unit 02 Section 1

Prepositional Phrases

A Complete the blanks with the prepositions in, on or at.

_____	a farm	_____	the right/left	_____	prison	_____	a queue
_____	work	_____	the North	_____	the back of	_____	school
_____	town	_____	17 Walkley Road	_____	the door	_____	the suburbs
_____	university	_____	the outskirts	_____	the mountains	_____	rows/a row
_____	the country	_____	an island	_____	the crossroads	_____	Park Avenue

B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on or at.

1 My brother is working part-time _____ **the hospital**.
2 There is a TV set _____ **the corner** of the room.
3 James sits _____ **the front** of the class.
4 They went on a boat ride _____ **the river**.
5 Homeless people sleep _____ **the streets** of most major cities.
6 He had to stay _____ **hospital** for a week after his operation.
7 My girlfriend is waiting for me _____ **the corner**.
8 The robbers parked their car _____ **front of** the bank.

C Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, by, for, from or out.

1 You can hand in your assignments _____ **Tuesday** _____ **the very latest**.
2 A tattoo is _____ **life**. So, think carefully before deciding on having one done.
3 Kick-off is in twenty minutes, so _____ **the meantime**, do your warm-up exercises.
4 _____ **the beginning**, I didn't want to have a party _____ **my birthday**, but now I've changed my mind.
5 Typewriters are already _____ **of date**.
6 You should read the introduction _____ **the beginning** of the book.
7 _____ **now on**, no one is allowed to enter the school building during the lunch break.
8 I haven't seen Michael _____ **ages**, so I'm going to visit him _____ **the weekend**.
9 It's a pity I have to remain indoors _____ **such a nice day**.
10 I can't talk to you _____ **the moment**. Ring me back _____ **a while**.
11 It's difficult to see the moon in the sky _____ **day**.
12 I'm really worried about Sam. He should have been here _____ **now**.

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 GET

1 Joe was a fussy person and difficult to **get on / along with**.
2 The police surrounded the building, making it difficult for the criminals to **get away**.
3 He always **gets away with** his bad behaviour.
4 A large percentage of the population **get by** on very little money.
5 It took Betty months to **get over** her father's death.

- ☐ escape
- ☐ overcome
- ☐ manage to live
- ☐ have a good relationship
- ☐ avoid being punished

B PULL, THROW

1 The authorities declared the building unsafe and had it **pulled down** immediately.
2 A strange rattling noise forced the driver to **pull over** onto the hard shoulder.
3 It was time I **threw out / away** my old trainers. They were torn.

- ☐ get rid of sth unwanted
- ☐ demolish
- ☐ move closer to the side of the road and stop (for vehicles)

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
amazed _____	a description _____	distinguish _____	remind sb _____ sth *(=tell sb again to do sth)*
careful _____	a failure _____	experiment _____ sth	remind sb _____ sb/sth *(= seem similar to sb/sth)*
crowded _____	a search _____	glance _____	smile _____
fed up _____	a solution _____	hear _____ sb/sth *(=have information about)*	specialise _____
ready_____		hear _____ sb *(=have news from)*	stare _____
satisfied _____		join _____	vote _____
		regard sb/sth _____	

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

1 Must I always **remind** you _____ the need to follow the proper procedure?
2 I haven't **heard** _____ Lisa for over two weeks now.
3 The police released a **description** _____ the wanted man.
4 The park was **crowded** _____ enthusiastic teenagers celebrating the end of the school year.
5 There must be a **solution** _____ your problem.
6 "I'm a **failure** _____ life," declared the famous actor to his adoring fans.
7 In some cultures **staring** _____ people is considered offensive.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 Have you **heard** _____ the latest medical discovery?

9 A final **search** _____ evidence at the scene of the crime proved fruitless.

10 You **remind** me _____ myself when I was your age.

Grammar Revision (Relative Clauses - Clauses of Time)

See Grammar Review page 148

A Read the text below and complete each blank with one word. All the missing words are relative pronouns or adverbs.

