

Reinforcement Activities for 1º ESO

3rd Term

Course: 2º ESO

Name _____

Deadline for: - Activities _____

- Exam: _____

Comparative and superlative adjectives (cheaper, cheapest)

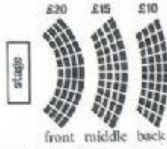
- 1 We use comparatives (e.g. **cheaper than**) to say that two or more things or people are different in some way:

Flights
Geneva £200
Zurich £250

The flight to Zurich is **cheaper than** the flight to Geneva.
The flight to Geneva is **more expensive than** the flight to Zurich.

It's **warmer today than** it was yesterday.
Is New York **bigger than** London?

- 2 We use superlatives (e.g. **the cheapest**) like this:



The **most expensive** seats are at the front of the theatre.

The **cheapest** seats are at the back.

He is the **worst** player in the team.
It was the **happiest** day of their lives.

We can use a superlative without a noun:
The seats at the back are the **cheapest**.

Practice

- A Look at the information about Alison and Bernard, and complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets () and **than**.

	Alison	Bernard
Height:	1.6m	1.75m
Age:	30	26
Income:	£15,000 per year	£70,000 per year
Family:	2 brothers and 2 sisters	1 brother
House:	small	very big

- Alison is shorter than (short) Bernard.
- Bernard is _____ (tall) Alison.
- Alison is _____ (old) Bernard.
- Bernard is _____ (rich) Alison.
- Alison's income is _____ (low) Bernard's.
- Alison's family is _____ (big) Bernard's.
- Alison's house is _____ (small) Bernard's.

- B Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets and **than**.

- I think that golf is more interesting than (interesting) tennis.
- This question is _____ (easy) the last one.
- I'm a good player, but Eric is _____ (good) me.
- The group's first record was _____ (successful) their second record.
- We both played well, but he was _____ (lucky) me.
- Your car is _____ (powerful) mine.
- This computer is _____ (useful) that one.

- C Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- Anna is the youngest (young) person in her class.
- We stayed in _____ (bad) hotel in the whole city.
- People say that it is _____ (funny) film of the year.
- What is _____ (tall) building in the world?
- Her teachers say that she is _____ (good) student in the school.
- This is _____ (expensive) camera in the shop.
- Many people say that Venice is _____ (beautiful) city in the world.

- D Complete the dialogues using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets + **than**, or the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- A: Why did you choose that hotel? It's a long way from the centre of town.
B: I chose it because it was cheaper than (cheap) the hotel in the centre.
- A: Shall we sit in the living-room?
B: Yes, it's the warmest (warm) room in the house.
- A: Did you enjoy being a student?
B: Yes, it was _____ (happy) period of my life.
- A: Is he famous in this country?
B: Yes, he's _____ (famous) any other singer.
- A: I'm not a very good cook.
B: I'm sure I'm _____ (bad) you. I can't cook anything well.
- A: Do you like this programme?
B: Yes, I think it's _____ (good) programme on TV.
- A: What did you have for dinner?
B: I chose _____ (expensive) dish on the menu.
- A: How is your new course going?
B: It's _____ (difficult) the last one I took.
- A: What's the weather going to be like today?
B: They say that today is going to be _____ (wet) yesterday.
- A: Are you happy in your new flat?
B: Yes, it's _____ (comfortable) my last one.
- A: Is London _____ (exciting) city in Britain?
B: No, I think that Liverpool is _____ (exciting) London.

Word order: subject, verb, object etc.

Look at this table:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
Our firm	makes	computers.
I	posted	the letter.
She	caught	the train.
The phone	doesn't work.	
He	was eating	a sandwich.

Sentences must have a subject and a verb. If there is an object, it usually goes after the verb. Any other information, such as a time, a place etc, usually follows the object:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	PLACE
She	met	Tom	in Rome.

(Not *She met in Rome Tom.*)

2 We put an adjective before a noun:

ARTICLE	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
She has	a	blue dress.

We put an adjective after be, get, and seem:

VERB	ADJECTIVE
She	is clever.
He	seems nice.

