

# unit 04 Section 1

## Prepositional Phrases

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

_____	hire/rent	_____	sure/certain	_____	board	_____	public
_____	least	_____	post/air mail	_____	short	_____	cash
_____	the first place	_____	an excursion	_____	one's own	_____	chance
_____	schedule	_____	accident	_____	instance	_____	cheque
_____	a change	_____	other words	_____	a trip/tour	_____	a good/bad mood
_____	the move	_____	once	_____	private	_____	_____

### B Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, under or without.

- 1 All assignments are due tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ fail.
- 2 A computer chooses the lottery numbers \_\_\_\_\_ random.
- 3 Our house has been \_\_\_\_\_ the market for over two months but we haven't been able to sell it yet.
- 4 Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ a state of shock after the devastating news.
- 5 I was \_\_\_\_\_ a loss for words when I was told I had won the prize.
- 6 The roadworks \_\_\_\_\_ progress are responsible for the traffic jams.
- 7 I can't go out tonight. I'm feeling a bit \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.
- 8 The train is \_\_\_\_\_ sight. It will be pulling in any minute now.
- 9 Dianne was refused entry to the club because she was \_\_\_\_\_ age.
- 10 Final - year students are \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pressure to pass their exams.
- 11 I have bought this gym equipment \_\_\_\_\_ approval. I can return it within fifteen days.
- 12 My brother faints \_\_\_\_\_ the sight of blood.
- 13 My wife isn't here at the moment because she's away \_\_\_\_\_ business.

### C Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases in the box below.

at a glance    on the road    in order    for granted    in common  
on arrival    at heart    in some respects

- 1 Although he seems rather abrupt at times, he is very kind \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 You should not take it \_\_\_\_\_ that your parents will always support you.
- 3 Everything was \_\_\_\_\_ and ready to be inspected.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, the earthquake doesn't seem to have caused any serious damage.
- 5 We were \_\_\_\_\_ for two days before we reached our destination.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ at the train station, they went straight to the platform.
- 7 Even though I don't agree with your overall argument, I do agree with you \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 My brother and I don't have anything \_\_\_\_\_.

**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 KEEP, HOLD, CATCH**

- 1 The government **kept back** vital information concerning the oil spill.
- 2 Skaters were warned to **keep off** the thin ice.
- 3 The students **kept on** working hard despite the terrible heat.
- 4 We were told to **keep out** of the abandoned house.
- 5 Ted, you got an A in your Biology test. **Keep up** the good work!
- 6 **Hold on!** I'll just get my jacket and we can leave.
- 7 Despite his financial problems, he managed to **hold on to** his fortune.
- 8 Sorry I'm late, but I was **held up** in traffic on the way here.
- 9 Two men **held up** a supermarket last night and stole £ 2000.
- 10 Even though he was injured during the race, he still managed to **catch up with** the other runners.

rob
prevent from being taken away
maintain
reserve, not reveal
reach
stay off, not approach
continue
delay
wait for a short time
not enter

**B CARRY, WEAR, WORK, MOVE**

- 1 It was impossible for Alison to **carry on** working after receiving the bad news.
- 2 Recent studies **carried out** by the government show that more and more people are relying on the state health system.
- 3 The fans got **carried away** during the concert and climbed onto the stage.
- 4 The tyres of my car have **worn out**. I must get new ones.
- 5 I'm too **worn out** to go anywhere tonight.
- 6 Scientists still haven't **worked out** what caused the death of the animals.
- 7 **Working out** on a regular basis reduces the risk of heart disease.
- 8 I took a week off work in order to **move into** my new home.
- 9 My landlord won't renew my contract so I have to **move out** by the end of the month.

start living in
continue
find a solution, discover
stop living in
over-excited
take part in physical exercise
perform, conduct
tired
become thin, weak or unsuitable for further use

**Words with Prepositions****A Complete the blanks with prepositions.**

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
bad _____	a connection _____	arrive _____ a building
bound _____	a decrease _____	arrive _____ a city/country
close _____	an increase _____	depart _____ a place
different _____	a lack _____	differ _____
full _____	a reduction _____	divide sth _____ people (=give each a share of sth)
generous _____ sb		divide sth _____ sth (=separate into small parts)
inferior _____		divide a number _____ another number (Maths)
separate _____		receive sth _____ sb
superior _____		translate sth _____ one language _____ another
terrified _____		

