unit 09 Section 1

Prepositional Phrases

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

_____ arrest	_____ the radio	_____ return	_____ purpose
_____ reality	_____ one's opinion	_____ force	_____ average
_____ a diet	_____ heart	_____ last	_____ conclusion
_____ a mess	_____ any case	_____ addition	_____ demand
_____ fire	_____ control	_____ first sight	_____ strike
_____ mistake	_____ television	_____ oneself	_____ half
_____ general	_____ particular	_____ detail	_____ the whole
_____ second thoughts	_____ the contrary	_____ all costs	_____ person
_____ the long run	_____ summary	_____ pairs	

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

1 The statue in the square is _____ **memory of** the soldiers who fought in the war.

2 The drowning child was rescued by the lifeguards who were _____ **duty** at the time.

3 Rainwater is carried away from the streets _____ **means of** a drainage system.

4 The items _____ **sale** were all second hand.

5 Most people shop _____ **credit** nowadays due to the convenience of credit cards.

6 _____ **all accounts**, she is a great performer.

7 I accidentally dropped an expensive vase on the floor and it broke _____ hundreds of **pieces**.

8 I can't believe it! I was booked by the police for driving _____ **60km/h**.

9 Please state your name and address _____ **full**.

10 Try to keep calm _____ **the sake of** your children.

11 Despite the fact that the police officer was _____ **duty**, he chased the bank robber down the street and managed to arrest him.

12 The house next to ours is up _____ **sale** and we're thinking of buying it.

13 _____ **all means**, you can help yourself to anything that's in the fridge.

14 The present government came _____ **power** two years ago.

15 The war was eventually won, but _____ **a great cost** in human lives.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 MIX, RUN, HANG

1 John is a very good host. He knows how to **mix with** the crowd.
2 My sister and I are twins and people always **mix** us **up**.
3 **Run along** now, I'm busy; I'll talk to you after the break.
4 He was a restless teenager and kept **running away from** home.
5 You won't believe who I **ran into** at the department store yesterday!
6 My dog Dido was nearly **run over** by a car yesterday.
7 Gary **ran out of** petrol in the middle of nowhere.
8 Teenagers tend to **hang about/around** arcades spending their pocket money on video games.
9 The man on the other end of the line was so rude that I **hung up** on him.
10 I was told to **hang on** while they connected me with another department.
11 Jeff doesn't **hang out** in the city centre anymore.

- ☐ knock down with a vehicle
- ☐ confuse
- ☐ meet unexpectedly
- ☐ spend time at a place not doing anything important
- ☐ go away
- ☐ wait for a short time
- ☐ leave, escape from
- ☐ socialise
- ☐ have no more left
- ☐ put down the receiver, end a phone call suddenly
- ☐ frequent, go often

B FALL, HURRY, TRY

1 Frank **fell for** Susan during their final year at university.
2 The managing director replaced the sales manager after **falling out with** him over a crucial issue.
3 Most students had **fallen behind** in their studies because of the demanding workload.
4 The company **fell apart** when the managing director was arrested for fraud.
5 If you don't **hurry up**, we'll miss the beginning of the concert.
6 While shopping, George has to **try on** at least five shirts before he makes up his mind.
7 I had the opportunity to **try out** all the latest power tools at last week's do-it-yourself exhibition.

- ☐ be strongly attracted to
- ☐ make haste, do sth quickly
- ☐ put on clothes to see if they fit or look nice
- ☐ not make adequate progress
- ☐ stop existing or functioning
- ☐ test
- ☐ have an argument with

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Verbs		
anxious _____ sth	(dis)agree _____ sb	beg _____	quarrel _____ sb
concerned _____	_____ a subject	complain _____ sb	_____ sth
late _____	(dis)agree _____ sb	_____ sth	speak _____ sb
nervous _____	_____ an action	complain _____ sth	talk _____ sb
worried _____	apply _____ sb/an	criticise sb _____ sth	_____ sth
	institution _____ sth	discourage sb _____	thank sb _____ sth
Nouns	argue _____ sb	doing sth	wonder _____
a complaint _____	_____ sth	object _____ sb/sth	worry _____ sb/sth
	ask _____		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

1 Joe looks very **worried** _____ his job. Why doesn't he **talk** _____ someone _____ it?

2 The captain **demanded** more effort _____ his team.

3 Most workers **agreed** _____ the management _____ having a wage cut to save their jobs.

4 **I applied** _____ a computer company _____ the position of sales representative on offer.