Practice

1 Put the words in brackets () into the correct order to make a sentence.

- (me - she - at half past 4 - phoned)
She phoned me at half past 4.
- (my coat - where - you - put - did - ?)
Did you put my coat where?
- (from the airport - took - we - a taxi)
We took a taxi from the airport.
- (three weeks ago - the job - started - she)
She started the job three weeks ago.
- (around Europe - last summer - travelled - two friends and I)
Two friends and I travelled around Europe last summer.
- (tomorrow - you - to Italy - going - are - ?)
Are you going to Italy tomorrow?
- (Egypt - you - when - did - visit - ?)
When did you visit Egypt?

3 We usually put a place before a time:

	PLACE	TIME
He worked	in a factory	for a year.
They've been	here	since 2.
We met	in France	last June.
I walked	around the town	yesterday.

4 We usually put a direction before a time:

	DIRECTION	TIME
The bus arrived	from Liverpool	at 10.30.
He came	to this country	in 1985.
They moved	into the flat	yesterday.

5 Look at the word order in these questions:

VERB	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
When did	you	join	the club?
Can	you	come	here?
When are	you	going	to the USA?
What are	you	doing	tonight?

B Write the story by putting the words and phrases into the right order.

- (came - at 7.30 this morning - the postman)
The postman came at 7.30 this morning.
- (he - a letter - brought)
He brought a letter.
- (It - a letter from Maria and her son Matthew - was)
It was a letter from Maria and her son Matthew.
- (I - before I went to work - read - it)
I read it before I went to work.
- (they - here - next week - are coming)
They are coming here next week.
- (at the airport - them - on Tuesday - I - am going to meet)
I am going to meet them at the airport on Tuesday.
- (at my house - are going to stay - they)
They are going to stay at my house.
- (takes - abroad - her son - every year - she)
She takes her son abroad every year.
- (him - last year - took - she - to France)
She took him to France last year.
- (next year - her - am going to visit - I)
I am going to visit her next year.

C Complete this job interview by putting in Mr Jones' questions.

- Mr Jones: 1 Have you done this kind of work before?
- Miss Smith: No, I haven't done this kind of work.
- Mr Jones: Where 2 the advertisement?
- Miss Smith: I saw it in the local newspaper.
- Mr Jones: Do 3 ?
- Miss Smith: No, I don't speak any foreign languages.
- Mr Jones: Where 4 at the moment?
- Miss Smith: I'm working in a travel agent's at the moment.
- Mr Jones: When 5 ?
- Miss Smith: I started there two years ago.
- Mr Jones: Can 6 ?
- Miss Smith: Yes, I can use a computer.
- Mr Jones: 7 ?
- Miss Smith: Yes, I like the job.
- Mr Jones: Why 8 ?
- Miss Smith: I'm leaving because I want to earn more money.
- Mr Jones: 9 ?
- Miss Smith: I can start next month.

' Verb + -ing (I like cooking); like and would like

1 Look at this example:

I like **listening** to music.

(For details on -ing forms, see Table C on page 95.)

We can use certain verbs (e.g. like) with an -ing form:

like enjoy love keep finish stop mind } + -ing FORM

She **doesn't like cooking**.
Do you **enjoy driving**?
They **love living in a village**.
He **keeps saying the same things**.
(= He says the same things many times.)
Have you **finished eating**?
Suddenly she **stopped talking**.
I **don't mind waiting**.

2 Compare this pair of sentences:

I like working here.
(= I enjoy my job here.)
I'd like (= I would like) to get a better job.
(= I want to get a better job.)

We use like + -ing (e.g. like listening, like

working) to talk about things that we enjoy doing. We use **would like** to say that we want to do something. Here are some more examples:

She **likes painting pictures**.
(= She enjoys painting pictures.)
She **would like to be an artist**.
(= She wants to be an artist.)

I **like going to the theatre**.
(= I enjoy going to the theatre.)
I'd **like to go to the theatre tonight**.
(= I want to go to the theatre tonight.)

Do you **like playing cards**?
(= Do you enjoy playing cards?)
Would you **like to play cards now**?
(= Do you want to play now?)

In offers and requests it is more polite to say **would like** than want:

Would you **like to come for dinner**? (offer)
I'd **like to leave work early**, please. (request)

3 We use go + -ing for sports and hobbies that we go out to do, and with shopping:

We often **go skiing in the winter**.
Let's **go swimming this afternoon**.
She **goes dancing at weekends**.
I'm **going shopping this afternoon**.

