

PROFESORADO DE INGLÉS

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EDI II - UNIDAD 1

Prepositions: expressions with prepositions; verbs and adjectives+prepositions. Phrasal verbs.

B1 Expressions with prepositions

We go somewhere:

by air/land/sea/road, by plane/car/bus/rail/train/bike, on foot, on holiday, on business.

We can be:

at work, at home, at school, at university, at lunch, in love, in danger, in bed, in a hurry, on the phone.

We do things:

by chance, by accident, by mistake, in secret, in private, in public, on purpose.

Things can be:

in stock, for/on sale, for hire, on fire.
-C1
C1 Fill in each gap with one preposition.

- 1 I didn't buy any new boots because the shop didn't have my size *in* stock.
- 2 Most of our guests arrived car but my brother came foot.
- 3 You shouldn't be work with that awful cough, you should be home, bed.
- 4 I deleted your email mistake, I didn't do it purpose.
- 5 I usually travel train when I go to Scotland business.
- 6 The movie star met her lover secret because they didn't want to be seen together public.
- 7 Every time I try to see the manager he's either lunch or the phone.
- 8 They met chance on a train and they've been love ever since.
- 9 If you're not a hurry, we could go to the city centre bike.

B2 Verb + preposition

We use prepositions after some verbs:

verb	preposition	
<i>They apologised</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>starting without me.</i>
<i>She doesn't approve</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>that.</i>
<i>They insist</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>applying for the same university.</i>
<i>Your sisters may succeed</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>getting places at university.</i>

 ▲ Don't forget that a noun, pronoun or the *-ing* form follows a preposition.

B3 Verb + object + preposition

We use prepositions after the object of some verbs:

verb	object	preposition	
<i>He congratulated</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>my success.</i>
<i>Thank</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>listening to me.</i>
<i>You can forgive</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>doing that.</i>
<i>We will prevent</i>	<i>the students</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>leaving.</i>

Some verbs are followed by different prepositions with different meanings:

I asked my teacher about the new books. (I wanted information) ≠ I asked my teacher for the new books. (I wanted her to give me the books)

 ▲ When we ask someone to **do** something, we say:

I asked my teacher to give me the books. (not I asked my teacher for giving me the books.)

 ▲ Don't forget that a noun, pronoun or the *-ing* form follows a preposition.

-C2

C2 Complete the sentence describing what happened in each picture. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1 She congratulated Eric on winning the cup. (win)
- 2 He prevented (come in)
- 3 She insisted (help)
- 4 He thanked (help)
- 5 Sue apologised (break)
- 6 He forgave (break)
- 7 They succeeded (pass)
- 8 She asked (help)



B4 to be + adjective + preposition

We use prepositions after some adjectives when they follow the verb *to be*:

<i>to be</i>	adjective	preposition	
He was	good	at	football.
We were	angry	with	our friends,
She will be	angry	about	losing the match.
Were they	happy/excited/worried etc.	about	their exam results?
I was	pleased	with	the present.
We mustn't be	unkind	to	our cousins.
Don't be	rude	to	anyone at the party.
Please be	polite	to	my parents.
Are you	interested	in	football?

⚠ Don't forget that a noun, pronoun or the *-ing* form follows a preposition.

C3, C4

C3 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The taxi driver was angry. | a in football. |
| 2 My brother is very good | b with the present. |
| 3 Peter was worried | c to my neighbour. |
| 4 David was pleased | d about losing his job. |
| 5 The postman was rude | e with the cyclist. |
| 6 We're not interested | f at doing word puzzles. |

C4 In each of these sentences there is one wrong preposition. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

- 1 We saw that the house was in fire, but luckily no one was in danger. on
- 2 The nurses have been very kind to you, you mustn't be rude with them.
- 3 There are boats at hire here, or we can go for a swim.
- 4 Are you in this country for holiday or are you working?
- 5 My parents don't approve on some of my friends.
- 6 Did the manager insist in changing your day off?
- 7 My mother's in work at the moment, but she can phone you this evening.

B5 Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are two-word or three-word verbs. They have a main verb + one or two short words (preposition or adverb) which are really part of the verb.

The meaning of some phrasal verbs is clear:
Please **put down** your pencils. (= put + down)

The meaning of some phrasal verbs is not so clear. You have to learn what they mean:

He **looks after** his little brother. (= He takes care of his little brother.)

Look out! There's a car coming. (= Be careful!)

They **looked up** the word in the dictionary. (= They found the word in the dictionary.)

I am **looking forward** to meeting them. (= I believe I will enjoy meeting them.)

Some phrasal verbs have several meanings. We understand which meaning by looking at the other words in the sentence:

She **put on** her clothes. (= She got dressed.)

She **put on** weight. (= Her weight increased.)

She **put on** the television. (= She switched the television on.)

Here are some more phrasal verbs which are useful for PET:

fill in = complete a form

find out = discover

get into = enter

get out of = leave

get on with = have a good relationship with someone

get up = get out of bed

give back = return something to someone

give up = stop doing something e.g. smoking

go on = continue

go with = match e.g. a coat and boots

hang up = end a telephone call

hold up = delay

join in = take part in

leave out = not do something

look for = try to find something

put off = do something later

put through = connect a telephone call

run out of = finish something e.g. petrol

set off/set out = begin a journey

take away = remove

take off = remove clothes

turn into = become

turn down = refuse an invitation/offer

turn up = arrive

C5 There are eight phrasal verbs in this story. Underline each one, then match it with a verb in the box that has the same meaning.

arrived	became	connected
delayed	entered	refused
removed	started <u>set off</u>	

Last night I had dinner with some friends and set off around eleven o'clock to walk home. Passing an office block, I saw a moving light through a window so I phoned the police station. I was put through to a detective and told him what I'd seen. He promised to come immediately, but he was held up for three-quarters of an hour by a traffic jam. All the city centre roads were blocked by an accident. While I was waiting for him, a man turned up in a car. He asked me why I was there. I explained I'd seen a light, and he told me he was a policeman on his way home. We went to the back of the building and found a broken window. The man got into the building through the window. I said I could help him but he turned down my offer, so I waited for the detective. At last he arrived with a colleague and I told him about the man in the car. He made a note of the number and phoned the police station. Some more police came. One took away the car and the others watched the building. When the man and his friend tried to leave, the detectives arrested them. I'd planned a quiet walk, but it turned into an adventure!