5 Jane was **late** _____ Susan's birthday party on Friday night.

6 I always **quarrel** _____ my sister _____ what to watch on TV.

7 Why must you always **argue** _____ Donald _____ football?

Grammar Revision (Pronouns-Causative Form)

See Grammar Review page 158

Read the short texts below and complete each blank with one word.

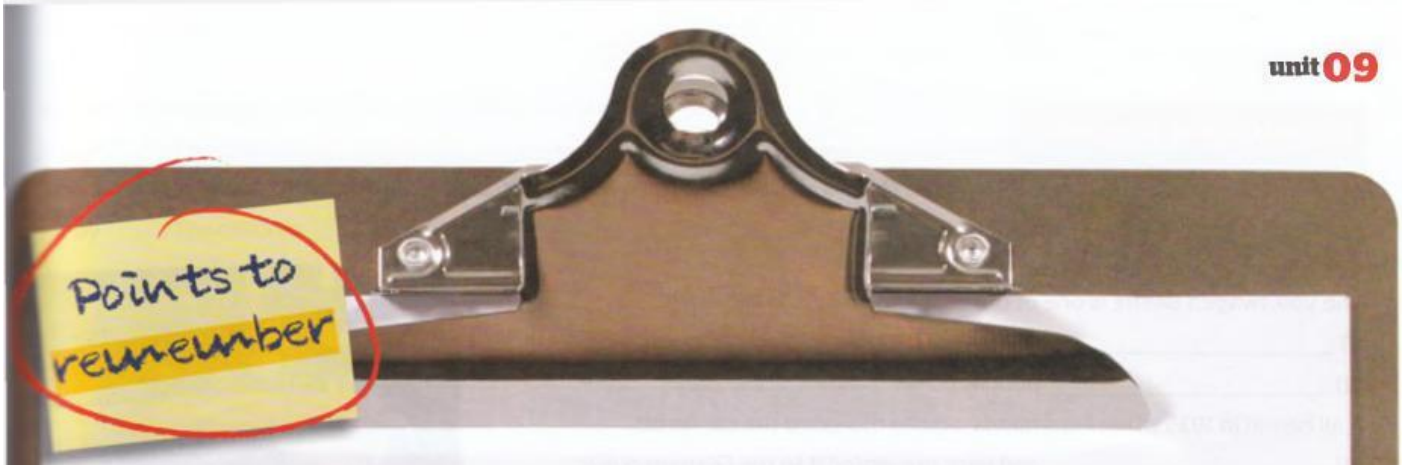


a As soon as I got my driver's licence, I stopped taking the bus to work and started driving my (1) _____ car. It was great! However, after a few months I noticed that my car wasn't running very well. I had never (2) _____ the car serviced, so I decided it was time I took (3) _____ to a garage. The problem was that I didn't have much money. So, I went to a friend of (4) _____, Harry, who I knew fixed (5) _____ car (6) _____. Harry had almost become a professional over the years and had even turned (7) _____ garage into a workshop. He had a great car too, better than (8) _____. He was kind enough to have a look at my car, and after that (9) _____ ran smoothly again. I was so satisfied that I decided to get (10) _____ (11) _____ check my car in the future.



b I was feeling really nervous about (12) _____ some medical tests done, but my mother assured (13) _____ that I had nothing to worry about. When the day came, she couldn't accompany me because she had (14) _____ someone to paint our house and she had to be there herself, so I went by (15) _____. First, I was seen by a physician who examined (16) _____ ears, nose and throat. I had no problem with that, but I hated even the idea of (17) _____ a blood test done. Just the sight of that needle makes (18) _____ feel faint! After that ordeal, I was told that I had to (19) _____ my chest X-rayed, so I went to the radiography department. The test results came out a week later and showed that there was nothing wrong with (20) _____. I was so relieved that I wouldn't be having any more tests done for a while.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