Practice

A Complete the sentences using a Present Simple form of the first verb in brackets. Study the example first.

- She **likes playing** (like/play) tennis, but she **doesn't like watching** (not/like/watch) it.
- The buses **stop/run** (stop/run) at midnight.
- I **mind/listen** (not/mind/listen) to his problems.
- He's not very good at playing chess, so he **keeps/loses** (keep/lose).
- She **enjoys/goes** (enjoy/go) to other countries and she **likes/meets** (like/meet) new people.
- I **keep/make** (keep/make) the same stupid mistakes!
- They usually **finish/eat** (finish/eat) at about 8.30 in the evening.
- She **doesn't/enjoys/drives** (not/enjoy/drive), but she **loves/cycles** (love/cycle).
- I **like/like/read** (you/like/read) detective novels?
- I **don't/mind/change** (not/mind/change) the time of our appointment.
- Please **stop/make** (stop/make) that terrible noise!

B Complete the sentences using like/not like + -ing or would like + to with the words in brackets.

- She **doesn't like working** (work) here. She hates this job and is going to look for a better one.
- Would you like to watch** (you / watch) a different programme, or do you want to watch this one?
- I **live** (live) here. I have lived here for many years and I think it's a nice town.
- Sarah **will be** (be) a journalist when she leaves university. She wants to work on a newspaper or a magazine.
- I **get up** (get up) so early every morning, but I have to do it.
- I **go out** (go out) for dinner in an Italian restaurant tonight.
- Clare **finds** (find) a job in the United States. She wants to work in Boston or in New York.
- I **watch** (watch) television all the time; I think it's a waste of time.
- Mary **lies** (lie) on the beach when she's on holiday. She doesn't like swimming or going on trips.
- I **discuss** (discuss) something important with you this afternoon.
- You/come** (you/come) to a party at my house next Saturday?
- I **do** (do) nothing this weekend — I'm very tired.
- Jane **goes** (go) to parties; she always enjoys them.
- Bruce **cooks** (cook), so he often eats in restaurants.
- A: Susan is working as a secretary in an office in the centre of London.
B: **What** (work) in an office?
A: No, she hates it. She **would like** (find) a different job.
- A: What **will you do** (you/do) next summer?
B: I **will visit** (visit) South America, but I might not have enough money.

C Look at the pictures. They show what John did last week on holiday. Complete the sentences using the correct form of go and a verb from the box.

dance
shop
sail
swim
ski
cycle



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday

- On Monday **he went shopping**.
- On Tuesday **he went sailing**.
- On Wednesday **he went cycling**.
- On Thursday **he went swimming**.
- On Friday **he went skiing**.
- On Saturday **he went dancing**.

Adverbs of frequency (always, never)

Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52
She goes on holiday	2

We can say:

She **always** has a cup of tea at breakfast.
 She **sometimes** goes to the cinema.
 She **never** walks to work.
 She **goes swimming every week**.
 She **goes on holiday twice a year**.

We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always	usually	normally	often
sometimes	rarely	hardly ever	never

We put **always**, **usually** etc. after be or an auxiliary (e.g. have, must):

He **is always** late.
 I've **often been** to Spain for my holidays.
 You **must never swim** after a big meal.
 But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:
 I **usually walk** to work.
 She **hardly ever drinks** coffee.

3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

0%	never	100%	always
5%	hardly ever	90%	usually
10%	rarely	80%	normally
30%	sometimes	70%	often

(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter t.)

4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

every...	once a...	twice/two times a...
three times a...	four times a...	

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

I **run round the park every day**.
 I **play tennis once a week**.
 She **drinks coffee three times a day**.
 I **go skiing once a year**.
 He **drives to London twice a month**.

Practice

Put the words in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

- I work late at the office.
(often) I often work late at the office.
- You must lock the front door when you leave.
(always) You always lock the front door when you leave.
- Steve and Jill play golf.
(twice a month) Steve and Jill play golf twice a month.
- I eat a sandwich for lunch.
(usually) I usually eat a sandwich for lunch.
- I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.
(sometimes) I sometimes go to jazz concerts at the weekend.
- My teacher gives me a lot of homework.
(every day) My teacher gives me a lot of homework every day.
- We see our Mexican friends.
(hardly ever) We hardly ever see our Mexican friends.

