

## Prepositional Phrases

**A** Complete the blanks with the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

_____ a farm	_____ the right/left	_____ prison	_____ a queue
_____ work	_____ the North	_____ the back of	_____ school
_____ town	_____ 17 Walkley Road	_____ the door	_____ the suburbs
_____ university	_____ the outskirts	_____ the mountains	_____ rows/a row
_____ the country	_____ an island	_____ the crossroads	_____ Park Avenue

**B** Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

- 1 My brother is working part-time \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.
- 2 There is a TV set \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the room.
- 3 James sits \_\_\_\_\_ the front of the class.
- 4 They went on a boat ride \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 5 Homeless people sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the streets of most major cities.
- 6 He had to stay \_\_\_\_\_ hospital for a week after his operation.
- 7 My girlfriend is waiting for me \_\_\_\_\_ the corner.
- 8 The robbers parked their car \_\_\_\_\_ front of the bank.

**C** Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions **in**, **on**, **at**, **by**, **for**, **from** or **out**.

- 1 You can hand in your assignments \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_ the very latest.
- 2 A tattoo is \_\_\_\_\_ life. So, think carefully before deciding on having one done.
- 3 Kick-off is in twenty minutes, so \_\_\_\_\_ the meantime, do your warm-up exercises.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning, I didn't want to have a party \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday, but now I've changed my mind.
- 5 Typewriters are already \_\_\_\_\_ of date.
- 6 You should read the introduction \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the book.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ now on, no one is allowed to enter the school building during the lunch break.
- 8 I haven't seen Michael \_\_\_\_\_ ages, so I'm going to visit him \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 9 It's a pity I have to remain indoors \_\_\_\_\_ such a nice day.
- 10 I can't talk to you \_\_\_\_\_ the moment. Ring me back \_\_\_\_\_ a while.
- 11 It's difficult to see the moon in the sky \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- 12 I'm really worried about Sam. He should have been here \_\_\_\_\_ now.

## Phrasal Verbs

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number in the box next to each definition.

## A GET

- 1 Joe was a fussy person and difficult to **get on / along with**.
- 2 The police surrounded the building, making it difficult for the criminals to **get away**.
- 3 He always **gets away with** his bad behaviour.
- 4 A large percentage of the population **get by** on very little money.
- 5 It took Betty months to **get over** her father's death.

- ☐ escape
- ☐ overcome
- ☐ manage to live
- ☐ have a good relationship
- ☐ avoid being punished

## B PULL, THROW

- 1 The authorities declared the building unsafe and had it **pulled down** immediately.
- 2 A strange rattling noise forced the driver to **pull over** onto the hard shoulder.
- 3 It was time I **threw out / away** my old trainers. They were torn.

- ☐ get rid of sth unwanted
- ☐ demolish
- ☐ move closer to the side of the road and stop (for vehicles)

## Words with Prepositions

## A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
amazed _____	a description _____	distinguish _____	remind sb _____ sth (=tell sb again to do sth)
careful _____	a failure _____	experiment _____ sth	remind sb _____ sb/sth (= seem similar to sb/sth)
crowded _____	a search _____	glance _____	smile _____
fed up _____	a solution _____	hear _____ sb/sth (=have information about)	specialise _____
ready _____		hear _____ sb (=have news from)	stare _____
satisfied _____		join _____	vote _____
		regard sb/sth _____	

## B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Must I always **remind** you \_\_\_\_\_ the need to follow the proper procedure?
- 2 I haven't **heard** \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa for over two weeks now.
- 3 The police released a **description** \_\_\_\_\_ the wanted man.
- 4 The park was **crowded** \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiastic teenagers celebrating the end of the school year.
- 5 There must be a **solution** \_\_\_\_\_ your problem.
- 6 "I'm a **failure** \_\_\_\_\_ life," declared the famous actor to his adoring fans.
- 7 In some cultures **staring** \_\_\_\_\_ people is considered offensive.



## unit 02

- 8 Have you **heard** \_\_\_\_\_ the latest medical discovery?  
9 A final **search** \_\_\_\_\_ evidence at the scene of the crime proved fruitless.  
10 You **remind** me \_\_\_\_\_ myself when I was your age.

