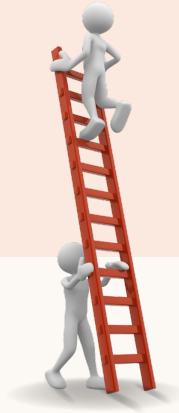


# English Ladder

Student Workbook

## Accusing & Blaming

A polished self-study handout designed for print or tablet use. Read the concept, notice the pattern, and then complete the matching practice set on your own.



Grammar Concepts #	Key Points	Usage Notes	Additional Example	Grammar Concepts: Accusing & Blaming
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### Visual anchor

Use the concept poster to spotlight the main language pattern in **Accusing & Blaming** and keep the explanation visible during practice and discussion.

ENGLISH LADDER

### Concept #24 ▶ Accusing & Blaming

**I accused him of lying/cheating.**  
You directly told him (perhaps publicly) he was lying/cheating.

**I blamed him for the accident/mistake.**  
You thought or claimed he was the one who caused the accident/mistake.

**I shamed him for his lie/mistake.**  
You tried to publicly humiliate him for his lie/mistake.

**He was guilty of lying/cheating.**  
He actually did lie or cheat.

**He felt guilty of lying/cheating.**  
He felt the emotion of guilt for his lying/cheating.

**He felt ashamed of lying/cheating.**  
He felt the emotion of shame for his lying/cheating.

**I resented his lying to me.**  
You had deep bitterness about his lying to you, and could not forgive him.

**I forgave him for lying to me.**  
You forgave him for lying, and now carry no resentment.

We use "**accuse**" for intentional bad behavior, but "**blame**" for less intentional mistakes or accidents.

If someone is accused of a crime, goes to court, and is determined to be guilty, we say they have been "**found guilty**".

If someone has wronged you, and you "**hold it against them**", you feel resentment towards them.

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## Core Idea

This image explores various expressions related to accusing and blaming. Understanding these concepts is crucial for effective communication, particularly when discussing responsibility, guilt, and forgiveness. Below is a detailed explanation of each phrase, including example sentences to illustrate their use.

### Quick reference

1. I accused him of lying/cheating.	Explanation: To accuse someone means to assert that they have done something wrong, often a serious wrongdoing, and this assertion can be made publicly or privately.
2. I blamed him for the accident/mistake.	Explanation: To blame someone means to say or think that they are responsible for something bad that happened, usually less intentional than accusing.
3. I shamed him for his lie/mistake.	Explanation: To shame someone means to make them feel bad and humiliated about something wrong they did, often in front of others.
4. He was guilty of lying/cheating.	Explanation: To say someone was guilty means they actually committed the act of lying or cheating.
5. He felt guilty of lying/cheating.	Explanation: To feel guilty means to experience a feeling of guilt or remorse about something one has done.
6. He felt ashamed of lying/cheating.	Explanation: To feel ashamed means to experience a sense of shame or embarrassment about one's actions.

## Key Points

### 1. I accused him of lying/cheating.

- Explanation: To accuse someone means to assert that they have done something wrong, often a serious wrongdoing, and this assertion can be made publicly or privately.
- Example Sentences: "She accused her coworker of stealing her idea." "They accused the politician of corruption during the campaign." "I accused him of breaking the vase, but he denied it."

### 2. I blamed him for the accident/mistake.



- Explanation: To blame someone means to say or think that they are responsible for something bad that happened, usually less intentional than accusing.
- Example Sentences: "He blamed his friend for the car accident." "The teacher blamed the student for the miscommunication." "I blamed my brother for spilling the juice."

### **3. I shamed him for his lie/mistake.**

- Explanation: To shame someone means to make them feel bad and humiliated about something wrong they did, often in front of others.
- Example Sentences: "The manager shamed the employee for missing the deadline." "She shamed her son for lying about his homework." "He was shamed by his peers for cheating on the test."

### **4. He was guilty of lying/cheating.**

- Explanation: To say someone was guilty means they actually committed the act of lying or cheating.
- Example Sentences: "The judge found him guilty of theft." "She was guilty of spreading false rumors." "He admitted he was guilty of cheating in the game."

### **5. He felt guilty of lying/cheating.**

- Explanation: To feel guilty means to experience a feeling of guilt or remorse about something one has done.
- Example Sentences: "She felt guilty for lying to her parents." "He felt guilty about missing his friend's birthday party." "They felt guilty for not helping with the project."

### **6. He felt ashamed of lying/cheating.**

- Explanation: To feel ashamed means to experience a sense of shame or embarrassment about one's actions.
- Example Sentences: "He felt ashamed of his poor performance in the exam." "She felt ashamed after arguing with her friend." "They felt ashamed for not standing up against injustice."

### **7. I resented his lying to me.**

- Explanation: To resent someone means to feel bitterness or anger toward them because of something they did.
- Example Sentences: "She resented her boss for not appreciating her hard work." "He resented his friend for breaking a promise." "They resented their neighbor for making too much noise."