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### B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Can you please **translate** this document \_\_\_\_\_ French \_\_\_\_\_ English?
- 2 They **arrived** \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel after midnight.
- 3 The **lack** \_\_\_\_\_ medical supplies made the doctors' task even more difficult.
- 4 The thieves **divided** the loot \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.
- 5 He's very **generous** \_\_\_\_\_ his money and supports various charities.
- 6 The teacher **divided** the class \_\_\_\_\_ four groups for the role-play.
- 7 The manager is very **generous** \_\_\_\_\_ all his staff, regardless of their position in the company.
- 8 We **arrived** \_\_\_\_\_ Frankfurt in the afternoon and looked for a hotel straightaway.

### Grammar Revision (Determiners - Pronouns)

See Grammar Review page 152 ➤

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

Very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ people know the real inspiration for cubism, the most important art movement of the 20th century. Almost (2) \_\_\_\_\_ seems to believe that cubism was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, who were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ painters. However, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ can be further from the truth. In the late 19th century another French painter, Paul Cézanne, painted a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of landscapes, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of which greatly influenced Braque and Picasso. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of these two painters ever tried to hide this fact. Yet, in the past, almost (8) \_\_\_\_\_ book about cubism tended to concentrate only on Picasso's and Braque's achievements, not making (9) \_\_\_\_\_ reference to Cézanne's influence. Over the years (10) \_\_\_\_\_ authors have tried to correct this inaccuracy, but to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ effect; most people know very (12) \_\_\_\_\_ about Cézanne himself, let alone his work. Nowadays, however, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ can dispute (14) \_\_\_\_\_ Cézanne's influence on early cubism or the importance of this art movement.

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

- 1 This film will be very popular among \_\_\_\_\_ who enjoy science fiction.  
A these      B those      C some      D someone
- 2 Fortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ the guests were injured when the fire broke out at the hotel.  
A none      B none of      C no one      D no one of
- 3 You needn't buy more milk because there's \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.  
A very      B much      C lot      D lots
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the students nor the teachers were happy with the educational reforms.  
A Either      B Either of      C Neither      D Neither of
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of the members of the committee came up with a different proposal.  
A Every      B Everyone      C Each      D Anyone
- 6 We've only got \_\_\_\_\_ time left. Hurry up!  
A little      B a little      C few      D a few
- 7 It took Henry a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ day to clear out the attic.  
A all      B all of      C whole      D complete
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of the two girls was given a bicycle as a Christmas present.  
A Both      B Either      C Every one      D Each one



Points to remember

④ There isn't anything else I can do. ✓

There is nothing else I can do. ✓

~~There isn't nothing else I can do.~~

The baby climbed the stairs without any difficulty. ✓

The baby climbed the stairs with no difficulty. ✓

~~The baby climbed the stairs without no difficulty.~~

(only one negative word in each sentence)

④ There isn't much milk left in the fridge. ✓

~~There isn't many milk left in the fridge.~~

There is (a) little milk left in the fridge. ✓

~~There is (a) few milk left in the fridge.~~

(much, (a) little + uncountable nouns)

④ There aren't many strawberries left in the fridge. ✓

~~There aren't much strawberries left in the fridge.~~

There are (a) few strawberries left in the fridge. ✓

~~There are (a) little strawberries left in the fridge.~~

(many, (a) few + countable nouns)

④ There is lots / a lot / plenty of information on volcanoes in this book.

There are lots / a lot / plenty of toys in the garden.

children.

(lots of, a lot of, plenty of + countable and uncountable nouns)

④ Both of these books are interesting. ✓

~~Both of these books is interesting.~~

Either book is interesting. ✓

Either of these books is/are interesting. ✓

~~Neither book is interesting.~~

~~Neither of these books is/are interesting.~~

~~None of these books is/are interesting.~~

(both + plural verb,

either/neither + singular verb,

either of/neither of/none of + singular or plural verb)

④ You can go to the beach both by bus and by train. ✓

You can go to the beach either by bus or by train. ✓

~~You can go to the beach and by bus and by train.~~

(both...and ➡ the one and the other

either... or ➡ the one or the other)

④ He can't sing and he can't dance either. ✓

He can't sing or dance (either). ✓

He can neither sing nor dance. ✓

~~He can't neither sing nor dance.~~

~~He can neither sing or dance.~~

(neither...nor ➡ not the one and not the other)

④ We were studying all morning. ✓

We spent the whole morning studying. ✓

~~We spent the all morning studying.~~

### Key Transformations

④ There weren't a lot of things to see in the gallery.

