

Unit 13

Section 1

Collocations/expressions

A Complete the collocations below with the adjectives in the box. You may use some of the adjectives more than once. In some cases more than one adjective may be correct.

long secret heavy sore wide weak short common light fatal close strong

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| a _____ friend | a _____ meal | a _____ sight | _____ traffic |
| a _____ accident | a _____ mistake | a _____ relative | _____ eyesight |
| a _____ throat | a _____ colour | a _____ influence | |
| a _____ rule | a _____ time | _____ rain | |
| a _____ journey | a _____ personality | _____ sense | |
| a _____ agent | a _____ schedule | _____ coffee | |
| a _____ argument | a _____ relationship | _____ knowledge | |

B Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs say or tell.

- "_____ hello to John when you see him, will you?" said Camille as she waved goodbye.
- The last thing she does before she lies down to sleep is _____ a prayer.
- We could never _____ the difference between our cousins because they were identical twins.
- My father still tells me to _____ thank you, and I'm forty years old!
- It's so hard nowadays for people to _____ the truth. Everyone is frightened of trusting each other.
- Mr Grimes will begin by _____ a few words and then proceed to showing the slides.
- "If I _____ you a story, will you go to sleep, then?" the mother asked her child.
- My friends trusted me because I would never _____ anyone their secrets.
- You should have _____ something. Now the police will suspect you.
- Can Tim _____ the time or is he still too young for that?
- The hardest thing he's ever had to do was _____ sorry.
- If she _____ so, then it must be the truth and we have to believe her.

C Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box below.

all of a sudden all in all all over after all not at all once and for all all the same

- The child spilt the milk _____ the expensive rug.
- I don't care where we go on holiday. Majorca, Ibiza, they're _____ to me.
- The old train was making good progress, when _____ a loud clank was heard and it grinded to a halt.
- Janet expected to get a high mark on her project. _____, she had worked very hard.
- This argument has been going on for far too long. Let me settle it _____.
- Most members of the school committee believed that _____ the fete was a great success.
- "Is my request too demanding?" asked the customer. " _____," replied the salesperson.

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 LIE, STAND, SIT, SAVE

- 1 I think I'll **lie down** for a while before going out tonight.
- 2 I hate it when you leave your shoes **lying around**!
- 3 Brendan was the only friend who **stood by** me during those difficult months.
- 4 The workers were encouraged to **stand up** for their rights and demand a pay rise.
- 5 Shawn really **stands out** with that strange haircut.
- 6 Although the fire was under control, the fire brigade in the city was **standing by**.
- 7 What do the initials MJB **stand for**?
- 8 I'll drive - you just **sit back** and enjoy the view.
- 9 Neil **saved up** a considerable amount for his summer holidays.

- lie on a bed to rest
- be ready for action
- settle comfortably in a chair
- be noticeable
- economise
- support
- defend
- leave sth somewhere untidily
- represent

B DRESS, PAY, END, POINT, LOCK, LET

- 1 Everyone was told to **dress up** for the school dance, as it was a formal occasion.
- 2 Jerry went to the party **dressed up** as Superman.
- 3 I'll **pay you back** on Monday.
- 4 Harry finally **paid off** his car loan last week.
- 5 Sue never expected to **end up** as sales manager so soon in her career.
- 6 The doctor **pointed out** all the complications involved in the treatment.
- 7 Don't forget to **lock up** before leaving.
- 8 The voters felt they had been **let down** by the government.

- give back all the money one owes
- find oneself in a situation, usually without planning to
- disappoint
- draw sb's attention to
- dress formally
- give back money one owes
- make a building safe by locking doors and windows
- disguise for fun

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
careless _____	a delay _____	benefit _____	mistake sb/sth _____ sb/sth else
faithful _____	an influence _____	boast _____	pray _____ sb/sth
frightened _____	a need _____	care _____ sb/sth	replace sth _____ sth else
serious _____	the opposite _____	(=be concerned)	suspect sb _____ sth
surprised _____	a relationship _____ sb	care _____ sb	take care _____ sb/sth
	a relationship _____	(=be fond of, love)	wait _____
	two people or things	exchange sth _____	warn sb _____
		sth else	
		hope _____	
		insist _____	

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B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 If you are not satisfied with the gift, you can exchange it _____ something else.
- 2 Graham still cares _____ you, you know.
- 3 A further delay _____ our schedule will create a bad impression on our clients.
- 4 I warned Luke _____ the bad weather conditions but he insisted on leaving.
- 5 The relationship _____ man and animal has changed significantly over the centuries.
- 6 My parents are going away for the weekend, so I have to take care _____ my little sister.
- 7 Jane's relationship _____ her mother is based on mutual respect.
- 8 I did not expect Richard to be such a bad influence _____ Craig.
- 9 She wanted to replace the antique furniture _____ more contemporary pieces.
- 10 It's getting rather late, so we won't wait _____ anyone else to show up.
- 11 There was a great need _____ volunteers at the refugee settlement.
- 12 Martha sounded more serious than ever before _____ leaving her job.
- 13 I hate it when he starts boasting _____ his achievements.
- 14 The principal always mistakes Peter _____ another student.
- 15 In what way is the company going to benefit _____ installing this new software?
- 16 Mary insisted _____ taking the train because she is afraid of flying.
- 17 Richard's colleagues suspected him _____ stealing the money, but they said nothing.

