

## Prepositional Phrases

**A** Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions on, at, by or to.

- The author is a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ profession but she prefers to work on her novels.
- I always shop \_\_\_\_\_ impulse. I never make plans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ this day, nobody knows what became of the missing aristocrat.
- Cancelling the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ such short notice was an inconvenience for everyone.
- Some of the artist's best works are \_\_\_\_\_ display at the gallery.
- These elaborate rugs were all woven \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
- My favourite football team is \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the league.
- The school principal is \_\_\_\_\_ good terms with all the teaching staff.

**B** Complete the blanks with the prepositions in and out of. In some cases both prepositions can be used.

|                  |                    |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ fashion    | _____ print        | _____ work         |
| _____ business   | _____ touch        | _____ date         |
| _____ danger     | _____ reach        | _____ action       |
| _____ control    | _____ stock        | _____ debt         |
| _____ breath     | _____ sight        | _____ season       |
| _____ pain       | _____ comfort      | _____ order        |
| _____ difficulty | _____ the ordinary | _____ practice     |
| _____ place      | _____ use          | _____ the question |

**C** Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases in the box below.

out of season    out of reach    out of control    out of place  
in shape    out of the question    out of date    in touch

- The wild animal was \_\_\_\_\_ and nearly broke down the cage door.
- We looked \_\_\_\_\_ wearing jeans in such an expensive restaurant.
- It's difficult to find good oranges in summer, as they're \_\_\_\_\_.
- The two friends kept \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer break.
- I stay \_\_\_\_\_ by following a strict exercise programme.
- My parents told me that taking the car on Saturday night was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The books on the top shelf were \_\_\_\_\_ for most people of average height.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ machinery was the main cause of the company's financial collapse.

## 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 BRING, GIVE

- 1 Bringing up children is a full-time job.
- 2 You can bring your friend along to the party on Saturday.
- 3 Looking through old photograph albums brings back many memories.
- 4 The greenhouse effect has brought about a change in our climate.
- 5 When she fainted, we all tried to bring her round.
- 6 The new airline was giving away free tickets to many lucky passengers.
- 7 My doctor told me to give up coffee for health reasons.
- 8 The man standing on the corner was giving out advertisement leaflets to passers-by.
- 9 When we moved to Scotland, I had to give up my job.
- 10 The review didn't give away the end of the book, so I'm curious to read it.
- 11 Have I given you back the money that I owe you?
- 12 A good tennis player never gives in no matter what the score is.

- ☐ stop having or doing sth
- ☐ reveal
- ☐ take with you
- ☐ cause
- ☐ recall, remind
- ☐ return
- ☐ distribute
- ☐ give free of charge
- ☐ raise
- ☐ admit being defeated
- ☐ make conscious again, revive
- ☐ quit, resign from

## B HAND, BURST, BLOW

- 1 The students were told to hand in their assignments at the end of the lesson.
- 2 Before handing out the test papers, the teacher asked us to be quiet.
- 3 They handed the money over to the police.
- 4 The secret knowledge of the profession was handed down from father to son.
- 5 The child was known to burst into tears for no apparent reason.
- 6 The students burst out laughing when the teacher slipped and fell down.
- 7 The terrorist's initial plan was to blow up the plane.
- 8 We blew out the candles before leaving the room.

- ☐ destroy by explosion
- ☐ suddenly begin to laugh, cry etc.
- ☐ give to sb in charge
- ☐ deliver to sb in authority
- ☐ extinguish
- ☐ distribute
- ☐ pass on
- ☐ break into tears, laughter

## Words with Prepositions

## A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

| Adjectives             |             | Nouns          | Verbs            |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| harmful _____          | tired _____ | damage _____   | beware _____     |
| mad _____ sb (=angry)  | weak _____  | shame _____ sb | head _____       |
| mad _____ sb/sth       | wrong _____ | shelter _____  | lean _____       |
| (=interested in)       |             |                | protect _____    |
| safe _____             |             |                | punish sb _____  |
| (feel) sorry _____ sb  |             |                | recover _____    |
| (=sympathetic)         |             |                | reduce sth _____ |
| (feel) sorry _____ sth |             |                | rescue sb _____  |
| (=regret)              |             |                | save _____       |
|                        |             |                | steal _____      |
|                        |             |                | suffer _____     |