7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.

(often)

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.

(four times a year)

9 They are at home in the evening.

(rarely)

B Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)
 watch TV (sometimes)
 go for a walk on Sunday (usually)
 eat Italian food (often)
 go to the cinema (rarely)
 travel abroad (hardly ever)
 take taxis (rarely)
 feel unhappy (never)



- They rarely go to the cinema.
- They
- They
-
-
-
-

C Look at the table below about John's activities.

	day	week	month	year
swimming		2		
a newspaper	1		3	
his mother				
a shower	2			1
abroad				3
sister				
tennis		4		

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week.
- (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) He buys a newspaper three times a month.
- (He/phone/his mother/ ...) He phones his mother once a day.
- (He/have/a shower/ ...) He has a shower twice a week.
- (He/go/abroad/ ...) He goes abroad three times a year.
- (He/visit/his sister/ ...) He visits his sister once a month.
- (He/play/tennis/ ...) He plays tennis four times a week.

28 Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to)

1 When we talk about time we often use the prepositions **in, on** or **at**.

► We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
in January, in February, in March
in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter
in 1542, in 1868, in 1995

► We use **on** with days and dates:
on Wednesday, on Thursday evening
on Christmas Day, on her birthday
on April 9th (We say On April the ninth or On the ninth of April.)

► We use **at** for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:
at 11 a.m., at three o'clock
at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time, at dinner
We also say:
at night, at the weekend
at Christmas, at Easter

2 The following words can replace **in, on** and **at**:

this next last every

I'm going home { in April.
this April.

I'm playing tennis { on Wednesday.
next Wednesday.

She left { at the weekend.
last weekend.

He visits Jane { on Saturday.
every Saturday.

3 We can use **from ... to** to talk about time:



The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Here are some more examples:
She's staying here from Sunday to Tuesday.
We have a tea-break from three-thirty to four o'clock.

Sometimes, we use **from** on its own:
I will be in Paris from Wednesday.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday
in Paris

Practice

A Fill the gaps in the following sentences with **in, on** or **at**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 I went to Turkey <u>in</u> July. | 5 I was born <u>in</u> 1970. |
| 1 We must leave <u>at</u> five o'clock. | 6 I never work <u>at</u> the weekend. |
| 2 We'll have a break <u>at</u> the afternoon. | 7 We can play tennis <u>in</u> the summer. |
| 3 She's arriving <u>on</u> Monday. | 8 School starts <u>on</u> September 5th. |
| 4 It's very cold here <u>at</u> night. | 9 I'll see you <u>at</u> lunch-time. |

B Fill in the gaps in this conversation using words from the box.

two o'clock summer 1990 winter weekend Saturday birthday

Anne: Are you going on holiday in the summer?

Tom: No, but I went skiing in Italy in the winter, and I'm going to America at the weekend. I'll be in New York on Saturday; then I'm travelling south to Texas. What about you? Are you going away this year?

Anne: Yes. In fact, I'm flying to Morocco at two o'clock tomorrow.

Tom: Really? It's a wonderful country. I was there in 1990.

Anne: Just think! I'll be on a Moroccan beach on my birthday!

C In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary. Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary. Put a tick (✓) if the preposition is correct.

- I normally go to the south of France on in the winter. I usually go in ✓
December, but in last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- We'll leave at eleven o'clock in Saturday morning.
- Shall we visit George in Spain in next April?
- I always drink two cups of coffee on breakfast. In the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in night before I go to bed.
- They play golf on every Tuesday in the summer.
- I gave her a painting on her birthday at June this year.
- Shall we go to the cinema in this evening? The film starts at eight.

D Here are your arrangements for the next few days (*today, this week*), and for the next few months (*in December, next year*).