Points to remember

- Mary **typed** three letters yesterday.
  (Active Voice, she typed them herself.)
  Mary **had/got** three letters **typed** yesterday.
  (Causative Form, someone else typed them for her.)
  Three letters **were typed** yesterday.
  (Passive Voice, we don't know who typed the letters; it could have been Mary.)
- Mary **had** some letters **typed** yesterday.
  Did Mary **have** any letters **typed** yesterday? ✓
  ~~**Had** Mary any letters **typed** yesterday?~~
  *(Questions in the Causative Form are formed with **do/does/did** in the Present and Past Simple.)*
- She **has** her children **tidy** their bedroom every weekend. ✓
  *(= She **makes** her children tidy their bedroom.)*
  ~~She **has** her children **to tidy** their bedroom every weekend.~~
  She **got** her children **to tidy** their bedroom yesterday. ✓
  *(= She **persuaded** her children to tidy their bedroom.)*
  ~~She **got** her children **tidy** their bedroom yesterday.~~
- They **had** their flat **broken into** last night. *(Their flat **was broken into** last night.)*
  (The Causative Form is often used instead of the Passive Voice for accidents or misfortunes.)
- I have **my own car** now, so I don't have to borrow my father's. ✓
  Not even **his own mother** recognised him in his disguise. ✓
  ~~I went shopping **with my own mother** on Friday.~~
  *(**Own** is used for emphasis or to indicate that something belongs only to a particular person, thing or group.)*
- That **woman's cat** ate my pet hamster. ✓
  ~~The **cat of that woman** ate my pet hamster.~~
  The **cat of the woman who lives next door** ate my pet hamster. ✓
  ~~The **woman's who lives next door cat** ate my pet hamster.~~
  *(**of + noun** is used for **people** only in long phrases.)*
- You need to take some time off and **relax**. ✓
  ~~You need to take some time off and **relax yourself**.~~
  *(Reflexive pronouns are not used after the verbs **relax, rest, concentrate**.)*
- I **woke up** early this morning. ✓
  ~~I **woke myself up** early this morning.~~
  *(Reflexive pronouns are not used after verbs such as **wake up, wash, dress, shave, sleep** etc.)*
- The woman was looking right **in front of her**. ✓
  ~~The woman was looking right **in front of herself**.~~
  (Reflexive pronouns are not used after prepositions of place.)
- We **enjoyed ourselves** very much at the party. ✓
  We **enjoyed the party** very much. ✓
  ~~We **enjoyed** very much at the party.~~
  *(Reflexive pronouns are used after verbs such as **enjoy, help, teach** etc. when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.)*
- They were looking at **each other**. ✓
  They were looking at **one another**. ✓
  ~~They were looking at **one other**.~~
- I'd like **another** glass of milk. ✓
  I'd like **one more** glass of milk. ✓
  ~~I'd like **one other** glass of milk.~~
  We drove for **another ten** miles and then we stopped. ✓
  We drove for **ten more** miles and then we stopped. ✓
  ~~We drove for **ten other** miles and then we stopped.~~
- We are meeting **the other students** at the train station. ✓
  We are meeting **the others** at the train station. ✓
  ~~We are meeting **the others students** at the train station.~~
  *(When **other** is used before a noun, it does not take an s.)*

Key Transformations

- A computer expert must update my computer.
  I need to/must have my computer updated.
  My computer needs updating.
  I need to have a computer expert update my computer.
  I need to get a computer expert to update my computer.
- A mobile phone company sponsored the young artists' exhibition.
  The young artists had their exhibition sponsored by a mobile phone company.
  The young artists' exhibition was sponsored by a mobile phone company.
- No one helped me paint my apartment.
  I painted my apartment on my own.
  I painted my apartment (all) by myself.
- One of my cousins is a famous basketball player.
  A cousin of mine is a famous basketball player.
- We made sure that the books were returned to the library.
  We had/got the books returned to the library.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Examination Practice

