direction, **not adjustment**.

Harmonize (with sb/sth) – гармоніювати, узгоджувати
- **Meaning:** To work well together or match in style or ideas.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **balance and compatibility**.

Like – схожий; подобатися
- **Meaning:** Similar in appearance or nature.
- **Difference:** Informal similarity, **no change**.

Match (sb/sth with sb/sth) – підбирати, поєднувати
- **Meaning:** To combine things that look or work well together.
- **Difference: Active pairing** based on similarity.

Reconcile (sth with sth / yourself to sth) – узгоджувати; примирятися
- **Meaning:** To make two conflicting ideas acceptable together.
- **Difference:** Resolving **conflict or contradiction**.

Suffice (to do sth) – бути достатнім
- **Meaning:** To be enough for a purpose.
- **Difference:** Quantity or adequacy, **not adaptation**.

Suit – пасувати, личити, підходити
- **Meaning:** To be appropriate or convenient for someone.
- **Difference:** Personal **comfort or preference**, not size.

🔑 **Key Differences (short summary)**
- **Adapt / Adjust / Acclimatize** → change to new conditions
- **Adjust** → small, technical changes
- **Adapt** → broader behavioural or mental change

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Acclimatize** → physical/environmental change
- **Accept / Agree / Confirm** → mental or official agreement
- **Conform** → follow rules due to pressure
- **Adopt** → take something as your own
- **Fit / Suit / Match / Harmonize** → compatibility
  - *fit* → size/function
  - *suit* → personal comfort
  - *match* → pairing
  - *harmonize* → balance

3. Alone.
Alone – один, на самоті, наодинці
Meaning: Having no one else present; being by yourself.
Important: Does **not** mean unhappy.
Grammar note: Not used before a noun.
Example: She was alone at home, but she felt relaxed.
Key difference: Physical state, neutral emotion.

Apart – на віддалі, осторонь, окремо
Meaning: Separated by distance (physically or emotionally).
Example: The two houses stand far apart.
Key difference: Focuses on **distance**, not emotions.

Desolate – безлюдний, пустинний, занедбаний
Meaning: Empty, without people; creates a feeling of sadness or fear.
Example: A desolate village stood in the mountains.
Key difference: Strong **emotional and atmospheric** loneliness (often about places).

Detached – відокремлений, ізольований
Meaning: Separated or not connected; often used for buildings or emotionally distant people.
Example: They live in a detached house.
Key difference: Structural or emotional **disconnection**, not sadness.

Lone – одинокий, самотній, відлюдний
Meaning: Without others; can describe people, places, or status.
Uses: • a lone traveler, • a lone woman (not married), • a lone house (remote place)
Example: A lone figure walked across the field.
Key difference: Literary/formal; often **before a noun**.

Lonely – самотній, одинокий (сумний)
Meaning: Sad because of lack of friends or company.
Example: He feels lonely after moving to a new city.
Key difference: Emotional state; **sadness is essential**.

Lonesome – самотній, покинутий (емоційно)
Meaning: Unhappy because you are alone and don't want to be.
Example: She felt lonesome during the long winter.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Key difference: More **emotional and expressive** than "lonely"; common in spoken/literary English.

Removed – віддалений, ізольований
Meaning: Far away, distant, or not closely connected.
Example: They live in a removed rural area.
Key difference: Distance or separation, **not feelings**.

Single – одинокий, неодружений
Meaning: Not married or not in a relationship.
Example: She is single and lives alone.
Key difference: Marital status, not loneliness.

Solitary – самітний, відлюдний
Meaning: Existing alone; often by choice.
Example: He enjoys a solitary life in the mountains.
Key difference: Often **intentional solitude**, neutral or positive.

Unaccompanied – без супроводу
Meaning: Without another person or escort.
Example: An unaccompanied minor arrived at the airport.
Key difference: Temporary state; formal/official usage.