Marilyn Monroe, (1) _____ was one of the world's most famous film stars, was born in 1926. Marilyn, (2) _____ real name was Norma Jean Baker, had a miserable childhood. She grew up in Los Angeles, (3) _____ she spent most of her early years in foster homes. That's (4) _____ she still felt lonely even when she became famous. She worked as a model and also played minor roles in various films before making "Niagara", the film (5) _____ made her very popular. In 1954 she married Joe di Maggio, with (6) _____ she entertained American troops fighting in Korea. She went on to make many films, some of (7) _____ were very successful such as "Some Like it Hot", "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and "Bus Stop". Her film career ended tragically in 1962, (8) _____ she died at the age of thirty six.

B Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1 _____ Celia was driving to the airport, she realised that she had left her passport at home.
A As soon as B As C During D Until

2 I will have finished studying _____ the film starts.
A until B while C by the time D once

3 The audience started clapping _____ the singer came on stage.
A by the time B the moment C while D just

4 Peter won't leave _____ he has finished all his work.
A until B by C just as D when

5 I haven't heard from him _____ we finished school.
A before B as soon as C after D since

6 Jane was working as a journalist _____ she was writing her first book.
A during B while C just as D once

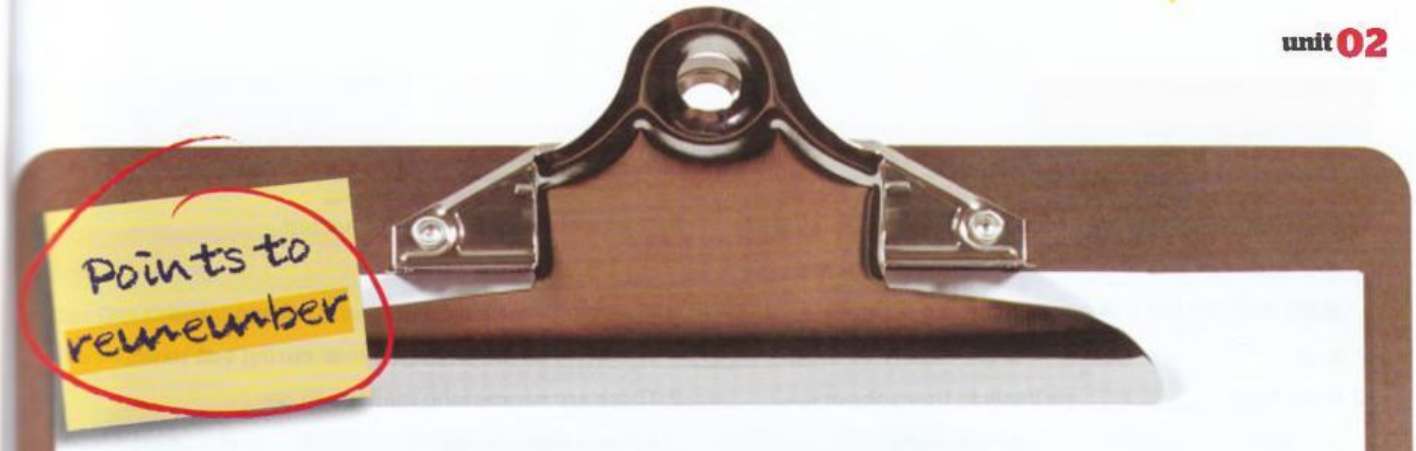
7 My mother used to cry _____ she heard this song.
A by the time B the moment that C whenever D until

8 The police officer returned my driving licence _____ he had checked it.
A just as B until C while D after

9 She burst out laughing _____ she saw the clown.
A as soon as B since C until D while

10 _____ we got back to the hotel, it was already dark.
A The moment that B As soon as C By the time D Once

LIVEWORKSHEETS



- My brother, **who** ~~he~~ is a chemical engineer, works for a multinational company. *(subject : who)*
  Jennifer's brother, **who** you met ~~him~~ at her party last week, is an engineer. *(object : who)*
  *(Have only **one** word for the subject or the object of the relative clause.)*

- Ann's father, **who/whom** we met last week, is ill. ✓
  ~~Ann's father, **that** we met last week, is ill.~~
  *(**That** is not used in non-defining relative clauses.)*

- The man **with whom** she is talking is her husband. ✓
  (preposition + whom/which)
  ~~The man **with who/that** she is talking is her husband.~~
  The man **(who(m)/that)** she is talking **with** is her husband. ✓
  (who/whom/which/that + prepositions)

