

HOMework

14.1. Finish these questions with the correct preposition, then write a short answer for each one.

1. A: What exactly is she worriedabout..... ? B:her exam.....
2. A: What subjects is she good? B:
3. A: Who is she waiting? B:
4. A: What job is she applying ? B:
5. A: What programme is she listening ? B:
6. A: What did she complain? B:
7. A: What did she apologise? B:
8. A: Who does this car belong ? B:
9. A: I know she's angry but who's she shouting ? B:
10. A: What kind of films is she interested? B:
11. A: What does the decision depend ? B:
12. A: What is she afraid-? B:

14.3. Complete the sentences in a logical way. If possible, compare with someone else.

1. My steak was overcooked, so I complainedto the waiter about it.....
2. When I was a child I sometimes wore clothes that belonged
3. Her teacher wasn't very satisfied
4. In the summer a lot of people suffer
5. I'm afraid there's something wrong
6. The book is very successful and has been translated
7. A lot of people are afraid
8. I've always been interested
9. I'm not very keen
10. People in my country are very different
11. For my next holiday, I'm thinking
12. In the summer, places like Spain and Greece are full

14.2. Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. He's tired | a. at me, but it missed. |
| 2. She wasn't aware | b. for a job in Australia. |
| 3. He threw the book | c. of working at weekends. |
| 4. She complained | d. to the man across the lake. |
| 5. She said it was similar | e. for the mistake. |
| 6. She applied | f. at his choice. |
| 7. She shouted | g. of clothes. |
| 8. He said it depends | h. to the one she has. |
| 9. The suitcase was full | i. on that coat. |
| 10. She spent over £200 | j. of her mistakes. |
| 11. She apologised | k. on the time they get there. |
| 12. I was very surprised | l. about the bad service. |

14.4. A good dictionary will tell you if a verb or adjective is usually followed by a special preposition. Use a dictionary to find the preposition that often follows these words.

fond (adj)

concentrate (v)

rely (v)

15.1. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I saw itTV. | 11 I went the afternoon. |
| 2 They camecar. | 12 He camefoot. |
| 3 They are all strike. | 13 The clothes are made hand. |
| 4 He is here business. | 14 She broke itaccident. |
| 5 I did it my own. | 15 He did it..... purpose. |
| 6 It was written Goethe. | 16 I'll see you a moment. |
| 7 We went..... a walk. | 17 She's alwaysa hurry. |
| 8 I read it a magazine. | 18 It's very quiet night. |
| 9 He's holiday this week. | 19 We met chance. |
| 10 She took itmistake. | 20 I think they're love. |

15.2. Replace the underlined words with a suitable phrase from the opposite page.

Example The meeting was planned for 11 and we got there at 11.

The meeting was planned for 11 and we got there on ... time....

- I wrote the reports without help from anyone else.
- 2 Did you get to the cinema before the film started?
- 3 Most of the factory is burning.
- 4 She's making a phone call.....
- 5 I saw the advertisement when I was watching TV last night.
- 6 He opened her letter because he thought it was addressed to him.
- 7 It was a very long journey but finally we got there.....
- 8 He gets killed in the last scene of the film.
- 9 I'm afraid I'm very busy right now.
- 10 I saw her yesterday but we didn't plan to meet.

15.3. Respond to these questions using a suitable prepositional phrase. Look at the example first.

Example A: Was it the man wearing the blue shirt?

B: No, the one *in the white shirt*.

A: Did she hit him on purpose?

B: No, she did it

2 A: Did the others help him?

B: No, he did it

3 A: Did they go by car?

B: No, they went

4 A: Are they here on holiday?

B: No, they're here

5 A: Did you read about the accident in the newspaper?

B: No, I heard about it

6 A: Has he got a job at the moment?

B: No, I'm afraid he's

A: Did they fly?

B: No, they went

8 A: Do they really like each other that much?

B: Yes, they're..... Isn't that sweet?

TEST

A. Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I like listening the radio when I'm in the car.
2. We might go out tomorrow, but it depends of the weather.
3. Venice is very different the rest of Italy.
4. He shouted to me because he was very angry.
5. Are you interested on sport?
6. She seems to be suffering by shock.
7. I think she's going to apply that job at the post office.
8. I'm not very good in maths, so you'll have to add this up for me.
9. She's sitting by the phone, waiting a call.
10. He's always spending money for things he doesn't need.