There wasn't much to see in the gallery.

There was little to see in the gallery.

④ Both Jim and Jack like playing tennis.

Jim likes playing tennis and Jack does, too.

Jim likes playing tennis and so does Jack.

④ Most students didn't go to the demonstration.

(Very) few (of the) students went to the demonstration.

Hardly anyone went to the demonstration.

Hardly any (of the) students went to the demonstration.

④ Both Jim and Jack dislike football.

Neither Jim nor Jack like(s) football.

Jim doesn't like football and Jack doesn't (like it) either.

Jim doesn't like football and neither/nor does Jack.

## Examination Practice

**A** Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

## ALLERGY ALERT

To have an allergy means that a person is affected either by a substance in the atmosphere (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by some sort of food. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ days a lot of people suffer from one kind of allergy or another.

So, what can people do to fight allergies? If someone is allergic to chocolate, for instance, the simplest (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to do would be to avoid eating any chocolate. If, on the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ hand, the allergic reaction is caused by (5) \_\_\_\_\_ unknown or difficult to avoid, then the only solution is prescribed medication.

The chances of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ having an allergy are bound to be great if allergies (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the family. In other words, if one parent suffers from allergies, the child has a thirty percent chance of being allergic, too. If (8) \_\_\_\_\_ parents are affected, the risk doubles.

However, there is absolutely (9) \_\_\_\_\_ logical reason to be terrified (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that possibility. Those who suffer can carry (11) \_\_\_\_\_ with their lives and not let their allergies wear them out. They shouldn't feel different (12) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone else.



**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 The washing machine is not working properly.

**wrong** There is \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine.

2 Unfortunately, most people didn't have a good time at the party.

**hardly** Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ a good time at the party.

3 I didn't like a single song from their new CD.

**none** I \_\_\_\_\_ from their new CD.

4 I'm pretty sure that Mary doesn't like jazz music and Susan doesn't either.

**dislike** I'm pretty sure that \_\_\_\_\_ jazz music.

5 There isn't enough petrol on the market.

**lack** There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the market.

6 We realised that both cars were expensive.

**car** We realised that \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

7 There aren't a lot of things to remember from that awful trip.

**little** There \_\_\_\_\_ from that awful trip.

8 I'm afraid I can't study both Maths and Physics tonight - just one of the two.

**or** I'm afraid I can \_\_\_\_\_ tonight - not both.

9 They were looking for their lost dog all week.

**the** They spent \_\_\_\_\_ looking for their lost dog.

10 The concert was sold out two weeks in advance.

**any** There \_\_\_\_\_ for the concert two weeks in advance.

# Section 2

## Words easily confused

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

### A travel transfer transport transmit

- 1 I need to \_\_\_\_\_ some money from my savings account to my current account.
- 2 My father usually \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car.
- 3 The goods were \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States.
- 4 The information is \_\_\_\_\_ by satellite throughout the world.
- 5 Jerry got \_\_\_\_\_ to Bristol and he is moving there next week.

### B arrive get reach come approach appear

- 1 It took us a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre but we \_\_\_\_\_ in time for the first act.
- 2 The ocean liner \_\_\_\_\_ on the horizon and within two hours it had \_\_\_\_\_ the port.
- 3 Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ to our house tonight?
- 4 I was \_\_\_\_\_ by a beggar asking for money.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ at the village late at night.

### C carry fetch deliver

- 1 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ that bottle from the top shelf?
- 2 Some supermarkets now arrange for your shopping to be \_\_\_\_\_ to your door.
- 3 I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes by myself so I asked the shop assistant to bring them to my car.