Summary of the Main Differences (with Ukrainian translation)

- **Alone** – **один, на самоті**; фізичний стан, **без емоцій** (можна бути щасливим); being by yourself; **no emotion implied** (can be happy or calm).
- **Lonely** – **самотній (сумний)**; бути одному **і відчувати смуток**; being alone **and feeling sad** because of it.
- **Lonesome** – **самотній, покинутий**; більш емоційне, експресивне, ніж *lonely*; similar to *lonely* but **more emotional or expressive**.
- **Solitary** – **самітний, відлюдний**; самотність **за власним вибором**, часто нейтральна або позитивна; being alone **by choice**; often neutral or positive.
- **Lone** – **одинокий, самотній**; книжне/формальне слово, часто **перед іменником** (*a lone traveler* – самотній мандрівник); formal/literary word for "alone"; often **used before a noun** (*a lone traveler*).
- **Single** – **неодружений / незаміжня**; сімейний стан, **не про почуття**; **not married / not in a relationship**; not about emotions.
- **Unaccompanied** – **без супроводу**; тимчасова ситуація, офіційний стиль; **without a companion or escort**; temporary, formal use.
- **Apart** – **окремо, на відстані**; акцент на фізичній дистанції; separated by **distance**.
- **Removed** – **віддалений, ізольований**; далеко або слабко пов'язаний; far away or **not closely connected**.
- **Detached** – **відокремлений**; фізично або емоційно відсторонений; physically or emotionally **separate**, not necessarily sad.
- **Desolate** – **безлюдний, занедбаний**; сильне відчуття смутку або страху, часто про місця; extremely empty or abandoned; causes **strong feelings of sadness or fear**, often about places.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Beat – "hit / strike / smash" group

Bang – стукати, гупати, сильно бити

- **Meaning:** To hit something many times, making a loud noise.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **noise and force**, not damage.

Bash – гамселити, сильно бити, трощити

- **Meaning:** To strike violently and aggressively.
- **Difference:** Rough, **violent attack**, often informal.

Batter – дубасити, колошматити

- **Meaning:** To hit repeatedly with strong blows.
- **Difference:** Focus on **repeated heavy hits** and visible damage.

Beat – бити, лупцювати; збивати; вбивати (цвях)

- **Meaning:** To hit repeatedly or forcefully; very broad use.
- **Difference: General core verb** for repeated hitting.

Break – ламати, розбивати

- **Meaning:** To cause something to split or stop working.
- **Difference:** Focus on **result (damage)**, not the action.

Bump – випадково вдаритися, наштовхнутися

- **Meaning:** To hit lightly and accidentally.
- **Difference: Unintentional and mild** contact.

Collide – зіткнутися

- **Meaning:** To crash into something moving.
- **Difference:** Usually **two moving objects**, formal/technical.

Crash – розбитися з гуркотом; зазнати аварії

- **Meaning:** To hit violently, causing destruction.
- **Difference: Sudden, noisy, destructive** impact.

Hammer – гамселити, сильно бити

- **Meaning:** To hit repeatedly with force.
- **Difference:** Strong, **continuous heavy blows**.

Hit – вдарити

- **Meaning:** To strike once or generally.
- **Difference: Most neutral and general** verb.

Knock – стукати, постукати

- **Meaning:** To hit lightly, often to get attention.
- **Difference:** Controlled, **non-violent** contact.

Lash – шмагати, хльостати

- **Meaning:** To hit with a whip-like movement.
- **Difference:** Long, **whipping motion**, often punishment.

Pound – дубасити, гупати

- **Meaning:** To strike heavily and repeatedly.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **rhythm and power**.

Slam – грюкати, з силою зачиняти

- **Meaning:** To hit or shut with force and noise.
- **Difference:** Sudden, **angry or emotional force**.

Slap – шльопати, дати ляпаса

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Meaning:** To hit with an open hand.
- **Difference: Sharp, quick**, often insulting.

Smash – розбити вщент
- **Meaning:** To break into pieces violently.
- **Difference:** Focus on **complete destruction**.

Spank – відшльопати
- **Meaning:** To hit lightly with a hand, usually as punishment for children.
- **Difference: Disciplinary**, not violent.

Strike – ударяти, бити
- **Meaning:** To hit deliberately.
- **Difference:** More **formal and controlled** than *hit*.

Trash – громити, трощити навмисно
- **Meaning:** To destroy something deliberately.
- **Difference: Intentional vandalism**.

Whip – шмагати батогом; збивати (вершки)
- **Meaning:** To strike with a whip-like motion.
- **Difference:** Fast, **flexible striking movement**.

Wreck – розбивати, знищувати; зазнавати аварії
- **Meaning:** To destroy badly or completely.
- **Difference:** Focus on **severe final damage**.