## unit 12

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

- 1 I feel really **sorry** \_\_\_\_\_ Bob. He looks so depressed.
- 2 If the weather is good this weekend, I'm **heading** \_\_\_\_\_ the beach.
- 3 Rodney is very **weak** \_\_\_\_\_ Maths. He should consider studying something else.
- 4 **Shame** \_\_\_\_\_ Peter! His behaviour was unacceptable.
- 5 Sue is very **mad** \_\_\_\_\_ Geoffrey for not showing up at her party.
- 6 The explosion **reduced** the building \_\_\_\_\_ an unrecognisable tangle of metal and bricks.
- 7 I'm really **sorry** \_\_\_\_\_ your car, Sally. I promise to pay for the repair work.
- 8 Most teenage boys are **mad** \_\_\_\_\_ football and sports in general.
- 9 **Lean** the paintings \_\_\_\_\_ the wall gently, please.

### Grammar Revision (Conditionals)

See Grammar Review page 161 ►

Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word(s) given.

- 1 They want to travel abroad next month, so they have to renew their passports.  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I think that you shouldn't drive so carelessly.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The reason why the dog attacked them was because they hit it with a stick.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I might not manage to repair the leaking tap on my own, so I'll ask my brother for help.  
In case \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 In order to hire a car, you need to have a driving licence.  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I want to buy a big house with a garden, but I can't afford it.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The burglars broke into my house because the burglar alarm didn't go off.  
Had \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Not having heard that his flight was boarding, he missed the plane.  
Provided \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 The buses may be on strike, so you might have to catch a taxi to work.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 My parents encouraged and supported me after the accident, so I recovered quickly.  
But for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 We feel so tired that we can't continue our journey.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 You can borrow my bike, but you must promise to take good care of it.  
As long as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13 She must do her homework, otherwise her parents won't let her go to the party.  
On condition \_\_\_\_\_.

## Points to remember

- ⑤ He will buy a car if he **saves** enough money. ✓  
~~He will buy a car if he will save enough money.~~  
 I'll buy a car **provided (that)** I **save** enough money. ✓  
~~I'll buy a car provided (that) I shall save enough money.~~  
 He would buy a car if he **saved** enough money. ✓  
~~He would buy a car if he would save enough money.~~  
*(will, shall and would are not used after linking words/phrases introducing conditional sentences.)*
- ⑤ I won't go to the party if they **don't invite** me. ✓  
 I won't go to the party **unless** they **invite** me. ✓  
~~I won't go to the party unless they don't invite me.~~  
*(unless = if not)*
- ⑤ I'll buy a bottle of water **in case** I get thirsty.  
*(=I'll buy it before I get thirsty; I might not use it.)*  
 I'll buy a bottle of water **if** I get thirsty.  
*(=I'll buy it when I get thirsty; I'll definitely use it.)*
- ⑤ If **he was** taller, he could join a basketball team.  
 If **he were** taller, he could join a basketball team.  
*(were can be used instead of was in all persons in Conditional Sentences Type 2.)*
- ⑤ If I were the Prime Minister, I would give lots of money to the poor. ✓

~~If I had been the Prime Minister, I would have given lots of money to the poor.~~  
*(We use Conditional Sentences Type 2 for unreal situations in the present or future.)*

- ⑤ If I **had studied** harder last semester, I **would have** passed my exams. ✓  
~~If I studied harder last semester I would pass my exams.~~  
*(We use Conditional Sentences Type 3 for unreal situations in the past.)*
- ⑤ If you **should need** me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓  
 Should you need me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓  
~~If should you need me, don't hesitate to call me.~~  
 If she **needed** your help, she **would** call you. ✓  
 Were she to need your help, she **would** call you. ✓  
~~If were she to need your help, she would call you.~~  
 If she **had needed** your help, she **would have** called you. ✓  
 Had she needed your help, she **would have** called you. ✓  
~~If had she needed your help, she would have called you.~~  
*(if is not used in conditional sentences starting with should/ were/ had + subject.)*