0 (play / golf) → <u>the afternoon</u>	5 (visit / Egypt) → <u>December</u>
1 (meet / Steve) → <u>Wednesday morning</u>	6 (sell / my house) → <u>January 10th</u>
2 (go / to the bank) → <u>10 a.m. on Friday</u>	7 (go / to Mexico) → <u>the spring</u>
3 (go / sailing) → <u>the weekend</u>	8 (learn / to ski) → <u>April</u>
4 (start / a new job) → <u>next Monday</u>	9 (buy / a new boat) → <u>next year</u>

Write sentences using the table above. Use the Present Continuous (*I'm doing*), and a preposition (*in, on* etc.) if necessary.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 0 <u>I'm playing golf in the afternoon.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 1 <u>I _____</u> | 6 _____ |
| 2 <u>I _____</u> | 7 _____ |
| 3 <u>I _____</u> | 8 _____ |
| 4 <u>I _____</u> | 9 _____ |

E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 (2 → 3) | The shop is closed <u>from 2 to 3.</u> |
| 0 (Friday →) | She will be on holiday <u>from Friday.</u> |
| 1 (June → August) | The beach is busy _____ |
| 2 (10 o'clock →) | I'll be at the sports centre _____ |
| 3 (March →) | The new motorway will be open _____ |
| 4 (Monday → Friday) | We work _____ |
| 5 (1991 → 1994) | He lived in Kenya _____ |
| 6 (January →) | She will be in Hong Kong _____ |

40 Adverbs (slowly, fast); comparative adverbs (more quickly)

1 Compare adverbs and adjectives:

ADVERBS

We use adverbs (e.g. beautifully) to describe how someone or something does an action:
Peter plays the violin beautifully.
(Beautifully describes how Peter plays.)

ADJECTIVES

We use adjectives (e.g. beautiful) to describe people or things. We use adjectives before nouns, or after be/seem/get.
Look at that beautiful violin!
That violin is beautiful.

2 We form most regular adverbs by adding -ly to the adjective:

slow → slowly bad → badly

The whole team played very badly.
She answered all the questions correctly.

If an adjective ends with -y, the adverb ends with -ily:

happy → happily easy → easily

We solved the problem easily.

If an adjective ends with -ble, the adverb ends in -bly:

comfortable → comfortably

3 Some adverbs are irregular; they do not end with -ly:

good → well

He's a good guitar player. (good = adjective)

He plays the guitar well. (well = adverb)

Fast and hard are both adjectives and adverbs:

fast → fast hard → hard

Maria is a fast learner. (fast = adjective)

Maria learns fast. (fast = adverb)

James is a hard worker. (hard = adjective)

James works hard. (hard = adverb)

4 We form the comparative of regular adverbs with more:

carefully → more carefully

You should do your work more carefully.

The comparative of well is better:
She speaks Arabic better than me.

The comparatives of fast and hard are faster and harder:

Could you walk faster? We're in a hurry.
You will have to work harder in future.

Practice

A Put in the adjective or the adverbs in brackets ().

- The train was very slow (slow/slowly) and I arrived late.
- The journey took a long time because the train went very slowly (slow/slowly).
- Mrs Green went quickly (quick/quickly) back to her office.
- I'm afraid I can't give you an immediate (immediate/immediately) answer; I need to think about it first.
- The work that the builders did for us was very bad (bad/badly).
- The builders did the work for us very badly (bad/badly).
- She organized the party very well (good/well), and everybody enjoyed it.
- Everybody said that the party was very well (good/well).
- She wrote a polite (polite/politely) letter asking the company to give her the money back.
- She wrote to the company and asked them politely (polite/politely) to give her the money back.

B Complete the sentences. Put in the adverb form of the adjective in brackets ().

- She read the message quickly (quick).
- Read the instructions carefully (careful).
- He looked at her angrily (angry), but he didn't say anything.
- She passed all her exams easily (easy).
- I ran as fast (fast) as I could.
- He thinks that he did the test badly (bad) and that he'll fail.
- I've been studying very hard (hard) recently.
- She was working busily (busy) when I arrived.
- She sang the song beautifully (beautiful).
- He was playing happily (happy) when I came into the room.
- He was concentrating hard (hard) on his work.
- Have I filled this form in correctly (correct)?
- I wasn't in a hurry, so I walked slowly (slow) through the park.
- I closed the door quietly (quiet) when I left.

