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 TAKE

1 The customers were asked to **take** their shoes **off** before entering the Japanese restaurant.
2 Susan decided not to **take on** any new responsibilities.
3 The video recorder I bought wasn't working properly, so I **took** it **back**.
4 Everybody says I **take after** my mother.
5 The passengers had to wait over thirty minutes before the aeroplane finally **took off**.
6 After retiring, Steven **took up** bowling to keep himself occupied.
7 My brother will **take over** the company now that my father has passed away.
8 Why did you **take off** without saying goodbye last night?
9 The furniture **takes up** too much space and the kids have nowhere to play.
10 He must have been tired because he didn't seem to **take in** anything I was saying.

- ☐ leave the ground
- ☐ fully understand
- ☐ look like, resemble
- ☐ gain control of
- ☐ fill, occupy
- ☐ return
- ☐ begin, become interested in
- ☐ remove
- ☐ leave suddenly without telling anyone
- ☐ accept

B CLOSE, KNOCK

1 The police had **closed off** the highway in search of the escaped prisoner.
2 The funfair was **closed down** because of its terrible safety record.
3 The force of the ball hitting his head **knocked** him **out** cold.
4 They had no choice but to **knock down** the old warehouse.
5 Cycling on the footpath is prohibited due to the danger of **knocking down/over** pedestrians.

- ☐ demolish
- ☐ cease, stop operating
- ☐ isolate, prevent from being used/accessed
- ☐ make unconscious
- ☐ hit and cause to fall down

C CLEAR, CLEAN, DROP

1 The misunderstanding will be **cleared up** as soon as he gets here.
2 Students are asked to **clean out** their lockers at the end of the school year.
3 We were detained after school in order to **clean up** the laboratory.
4 Could you please **drop** me **off** at the railway station?
5 He had a big fight with his parents because he decided to **drop out** of college.
6 You wouldn't believe who **dropped in** yesterday at my place!

- ☐ visit without warning
- ☐ empty and clean
- ☐ leave somewhere
- ☐ resolve, explain
- ☐ clean thoroughly
- ☐ leave without finishing the course

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
disgusted _____	a reason _____	put the blame _____ sb	forget _____ sth
envious _____	a threat _____ sb	_____ sth	lie _____ sb _____ sth
guilty _____	**Verbs**	get/take the blame _____ sth	sentence sb _____
patient _____	accuse sb _____ sth	dream _____	
popular _____	arrest sb _____ sth	escape _____	
shocked _____	blame sb _____ sth	fight _____ sb _____ sth	
suspicious _____			

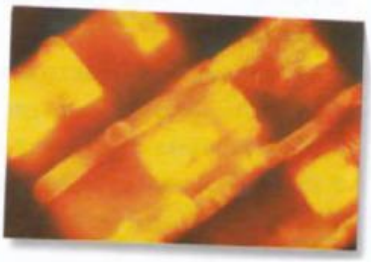
LIVEWORKSHEETS

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

1 Why do I always **get the blame** _____ everything that goes wrong?
2 The whole country was **shocked** _____ the President's sudden death.
3 Both parties **put the blame** _____ each other _____ the collapse of peace negotiations .
4 Jane's friends were **envious** _____ her rise to fame and fortune.
5 Don't **blame me** _____ the misunderstanding. I tried my best.
6 The well-known businessman was **sentenced** _____ three years in jail for fraud.
7 People are usually **suspicious** _____ politicians making promises during election time.

Grammar Revision (Clauses of concession, reason, purpose and result)

See Grammar Review page 160



A Read the text below and complete each blank with one word.

The production of items made of gold dates back to ancient Egyptian and Minoan times, when gold was panned (1) _____ the aim of making golden bowls and cups. Gold was usually found in river beds, (2) _____, in (3) _____ to pan for gold, a circular dish (pan) was filled with a mixture of sand and gravel that contained gold. So (4) _____ to obtain the gold, this mixture was held under a stream of water and swirled (5) _____ that the lighter parts would slowly wash away and the gold particles would collect at the bottom of the pan.
(6) _____ gold was a scarce metal, it was used as a form of exchange, and (7) _____ it became the basis for international transactions. Over time, new mining techniques developed and elaborate methods were adopted because (8) _____ the demand for gold.
(9) _____ to its huge reserves, South Africa has always been the world's leading supplier of gold (10) _____ the discovery of gold in California and Australia in the 1840s.
Gold is stored in reserve by many governments. In Fort Knox, USA, alone, there are thirty-eight billion dollars worth of gold bars secured behind a twenty-ton door. In (11) _____ of these resources, however, financial circles predict a decline in the demand for gold. Gold was once a powerful currency, (12) _____ nowadays it seems to have lost much of its glitter.