## Key Transformations

- ⑤ If you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.  
 If you should see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.  
 Should you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
- ⑤ If he **doesn't** study hard, he **won't** pass the exam.  
 He **won't** pass the exam **unless** he studies hard.  
 He **has to / must** study hard, or **else / otherwise** he **won't** pass the exam.
- ⑤ Your application will be considered only if you submit it on time.  
 Your application will be considered **provided / providing** (that) you submit it on time.  
 Your application will be considered **as long as** you submit it on time.

Your application will be considered on condition (that) you submit it on time.

- ⑤ If he **hadn't** helped me, I **wouldn't** have finished my essay.  
 Had he not helped me, I **wouldn't** have finished my essay.  
 If it **hadn't** been for his help, I **wouldn't** have finished my essay.  
 But for his help, I **wouldn't** have finished my essay.  
 I **wouldn't** have finished my essay without his help.
- ⑤ We **might** go swimming, so bring your swimsuit.  
 Bring your swimsuit **because** we **might** go swimming.  
 Bring your swimsuit **in case** we go swimming.
- ⑤ What would you do if the lights went out?  
 Suppose/ Supposing the lights went out, what would you do?  
 What would you do **were** the lights to go out?

## Examination Practice

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

## TAKING TO THE SKIES

Every day millions of people travel (1) \_\_\_\_\_ plane. However, a small percentage of passengers go weak at the knees just thinking about flying,

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ others suffer acute physical discomfort, which is mostly brought (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by the change in air pressure.

So what can be done to prevent problems? If you move about as often as

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, that is walk up and down the aisle, you

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ prevent sluggish circulation and stiff joints.

In (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of breathing difficulties, you will be able to ease the problem only if you increase your oxygen intake before boarding. A good thirty-minute brisk walk should help.

If you intend to fly, it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ also be wise to follow some general advice. Firstly, if you suffer

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ any serious health problems, ask your doctor (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it's safe for you to travel or not. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you have a medical condition, don't forget to bring your medicine

(11) \_\_\_\_\_. It has been suggested that if you can climb a dozen stairs without getting

(12) \_\_\_\_\_ of breath, it is safe for you to fly. Should you have a heavy cold or a bad cough, try to avoid flying.

As long as you follow this advice, you will have no problem during your flight.



**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 Paying in cash entitles you to a special discount.

**provided** You are entitled to a special discount \_\_\_\_\_ in cash.

2 They didn't go on a picnic because it was raining heavily.

**rain** But \_\_\_\_\_, they would have gone on a picnic.

3 It is possible that your flight will be delayed, so take a book to read.

**case** Take a book to read \_\_\_\_\_ delayed.

4 John had better call the police if he notices any suspicious characters.

**should** John had better call the police \_\_\_\_\_ any suspicious characters.

5 It would be foolish of him not to consider this opportunity.

**if** It would be foolish of him \_\_\_\_\_ this opportunity.

6 With your encouragement, the players will improve.

**long** The players will improve \_\_\_\_\_ them.

7 They missed the turn because they didn't see the sign.

**would** They \_\_\_\_\_ the turn if they had seen the sign.

8 The doctor warned him to quit smoking so that his health wouldn't deteriorate.

**up** The doctor warned him that his health would deteriorate if \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

# Section 2

## Words easily confused

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

**A** protect rescue save support secure defend guard

- 1 We bought a watchdog to \_\_\_\_\_ our house.
- 2 In times of a war every soldier is obliged to \_\_\_\_\_ his country.
- 3 The paramedics managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the driver from the debris of the car, but they couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the passenger, who had been seriously injured.
- 4 Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ all items on the roof-rack so that nothing falls off.
- 5 Wildlife organisations aim to \_\_\_\_\_ rare species of animals from becoming extinct by \_\_\_\_\_ them from dangerous situations and \_\_\_\_\_ safer places for them to live in.
- 6 Parents must \_\_\_\_\_ their children during the difficult times in their life.