🔑 **Key Differences (short summary)**
- **Hit / Beat / Strike** → general hitting
- **Bang / Slam / Pound** → loud, forceful hits
- **Bash / Batter / Hammer** → violent, repeated blows
- **Bump / Knock** → light or accidental contact
- **Lash / Whip / Spank / Slap** → specific body movement
- **Smash / Crash / Wreck / Trash** → destruction or accident

5. Business, Work & Occupation

Business – справа; бізнес; комерційна діяльність
- **Meaning:** The activity of making, buying, selling or supplying goods or services for money.
- **Example:** She runs her own business.
- **Difference:** Broader than *trade*; includes services and personal cooperation.

Trade – торгівля; ремесло
- **Meaning:** The activity of buying and selling goods or exchanging services.
- **Example:** International trade has increased.
- **Difference:** Used more for **goods** than services; *business* is broader.

Action – дія; вчинок
- **Meaning:** The process of doing something to deal with a situation.
- **Example:** Immediate action is required.
- **Difference:** Often used with *take* (take action).

Act – вчинок

LIVEWORKSHEETS

• **Meaning:** A single thing that someone does.
• **Example:** It was an act of kindness.
• **Difference:** Usually followed by **of** (*an act of courage*); *action* is more general.

Measure – захід
• **Meaning:** An official action taken to achieve a particular aim.
• **Example:** The government introduced new measures.
• **Difference:** Formal; often used in politics and law.

Step – крок
• **Meaning:** One of a series of actions to achieve something.
• **Example:** This is the first step in the process.
• **Difference:** Emphasizes sequence.

Move – крок, дія
• **Meaning:** (Journalistic) An action taken to achieve something.
• **Example:** The move surprised investors.
• **Difference:** Common in news language.

Affair – справа; подія; інцидент
• **Meaning:** An event of public or social importance.
• **Example:** The scandal became a national affair.
• **Difference:** Often used for **political or public events**.

Art – мистецтво
• **Meaning:** The use of imagination to express ideas or feelings, especially in painting or sculpture.
• **Example:** Art plays an important role in culture.
• **Difference:** *Arts* (plural) can mean humanities or creative subjects.

Calling – покликання; професія
• **Meaning:** A strong feeling that you should do a particular job.
• **Example:** Teaching is her true calling.
• **Difference:** Emotional and moral motivation, not just income.

Career – кар'єра
• **Meaning:** A series of jobs over a long period of time.
• **Example:** He plans a career in medicine.
• **Difference:** Focuses on **long-term professional development**.

Commerce – комерція
• **Meaning:** Trade, especially between countries.
• **Example:** Commerce between the two nations expanded.
• **Difference:** More formal than *business*.

Craft – ремесло; майстерність

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Meaning:** An activity requiring special skill, often done by hand.
- **Example:** She learned the craft of pottery.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **skill and manual work**.

Duty – обов'язок
- **Meaning:** Something you must do because it is your responsibility.
- **Example:** It is your duty to follow the rules.
- **Difference:** Moral or legal obligation, not paid work.

Work – робота
- **Meaning:** Activities you do as part of your job.
- **Example:** He has a lot of work today.
- **Difference:** *Work* = activity; *job* = position.

Employment – зайнятість; робота (по найму)
- **Meaning:** Paid work; the state of having a job.
- **Example:** She is in full-time employment.
- **Difference:** Formal; often used in statistics and official texts.

Job – робота; посада
- **Meaning:** Work you do regularly for payment.
- **Example:** She found a new job.
- **Difference:** Everyday word; less formal than *position*.

Position – посада
- **Meaning:** A particular job within an organization.
- **Example:** He holds a senior position.
- **Difference:** More formal; often higher-level jobs.

Post – посада
- **Meaning:** An important job, especially in a large organization.
- **Example:** She applied for the post of director.
- **Difference:** Common in official and British English.

Vacancy – вакансія
- **Meaning:** A job that is available.
- **Example:** There is a vacancy in the sales department.
- **Difference:** Refers to availability, not the job itself.

Appointment – призначення
- **Meaning:** A job or position of responsibility.
- **Example:** His appointment was announced yesterday.
- **Difference:** Focuses on the **act of being chosen**.