### Grammar Revision (Relative Clauses - Clauses of Time)

See Grammar Review page 148

**A** Read the text below and complete each blank with one word. All the missing words are relative pronouns or adverbs.

Marilyn Monroe, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the world's most famous film stars, was born in 1926. Marilyn, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ real name was Norma Jean Baker, had a miserable childhood. She grew up in Los Angeles, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ she spent most of her early years in foster homes. That's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ she still felt lonely even when she became famous. She worked as a model and also played minor roles in various films before making "Niagara", the film (5) \_\_\_\_\_ made her very popular. In 1954 she married Joe di Maggio, with (6) \_\_\_\_\_ she entertained American troops fighting in Korea. She went on to make many films, some of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ were very successful such as "Some Like it Hot", "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and "Bus Stop". Her film career ended tragically in 1962, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ she died at the age of thirty six.

**B** Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Celia was driving to the airport, she realised that she had left her passport at home.  
A As soon as      B As      C During      D Until
- 2 I will have finished studying \_\_\_\_\_ the film starts.  
A until      B while      C by the time      D once
- 3 The audience started clapping \_\_\_\_\_ the singer came on stage.  
A by the time      B the moment      C while      D just
- 4 Peter won't leave \_\_\_\_\_ he has finished all his work.  
A until      B by      C just as      D when
- 5 I haven't heard from him \_\_\_\_\_ we finished school.  
A before      B as soon as      C after      D since
- 6 Jane was working as a journalist \_\_\_\_\_ she was writing her first book.  
A during      B while      C just as      D once
- 7 My mother used to cry \_\_\_\_\_ she heard this song.  
A by the time      B the moment that      C whenever      D until
- 8 The police officer returned my driving licence \_\_\_\_\_ he had checked it.  
A just as      B until      C while      D after
- 9 She burst out laughing \_\_\_\_\_ she saw the clown.  
A as soon as      B since      C until      D while
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ we got back to the hotel, it was already dark.  
A The moment that      B As soon as      C By the time      D Once

## Points to remember

- ④ My brother, ~~who he~~ is a chemical engineer, works for a multinational company. (subject : who)  
Jennifer's brother, ~~who~~ you met ~~him~~ at her party last week, is an engineer. (object : who)  
(Have only **one** word for the subject or the object of the relative clause.)
- ④ Ann's father, ~~who/whom~~ we met last week, is ill. ✓  
~~Ann's father, that we met last week, is ill.~~  
(*That* is not used in non-defining relative clauses.)
- ④ The man ~~with whom~~ she is talking is her husband. ✓  
(preposition + whom/which)  
~~The man with who/that she is talking is her husband.~~  
The man (who(m)/that) she is talking with is her husband. ✓  
(who/whom/which/that + prepositions)
- ④ The room ~~where~~ he works is small. ✓  
The room **in which** he works is small. ✓
- The room (which/that) he works **in** is small. ✓  
~~The room in where he works is small.~~  
~~The room where he works in is small.~~  
~~The room in that he works is small.~~
- ④ I have 3,000 stamps, **some of which** are valuable. ✓  
~~I have 3,000 stamps, some of that are valuable.~~  
(expressions of quantity+whom/which/whose)
- ④ When I grow up, I want to become a dentist. ✓  
~~When I will grow up, I want to become a dentist.~~  
He said he would call as soon as he returned. ✓  
~~He said he would call as soon as he would return.~~  
(Never use **will** and **would** after time words)
- ④ I visited two museums **while** I was on holiday. ✓  
I visited two museums **during** my holiday. ✓  
~~I visited two museums during I was on holiday.~~  
(during + noun)

## Key Transformations

- ④ Students who wish to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.  
Students wishing to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.
- ④ She always did her homework first and then she watched TV.  
She never watched TV until she did / had done her homework.  
She never watched TV before doing / having done her homework.  
She would never watch TV before she did / had done her homework.  
She always watched TV after doing / having done her homework.
- She always watched TV after she did / had done her homework.
- ④ I will sign the document when I read / have read it.  
I will sign the document after I read / have read it.  
I won't sign the document before I read / have read it.  
I won't sign the document until I read / have read it.
- ④ Andrew left after/before breakfast.  
Andrew left after/before having (had) breakfast.  
Andrew left after/before he (had) had breakfast.



