

**Prepositional Phrases****A Complete the blanks with prepositions.**

regardless \_\_\_\_\_

according \_\_\_\_\_

owing \_\_\_\_\_

but \_\_\_\_\_

due \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_

instead \_\_\_\_\_

contrary \_\_\_\_\_

except \_\_\_\_\_

apart \_\_\_\_\_

thanks \_\_\_\_\_

as \_\_\_\_\_

**B Complete the blanks with prepositions.**

spite \_\_\_\_\_

charge \_\_\_\_\_

far \_\_\_\_\_

comparison \_\_\_\_\_

control \_\_\_\_\_

honour \_\_\_\_\_

favour \_\_\_\_\_

behalf \_\_\_\_\_

well \_\_\_\_\_

**C Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions in, on, at, by, under or to.**

1 You'll find a fairly detailed map of the town \_\_\_\_\_ page 40 of this guide.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ my parents' surprise I passed all my examinations.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances, the police officer had no other choice but to arrest them.

4 What's \_\_\_\_\_ your mind, Geoffrey? You look rather worried.

5 I promise to be \_\_\_\_\_ your side no matter what happens.

6 You look so calm and \_\_\_\_\_ ease with yourself.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ sum up, this book is a good read and I definitely recommend it.

8 I made several attempts to convince her, but \_\_\_\_\_ vain.

9 I was \_\_\_\_\_ the impression you knew how to operate the video camera.

10 Their willingness to employ me immediately without another interview took me \_\_\_\_\_ surprise.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ a certain extent, your anger is understandable.

**Phrasal Verbs**

Read the sentences on the left and match the phrasal verbs with their definitions on the right by writing the correct number next to each definition.

**A BREAK, BURN**

- I'm buying a new car because my old one keeps **breaking down**.
- As soon as the government announced the harsh economic measures, riots **broke out** throughout the country.
- The thief **broke into** the house and stole the jewels.
- She couldn't handle being under so much stress so she **broke down** and started crying.
- I started describing what had happened to the police officer but my sister **broke in** to tell him something I had forgotten.
- They **broke up** after having been together for three years.
- If Peter doesn't stop working so hard, he'll **burn out** before his time.
- By the time the fire brigade arrived, the building had already **burnt down**.

- interrupt
- be destroyed by fire
- stop functioning
- end a relationship
- start suddenly
- become exhausted
- enter illegally
- lose control of one's feelings

**B CUT**

- These pictures of film stars were **cut out** of different magazines.
- The doctor told me to **cut down on** junk food.
- The speaker was **cut off** by protesters many times during her speech.
- Always **cut up** the meat for the dog, otherwise it will choke on it.
- During the winter the island is **cut off** from the rest of the world.
- The boys are shouting upstairs. Tell them to **cut it out!**

reduce  
cut into small pieces  
cut from/remove  
stop doing  
interrupt  
isolated

**C TURN**

- Turn off** the heater. It's very hot in here.
- John has **turned into** a reliable and efficient worker much to my surprise.
- It **turned out** to be a great party.
- More people **turned up** at the meeting than I had expected.
- Can you please **turn down** the music? I can't hear you.
- My application for a visa was **turned down** again.
- Don't forget to **turn on** the alarm when you leave home.
- I want you to know that you can **turn to** me for help any time.
- When Jessica heard her favourite song, she **turned up** the radio full blast and started dancing.

arrive unexpectedly  
reject  
switch off  
switch on  
reduce the amount of sound, heat, etc.  
increase the amount of sound, heat, etc.  
result in a particular way  
change to  
come to and ask for

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

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs
ashamed _____	jealous _____	an example _____
busy _____	mean _____ sb	an exception _____
conscious _____	relevant _____	an opinion _____
friendly _____	short _____	a question _____
good _____ sth (=competent)	useful _____ sb	a reaction _____
good _____ sb (=kind)	useful _____ sth	dedicate sth _____ sb
good _____ sb/sth (=beneficial)		introduce sb _____ sb/sth
		mean _____
		relate _____
		think _____

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

- Walter is very **good** \_\_\_\_\_ the high jump.
- Why are you always so **mean** \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah?
- My friend Giles introduced me \_\_\_\_\_ the fascinating world of classical music.