Mission – місія
- **Meaning:** An important official task, often abroad.
- **Example:** The diplomat was sent on a mission.
- **Difference:** Usually temporary and official.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Occupation – заняття; професія
- **Meaning:** A job or profession.
- **Example:** Please state your occupation.
- **Difference:** Formal; common in forms.

Profession – професія
- **Meaning:** A job requiring special education and training.
- **Example:** Medicine is a respected profession.
- **Difference:** Doctors, lawyers, engineers.

Pursuit – заняття; справа
- **Meaning:** An activity you spend time and energy on.
- **Example:** Reading is his main pursuit.
- **Difference:** Can be a hobby or life goal.

Engagement – зобов'язання; домовленість
- **Meaning:** An agreement to marry or a commitment.
- **Example:** She cancelled her engagement.
- **Difference:** Not related to employment directly.

Involvement – залученість
- **Meaning:** Taking part in an activity, often without choice.
- **Example:** His involvement was questioned.
- **Difference:** Less voluntary than *participation*.

Participation – участь
- **Meaning:** Taking part in something willingly.
- **Example:** Student participation is encouraged.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **choice and activity**.

6. CHANGE

1. Alter – змінюватися, трохи переробити
- **Explanation:** To make a small or partial change to something, often to improve it or adjust it.
- **Example:** She altered her dress to make it fit better.
- **Nuance:** Usually **small or precise changes**, not complete transformation.

2. Change – міняти, змінювати
- **Explanation:** To become different or to make something different. Often natural, automatic, or general.
- **Example:** The weather changes quickly in spring.
- **Nuance:** Most **general term**; can be small or big, internal or external.

3. Convert (from sth to sth) – перетворювати, переобладнувати
- **Explanation:** To change something completely into a different form, often functional or structural.
- **Example:** The old factory was converted into apartments.
- **Nuance:** Focuses on **complete transformation** into something else.

4. Deviate (from sth) – відхилятися

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Explanation:** To move away from a planned course, norm, or rule.
- **Example:** He deviated from the original plan.
- **Nuance:** Implies **breaking or straying** from what was expected.

5. Exchange – обмінювати, міняти

- **Explanation:** To give something and receive something in return.
- **Example:** They exchanged gifts on New Year's Eve.
- **Nuance:** Focus on **mutual trade**.

6. Interchange (A with B) – переставляти, обмінювати

- **Explanation:** To swap positions or roles of two things.
- **Example:** The two players were interchanged during the match.
- **Nuance:** Usually **positions, places, or roles**.

7. Modify – видозмінювати

- **Explanation:** To change slightly, often to improve or adapt.
- **Example:** The teacher modified the lesson plan to suit the students' needs.
- **Nuance:** Small adjustments, often **functional or practical improvements**.

8. Move – переміщати, переселяти

- **Explanation:** To change the position or location of something.
- **Example:** We moved the chairs closer to the window.
- **Nuance:** Physical **relocation** rather than abstract change.

9. Mutate – мутувати, видозмінюватися

- **Explanation:** To change form, often in biology; can also mean radical transformation.
- **Example:** The virus mutated into a more contagious form.
- **Nuance:** Natural, often sudden **biological or genetic change**.

10. Shift – зрушувати, міняти

- **Explanation:** To move or change slightly, often position, focus, or opinion.
- **Example:** The wind shifted to the north.
- **Nuance:** Subtle movement or **transition**, sometimes temporary.

11. Swap – обмінюватися

- **Explanation:** To give something and take something in return; often casual or personal.
- **Example:** They swapped books during the break.
- **Nuance:** Informal **mutual exchange**, often objects or small things.

12. Switch – перемикати, змінювати

- **Explanation:** To change from one thing to another, often quickly or mechanically.
- **Example:** She switched her major from history to economics.
- **Nuance:** Quick **replacement or alternative**, sometimes temporary.

13. Transform (from sth into sth) – перетворювати

- **Explanation:** To change completely in form, appearance, or nature.
- **Example:** The caterpillar transformed into a butterfly.
- **Nuance:** Total or radical **change in essence**.

14. Transmit (from… to…) – передавати

- **Explanation:** To pass something (information, signal, disease) from one person/place to another.
- **Example:** The virus was transmitted from animals to humans.
- **Nuance:** Focus on **movement of something intangible** rather than personal change.