**B** injure wound hurt collapse harm

- 1 During the earthquake a number of buildings \_\_\_\_\_ and hundreds of people were \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 My grandfather fought in World War II, but he was sent home when he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Let go of my hand! You're \_\_\_\_\_ me!
- 4 The dog won't \_\_\_\_\_ you. It's friendly.
- 5 The athlete had a heart attack and \_\_\_\_\_ as he was running.

**C** damage injury wound pain ache

- 1 John was in a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when he cut his finger with a knife and had to have the \_\_\_\_\_ stitched.
- 2 The hurricane caused millions of dollars worth of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 After a couple of days the \_\_\_\_\_ in my lower back had gone.
- 4 Kelly's \_\_\_\_\_ was serious, so she was taken to hospital.

**D** endanger risk threaten warn

- 1 I must \_\_\_\_\_ you about my dog - it's vicious.
- 2 The security guards dealt with the robbers without \_\_\_\_\_ any lives.
- 3 Our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ to call the police if we didn't turn the music down.
- 4 The World Wildlife Fund updates its list of \_\_\_\_\_ species every year.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ her life to save the young boy from drowning.

## unit 12

**E** illness disease infection sickness weakness accident incident

- 1 If you don't want to get a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, I suggest you clean and dress the wound.
- 2 Penicillin has been used to fight many infectious \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Some people suffer from altitude \_\_\_\_\_ at many mountain ski resorts.
- 4 Young children come down with many \_\_\_\_\_ when they first go to school.
- 5 Charles had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ at work and he was taken to hospital.
- 6 I must be coming down with the flu because I have a general feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A serious \_\_\_\_\_ near the border made the government take strict measures concerning immigration.

**F** cure heal treat recover overcome

- 1 It took me months to \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother's death.
- 2 Mavis was \_\_\_\_\_ for her wound and within days it began to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Ethel \_\_\_\_\_ from her illness after being confined to bed for a fortnight.
- 4 When my father came out of hospital, he seemed to be completely \_\_\_\_\_; however, his condition deteriorated after a few days.

**G** sensible sensitive sensational emotional

- 1 The concert was fantastic and the laser show \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Buying a cheaper car was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ decision considering you had a limited budget.
- 3 Joel is really \_\_\_\_\_ and cries if you raise your voice.
- 4 You look \_\_\_\_\_ in that dress. You should buy it.
- 5 Apart from food and shelter, the refugees needed \_\_\_\_\_ support.

**H** produce develop increase build up create progress advance improve

- 1 If we take out another loan, we'll just \_\_\_\_\_ financial difficulties for ourselves.
- 2 Italy \_\_\_\_\_ some of the most stylish cars on the market.
- 3 Medicine has \_\_\_\_\_ in the last decade, with many more diseases being cured.
- 4 Max is a weak student and I try to \_\_\_\_\_ his confidence by asking him to work with more \_\_\_\_\_ students.
- 5 My French has \_\_\_\_\_ so much that I can have a conversation with a native speaker.
- 6 He has hopes of \_\_\_\_\_ his business and \_\_\_\_\_ his profits.
- 7 The weather has \_\_\_\_\_ quite a lot lately.

**I** reduce decrease destroy drop lower demolish fall

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ your voice. The baby is asleep in the next room.
- 2 You should \_\_\_\_\_ speed when you're approaching a pedestrian crossing.
- 3 During the night the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ by ten degrees.
- 4 The village was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake.
- 5 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs, otherwise the whole kitchen will stink.
- 6 The old building was \_\_\_\_\_ with the use of dynamite.
- 7 Peak season is over, so all the hotels in the area are \_\_\_\_\_ their rates.

## Derivatives

This unit deals with nouns and adjectives which derive from verb roots.

| Verb Root | Noun = verb + -ion | Adjective = Verb + -ive |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| impress   | impression         | impressive              |

- Some other common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *act, attract, collect, connect, construct, direct, express, instruct, invent, object, possess, prevent, protect* and *select*.
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ion**, **not** adjectives in **-ive**: *complete, contribute, discuss, inspect, pollute, predict, reject, revise* and *suggest*.
- Verb roots ending in **-mit** change the final **-t** to **-ss** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:  
*permit* → *permission* → *permissive*    *omit* → *omission*
- Verb roots ending in **-d** or **-de**, change the **-d/-de** to **-s** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:  
*extend* → *extension* → *extensive*    *explode* → *explosion* → *explosive*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:  
*attend* → *attention* → *attentive*    *defend* → *defence* → *defensive*    *offend* → *offence* → *offensive*
- The adjective *(in)expensive* derives from the noun *expense*.

| Verb Root | Noun = verb + -ation | Adjective = Verb + -ative |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| inform    | information          | informative               |

- Some common verbs that form **nouns** and **adjectives** in the same way are: *conserve, imagine* and *represent*.
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ation**, **not** adjectives in **-ative**: *combine, invite, oblige, observe, organise, realise, relax, starve* and *transform*.
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:  
*prepare* → *preparation* → *preparatory*,    *sense* → *sensation* → *sensitive*,    *compare* → *comparison* → *comparative*

| Verb Root in -ate | Noun in -ation | Adjective in -ative |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| appreciate        | appreciation   | appreciative        |

- Some common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *communicate, create, decorate, operate* and *relate*.
- Some verbs in **-ate** form only nouns in **-ation**, **not** adjectives in **-ative**: *calculate, celebrate, dictate, fascinate, investigate* and *separate*.
- The verbs **educate** and **hesitate** form nouns in **-ation**, but the corresponding adjectives do not end in **-ative**.  
*educate* → *education* → *educational*    *hesitate* → *hesitation* → *hesitant*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:

| Verb     | Noun        | Adjective   |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| add      | addition    | —           |
| compete  | competition | competitive |
| consume  | consumption | —           |
| describe | description | descriptive |
| destroy  | destruction | destructive |
| explain  | explanation | explanatory |

| Verb      | Noun         | Adjective    |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| introduce | introduction | introductory |
| oppose    | opposition   | —            |
| produce   | production   | productive   |
| receive   | reception    | receptive    |
| reduce    | reduction    | —            |
| repeat    | repetition   | repetitive   |

- Certain nouns in **-ion** and adjectives in **-ive** do not derive from verbs:  
*aggression* → *aggressive*    *mass* → *massive*

| Verb Root | Noun = verb + -al |
|-----------|-------------------|
| betray    | betrayal          |

- Some common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *approve, arrive, deny, dismiss* and *rent*.

## unit 12

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

- 1 The student asked for \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the classroom.
- 2 Steven's \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ received everyone's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Many car \_\_\_\_\_ companies have increased their rates this summer.
- 4 The student was given back her assignment as it was obvious no time had been spent in its \_\_\_\_\_ and it bore no \_\_\_\_\_ to the subject.
- 5 Worried that everyone would be bored, Sally was \_\_\_\_\_ to give a highly \_\_\_\_\_ account of her holiday.
- 6 Sandra chose aerobics because she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
- 7 He's got such an \_\_\_\_\_ of fine art.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the simplest \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 It took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to get Celia to write to her mother, as there had been little \_\_\_\_\_ between them for years.
- 10 As the students were tired, they were not very \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ of the theory.
- 11 Many animals are \_\_\_\_\_ during the daytime and hunt during the night.
- 12 I find it difficult to be \_\_\_\_\_ about matters that concern me.