### D voyage journey trip tour excursion travel expedition cruise flight

- 1 Our class is going on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo tomorrow.
- 2 Joan kept a diary of her \_\_\_\_\_ through Europe.
- 3 Our \_\_\_\_\_ on the ocean liner lasted two weeks.
- 4 Many explorers have died on \_\_\_\_\_ to the Antarctic.
- 5 It's a nine-hour bus \_\_\_\_\_ from Melbourne to Sydney.
- 6 We went on a Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_ for our honeymoon.
- 7 We were given a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of the ancient castle as soon as we arrived.
- 8 Our \_\_\_\_\_ to Bangkok was delayed so our \_\_\_\_\_ to Asia was put off for a day.

## unit 04

### E guide direct lead ride

- I recently bought a bicycle to \_\_\_\_\_ to work. Surprisingly, I get there faster than when I used to drive my car there.
- Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ me to the train station?
- This road \_\_\_\_\_ to the castle at the top of the hill.
- We were \_\_\_\_\_ around the museum and saw its most famous exhibits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the way, John, and we'll follow you.

### F address road street way direction route path

- You'll need a map to find your \_\_\_\_\_ around this city.
- I need your new \_\_\_\_\_ so that I can keep in touch with you.
- I'll find the \_\_\_\_\_ to your house by looking up the \_\_\_\_\_ in the directory.
- We must follow the \_\_\_\_\_ Judy gave us, or we'll never find the \_\_\_\_\_ her house is on.
- The hikers took the \_\_\_\_\_ that led to the castle.
- They walked carefully through the woods following the \_\_\_\_\_.
- We were up and ready at sunrise and headed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountains.

### G site position location point place room space

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the house is ideal, with the living \_\_\_\_\_ overlooking the bay.
- To enter the building \_\_\_\_\_ you must wear a hard hat.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ do you play in the school football team?
- Do you live in a \_\_\_\_\_ of your own or do you still rent?
- The starting \_\_\_\_\_ for the marathon is on the corner of Bell and Church Street.
- He travelled to a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ while working as a flight attendant.
- There wasn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ in the house for the children to play, so I told them to go outside.
- It took us over half an hour to find a parking \_\_\_\_\_.

### H foreign strange different peculiar curious

- He's got a \_\_\_\_\_ accent; I can't understand which part of England he comes from.
- According to astrologers, Aquarians are \_\_\_\_\_ people who want to know everything about everyone.
- Melissa buys a \_\_\_\_\_ car every two years.
- It's definitely an advantage to know a few \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
- There's a \_\_\_\_\_ smell coming from the kitchen. Is something burning?

## Derivatives

This unit deals with more words deriving from nouns.

Noun Root	Verb = Noun + -ise
character	characterise

- Some other common nouns that form verbs in the same way are: *apology, computer, economy, hospital, memory, summary, symbol, sympathy* and *victim*.
- Pay attention to the following irregularities: *criticism* → *criticise*   *emphasis* → *emphasise*
- Verbs deriving from nouns in **-ice** are formed by changing the **-c** into **-s**:  
*advice* → *advise*   *device* → *devise*   *practice* → *practise*

Noun Root	Adjective = Noun in <b>-ic</b>	Adverb = Noun + <b>-ically</b>
hero	heroic	heroically

- Some other common nouns that form adjectives and adverbs in the same way are: *democrat, diplomat, enthusiast, hygiene* and *optimist*.
- Nouns in **-y** usually form adjectives in **-etic**:  
*apology* → *apologetic*   *energy* → *energetic*   *sympathy* → *sympathetic*
- Some nouns form two adjectives, one in **-ic** and the other in **-ical** with no difference in meaning:  
*irony* → *ironic/ironical*   *symbol* → *symbolic/symbolical*

Noun Root (usually subject of study)	Noun (person) = Noun in <b>-ist</b> or <b>-ian</b>	Adjective = Noun in <b>-ical</b> or <b>-ic</b>
Art	artist	artistic
Biology	biologist	biological
Chemistry	chemist	chemical
Drama	dramatist	dramatic
Grammar	grammarian	grammatical
Logic	logician	logical
Mathematics	mathematician	mathematical
Medicine	musician	medical
Music	politician	musical
Politics	psychologist	political
Psychology	scientist	psychological
Science		scientific