## Examination Practice

**A** Choose the correct answer.

- 1** The Smiths built a huge house \_\_\_\_\_ the outskirts  
of the town.  
**a.** in                               **b.** on  
**c.** at                               **d.** to
- 2** Once they \_\_\_\_\_, we'll talk to them about it.  
**a.** came                             **b.** will come  
**c.** come                            **d.** are coming
- 3** The man \_\_\_\_\_ in the front row is  
Mrs Davidson's nephew.  
**a.** who is sitting               **b.** where is sitting  
**c.** who sitting                  **d.** that sitting
- 4** "\_\_\_\_\_ now on, you won't be allowed to use  
your mobile phones at school!" the headmaster warned  
the students.  
**a.** By                               **b.** For  
**c.** At                               **d.** From
- 5** My grandmother knitted me a jumper \_\_\_\_\_  
are too long.  
**a.** which the sleeves       **b.** that the sleeves  
**c.** the sleeves of that      **d.** the sleeves of which
- 6** The electricity will be reconnected \_\_\_\_\_  
the bill.  
**a.** when you will pay       **b.** when you pay  
**c.** when you are paying   **d.** during you pay
- 7** There are people who manage to get \_\_\_\_\_  
on very little money.  
**a.** with                            **b.** over  
**c.** round                         **d.** by
- 8** The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed was perfect.  
**a.** in where                      **b.** in which  
**c.** which                         **d.** that
- 9** The students left \_\_\_\_\_ they finished the test.  
**a.** as soon as                   **b.** as  
**c.** while                         **d.** until
- 10** "What did you do on Saturday?"  
"We visited the town \_\_\_\_\_ our grandfather  
grew up.  
**a.** which                         **b.** that  
**c.** where                         **d.** when

**B** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 Here's the house where I lived as a child.  
**in** Here's the house \_\_\_\_\_ as a child.
- 2 I don't know what made her quit her job.  
**reason** I don't \_\_\_\_\_ she quit her job.
- 3 Passengers wishing to get up can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.  
**who** Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.
- 4 He didn't study enough for his exams, so he failed two of them.  
**caused** He didn't study enough for his exams, \_\_\_\_\_ two of them.
- 5 He always checked his car tyres before setting off on a journey.  
**until** He never set off on a journey \_\_\_\_\_ his car tyres.
- 6 I've read all of Jane Austen's novels and there were only a couple that I didn't enjoy.  
**most** I've read all of Jane Austen's novels, \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoyed.
- 7 Dr Williams is a cardiologist and has his surgery on the second floor.  
**whose** Dr Williams, \_\_\_\_\_ on the second floor, is a cardiologist.
- 8 Last week Phil took part in a spelling competition and won first prize.  
**in** Phil won first prize in a spelling competition \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

# Section 2

## Words easily confused

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences in each group A-G below. You may use some of the words more than once. In some cases, more than one word may be correct.

### A look see watch notice regard stare glance observe

- 1 We spent weeks in Africa \_\_\_\_\_ the way lions catch their prey.
- 2 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the tie he was wearing? It had pink elephants on it!
- 3 The students \_\_\_\_\_ the new teacher with curiosity.
- 4 Always \_\_\_\_\_ left and then right before crossing the road.
- 5 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ at people like that! It's really rude.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ a great science fiction film last night.
- 7 Before I bought the magazine, I \_\_\_\_\_ through it quickly.
- 8 I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ the big red spots on his face.
- 9 Bill \_\_\_\_\_ at his watch and started running. He was late for school.

### B find out invent discover detect

- 1 Many serious illnesses may be cured if they are \_\_\_\_\_ early enough.
- 2 "We must \_\_\_\_\_ as much as we can about the gang," said the detective.
- 3 Was it Captain Cook who \_\_\_\_\_ Australia?
- 4 The first camera, the Kodak 1, was \_\_\_\_\_ by G. Eastman in 1888.