15. Undo – анулювати, відміняти

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Explanation:** To reverse a previous action or change.
- **Example:** She undid the stitches to fix the mistake.
- **Nuance: Reversal** rather than creation of a new change.

16. Update (sb on sth) – оновлювати

- **Explanation:** To bring something or someone up-to-date.
- **Example:** Please update me on the project's progress.
- **Nuance: Modernizing or refreshing** existing state, information, or system.

17. Vary (with sth) – варіюватися

- **Explanation:** To differ according to circumstances; to have variations.
- **Example:** Prices vary with the season.
- **Nuance:** Focus on **differences depending on factors**, not active changing.

Alter – змінюватися, трохи переробити; невелика, точна зміна
Change – міняти, змінювати; загальний термін, природна або автоматична зміна
Convert – перетворювати, переобладнувати; повна трансформація у іншу форму
Deviate – відхилятися; відходити від норми або плану
Exchange – обмінювати, міняти; взаємний обмін речами
Interchange – переставляти, обмінювати; обмін позиціями або ролями
Modify – видозмінювати; невеликі зміни для покращення
Move – переміщати; фізичне пересування
Mutate – мутувати; раптова або біологічна зміна
Shift – зрушувати, переміщати; тонке переміщення або зміна
Swap – обмінюватися; неформальний, випадковий обмін
Switch – перемикати, змінювати; швидка заміна або альтернатива
Transform – перетворювати; радикальна, повна зміна сутності
Transmit – передавати; передача інформації, сигналу або хвороби
Undo – анулювати, відміняти; відміна попередньої зміни
Update – оновлювати; модернізація або приведення до актуального стану
Vary – варіюватися; відрізнятися залежно від обставин

7. Kill & Destruction Verbs

Kill – убивати, позбавляти життя

- **Meaning:** To make a person or animal die.
- **Example:** The snake can kill a human.
- **Difference:** General and neutral word; does not explain motive or legality.

Assassinate – убивати політичних або громадських діячів

- **Meaning:** To murder an important or famous person, especially for political reasons.
- **Example:** The president was assassinated during the parade.
- **Difference:** Only used for **important public figures**; always intentional and planned.

Crash – ударитися, врізатися

- **Meaning:** To hit an object or another vehicle, causing damage.
- **Example:** The car crashed into a tree.
- **Difference:** Most common verb for **vehicle accidents**; can be used without a preposition.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Slam (into / against) – врізатися з силою
- **Meaning:** To crash into something with a lot of force.
- **Example:** The truck slammed into the wall.
- **Difference:** Stronger than *crash*; always takes a **preposition**.

Collide – зіткнутися
- **Meaning:** (Rather formal) When two vehicles or people crash into each other.
- **Example:** Two trains collided near the station.
- **Difference:** More formal; often used in news reports.

Smash – розбивати, врізатися
- **Meaning:** To crash into something with great force; to destroy violently.
- **Example:** He smashed his car into a fence.
- **Difference:** Informal and emotional; suggests **serious damage**.

Wreck – розбити, знищити (транспорт)
- **Meaning:** To damage a vehicle so badly that it cannot be repaired.
- **Example:** The storm wrecked several boats.
- **Difference:** Focuses on the **result** (total damage).

Demolish – руйнувати, зносити
- **Meaning:** To pull or knock down a building.
- **Example:** The old factory was demolished.
- **Difference:** Neutral and technical; *tear down* sounds more emotional or violent.

Destroy – знищувати, руйнувати
- **Meaning:** To damage something so badly that it no longer exists or works.
- **Example:** The fire destroyed the house.
- **Difference:** Very general; used for **objects, plans, hopes, lives**.

Dispatch – розправитися, убити
- **Meaning:** To kill a person or animal quickly; to deal with something efficiently.
- **Example:** The soldier was dispatched by the enemy.
- **Difference:** Formal; often indirect or euphemistic.

Execute – стратити, виконувати вирок
- **Meaning:** To kill someone as a legal punishment.
- **Example:** The criminal was executed by the state.
- **Difference:** Always **legal and official**, unlike *murder*.

Liquidate – ліквідовувати, знищувати
- **Meaning:** To close a business and sell its assets; to eliminate someone completely.
- **Example:** The company was liquidated after bankruptcy.
- **Difference:** Often used in **business or political contexts**.