### **8. I forgave him for lying to me.**

- Explanation: To forgive someone means to stop feeling angry or resentful toward them for something they did wrong.
- Example Sentences: "She forgave her sister for borrowing her clothes without asking." "He forgave his friend for the misunderstanding." "They forgave each other after the argument."



## Usage Notes

- Accuse vs. Blame: Accuse is used for serious, often public assertions of wrongdoing. Blame is used for less serious, often private situations where responsibility is attributed.
- Guilty vs. Feeling Guilty: Guilty denotes having committed the act. Feeling guilty denotes an emotional response to one's actions.
- Shame vs. Resentment: Shame is directed towards the wrongdoer, making them feel humiliated. Resentment is the feeling of bitterness by the wronged person.
- Forgiveness: Involves letting go of anger or resentment towards someone who has wronged you.

## Additional Examples

- Accusing: "The teacher accused the student of cheating during the exam." "Neighbors accused the company of polluting the river."
- Blaming: "He blamed the delay on traffic." "She blamed herself for not finishing the project on time."
- Shaming: "Public shaming on social media can have serious consequences." "Parents should avoid shaming their children for mistakes."
- Guilty: "He was found guilty of fraud." "Feeling guilty about past mistakes can be overwhelming."
- Ashamed: "She was ashamed of her poor behavior at the party." "He felt deeply ashamed after the incident."
- Resentment: "Long-term resentment can damage relationships." "Resenting others for their success can lead to negative feelings."
- Forgiveness: "Forgiveness is essential for personal peace and growth." "Learning to forgive can improve mental health and relationships."

Understanding these expressions and their correct usage will enhance your ability to communicate effectively about responsibility, guilt, and forgiveness in English.

## Grammar Concepts: Accusing & Blaming

This image explores various expressions related to accusing and blaming. Understanding these concepts is crucial for effective communication, particularly when discussing responsibility, guilt, and forgiveness. Below is a detailed explanation of each phrase, including additional examples to illustrate their use.

### 1. I accused him of lying/cheating.

- Explanation: To accuse someone means to assert that they have done something wrong, often a serious wrongdoing, and this assertion can be made publicly or privately. Accusations often carry a negative connotation and imply that the person being accused has done something morally or legally wrong.



- Example Sentences: "She accused her coworker of stealing her idea." "They accused the politician of corruption during the campaign." "I accused him of breaking the vase, but he denied it." "The media accused the celebrity of evading taxes." "The teacher accused the student of cheating during the exam."

## 2. I blamed him for the accident/mistake.

- Explanation: To blame someone means to say or think that they are responsible for something bad that happened. Blame can be assigned for both intentional and unintentional actions and is often used to identify the cause of a problem or mistake.
- Example Sentences: "He blamed his friend for the car accident." "The teacher blamed the student for the miscommunication." "I blamed my brother for spilling the juice." "She blamed the weather for the delay." "They blamed the malfunction on poor maintenance."

## 3. I shamed him for his lie/mistake.

- Explanation: To shame someone means to make them feel bad and humiliated about something wrong they did, often in front of others. Shaming is a strong social tool used to enforce norms and standards but can have negative psychological effects.
- Example Sentences: "The manager shamed the employee for missing the deadline." "She shamed her son for lying about his homework." "He was shamed by his peers for cheating on the test." "The coach shamed the player for a poor performance." "The community shamed the business for unethical practices."

## 4. He was guilty of lying/cheating.

- Explanation: To say someone was guilty means they actually committed the act of lying or cheating. Guilt is a legal and moral term indicating that the person did something wrong.
- Example Sentences: "The judge found him guilty of theft." "She was guilty of spreading false rumors." "He admitted he was guilty of cheating in the game." "The court declared the defendant guilty of fraud." "He was guilty of breaking the rules."

## 5. He felt guilty of lying/cheating.

- Explanation: To feel guilty means to experience a feeling of guilt or remorse about something one has done. This is an emotional response that shows a person's acknowledgment of their wrongdoing and regret for their actions.
- Example Sentences: "She felt guilty for lying to her parents." "He felt guilty about missing his friend's birthday party." "They felt guilty for not helping with the project." "She felt guilty for forgetting her friend's birthday." "He felt guilty for not returning the borrowed money on time."

## 6. He felt ashamed of lying/cheating.

- Explanation: To feel ashamed means to experience a sense of shame or embarrassment about one's actions. Shame is a deeper emotion that reflects a person's recognition of having failed to meet social or personal standards.



- Example Sentences: "He felt ashamed of his poor performance in the exam." "She felt ashamed after arguing with her friend." "They felt ashamed for not standing up against injustice." "He felt ashamed of his behavior at the party." "She felt ashamed for not keeping her promise."

### 7. I resented his lying to me.

- Explanation: To resent someone means to feel bitterness or anger toward them because of something they did. Resentment often stems from feeling wronged or unfairly treated.
- Example Sentences: "She resented her boss for not appreciating her hard work." "He resented his friend for breaking a promise." "They resented their neighbor for making too much noise." "She resented her colleague for taking credit for her work." "He resented his parents for restricting his freedom."