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

THE VW BEETLE



The Volkswagen Beetle is one of the best known cars in the world.
(1) _____ all accounts, it defined a whole generation
(2) _____ people.
It all began in 1935 when Ferdinand Porsche designed the car on his
(3) _____ and later presented it to the German public.
Although back then it was criticised (4) _____ its shape and its noise level, the car went on to become a legend. During World War II, the Volkswagen factory was burnt down, but this did not discourage the manufacturers (5) _____ continuing their work. At the end of the war, Volkswagen (6) _____ its factory rebuilt by the Allies, among others.
In 1946, Volkswagen named the car 'Type I' to mark a new start for the company. Within two years, the first Beetle convertible was produced. Although complaints (7) _____ the noise persisted, the Volkswagen designers made every effort to improve (8) _____ model. They always believed it was only a matter of time before everyone fell (9) _____ the Beetle - and they were right!
Over the years, sales grew dramatically and by 1972 the Beetle had made its way into history books as the most produced car ever! Its production reached twenty million cars in 1981, a high percentage (10) _____ which were exported to the United States.
In 1999, the new Beetle went (11) _____ sale. This model is not simply a more fashionable version of the original (12) _____ . It is a completely new, modern car which has definitely come a long way since the 1935 model.

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 Someone stole Bill's briefcase yesterday.
stolen Bill _____ yesterday.

2 Our flat needs painting before we rent it out.
get We need _____ before we rent it out.

3 Sheila, make sure they sign the contracts by the end of the day.
signed Sheila, _____ by the end of the day.

4 My secretary has rescheduled the meeting for Tuesday.
had I _____ for Tuesday.

5 Did you know that one of our friends painted this picture?
friend Did you know that _____ painted this picture?

6 Have some more cheesecake.
help Please, _____ some more cheesecake.

7 Jennifer finally agreed to apply for the position.
got They finally _____ for the position.

8 He always waxes his car on his own.
anyone He never _____ his car.

9 The children were told to be well-mannered in front of the guests.
behave The children were told _____ in front of the guests.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 The students were made to do some extra work for the project.
had The teacher _____ some extra work for the project.

11 No one helped the children build the treehouse, that's why they were so proud of their achievement.
by The children _____, that's why they were so proud of their achievement.

12 We had a very good time at the rock concert.
enjoyed We _____ at the rock concert.

Section 2

Words easily confused

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

A

say · tell · speak · talk · discuss · debate

1 Don't interrupt the teacher while she's _____.
2 We _____ the problem at the meeting so that everybody could give their opinion.
3 It's so noisy in here that I can't hear what he's _____.
4 We were amazed to find out that she _____ five languages.
5 "Don't _____ me what to do!" he _____ to her in a loud voice.
6 The panel _____ women's role in society.

B

ask · demand · wonder · question · apply

1 The customer _____ a full refund because his washing machine didn't work.
2 I'll _____ my parents if I can go to the concert.
3 You must _____ for a visa if you want to visit China.
4 Bill _____ whether he would be able to finish his report on time.
5 The police _____ the suspect for hours.
6 John _____ the waiter for the bill.
7 Most patients hardly ever _____ their doctors' decisions.

C

require · request · order · beg · inquire · command · appeal

1 The homeless often _____ in the streets for money.
2 The couple weren't satisfied with the court's decision, so they decided to _____ to a higher court.
3 I would like to _____ a pizza and a lemonade, please.
4 The teacher expects the students to _____ permission to leave the room.
5 Applicants for this position are _____ to have a degree in Accounting.
6 Jerry called the bank to _____ about the home loans they had on offer.
7 The army officer _____ the soldiers to swim across the river.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D advice directions guide instructions manual plan recipe

1 Before using the computer, read carefully the _____ which are in the _____.
2 If you give me _____ on what needs to be done, I'll make a(n) _____ of action.
3 A(n) _____ to cheap restaurants throughout Europe has just been published.
4 The architect drew up _____ for our new house and gave us some invaluable _____.
5 Mary wanted to try out a new _____ for chocolate cookies.