## unit 07

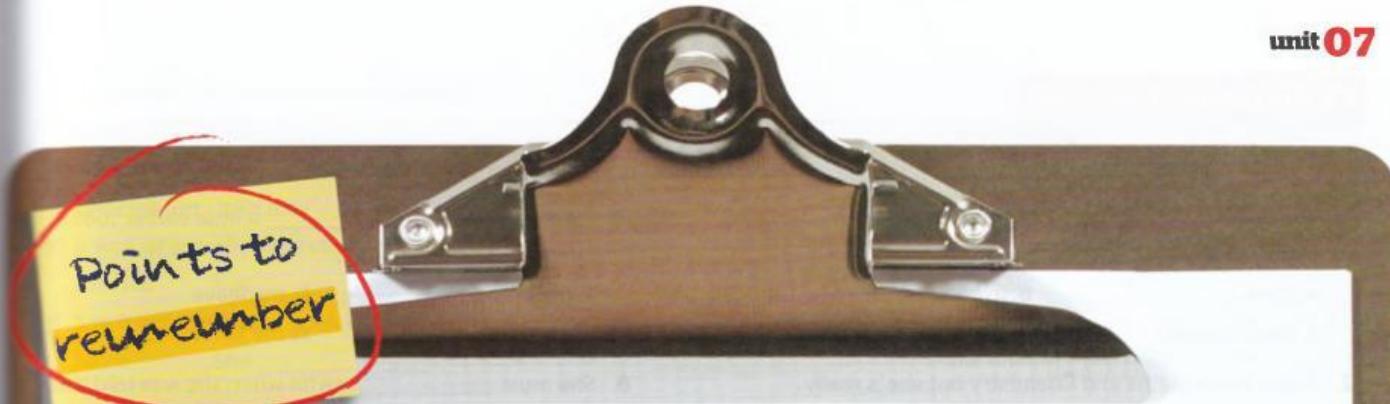
- 4 The travel book will be **useful** \_\_\_\_\_ our trip to Paris at the end of the month.
- 5 What exactly do you **mean** \_\_\_\_\_ saying I'm arrogant and a snob?
- 6 Most nouns form their plural in -s, but there are a lot of **exceptions** \_\_\_\_\_ this rule.
- 7 Mrs Ming is a very nice lady. She's always been **good** \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 8 A glass of orange juice a day is **good** \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 9 This brochure will be **useful** \_\_\_\_\_ all the tourists who visit the sights.

### Grammar Revision (Modal Verbs)

See Grammar Review page 155

Read the short texts below and complete each blank with one word. All the missing words are modal verbs (can, could, may, should etc.)

- a As children, they (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to spend a lot of time together. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ go for long bike rides along the coast until they reached the cave. Once there, they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ able to explore it to their heart's content, as no one else knew about this secret hideaway. They felt they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep this place to themselves no matter what.
- b I'm worried about Gene. He hasn't been well lately. Yesterday, he was pale and he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ have been feeling sick, as he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ not eat a thing. I think he (7) \_\_\_\_\_ better see a doctor, as he (8) \_\_\_\_\_ have some serious illness he's not aware of. Of course, it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ just be a virus. To be on the safe side, though, I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ drop by his house later and tell him that he (11) \_\_\_\_\_ do something about it immediately.
- c When used properly, videos (12) \_\_\_\_\_ be very educational for children. Of course, they (13) \_\_\_\_\_ be suitable for their age and children (14) \_\_\_\_\_ not just be placed in front of the television and left unsupervised. Parents (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to be actively involved, too, as children (16) \_\_\_\_\_ not be passive viewers; they need someone to interact with while watching.
- d My car broke down yesterday and I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ to take the bus to work. I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ have taken a taxi instead, as it was a frustrating experience. We were all squashed together like sardines in a tin and we (19) \_\_\_\_\_ hardly breathe. To make matters worse, an overweight lady standing next to me wanted to get off at one point. "(20) \_\_\_\_\_ you mind moving a bit to the side so that I (21) \_\_\_\_\_ get to the door?" she said. She nearly squashed me to death! (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the public transportation system be this bad?



## Points to remember

- ④ I must wash my car. ✓  
 I have to wash my car. ✓  
~~I must to wash my car.~~  
 You should wash your car. ✓  
 You ought to wash your car. ✓  
~~You should to wash your car.~~  
 Peter would wash his car every Saturday. ✓  
 Peter used to wash his car every Saturday. ✓  
~~Peter would to wash his car every Saturday.~~  
 (Modal verbs are followed by a bare infinitive (without 'to').  
**Note:** have to, ought to and used to.)
- ④ Jonathan can play tennis very well.  
 Jonathan could play tennis when he was ten years old.  
 If it doesn't rain, we'll be able to play tennis.  
 I haven't been able to contact Mike this week.  
 (can has no future or perfect tenses so be able to is used in its place.)
- ④ Bill could run quite fast when he was young.  
 (general ability in the past)  
 The injured athlete was able to finish the race.  
 (ability in a particular situation in the past, especially a difficult one.)
- ④ I must go to bed early tonight.  
 I have to get up early every morning.  
 I had to return some books to the library yesterday.  
 I've never had to wait for more than ten minutes at the doctor's surgery.  
 We'll have to work hard on our project next week.  
 (must has no past, perfect or future tenses, so have to is used in its place.)
- ④ He must be home now. ✓  
 He must be watching TV. ✓  
 (Positive deductions about the present/future)  
 He must have arrived early. ✓

He must have been working hard lately. ✓  
 (Positive deductions about the past)

He can't be home now, he is usually at work at this time of the day. ✓

He can't be watching TV. ✓

~~He mustn't be home now.~~

(Negative deductions about the present/future)

He can't/couldn't have stolen the money. ✓

~~He mustn't have stolen the money.~~

(Negative deductions about the past)

- ④ Ruth needs to see the doctor today. ✓

~~Ruth need see the doctor today.~~

Does Ruth need to see the doctor today? ✓

Need Ruth see the doctor today? ✓

Ruth doesn't need to see the doctor today. ✓

Ruth needn't see the doctor today. ✓

(need is used as a modal verb only in present tense questions and negations.)