C Complete the dialogues by putting a suitable adverb into the gaps. Use an adjective from the box to make the adverb.

slow fast hard good (x2) easy bad

- A: Were the questions difficult?
B: No, I answered them easily.
- A: Does she speak English well?
B: No, she only knows a few words of English.
- A: Hurry up! I'm waiting!
B: Just a minute. I'm coming as fast as I can.
- A: Did you lose at tennis again?
B: Yes, I played badly and I lost.
- A: Have you been working hard today?
B: No, I've done nothing all day!
- A: Have you finished that book yet?
B: No, I always read very slowly. It takes me a long time to finish a book.
- A: Is he a bad student?
B: No, he does all his work very well.

D Put in the comparative adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

- You must do your work more carefully (careful) in future.
- He has run the 100 metres faster (fast) than any other athlete in the world this year.
- Everyone else did the test better (good) than me.
- You can travel cheaper (cheap) at certain times of the year.
- He plays more confidently (confident) than he did in the past.
- I'm sorry I've made so many mistakes. I'll try harder (hard) in future.
- You will be able to sit more comfortably (comfortable) in this chair.

Prepositions of place and movement (in, to, etc.)

- 1 We can use prepositions to talk about where things or people are. Look at the picture and the examples:



There is somebody **in** the telephone box.
 There is a queue of people **outside** the cinema.
 The people are standing **on** the pavement.
 There is a clock **above** the cinema entrance.
 The cinema entrance is **under** the clock.
 The bank is **next to** the cinema.
 The phone box is **opposite** the cinema.
 The bank is **between** the cinema and the cafe.
 There is a hill **behind** the town.
 The car is **in front of** the bank.

- 2 We can also use prepositions to describe movement:



She walked **out of** the house.

I'm flying to Italy tomorrow.
 I ran **into** the station to catch the train.



He jumped **over** the wall.

She walked **under** the bridge.



We walked **through** the gate.



The cat ran **across** the road. (= from one side to the other side)



We walked **along** the path.

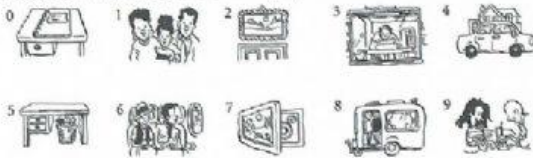
He ran **up** the steps and knocked on the door.
 We cycled **down** the hill.



He ran **between** two players and scored a goal.

Practice

- A Look at the pictures and put in the correct prepositions in the sentences.



- 0 The file is **on** the desk.
 1 She's sitting **between** her parents.
 2 Do you like the picture **on** the door?
 3 He was working **in** his office.
 4 The car was parked **in front of** my house.
 5 Where's the waste-paper basket? - It's **under** the desk.
 6 The woman sitting **next to** John on the plane was wearing a big hat.
 7 The safe is **in** the picture.
 8 They live **in** a caravan.
 9 A young man with long hair was sitting **beside** him.

- B Put in the correct prepositions from the box. Use each preposition once.

under	to	through	down
between	along	out of	into
across	over	up	

- 0 She was walking **along** the road that goes to the farm.
 1 She swam **across** the pool from one side to the other.
 2 We ran **up** the hill until we reached the bottom.
 3 I climbed **up** the stairs to the top of the building.
 4 The dog hid **under** the table, so that we couldn't see it.
 5 I jumped **over** the sea and swam to the boat.
 6 The horse jumped **over** the last fence and won the race.
 7 The vase is **on** the photograph and the clock.
 8 The rain came **down** the roof and into the house.
 9 I walked **into** the house and went to my car.
 10 I went **into** the shops and bought some food.

- C Put in the correct words from the box. Use each word once.

behind	outside	in front of	out of	under
over	next to	on	into	through

- 0 He picked up the money and put it **into** his pocket.
 1 The man sitting **next to** me was very tall and I couldn't see the game.
 2 I keep a lot of useless things on the floor **under** the bed.
 3 A fish jumped **out of** the water and landed on the shore.
 4 I always like to sit **in front of** the window on aeroplanes, so that I can look at the view.
 5 Henry kicked the ball and it went **through** the window and into the kitchen.
 6 He was standing **behind** me, so I didn't see him.
 7 The book that you're looking for is **on** the bottom shelf.
 8 The ball went **over** my head, and I couldn't catch it.
 9 The manager told me to wait **outside** her office because she was talking to someone.