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

1 They never help the poor even though they are very wealthy.
Despite _____.
2 However well he performed, he didn't win the first prize.
No matter _____.
3 Even though I was sick, I tried not to fall behind with my homework.
Sick _____.
4 In spite of his disability, he managed to get on with his life.
Although _____.
5 She is so friendly that everyone wants to hang out with her.
She is such _____.
6 All flights were delayed yesterday because there was an accident on the runway.
Due _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

1. The church has set up a charity with the aim _____ funds for the refugees.
   a. of raise b. raising
   c. of raising d. to raising
2. I took photos of the baby so as _____ them to my friends abroad.
   a. to sending b. I could send
   c. I can send d. to send
3. You should have more confidence _____ yourself if you want to succeed.
   a. for b. in
   c. at d. of
4. They are _____ nice people that everyone likes them.
   a. such b. such a
   c. so d. a so
5. " Look at Sheila! She`s so beautiful, isn`t she?" " Yeah, she has taken _____ her mother."
   a. after b. over
   c. on d. up
6. She was heavily dressed _____ catching a cold.
   a. due to b. despite
   c. because of d. for fear of
7. He walked in quietly_____ wake up the baby.
   a. so as not to b. so as to not
   c. so as don`t d. so as to don`t
8. _____ the weather was fine, we decided to go for a swim.
   a. As b. Because of
   c. While d. Due to
9. "You know I have nothing to do with all this mess! Don`t put the blame _____ me."
   a. in b. on
   c. at d. for
10. Take a jumper with you in case it _____ colder at night.
    a. will get b. would get
    c. gets d. getting

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 Although the police suspected him, they didn't arrest him.
suspicious Despite _____, the police didn't arrest him.

2 However busy she is, she always makes time for exercise.
matter She always makes time for exercise, _____ she is.

3 There was so much traffic on the road that I was an hour late.
lot There was _____ on the road that I was an hour late.

4 The operation was cancelled because it was considered risky.
due The operation was cancelled _____ involved.

5 The puzzle was not easy enough for them to do.
so The puzzle _____ couldn't do it.

6 He wants to buy a new computer, so he is saving up.
aim He is saving up _____ a new computer.

7 He braked suddenly to avoid hitting the old man.
as He braked suddenly _____ the old man.

8 He is proud of his work, but he is not arrogant.
pride Even _____ his work, he is not arrogant.

9 That accident was so frightful that I'll never forget it.
such It was _____ I'll never forget it.

10 He uses two alarm clocks in order not to wake up late.
that He uses two alarm clocks _____ wake up late.

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 stop avoid forbid prohibit ban prevent escape

1 Smoking has been _____ in all public places.
2 The examiner asked the students to _____ writing and put down their pens.
3 The government has taken strict measures to _____ accidents on motorways.
4 I take these pills to _____ getting seasick while travelling by boat.
5 For reasons of hygiene, animals are _____ to enter hospitals.
6 She tried to _____ her husband from informing the authorities.
7 She was lucky to _____ a conviction for shoplifting.

B blame accuse arrest charge convict sentence

1 The police _____ Mr Jones and _____ him with assault.
2 Despite the student's protests, the teacher _____ her of cheating.
3 The man was _____ of murder and _____ to twenty years in prison.
4 Don't _____ us for the broken window, we weren't playing football this morning.

C complaint annoyance accusation disappointment

1 Much to our _____, we had to wait for over an hour to purchase the tickets.
2 Despite the media hype, the concert was a real _____.
3 I wish to make a(n) _____ about the quality of the food.
4 Don't make false _____ when you don't have proof.

D chase pursue hunt follow

1 A stray dog _____ me home today and I'm thinking of keeping it.
2 My brother and I used to _____ each other around the house when we were young.
3 Police have been _____ the terrorists for weeks now but still haven't found them.
4 He wanted to _____ a career in engineering.

E cause excuse reason purpose aim

1 John has to find a good _____ for being late, otherwise he'll get into trouble.
2 The _____ of the meeting is to discuss next year's plans. If you can't attend it, you must have a good _____, as the _____ is to get everybody's opinion.
3 The carelessness of the driver was the _____ of the fatal accident.

LIVEWORKSHEETS