E brochure leaflet handbook catalogue list menu

1 There were so many delicious dishes on the _____ that I couldn't decide which one to choose.
2 "Is my name on the _____ of successful candidates?" asked Jo.
3 People usually look through travel _____ to decide on their holiday destinations.
4 I bought some tools through a mail-order _____.
5 _____ advertising the new pizza restaurant were distributed around the neighbourhood.
6 The university _____ contains useful information about the courses on offer.

F refuse deny regret resist reject

1 They _____ not having installed an alarm system.
2 Even though Diane was on a diet, she couldn't _____ eating the cake.
3 Don't _____ that you broke the window. I saw you break it.
4 They _____ to let me into the club because I was under age.
5 My application for the position of sales representative was _____.

G complain criticise object discourage disapprove protest argue quarrel fight

1 The workers were determined to _____ for their rights.
2 The food was so cold and tasteless that I decided to _____ to the manager about it.
3 Many teachers _____ of students chewing gum in class.
4 Local residents _____ to the opening of a new factory in the area.
5 The new budget was _____ for being harsh on poor people.
6 Don't _____ with your sister. Sit down and discuss your problems.
7 I tried not to feel _____ by my low test score, but it was difficult not to.
8 John and Kate split up because they were _____ all the time.
9 The miners closed down the mines to _____ against the inhuman working conditions.

H worry mind bother annoy trouble doubt

1 It is natural for parents to _____ about their children.
2 He asked not to be _____ in the afternoon, because he would be busy.
3 Do you _____ if I come with you or will I be in your way?
4 I'm not qualified for the job, so I _____ whether I'll get it.
5 Jane was so tired that she couldn't even be _____ to cook.
6 He used to call me names just to _____ me.
7 Something is _____ Janet, but I have no idea what it could be.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Derivatives

When you are asked to form a derivative, first check what part of speech the missing word is; it could be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Then, check what form of the missing word you should supply.

- **Nouns** can be in the **singular** or **plural** form. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding the endings **-s** or **-es** to the singular form of the noun.

Root Word	Deriving noun-singular	Deriving noun-plural
act	*action*	*actions*
	activity	*activities*

- **Adjectives** and **adverbs** can be in the **positive**, **comparative** or **superlative** degree. One-syllable adjectives and adverbs and some two-syllable adjectives form their **comparative** degree in **-er** and their **superlative** degree in **-est.**

Root Word	Derivatives	Comparative	Superlative
luck (noun)	lucky (adj) luckily (adv)	luckier more luckily	luckiest most luckily
fast (adj/adv)	—	faster	fastest
deep (adj/adv)	— deeply	deeper more deeply	deepest most deeply

NOTE **Adverbs** in **-ly** and **adjectives** with **more** than **two syllables** form their comparative and superlative degrees with **more** and **most +adjective/adverb** respectively. You will **not** be asked to form the comparative/superlative degree of such adjectives and adverbs in this part of the examination.

- **Verbs** can be either in the **Present Simple**, the **Past Simple**, the **-ing** form or they could be **Past Participles**.

Root Word	Derivatives	Form		Examples
danger	endanger	Present Simple	-s/-es in the 3rd person singular	endanger-s mistake-s
		Past Simple	-ed irregular formation	endangered mistook
mistake	mistake	-ing form	-ing	endangering mistaking
		Past Participle	-ed irregular formation	endangered mistaken

- Present participles in **-ing** and past participles in **-ed/ irregular forms** are also used as **adjectives**.
  interest → *interesting / interested*
  grow → *growing / grown*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