- The room **where** he works is small. ✓
  The room **in which** he works is small. ✓
  The room **(which/that)** he works **in** is small. ✓
  ~~The room **in where** he works is small.~~
  ~~The room **where** he works **in** is small.~~
  ~~The room **in that** he works is small.~~

- I have 3,000 stamps, **some of which** are valuable. ✓
  ~~I have 3,000 stamps, **some of that** are valuable.~~
  (expressions of quantity+whom/which/whose)

- When I grow up, I want to become a dentist. ✓
  ~~When I will grow up, I want to become a dentist.~~
  He said he would call as soon as he returned. ✓
  ~~He said he would call as soon as he **would return.**~~
  *(Never use **will** and **would** after time words)*

- I visited two museums **while** I was on holiday. ✓
  I visited two museums **during** my holiday. ✓
  ~~I visited two museums **during** I **was** on holiday.~~
  (during + noun)

Key Transformations

- Students who wish to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.
  Students wishing to go on the day-trip should write their names on this list.

- She always did her homework first and then she watched TV.
  She never watched TV until she did / had done her homework.
  She never watched TV before doing / having done her homework.
  She would never watch TV before she did / had done her homework.
  She always watched TV after doing / having done her homework.
  She always watched TV after she did / had done her homework.

- I will sign the document when I read / have read it.
  I will sign the document after I read / have read it.
  I won't sign the document before I read / have read it.
  I won't sign the document until I read / have read it.

- Andrew left after/before breakfast.
  Andrew left after/before having (had) breakfast.
  Andrew left after/before he (had) had breakfast.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

1 The Smiths built a huge house _____ the outskirts of the town.
a. in b. on
c. at d. to

2 Once they _____, we'll talk to them about it.
a. came b. will come
c. come d. are coming

3 The man _____ in the front row is Mrs Davidson's nephew.
a. who is sitting b. where is sitting
c. who sitting d. that sitting

4 "_____ now on, you won't be allowed to use your mobile phones at school!" the headmaster warned the students.
a. By b. For
c. At d. From

5 My grandmother knitted me a jumper _____ are too long.
a. which the sleeves b. that the sleeves
c. the sleeves of that d. the sleeves of which

6 The electricity will be reconnected _____ the bill.
a. when you will pay b. when you pay
c. when you are paying d. during you pay

7 There are people who manage to get _____ on very little money.
a. with b. over
c. round d. by

8 The hotel _____ we stayed was perfect.
a. in where b. in which
c. which d. that

9 The students left _____ they finished the test.
a. as soon as b. as
c. while d. until

10 "What did you do on Saturday?"
"We visited the town _____ our grandfather grew up.
a. which b. that
c. where d. when

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 Here's the house where I lived as a child.
in Here's the house _____ as a child.

2 I don't know what made her quit her job.
reason I don't _____ she quit her job.

3 Passengers wishing to get up can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.
who Passengers _____ can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.

4 He didn't study enough for his exams, so he failed two of them.
caused He didn't study enough for his exams, _____ two of them.

5 He always checked his car tyres before setting off on a journey.
until He never set off on a journey _____ his car tyres.

6 I've read all of Jane Austen's novels and there were only a couple that I didn't enjoy.
most I've read all of Jane Austen's novels, _____ I enjoyed.

7 Dr Williams is a cardiologist and has his surgery on the second floor.
whose Dr Williams, _____ on the second floor, is a cardiologist.

8 Last week Phil took part in a spelling competition and won first prize.
in Phil won first prize in a spelling competition _____ last week.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section 2

Words easily confused

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

A look see watch notice regard stare glance observe

1 We spent weeks in Africa _____ the way lions catch their prey.
2 Did you _____ the tie he was wearing? It had pink elephants on it!
3 The students _____ the new teacher with curiosity.
4 Always _____ left and then right before crossing the road.
5 Don't _____ at people like that! It's really rude.
6 I _____ a great science fiction film last night.
7 Before I bought the magazine, I _____ through it quickly.
8 I couldn't help _____ the big red spots on his face.
9 Bill _____ at his watch and started running. He was late for school.

B find out invent discover detect

1 Many serious illnesses may be cured if they are _____ early enough.
2 "We must _____ as much as we can about the gang," said the detective.
3 Was it Captain Cook who _____ Australia?
4 The first camera, the Kodak 1, was _____ by G. Eastman in 1888.