### C explore investigate look for look up (do) research

- 1 The police came to \_\_\_\_\_ the murder immediately.
- 2 I still have \_\_\_\_\_ to do for my project on sharks.
- 3 I must \_\_\_\_\_ this word in the dictionary, because I don't remember what it means.
- 4 Mum, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my trainers. Have you seen them?
- 5 As soon as the five friends got to the cave, they decided to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### D attempt effort trial experiment

- 1 It takes a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and patience to learn how to play a musical instrument.
- 2 John's case came to \_\_\_\_\_ and in the end he was found innocent.
- 3 The athlete failed in his last \_\_\_\_\_ to break the world record.
- 4 Many cosmetic companies claim they don't carry out \_\_\_\_\_ on animals.
- 5 I worked for the company for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ period of two weeks before I was fully employed.

## unit 02

### E

audience   spectators   viewers   sightseers   onlookers   witnesses

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ disagreed with the referee's decision and interrupted the football match.
- 2 The two teenagers claimed they were just \_\_\_\_\_ and had nothing to do with the fight.
- 3 Paris attracts thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ all year round.
- 4 At the end of the play, the \_\_\_\_\_ applauded enthusiastically.
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ were asked to give a detailed description of the accident.
- 6 The concert was broadcast on TV and attracted one billion \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide.

### F

memorise   remind   recall   recognise

- 1 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her at first. She had changed a lot.
- 2 I had to \_\_\_\_\_ his phone number because I didn't have a pen to write it down.
- 3 I'll ring Dad to \_\_\_\_\_ him to buy coffee, otherwise he'll forget.
- 4 My grandfather can still \_\_\_\_\_ scenes of World War II.

### G

view   sight   image   vision   scene

- 1 The sun affects my \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm driving, so I always wear sunglasses.
- 2 We have a superb \_\_\_\_\_ of the sea from our balcony.
- 3 The child started to cry at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the dogs.
- 4 The television show was about the \_\_\_\_\_ you can visit in Rome.
- 5 The police arrived at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the accident within minutes.
- 6 An actor's \_\_\_\_\_ is important for his career.
- 7 I ran out of paint, so I couldn't finish the sky for the background \_\_\_\_\_ in the play.
- 8 When we were leaving the flower show, we were asked to fill in a questionnaire to give our \_\_\_\_\_ on what we had seen.



## Derivatives

Derivatives are formed from **noun roots**, **adjective roots** and **verb roots**. In this unit we will deal with **adjectives, adverbs and nouns which derive from certain noun roots**.

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -ful	Adjective = Noun + -less
Describing a quality or characteristic (often abstract nouns)	Having enough of that quality or characteristic	Not having that quality or characteristic
care	careful	careless
	Adverb = Noun + -fully	Adverb = Noun + -lessly
	carefully	carelessly

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *colour, harm, hope, meaning, pain, power* and *use*.
- The noun **doubt** forms the adjective in **-ful** and the adverb in **-fully** and in **-less**.  
*doubt* → *doubtful* → *doubtfully* - *doubtless*
- In some cases only one of the two adjectives - and corresponding adverbs - derives from the noun root, not both.  
*beauty* → *beautiful* - ~~*beautless*~~ / *beautifully* - ~~*beautlessly*~~    *end* → ~~*endful*~~ - *endless* / ~~*endfully*~~ - *endlessly*  
In the same way: *delightful, dutiful, grateful, aimless, effortless, heartless, homeless, nameless, pointless* and *shapeless*.
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-ful** is **un + noun root + ful**, not **noun root + less**.  
*success* → *successful* ≠ *unsuccessful*    *skill* → *skilful* ≠ *unskilful*    *truth* → *truthful* ≠ *untruthful*
- Sometimes both adjective forms (**noun root + less** and **un + noun root + ful**) derive from the same noun. In such cases the two adjectives have different meanings. The adjective form **un + noun root + ful** is the opposite of the adjective in **-ful**.  
*help* → *helpful* (= sb who gives help) ≠ *unhelpful* (= sb who doesn't give help)  
*helpless* (= sb who needs help)
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-less** is **noun root + -y** or **noun root + -ble**, not **noun root + -ful**.  
*guilt* → *guiltless* → *guilty*    *sleep* → *sleepless* ≠ *sleepy*  
*sense* → *senseless* ≠ *sensible*    *value* → *valueless* ≠ *valuable* (note the changes in spelling)
- Be careful with the meaning of the adjectives derived from **price**.  
*price* → *pricey* (=expensive)  
→ *priceless* (= too valuable to have a price)

Noun Root	Noun = Noun + -ship
1 Somebody in a certain position / occupation	1 State of being in certain position / occupation
author	authorship
2 Somebody having a relationship with sb else	2 Relationship between two people
friend	friendship

- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *author* are: *citizen, leader, member* and *owner*.
- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *friend* are: *companion, partner* and *relation*.
- Some nouns form nouns in **-ship** with a different meaning: *champion, scholar* and *sponsor*.