1 I thought the colour of my room was very light, so I decided to paint it _____. DARK
2 A _____ director who wants to _____ run a company must take on many _____. MANAGE, SUCCESS
3 The doctor I'm sending you to _____ in neurology. RESPONSIBLE
4 What are the _____ of your team winning the final? SPECIAL
5 I didn't have a pen to write down Kevin's phone number, so I _____ it. CHANCE
6 Things are _____ here in summer than in winter. MEMORY
7 Many Third World _____ need _____, but this can only be _____ with the help of _____ _____. LIVE, COUNTRY, MODERN, ACHIEVE, DEVELOP
8 My friend is _____ than I am when it comes to finding _____ spaces. NATION, LUCK
9 Janet _____ anything I do. We simply can't get along. PARK
10 The new skylight definitely _____ up the room. LIKE
11 I am _____ now than I was before I had the soft drink. LIGHT, THIRST
12 _____ have been working on this project for weeks but the problem remains _____. SCIENCE, SOLVE
13 She keeps _____ her money _____. SPEND, THOUGHT
14 I ran the _____ I could to get to the hospital. FAST
15 We found his behaviour so _____ that we had to leave the room. ANNOY
16 When the teacher told the children that their excursion would be _____, all he could see was a room full of _____ faces. CANCEL, DISAPPOINT
17 Children learn hardly anything during _____ lessons. BORE

Examination Practice

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



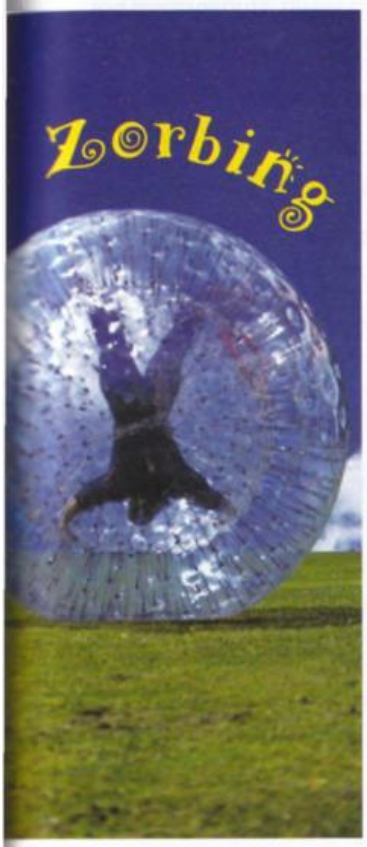
Arthur Miller was born in New York in 1915. He was the son of a coat manufacturer who (1) _____ control of his business through bankruptcy. This experience at an early age disturbed Miller and thereafter he was aware of society's inadequacies. He would (2) _____ them later in his plays by attacking the modern (3) _____ of life.

Miller's major achievement came in 1949, when he won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama for his play "Death of a Salesman", which is still regarded as one of the finest contemporary plays. It (4) _____ the tragic story of an average man destroyed by false values which get (5) _____ the way of developing an honest relationship with his sons, who (6) _____ of his beliefs and look down on him. (7) _____, Miller's plays (8) _____ social issues and deal with matters people are anxious (9) _____. They include themes such as how human relationships fall (10) _____, the responsibility of the individual and their purpose in life. One way or another, Miller's plays analyse (11) _____ the troubles people have in their life and (12) _____ society's values.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A failed	B lost	C missed	D wasted
2	A criticise	B disapprove	C complain	D protest
3	A way	B course	C approach	D manner
4	A debates	B says	C tells	D speaks
5	A under	B out of	C by	D in
6	A argue	B doubt	C object	D disapprove
7	A On average	B On demand	C By force	D At first sight
8	A apply	B wonder	C discuss	D talk
9	A of	B about	C with	D for
10	A in	B behind	C out	D apart
11	A in pairs	B in person	C in detail	D in half
12	A question	B inquire	C ask	D appeal

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



The New Zealanders Dwayne van der Sluis and Andrew Akers must be the happiest people on Earth now that their invention and (1) _____ craze, zorbing, has become a success. Zorbing involves (2) _____ in a ball-or zorb-which (3) _____ of specially hardened plastic.

The zorb is rolled down a hill, speeding at about 50 kilometres an hour. (4) _____ can be (5) _____ a huge adrenaline rush. It may sound like quite a (6) _____ pastime, but the 70 centimetres of air between you and the ground make it (7) _____ to get hurt. That's why zorbing didn't take long to gain in (8) _____.

In 2000, (9) _____ broke up their (10) _____, but zorbing remains popular in many countries worldwide.

LATE
STAND
CONSIST

PARTICIPATE
GUARANTEE
RISK

POSSIBLE
POPULAR
INVENT
PARTNER

LIVEWORKSHEETS