- The adverbs formed from these adjectives have the ending **-ically**:  
*logical* → *logically*   *scientific* → *scientifically*
- Some nouns form two adjectives, one in **-ic** and the other in **-ical**, but their meaning is different:  
*economics* → *economic* (= related to economy or the field of the economics)  
→ *economical* (= inexpensive, saving money)  
*history* → *historic* (= important in history)  
→ *historical* (= belonging to history; related to sth that happened in the past)
- Very few nouns (eg. *physics*) form nouns (person) both in **-ist** and in **-ian**, but their meaning is different.  
*physics* → *physicist* (= a person who has studied or is studying physics)  
→ *physician* (=a doctor)

Noun Root	Noun = Noun + <b>-dom</b>
bore king star	boredom kingdom stardom

- Some nouns in **-dom** are derived from adjectives, not from nouns. The most common ones are:  
*free* → *freedom*   *wise* → *wisdom*

## unit 04

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

- 1 Melina was very \_\_\_\_\_ about picking up her new scooter.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ is trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to the crisis.
- 3 Howard is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- 4 We had to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of words for the spelling test.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_, I believe that the government should preserve the \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the city centre.
- 6 You must \_\_\_\_\_ to him for your rude behaviour.
- 7 John had to get \_\_\_\_\_ help after his mother's death because he had become very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 The firefighter was given a medal for the \_\_\_\_\_ rescue of the little boy from the burning building.
- 9 The play we saw at the theatre was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The up and coming \_\_\_\_\_ finally exhibited her paintings in a gallery.
- 11 Children should be \_\_\_\_\_ examined at least twice a year.
- 12 I don't know what to do now that my friends are away. I feel that I'm going to die of \_\_\_\_\_.

ENTHUSIAST  
POLITICS, DIPLOMAT  
ENERGY  
MEMORY  
PERSON, HISTORY  
  
APOLOGY  
PSYCHOLOGY  
EMOTION  
HERO  
  
SYMBOL  
ART  
MEDICINE  
  
BORE

### Examination Practice

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

## A **TAXI** EXPERIENCE

As a journalist, I'm asked to travel around the globe to all sorts of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ countries. Over the years, I've used different means of transport. Of course, for long (2) \_\_\_\_\_, flying is the fastest and safest way to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a far-off destination. Unfortunately, I'm not a very organised traveller and despite my travel agent's best efforts, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ always goes wrong. Last week, while I was heading for the airport, I realised I had left my passport at home. Obviously, I had to go back so I asked the taxi driver to turn around and take me home. In the meantime, I crossed my fingers and hoped that I wouldn't miss my (5) \_\_\_\_\_. All the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ home, the driver was speeding in and out of traffic. He got even more carried (7) \_\_\_\_\_ when he got on the motorway, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at speeds of up to 150 kilometres per hour. By the time we arrived home, I was (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a state of shock and it took me a while to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ my breath. So, before driving off again, I decided to pay him (11) \_\_\_\_\_ extra, so that he would go slower as we were bound (12) \_\_\_\_\_ have an accident.

1	A curious	B peculiar	C foreign	D strange
2	A travels	B excursions	C tours	D trips
3	A arrive	B reach	C get	D approach
4	A anything	B something	C everything	D nothing
5	A flight	B cruise	C trip	D journey
6	A road	B way	C route	D direction
7	A away	B on	C out	D along
8	A moving	B travelling	C transferring	D transporting
9	A at	B under	C on	D in
10	A hold	B catch	C keep	D find
11	A many	B a little	C a few	D some
12	A to	B for	C in	D of

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

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

The longest-living person (1) \_\_\_\_\_ recorded lived to be 122 years and 164 days old.

OFFICIAL

In general, the number of people who live to be over one hundred is increasing, especially among women, yet there isn't a single (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who can fully explain this phenomenon.

SCIENCE

Some of them claim that it's purely a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ fact.

BIOLOGY

However, in the developing countries, where (4) \_\_\_\_\_ progress is slower, life expectancy is much less. According to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ records, life expectancy for these people is about forty years. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ reasons are mainly responsible for this and as a result a high percentage of the population suffers from malnutrition. One must also

SCIENCE

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that sanitary conditions in developing countries are rather

MEDICINE

(8) \_\_\_\_\_.

ECONOMICS

To (9) \_\_\_\_\_, proper housing and sanitation, adequate healthcare and a(n)

EMPHASIS

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ diet play an important part in a person's life expectancy.

HYGIENE

SUMMARY

NUTRITION