Massacre – масово вбивати

LIVEWORKSHEETS

• **Meaning:** The killing of a large number of people in a cruel way.
• **Example:** Civilians were massacred during the war.
• **Difference:** Emphasizes **cruelty and scale**.

Murder – убивати навмисно
• **Meaning:** To kill someone deliberately and illegally.
• **Example:** He was murdered in cold blood.
• **Difference:** Always **intentional and criminal**.

Remove – прибрати, усунути
• **Meaning:** To take someone or something away from a place.
• **Example:** The manager was removed from his position.
• **Difference:** Indirect; does **not always mean killing**.

Ruin – зіпсувати, зруйнувати
• **Meaning:** To damage something so badly that it loses value or pleasure.
• **Example:** The rain ruined our holiday.
• **Difference:** Stronger than *spoil*; often emotional.

Slaughter – різати, масово вбивати
• **Meaning:** To kill a large number of people or animals violently.
• **Example:** Thousands were slaughtered during the conflict.
• **Difference:** Similar to *massacre*, but often used for **animals** as well.

8. Mistake – "error / fault / slip" group
Blip – збій, короткочасна помилка, аномалія
- **Meaning:** A small, temporary deviation from what is normal.
- **Difference: Minor and short-lived**, often technical or statistical.

Blunder – груба, серйозна помилка
- **Meaning:** A very bad or obvious mistake, often with consequences.
- **Difference: Big, careless error**, often embarrassing.

Defect – дефект, недолік
- **Meaning:** A fault in something that makes it imperfect or unsafe.
- **Difference: Built-in flaw**, usually in objects or systems.

Error – помилка, похибка
- **Meaning:** A general word for being wrong.
- **Difference:** Neutral, **most common formal term**, often academic or technical.

Fault – провина, вина; несправність
- **Meaning:** Responsibility for a mistake or a mechanical problem.
- **Difference:** Emphasizes **blame or responsibility**.

Gaffe – недоречний вчинок або висловлювання
- **Meaning:** A socially embarrassing mistake.
- **Difference:** Social or communicative **awkwardness**.

Howler – ляп, дурна помилка *(informal, BrE)*
- **Meaning:** A very obvious and stupid mistake.
- **Difference:** Informal; often **ridiculous or laughable**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Inaccuracy – неточність, похибка

- **Meaning:** Lack of precision.
- **Difference:** Small factual or numerical **imprecision**.

Incorrectness – неправильність, некоректність

- **Meaning:** The state of being wrong or not acceptable.
- **Difference:** Abstract, formal; often about **rules or norms**.

Inexactness – неточність

- **Meaning:** Lack of exact detail.
- **Difference:** Close to *inaccuracy* but more **general and abstract**.

Lapse – упущення, недогляд

- **Meaning:** A temporary failure of memory or judgment.
- **Difference: Momentary and unintentional** mistake.

Misprint – друкарська помилка

- **Meaning:** An error made in printing text.
- **Difference: Mechanical/textual**, not intellectual.

Mistake – помилка; помилково прийняти

- **Meaning:** A general term for doing something wrong.
- **Difference: Broad everyday word**, neutral.

Misunderstanding – непорозуміння, хибне уявлення

- **Meaning:** A mistake caused by wrong interpretation.
- **Difference:** Error in **communication or perception**.

Slip (slip-up) – обмовка, дрібна помилка

- **Meaning:** A small careless mistake, often in speech.
- **Difference:** Minor, **quick and unintentional**.

🔑 **Key Differences (short summary)**

- **Mistake / Error** → general terms
- **Slip / Lapse / Blip** → small, temporary mistakes
- **Blunder / Howler** → big, obvious mistakes
- **Fault** → blame or responsibility
- **Defect / Misprint** → mechanical or technical flaws
- **Inaccuracy / Inexactness** → lack of precision
- **Gaffe** → social embarrassment
- **Misunderstanding** → communication error

9. Profit – "income, payment, benefit" group

Benefit / Advantages – вигода, користь, перевага

- **Meaning:** Non-monetary or monetary gain from work or situation.
- **Difference: Broader than profit**, can be social or practical.
- *One advantage of working here is flexible hours.*

Earnings – заробіток, доходи

- **Meaning:** Money received from working.
- **Difference:** Often refers to **personal or company earnings**, similar to salary or revenue.
- *The workers' earnings increased this year.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS