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.**

1 "_____ **hello** to John when you see him, will you?" said Camille as she waved goodbye.
2 The last thing she does before she lies down to sleep is _____ **a prayer**.
3 We could never _____ **the difference** between our cousins because they were identical twins.
4 My father still tells me to _____ **thank you**, and I'm forty years old!
5 It's so hard nowadays for people to _____ **the truth**. Everyone is frightened of trusting each other.
6 Mr Grimes will begin by _____ **a few words** and then proceed to showing the slides.
7 "If I _____ you **a story**, will you go to sleep, then?" the mother asked her child.
8 My friends trusted me because I would never _____ anyone **their secrets**.
9 You should have _____ **something**. Now the police will suspect you.
10 Can Tim _____ **the time** or is he still too young for that?
11 The hardest thing he's ever had to do was _____ **sorry**.
12 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

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

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 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 _____	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

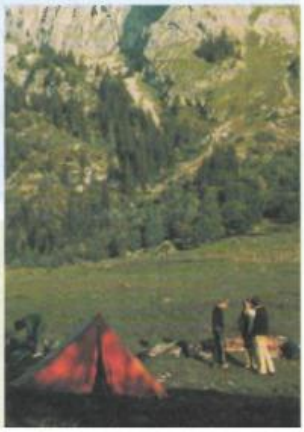
Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS



- 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 knew** 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.

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.

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 attention care notice warning signal caution

1 The scientist demanded extra _____ from the people who were moving his laboratory equipment.
2 When I give the _____, everyone shout "HAPPY BIRTHDAY".
3 If we had been given a couple of days' _____ about the meeting, we would have been more organised.
4 The two students were given a(n) _____ not to fight again in the school grounds, or they would be suspended.
5 Some people don't pay _____ to their pets' needs and forget that they require a lot of _____ and affection.
6 This is a very expensive piece of equipment, so it must be handled with _____.

B insist persist continue last remain maintain protect keep

1 Some European cars are expensive to _____, yet they _____ to be extremely popular.
2 The customer _____ on seeing the manager because the staff were so unhelpful.
3 We repaired our TV set, but it only _____ for two months before it broke down again.
4 I think it's cruel to _____ animals in flats.
5 If Sandra _____ in making trouble, the headmaster will call her parents.
6 In case of an earthquake, people should _____ calm.
7 My family bought a watchdog to _____ our property.

C convince persuade urge impress attract appeal

1 Bob tries to _____ people by buying them expensive gifts.
2 The teacher _____ the students to study harder after the terrible test results.
3 After a lot of discussion, I was able to _____ Anne to come with me even though parties don't _____ to her.
4 The company tried to _____ the public that they were not polluting the river.
5 Children sometimes cry just to _____ attention.

D win beat gain earn defeat fail

1 We have to _____ all our opponents, otherwise we will _____ to get to the finals.
2 France _____ the World Cup in 1998 by _____ Brazil.
3 Napolean was _____ at the battle of Waterloo.
4 I don't _____ enough money. I need to find a new job.
5 After you've _____ experience, you'll be able to get a promotion.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E

appeal application attraction interest

1 Disneyland is a famous _____ for children, but adults love it too.
2 You must complete this _____ form before doing anything else.
3 Unfortunately, Larry shows no _____ in his studies.
4 I made an _____ against the parking fine by writing to the council.

F

result effect affect consequence influence

1 I missed the train this morning and as a(n) _____ I was late for school. Then, I had to face the _____ when my teacher saw me.
2 Smoking has a negative _____ on our health.
3 The football players' performance was _____ by the rain.
4 Bob's friends have had a positive _____ on him and his _____ have improved.

G

allow let permit accept make oblige force

1 My parents won't _____ me go to the party because it's on a weekday.
2 I _____ the job offer because it was too good to refuse.
3 Many teenagers are _____ to stay out after midnight.
4 The new law _____ all drivers to have their licence with them at all times.
5 I can't _____ you to do this if you don't want to.
6 Students are _____ to enter the lab only under teacher supervision.
7 My mother _____ us tidy our rooms every Saturday morning.

H

postpone cancel delay

1 All trains were _____ due to a power failure.
2 I had to _____ all my appointments as I was ill.
3 Joel's busy today, so we have to _____ the meeting until next Friday.

I

guest host visitor client customer

1 Car manufacturers go to great lengths to keep their _____ satisfied.
2 The _____ of the party looked after his _____ extremely well.
3 The gallery is open to _____ from 10 am to 5 pm.
4 Most of the lawyer's _____ were rich and famous.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Derivatives

This unit deals with nouns which derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Noun = Verb + -ment
	The process or the result of doing what the verb describes
develop	development

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *achieve, agree, amaze, amuse, announce, appoint, argue, arrange, employ, entertain, excite, improve, punish, replace* and *require.*

Verb Root	Noun = Verb + -ure
depart	departure

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *expose, fail, please* and *press.*
- The verb **create** forms a noun in **-ure**, but its meaning is different:
  create ➔ *creature*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
  mix ➔ *mixture* *proceed* ➔ *procedure* *sign* ➔ *signature*

Verb Root	Noun (Person)= Verb + -er / -or
	The person who does what the verb describes
train operate	trainer operator

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-er** are: *advertise, announce, consume, employ, examine, found, hunt, insure, interview, observe, organise, own, perform, produce, report* and *work.*
- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-or** are: *act, collect, construct, contribute, create, decorate, direct, govern, inspect, instruct, invent, investigate* and *protect.*

Verb Root	Noun (Thing)= Verb + -er / -or
	The thing that does what the verb describes
record calculate	recorder calculator

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-er** are: *blend, compute, cook, mix* and *print.*
- Some other common verbs that form nouns in **-or** are: *react, refrigerate* and *sense.*

Verb Root	Noun (Person)= Verb + -ee
	The person who receives the action described by the verb
employ	employee

- Some other common verbs that form **nouns** in the same way are: *examine, interview, pay, refer, train* and *trust.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

unit 13

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

1 _____ to comply with the safety _____ may prove _____. FAIL, REGULATE
2 We already had a(n) _____ and I'm not in the mood for another _____, so let's just drop the subject. FATE, AGREE
3 Many people's purchases are influenced by _____. ARGUE
4 The panda is a rare _____, but unfortunately it is under threat from _____. ADVERTISE, CREATE
5 What _____ must potential _____ have in order to get this job? HUNT, REQUIRE, EMPLOY
6 Scientists have proved that too much _____ to the sun is _____. EXPOSE, HARM
7 A lot of _____, _____, film _____ and _____ had been invited to the cocktail party. ACT, DIRECT, PRODUCE, SING
8 His _____ from the country guaranteed his _____. DEPART, SAFE
9 It's always a _____ to watch children play. PLEASE
10 We had to ask the gym _____ what type of _____ he recommended. INSTRUCT, TRAIN

Examination Practice

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

AIRPORT DELAYS



Although the plane is the fastest means of transport, the idea of travelling by plane does not (1) _____ to everyone because of the frequent delays. It is extremely frustrating when you (2) _____ yourself plenty of time to get to the airport and - once there - it is brought to your (3) _____ that there is a problem with your flight. The staff at the check-in are trying to (4) _____ you that it won't be long before the problem is solved. Yet, hours later you feel let (5) _____, as you (6) _____ to wait patiently for your boarding call. Of course, you won't (7) _____ anything by complaining.

By this stage, you realise you are going to miss your connecting flight and now you must change your bookings. You feel (8) _____ you're never going to get to your destination. However, there is the slight chance that you could be one of the lucky ones spending the night at a top class hotel at the expense of the airline that caused your problem in the first place. Admittedly, you would rather (9) _____ heading for your original destination. Regular (10) _____ advise us just to accept the fact that no matter how frustrating this situation might be, it's unavoidable and shouldn't (11) _____ us that much. Nevertheless, it will always be a (12) _____ sight to see people eagerly waiting, in the hope of hearing their flight announced.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A attract	B appeal	C impress	D affect
2	A let	B keep	C allow	D make
3	A care	B warning	C interest	D attention
4	A insist	B attract	C urge	D convince
5	A off	B down	C away	D out
6	A continue	B persist	C insist	D remain
7	A win	B result	C earn	D gain
8	A if only	B though	C as if	D if
9	A be	B to be	C had been	D to had been
10	A guests	B customers	C clients	D visitors
11	A effect	B influence	C appeal	D affect
12	A common	B general	C wide	D strong

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

THE MODEL T-FORD



One of the most important (1) _____ in the history of the motorcar was the (2) _____ of the Model-T Ford in 1913, which was the first car to be produced on a large scale. The (3) _____ of this method of production was Henry Ford, the founder of the Ford Motor Company. The production line, as it came to be (4) _____, offered (5) _____ to thousands of (6) _____. It cut costs as well, making cars affordable to (7) _____. In addition, the replacement of old work practices made cars more (8) _____, while numerous (9) _____ to the interior of the car made driving a pleasure. So, car (10) _____ have Henry Ford to thank for his enormous contribution to the car industry.

ACHIEVE
DEVELOP
INVENT
KNOW, EMPLOY
WORK
CONSUME
RELY
IMPROVE
OWN

LIVEWORKSHEETS