Grammar Revision (Unreal Past)

See Grammar Review page 162

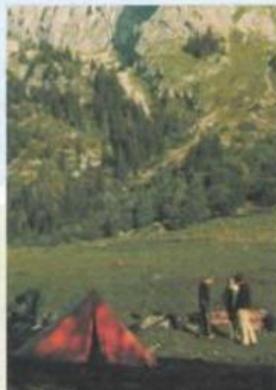
Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Camping

Camping can be seen as an alternative to taking a holiday in a five-star hotel. Here are some people's views on this form of holiday making.

"When it comes to camping, I wish (1) _____ (make) something clear. I am not a fan! I've only been camping once, and it was a horrific experience. I'd rather (2) _____ (not go) at all. Last summer my friends insisted that I go with them. I was reluctant at first, but I ended up going. I wish I (3) _____ (trust) my instincts. Our first mistake was to set off without listening to the weather forecast. Well, two days later it started to rain so heavily that our tents somehow flooded! We had taken so many things with us that it took hours to pack up and leave. It was as if we (4) _____ (take) half of Selfridges with us! It was awful, and on top of that, I caught a cold. If only I (5) _____ (know) better! Camping is not for me. I prefer (6) _____ (stay) in a cosy hotel room and relax rather than (7) _____ (pitch) a tent."

Wayne King, 23



"I really don't mind camping, that is, if it's in a well-organised campsite. You see, it's a matter of safety. Supposing I (8) _____ (get) injured and (9) _____ (be) alone out in the mountains, what would I do? I hear some people talking about camping as though it (10) _____ (be) a chance to endure hardship. It's a holiday, for Pete's sake!"

Kelly Sutherland, 28

"I really enjoy camping. It gives you a chance to become one with nature and live the way you were meant to live. If only I (11) _____ (get away) more often! Most people, though, would rather (12) _____ (spend) their holiday at a luxurious resort with swimming pools and the lot. But it's about time they (13) _____ (realise) how important it is to experience the freedom camping has to offer. There's one more thing I would like to point out. I wish people who actually go camping (14) _____ (not leave) their rubbish behind when they pack up their tents and go home. I mean, if we all (15) _____ (do) the same, our world would become a huge rubbish tip!"