C explore investigate look for look up (do) research

1 The police came to _____ the murder immediately.
2 I still have _____ to do for my project on sharks.
3 I must _____ this word in the dictionary, because I don't remember what it means.
4 Mum, I'm _____ my trainers. Have you seen them?
5 As soon as the five friends got to the cave, they decided to _____ it.

D attempt effort trial experiment

1 It takes a lot of _____ and patience to learn how to play a musical instrument.
2 John's case came to _____ and in the end he was found innocent.
3 The athlete failed in his last _____ to break the world record.
4 Many cosmetic companies claim they don't carry out _____ on animals.
5 I worked for the company for a(n) _____ period of two weeks before I was fully employed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E

audience spectators viewers sightseers onlookers witnesses

1 The _____ disagreed with the referee's decision and interrupted the football match.

2 The two teenagers claimed they were just _____ and had nothing to do with the fight.

3 Paris attracts thousands of _____ all year round.

4 At the end of the play, the _____ applauded enthusiastically.

5 The _____ were asked to give a detailed description of the accident.

6 The concert was broadcast on TV and attracted one billion _____ worldwide.

F

memorise remind recall recognise

1 I didn't _____ her at first. She had changed a lot.

2 I had to _____ his phone number because I didn't have a pen to write it down.

3 I'll ring Dad to _____ him to buy coffee, otherwise he'll forget.

4 My grandfather can still _____ scenes of World War II.

G

view sight image vision scene

1 The sun affects my _____ when I'm driving, so I always wear sunglasses.

2 We have a superb _____ of the sea from our balcony.

3 The child started to cry at the _____ of the dogs.

4 The television show was about the _____ you can visit in Rome.

5 The police arrived at the _____ of the accident within minutes.

6 An actor's _____ is important for his career.

7 I ran out of paint, so I couldn't finish the sky for the background _____ in the play.

8 When we were leaving the flower show, we were asked to fill in a questionnaire to give our _____ on what we had seen.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Derivatives

Derivatives are formed from noun roots, adjective roots and verb roots. In this unit we will deal with adjectives, adverbs and nouns which derive from certain noun roots.

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun + -ful	Adjective = Noun + -less
Describing a quality or characteristic (often abstract nouns)	Having enough of that quality or characteristic	Not having that quality or characteristic
care	careful	careless
	Adverb = Noun + -fully ≠	**Adverb = Noun + -lessly**
	carefully	carelessly

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *colour, harm, hope, meaning, pain, power* and *use*.
- The noun **doubt** forms the adjective in **-ful** and the adverb in **-fully** and in **-less**.
  doubt ➔ *doubtful* ➔ *doubtfully - doubtless*
- In some cases only one of the two adjectives - and corresponding adverbs - derives from the noun root, not both.
  beauty ➔ *beautiful - ~~beautiless~~ / beautifully - ~~beautilessly~~* *end* ➔ *~~endful~~ - endless / ~~endfully~~ - endlessly*
  In the same way: *delightful, dutiful, grateful, aimless, effortless, heartless, homeless, nameless, pointless* and *shapeless*.
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-ful** is **un + noun root + ful**, not **noun root + less**.
  success ➔ *successful* ≠ *unsuccessful* *skill* ➔ *skilful* ≠ *unskilful* *truth* ➔ *truthful* ≠ *untruthful*
- Sometimes both adjective forms (**noun root + less** and **un + noun root + ful**) derive from the same noun. In such cases the two adjectives have different meanings. The adjective form **un + noun root + ful** is the opposite of the adjective in **-ful**.
  help ➔ *helpful (= sb who gives help)* ≠ *unhelpful (= sb who doesn't give help)*
  helpless (= sb who needs help)
- The opposite of some adjectives in **-less** is **noun root + -y** or **noun root +-ble**, not **noun root + -ful**.
  guilt ➔ *guiltless* ➔ *guilty* *sleep* ➔ *sleepless* ≠ sleepy
  sense ➔ *senseless* ≠ *sensible* *value* ➔ *valueless* ≠ *valuable (note the changes in spelling)*
- Be careful with the meaning of the adjectives derived from **price**.
  price ➔ *pricey (=expensive)*
  ➔ *priceless (= too valuable to have a price)*

Noun Root	Noun = Noun + -ship
1 Somebody in a certain position / occupation	1 State of being in certain position / occupation
author	authorship
2 Somebody having a relationship with sb else	2 Relationship between two people
friend	friendship

- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *author* are: *citizen, leader, member* and *owner*.
- Some common nouns that form nouns in the same way as *friend* are: *companion, partner* and *relation*.
- Some nouns form nouns in **- ship** with a different meaning: *champion, scholar* and *sponsor*.