PERMIT  
CONTRIBUTE, DISCUSS  
APPROVE  
RENT  
  
PREPARE, RELATE  
HESITATE  
DESCRIBE  
COMPETE  
IMPRESS, COLLECT  
ADD, CALCULATE  
PERSUADE  
COMMUNICATE  
RECEIVE  
EXPLAIN  
ACT  
OBJECT

### Examination Practice

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

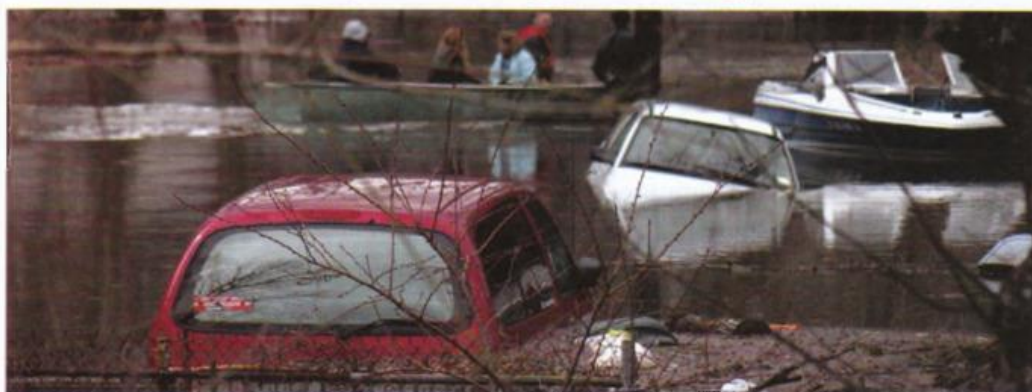
## A DEADLY JOB

In Eastern Java one way to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a living is to harvest the sulphur (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by a local volcano. Twice a day, around thirty porters leave their huts and head (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the 3,156 metre summit of the Welirang Volcano. Once there, they use metal bars in order to break the sulphur into blocks that will fit into their baskets. While collecting sulphur, the porters are exposed to toxic fumes which cause many incurable (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Most of them, however, don't pay attention to the health risks they face daily and use only a face mask to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. This work (6) \_\_\_\_\_ their health and they are often in (7) \_\_\_\_\_. As they get older, they become fragile and eventually (8) \_\_\_\_\_ from throat or lung cancer, from which they never (9) \_\_\_\_\_. What is more, they are not paid well, even though they lead a difficult life and their health is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ beyond repair. Yet, in spite of the unhealthy conditions, the porters have no intention of giving (11) \_\_\_\_\_ their job. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ it provides them and their family with an income, they will continue to do it.

|    |              |             |              |              |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1  | A support    | B secure    | C protect    | D defend     |
| 2  | A produced   | B increased | C developed  | D built up   |
| 3  | A on         | B for       | C into       | D at         |
| 4  | A sicknesses | B diseases  | C injuries   | D infections |
| 5  | A guard      | B rescue    | C support    | D protect    |
| 6  | A risks      | B endangers | C decreases  | D warns      |
| 7  | A pain       | B ache      | C difficulty | D illness    |
| 8  | A injure     | B hurt      | C suffer     | D collapse   |
| 9  | A overcome   | B cure      | C recover    | D heal       |
| 10 | A hurt       | B injured   | C harmed     | D wounded    |
| 11 | A back       | B away      | C in         | D up         |
| 12 | A As long as | B Unless    | C Even if    | D In case    |

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

## HURRICANES



A hurricane is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ storm which is always accompanied by torrential rain and winds that can reach speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour. Hurricanes form over warm expanses of water and increase in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as they make their way towards the mainland.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ areas are usually hit the hardest, but the

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the storm decreases as it continues inland.

Hurricanes can cause (5) \_\_\_\_\_ damage. They uproot trees, destroy houses and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sites and even lift up boats right out of the water. So, it is crucial that meteorologists keep constant

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ of any suspicious weather formations which may evolve into hurricanes. If a hurricane is approaching inhabited areas, the authorities issue

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ and give people (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as to how to prepare for its (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and for their evacuation.

DESTROY

STRONG

COAST

INTENSE

EXTEND

CONSTRUCT

OBSERVE

WARN, INSTRUCT

ARRIVE