**NOTE:** When you are asked to complete a sentence with a suitable word deriving from a given root, read the sentence carefully to decide: 1) what part of speech the missing word is (noun, verb, adjective or adverb), 2) if the missing word has the same meaning as the given root (e.g. success-successful) or the opposite meaning (e.g. success-unsuccessful).



## unit 02

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 The top model was \_\_\_\_\_ dressed in an elegant evening gown.
- 2 My street is \_\_\_\_\_ because it's far from any main roads.
- 3 Our football team won the \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the season and received \_\_\_\_\_ from a large company.
- 4 There are thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ people sleeping in the streets.
- 5 I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ dress but its colours faded after I washed it.
- 6 I was fined because I was driving \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The directions you gave us were rather \_\_\_\_\_, as we still got lost.
- 8 I am feeling quite \_\_\_\_\_ because I didn't get enough sleep last night.
- 9 I got into a business \_\_\_\_\_ with my cousin but it ended up being \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The musical performance was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the audience gave the orchestra a standing ovation.
- 11 The witness' statement didn't help the police in the investigation, so it proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 The man was found \_\_\_\_\_ of shoplifting and sentenced to one month in prison.
- 13 He has \_\_\_\_\_ completed his postgraduate studies.
- 14 The new lazer treatment can extract teeth \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 It's just a \_\_\_\_\_ dog. There is no need to panic.

BEAUTY  
PEACE  
CHAMPION  
SPONSOR  
HOME  
COLOUR  
CARE  
HELP  
SLEEP  
PARTNER  
SUCCESS  
POWER  
  
VALUE  
GUILT  
  
SUCCESS  
PAIN  
HARM

### Examination Practice

**A** Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

#### A NIGHT AT THE THEATRE

Going to the theatre brings back happy memories, as it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ me of my very first performance on stage, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was thirty years ago. Parts of that particular night are so vivid that I can still picture myself as though it were yesterday. The excitement amongst the actors, the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ applause and the party after the opening night are memories which will remain with me for (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

I don't know how we managed to do so well. The rehearsals were far from satisfactory because we thought that we could just have two rehearsals a week (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in fact we needed more. The background (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the last act weren't ready until an hour before the beginning of the play despite the set builder's best (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The director was not satisfied (8) \_\_\_\_\_ anything and he didn't even want to show up on the first night. Admittedly, I wouldn't have wanted to either.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ the night finally arrived, we were all a bit worried. I remember (10) \_\_\_\_\_ through the curtain ten minutes before the start and being amazed (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of a full house. Finally, it was time for the curtain to go up. In the end, we proved the director wrong and everything went like clockwork.

1	A recognises	B reminds	C recalls	D memorises
2	A which	B when	C where	D who
3	A onlookers'	B viewers'	C audience's	D spectators'
4	A life	B ages	C a while	D time
5	A where	B when	C which	D whenever
6	A images	B visions	C scenes	D sights
7	A attempts	B efforts	C trials	D tries
8	A by	B in	C at	D with
9	A When	B After	C While	D Until
10	A glancing	B noticing	C staring	D watching
11	A in	B at	C on	D for
12	A view	B vision	C sight	D image

**B** Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

## FRIENDS



Many people consider (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be the most important (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they can have.

It is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a friend you can talk to and share (4) \_\_\_\_\_ experiences with.

However, it is important to choose friends

(5) \_\_\_\_\_.

An ideal friend should be (6) \_\_\_\_\_

and when any difficulties arise, hopefully be there for us.

Of course, there will be times when we might be

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ of our friends. But, we should

always talk things through in a (8) \_\_\_\_\_

way and find a solution to our problems. Moreover,

we should be careful not to be (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Without honesty, the bond between friends is

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ and not worth anything at all.

FRIEND  
RELATION  
WONDER  
VALUE

CARE  
THOUGHT

DOUBT  
SENSE

TRUTH

USE