NOTE: When you are asked to complete a sentence with a suitable word deriving from a given root, read the sentence carefully to decide: **1)** what part of speech the missing word is (noun, verb, adjective or adverb), **2)** if the missing word has the same meaning as the given root (e.g. success-successful) or the opposite meaning (e.g. success-unsuccessful).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

1	The top model was _____ dressed in an elegant evening gown.	BEAUTY
2	My street is _____ because it's far from any main roads.	PEACE
3	Our football team won the _____ at the end of the season and received _____ from a large company.	CHAMPION SPONSOR
4	There are thousands of _____ people sleeping in the streets.	HOME
5	I bought a _____ dress but its colours faded after I washed it.	COLOUR
6	I was fined because I was driving _____.	CARE
7	The directions you gave us were rather _____, as we still got lost.	HELP
8	I am feeling quite _____ because I didn't get enough sleep last night.	SLEEP
9	I got into a business _____ with my cousin but it ended up being _____.	PARTNER SUCCESS
10	The musical performance was so _____ that the audience gave the orchestra a standing ovation.	POWER
11	The witness' statement didn't help the police in the investigation, so it proved to be _____.	VALUE
12	The man was found _____ of shoplifting and sentenced to one month in prison.	GUILT
13	He has _____ completed his postgraduate studies.	SUCCESS
14	The new lazer treatment can extract teeth _____.	PAIN
15	It's just a _____ dog. There is no need to panic.	HARM

Examination Practice

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

A NIGHT AT THE THEATRE

Going to the theatre brings back happy memories, as it (1) _____ me of my very first performance on stage, (2) _____ was thirty years ago. Parts of that particular night are so vivid that I can still picture myself as though it were yesterday. The excitement amongst the actors, the (3) _____ applause and the party after the opening night are memories which will remain with me for (4) _____.

I don't know how we managed to do so well. The rehearsals were far from satisfactory because we thought that we could just have two rehearsals a week (5) _____ in fact we needed more. The background (6) _____ to the last act weren't ready until an hour before the beginning of the play despite the set builder's best (7) _____. The director was not satisfied (8) _____ anything and he didn't even want to show up on the first night. Admittedly, I wouldn't have wanted to either.

(9) _____ the night finally arrived, we were all a bit worried. I remember (10) _____ through the curtain ten minutes before the start and being amazed (11) _____ the (12) _____ of a full house. Finally, it was time for the curtain to go up. In the end, we proved the director wrong and everything went like clockwork.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A recognises	B reminds	C recalls	D memorises
2	A which	B when	C where	D who
3	A onlookers'	B viewers'	C audience's	D spectators'
4	A life	B ages	C a while	D time
5	A where	B when	C which	D whenever
6	A images	B visions	C scenes	D sights
7	A attempts	B efforts	C trials	D tries
8	A by	B in	C at	D with
9	A When	B After	C While	D Until
10	A glancing	B noticing	C staring	D watching
11	A in	B at	C on	D for
12	A view	B vision	C sight	D image

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

FRIENDS

Many people consider (1) _____ to be the most important (2) _____ they can have. It is (3) _____ to have a friend you can talk to and share (4) _____ experiences with. However, it is important to choose friends (5) _____. An ideal friend should be (6) _____ and when any difficulties arise, hopefully be there for us. Of course, there will be times when we might be (7) _____ of our friends. But, we should always talk things through in a (8) _____ way and find a solution to our problems. Moreover, we should be careful not to be (9) _____. Without honesty, the bond between friends is (10) _____ and not worth anything at all.

FRIEND
RELATION
WONDER
VALUE
CARE
THOUGHT
DOUBT
SENSE
TRUTH
USE

LIVEWORKSHEETS