### 8. I forgave him for lying to me.

- Explanation: To forgive someone means to stop feeling angry or resentful toward them for something they did wrong. Forgiveness is a conscious decision to let go of negative feelings and can lead to personal and relational healing.
- Example Sentences: "She forgave her sister for borrowing her clothes without asking." "He forgave his friend for the misunderstanding." "They forgave each other after the argument." "She forgave her partner for forgetting their anniversary." "He forgave his coworker for the mistake."

## Additional Notes on Usage

### Accusing vs. Blaming

- Accusing someone usually implies a more serious charge and often involves moral or legal implications. It can be confrontational and public. Example: "The company was accused of violating environmental laws."
- Blaming someone can be less severe and often involves pointing out responsibility for a mistake or problem, not necessarily a moral wrongdoing. Example: "She blamed the weather for her bad mood."

### Guilty vs. Feeling Guilty

- Guilty (adj.): Having committed a specified offense or crime. Example: "The jury found him guilty of all charges."
- Feeling guilty: An emotional state of regret and remorse. Example: "He felt guilty for lying to his parents."

### Shame vs. Resentment

- Shame (n.): A painful feeling of humiliation or distress caused by the consciousness of wrong or foolish behavior. Example: "She felt a deep sense of shame after the incident."
- Resentment (n.): Bitter indignation at having been treated unfairly. Example: "His resentment grew with each unfair decision made by his manager."

### Forgiveness



- Forgiveness involves letting go of anger and resentment. It is a personal process that benefits both the forgiver and the forgiven. Example: "After years of estrangement, they finally forgave each other and reconciled."

Understanding these expressions and their correct usage will enhance your ability to communicate effectively about responsibility, guilt, and forgiveness in English. These nuanced differences are important for both personal and professional interactions.



## Practice Check

Answer the quiz questions below with responses consistent with the grammar concepts taught in the article content.

### ITEM 01

She \_\_\_\_\_ her coworker of stealing her idea.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 02

They \_\_\_\_\_ the politician of corruption during the campaign.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 03

He \_\_\_\_\_ his friend for the car accident.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 04

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the student for the miscommunication.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 05

I \_\_\_\_\_ him for breaking the vase, but he denied it.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 06

The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the employee for missing the deadline.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 07

She \_\_\_\_\_ her son for lying about his homework.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### ITEM 08

He was \_\_\_\_\_ of spreading false rumors.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## ITEM 09

She felt \_\_\_\_\_ for lying to her parents.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 10

He felt \_\_\_\_\_ of his poor performance in the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 11

She \_\_\_\_\_ her boss for not appreciating her hard work.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 12

He \_\_\_\_\_ his friend for breaking a promise.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 13

They \_\_\_\_\_ their neighbor for making too much noise.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 14

She \_\_\_\_\_ her sister for borrowing her clothes without asking.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 15

He \_\_\_\_\_ his friend for the misunderstanding.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 16

They \_\_\_\_\_ each other after the argument.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 17

The judge found him \_\_\_\_\_ of theft.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 18

She \_\_\_\_\_ the weather for the delay.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## ITEM 19

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the student of cheating during the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 20

He \_\_\_\_\_ the malfunction on poor maintenance.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 21

He felt \_\_\_\_\_ for not helping with the project.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 22

She was \_\_\_\_\_ by her peers for cheating on the test.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 23

The community \_\_\_\_\_ the business for unethical practices.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## ITEM 24

They felt \_\_\_\_\_ for not standing up against injustice.

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## Self-check Answer Key

Use the key after you have completed every item on your own.

**ITEM 01**

She Accused her coworker of stealing her idea.

**ITEM 02**

They Accused the politician of corruption during the campaign.

**ITEM 03**

He Blamed his friend for the car accident.

**ITEM 04**

The teacher Blamed the student for the miscommunication.

**ITEM 05**

I Accused him for breaking the vase, but he denied it.

**ITEM 06**

The manager Shamed the employee for missing the deadline.

**ITEM 07**

She Shamed her son for lying about his homework.

**ITEM 08**

He was Guilty of spreading false rumors.

**ITEM 09**

She felt Guilty for lying to her parents.

**ITEM 10**

He felt Ashamed of his poor performance in the exam.

**ITEM 11**

She Resented her boss for not appreciating her hard work.

**ITEM 12**

He Resented his friend for breaking a promise.

**ITEM 13**

They Resented their neighbor for making too much noise.

**ITEM 14**

She Forgave her sister for borrowing her clothes without asking.



ITEM 15

He Forgave his friend for the misunderstanding.

ITEM 16

They Forgave each other after the argument.

ITEM 17

The judge found him Guilty of theft.

ITEM 18

She Blamed the weather for the delay.

ITEM 19

The teacher Accused the student of cheating during the exam.

ITEM 20

He Blamed the malfunction on poor maintenance.

ITEM 21

He felt Guilty for not helping with the project.

ITEM 22

She was Shamed by her peers for cheating on the test.

ITEM 23

The community Shamed the business for unethical practices.

ITEM 24

They felt Ashamed for not standing up against injustice.