B. Complete these dialogues with a suitable preposition.

1. A: Was he angry?
B: Yes, in fact he threw the book me.
2. A: Did the engineer repair the fault?
B: No, he didn't, so I had to complain his boss
3. A: Her boss is always criticising her.
B: Yes, I know, and she's getting really tired it.
4. A: Were you surprisedhis answer?
B: No, not really.
5. A: Why is the phone making that strange noise?
B: I don't know. There must be something wrong it.
6. A: Can we get in?
B: No, the room is full boxes.
7. A: Did the girl in the flat upstairs phone you?
B: She didn't need to - she just opened the window and shouted downus.
- 8 A: My cousin's getting married a friend of mine next week.
B: Oh, so you'll be going to the wedding, then.



C. Rewrite the sentences using the word on the right and the correct preposition. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.

Example: He doesn't like spiders: they frighten him.

*He is **afraid of** spiders.*

AFRAID

1. She said she was sorry about the mistake.

She

APOLOGISE

2. I think you are right.

I

AGREE

3. This is my car.

This car

BELONG

4. He knows about the problem.

He

AWARE

5. This book is like the other one.

This book

SIMILAR

6. I don't enjoy football very much.

I am

KEEN

D. Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

1. I think it was written Charles Dickens.

2. We saw a film of itTV.

3. Did you read that article the paper?

4. He might take the train, but he'll probably comecoach.

5. I'm afraid Petra is the phone - do you want to come in and wait?

6.the morning, I always goa run before breakfast if I've got time.

7. She says she did her homework herself.

8. Bob Dylan wrote the first one, but the other songs were written the band themselves.

9. I read something about Tarantino's new filmthat magazine.

10. There's no noise herenight.

11. Shall we go for a walk?

E. Choose a preposition from the left-hand box and a noun from the right-hand box to complete the sentences below.

on	on	on	on	mistake	chance	strike	accident	hand
by	by	by	by	holiday	purpose	my own	foot	

Example: These chocolates are all made**by. hand**.....

1. I think they're away
- 2 I'm sure he broke it..... because he's a very nice person and would never do anything like that
3. There has been a lot of trouble at the factory and about fifty of the workers have decided to gofrom tomorrow.
4. I took itbecause it looks exactly like mine.
5. We met them - it was an extraordinary coincidence.
6. I'd prefer to do it, because other people make me nervous.
7. If they aren't in a hurry, I think they'll come

F. Complete these definitions with the correct prepositional phrase.

1. If you arrive at the exact time for an appointment, you arrive
2. And if you arrive for an appointment before the time you need to be there, then you arrive
3. If you see a minimum of 20 clients every day, you see.....20.
4. If you are unemployed and haven't got a job then you are

G. Circle the correct preposition in these sentences.

1. I often go abroad **in business** / **on business**.
2. It took a long time but **in the end** / **at the end** we got there.
3. I'm going to speak to them **at the moment**/**in a moment**.
4. Who knows if it's true, but that's what I heard **on the radio** / **on radio**.
5. We had a vote **in the end** / **at the end** of the meeting.
6. We've been **in business**/ **on business** now for fifteen years.

**PHRASAL VERB
METAPHOR & REGISTER**

A. Match the different meanings a-f of take in with the appropriate sentences 1-6 below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) make smaller | 1. Because so many passengers were stranded at the airport, some local families offered to take them in overnight. |
| b) allow in through a hole | 2. The news is so shocking - I still can't take it in. |
| c) deceive | 3. The excursion will take in two of the most beautiful castles in the region. |
| d) give a bed to | 4. Marie has lost weight -- she's going to have to take in a lot of her clothes. |
| e) include | 5. Rob was totally dishonest but he was so charming that I was taken in by him. |
| f) understand the meaning or importance | 6. We'd better return to the shore at once -- the boat seems to be taking in water. |

B. These pairs of sentences show phrasal verbs which can be used in both literal and metaphorical ways. Explain the two meanings and the connection between them.

- 1 a) I stepped in a puddle of water and my feet are soaking now.
b) She stepped in to stop the argument from becoming more serious.
- 2 a) This programme is rubbish. I wish you'd switch off the TV.
b) The lecture was so boring that I switched off.
- 3 a) There's a hole in my bag. I think my pen must have dropped out.
b) He dropped out of college and became a mechanic.
- 4 a) We tied the boxes down on the roof of the car.
b) Mark dreams of travelling but he feels tied down by his family and work responsibilities.

C. Use your knowledge of the basic verb in the underlined phrasal verbs as well as the context of the sentence in order to work out the meanings of the phrasal verbs.

1. What are you driving at? I wish you would say exactly what you mean!
2. The teacher did all she could to drum the vocabulary into her pupils before the exam.
3. The old education system used to cream off the best pupils and teach them in separate schools.
4. The noise of the children's music completely drowned out the television.

D. Write a one-word formal equivalent for each of the underlined phrasal verbs.

As the rain didn't let up, the football game was called off. So the team got down to discussing its strategy for the next match instead. We didn't get out of the clubhouse until the cleaners turned up in the evening.