Ben Cosworth, 18



Points to remember

- ⊗ He speaks as if he were a lawyer. (He isn't.) ✓
~~He speaks as if he is a lawyer. (He isn't.)~~
 He spoke as if he had known me for years. (He didn't.) ✓
~~He spoke as if he know me for years. (He didn't.)~~
(as if + Past Perfect refers to unreal situations in the past.)
- ⊗ He acts as if he was rich. = He acts as if he were rich.
 She wishes she was rich. = She wishes she were rich.
(were can be used instead of was in all persons in Unreal Past.)
- ⊗ I wish to speak to the principal. ✓
 (=I want to speak to the principal).
~~I wish you to speak to the principal.~~
(wish + full infinitive = want; the subject of wish must be the same as the subject of the infinitive.)
- ⊗ I wish I smoked / could smoke less. ✓
 I wish you smoked / could smoke less. ✓
~~I wish you smoke less.~~
(wish + unreal past / could + infinitive; the subject of wish can be the same as or different from the subject of the second verb.)
- ⊗ I wish you would smoke less. ✓
~~I wish I would smoke less.~~
(wish + would + infinitive; the subject of wish must be different from the subject of would.)
- ⊗ I would rather (not) stay at home tonight. ✓
~~I would rather not to stay at home tonight.~~
~~I would rather not staying at home tonight.~~
 I would rather (not) have stayed at home yesterday. ✓
~~I would rather stay at home yesterday.~~
~~I would rather not had stayed at home yesterday.~~
*(would rather + present bare infinitive refers to the present/future
 would rather + perfect bare infinitive refers to the past
 The subject of would rather is the same as the subject of the second verb.)*
- ⊗ I would rather we stayed/didn't stay at home tonight. ✓
~~I would rather I didn't stay at home tonight.~~
 I would rather we had (not) stayed at home yesterday. ✓
- ⊗ I would rather I hadn't stayed at home yesterday. ✓
*(would rather + Past Simple refers to the present/future
 would rather + Past Perfect refers to the past
 The subject of would rather is different from the subject of the second verb.)*
- ⊗ I prefer coffee to tea. ✓
 He prefers swimming to scuba diving. ✓
~~He prefers swimming from scuba diving.~~
(prefer + noun/-ing form to noun/-ing form = general preference)
- ⊗ He prefers/would prefer to swim rather than scuba dive. ✓
~~He prefers/would prefer to swim rather than to scuba dive.~~
(prefer/would prefer + full infinitive rather than + bare infinitive)
- ⊗ He would rather swim than scuba dive. ✓
~~He would rather to swim than scuba dive.~~
~~He would rather swim to scuba dive.~~
(would rather + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive).
- ⊗ You had better see a doctor. ✓
 I'd rather you saw a doctor. ✓
~~I had better you saw a doctor.~~
(The subject of had better must be the same as that of the verb.)
- ⊗ You had better see a doctor. ✓
~~You had better to see a doctor.~~
(had better + present bare infinitive refers to the present/future)
- ⊗ You should have seen a doctor. ✓
 It would have been better if you had seen a doctor. ✓
~~You had better have seen a doctor.~~
(It would have been better if + Past Perfect refers to the past)
- ⊗ It's time we bought a new car. ✓
~~It's time we buy a new car.~~
 It's time for us to buy a new car. ✓
 It's about /high time we bought a new car. ✓
~~It's about /high time for us to buy a new car.~~
*(It's time + unreal past = for sb + full infinitive;
 it's high/about time + unreal past)*

Key Transformations

- ⊗ I wish /If only you didn't/wouldn't speak so loudly.
 I would rather/sooner you didn't/wouldn't speak so loudly.
 I would prefer it if you didn't speak so loudly.
- ⊗ I wish /If only we had hired a car.
 I would rather/sooner we had hired a car.
 I would have preferred it if we had hired a car.
 I would prefer us to have hired a car.
 It's a pity we didn't hire a car.
 We regret not hiring/having hired a car.
- ⊗ You ought to/had better/should wash the dishes now.
 I wish /If only you washed the dishes now.
- ⊗ It's (about/high) time you washed the dishes.
 It's time for you to wash the dishes.
- ⊗ She pretended to be working.
 She acted as if / as though she were working.
 If you saw her, you would think that she was working.
 If you had seen her, you would have thought that she was working.
 By her behaviour, you would assume that she was working.
- ⊗ He prefers going out to watching TV.
 He prefers to go out rather than watch TV.
 He would prefer to go out rather than watch TV.
 He would rather/sooner go out than watch TV.

unit 13

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY CARS

Living in a modern world may have its advantages but it also has its disadvantages. One disadvantage of the modern way of life which stands (1) _____ from the rest is the negative influence cars have (2) _____ the environment.

Today, all developed societies face a (3) _____ range of problems caused by cars and (4) _____ vehicles. These include air and noise pollution, (5) _____ traffic and the evergrowing number of roads in our cities. Major

cities around the world face considerable environmental damage (6) _____ of this and are in need of serious measures to reverse this trend.

How did we end (7) _____ with such a problem? There are no simple answers to this question and no serious effort has been made to find any either. It's about (8) _____, however, that our generation got serious (9) _____ this issue. People must be willing to stand (10) _____ environmental groups and make any effort necessary to change the situation.

Many environmentalists believe that we could help by using our (11) _____ sense. Car pooling, for instance, could be a solution to the problem. This simple programme calls for people to share their car with fellow workers to and from work. A lot of interest has been shown in car pooling and other more ambitious programmes are planned for the future.

Our society as a whole must be in touch (12) _____ such issues, and we should all be willing to contribute and participate actively for the common interest.



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 You ought to return the money you owe.

back It is about _____ the money you owe.

2 We regret not having installed an alarm system.

wish We _____ an alarm system.

3 If you had heard him speak, you'd think he had studied the subject extensively.

if He spoke _____ the subject extensively.

4 Dennis doesn't feel like playing football today.

rather Dennis _____ football today.

5 It's a pity we can't visit the gallery.

only If _____ the gallery.

6 Julie doesn't like playing the guitar as much as she likes singing.

rather Julie prefers _____ the guitar.

7 Michael didn't want to spend his holidays in London, but in the end he did.

rather Michael _____ his holidays in London.

8 Please don't disappoint me this time.

let I'd rather you _____ this time.

9 I can't stand Ronnie complaining about everything.

wish I _____ about everything.