- ④ They didn't need to return the books to the library today. (=it wasn't necessary and we don't know if they did or not.)

They needn't have returned the books to the library today. (=it wasn't necessary but they did so nonetheless.)

- ④ You should apologise. ✓

You ought to apologise. ✓

You had better apologise. ✓

(Refer to the present or future)

You should have apologised. ✓

You ought to have apologised. ✓

It would have been better if you had apologised. ✓

~~You had better have apologised.~~

(Refer to the past)

## Key Transformations

- ④ Could I (possibly) turn the music down?  
 Do you mind if I turn the music down?  
 Would you mind if I turn/turned the music down?  
 Would you mind my turning the music down?  
 I wonder if I could turn the music down.
- ④ Your room needs tidying.  
 Your room needs to be tidied.  
 You have/need to tidy your room.  
 It is necessary for you to tidy your room.  
 It is necessary that you tidy your room.
- ④ It is not necessary for you to go shopping.  
 There is no need for you to go shopping.  
 You don't need/have to go shopping.  
 You needn't go shopping.

- ④ It was not necessary for you to go to the doctor.  
 There was no need for you to go to the doctor.  
 You needn't have gone to the doctor.

- ④ My grandfather went fishing every morning.  
 My grandfather used to go fishing every morning.  
 My grandfather would go fishing every morning.

- ④ The students did not manage to finish the project.  
 The students were not able to finish the project.  
 The students were unable to finish the project.  
 The students did not succeed in finishing the project.

- ④ (I think / Perhaps) you should take some time off work.  
 (I think / Perhaps) you ought to take some time off work.  
 You had better take some time off work.  
 The best thing you could do is take some time off work.  
 The best thing for you to do is take some time off work.

## Examination Practice

**A** Choose the correct answer.



**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 I'm sure he hasn't refused such a good offer.  
turned He \_\_\_\_\_ such a good offer.

2 There was no need for the climbers to bring so many supplies.  
not The climbers \_\_\_\_\_ so many supplies.

3 If I were you, I wouldn't stay in the sun without sunscreen.  
had You \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun without sunscreen.

4 Shall I water the plants for you?  
like Would \_\_\_\_\_ the plants for you?

5 It is necessary that he doesn't eat so many sweets.  
cut He \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.

6 I expect that she has invited everyone to her birthday party.  
must She \_\_\_\_\_ to her birthday party.

7 As a child, David was never in the habit of eating cornflakes.  
used As a child, David \_\_\_\_\_ cornflakes.

8 Smoking is not allowed in the building.

must You \_\_\_\_\_ in the building.

9 Perhaps Julie thought that you would check the report.

impression Julie may \_\_\_\_\_ that you would check the report.

10 It was wrong of you to steal that book.

should You \_\_\_\_\_ that book.

11 She is not obliged to cook if she doesn't have time.

have She \_\_\_\_\_ if she doesn't have time.

## 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**

think consider regard believe mean

1 Please \_\_\_\_\_ my offer and call me if you decide to sell.

2 I have been \_\_\_\_\_ of taking a holiday. I \_\_\_\_\_ I deserve it because I've worked hard all year.

3 The death penalty is \_\_\_\_\_ as a barbaric practice by most people.

4 I don't \_\_\_\_\_ he really \_\_\_\_\_ what he is saying, because he's usually joking.

5 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to offend you. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me.

**B**

realise understand recognise meet introduce present appreciate

1 One day I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite film star and get his autograph.

2 That's the journalist that \_\_\_\_\_ the evening news. Don't you \_\_\_\_\_ her?

3 The teacher didn't \_\_\_\_\_ that the students hadn't understood what he was saying.

4 Aren't you going to \_\_\_\_\_ me to your friend? I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ her before.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ your help, but you must \_\_\_\_\_ that I want to do this on my own.

**C**

assume guess suppose estimate calculate predict

1 Since I hadn't studied for the test, I had to \_\_\_\_\_ most of the answers.

2 We were \_\_\_\_\_ to play football today, but we cancelled it.

3 It's almost impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ what the future holds.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be late for work, since there's so much traffic.

5 We had \_\_\_\_\_ the value of the house to be around 60,000 dollars, but we hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of the renovation.

**unit 07****D**

idea view thought point aspect respect matter

- 1 She's very rude and has no \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone.
- 2 You should consider all \_\_\_\_\_ of his proposal, because he made some interesting \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 In my \_\_\_\_\_, the education system should change.
- 4 I can't bear the \_\_\_\_\_ of going back to work after such a great holiday.
- 5 There's no \_\_\_\_\_ in talking to Clark about this problem, as he has no \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- 6 As a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of fact, I hired an interior decorator, who gave me some good \_\_\_\_\_.

**E**

queue line aisle corridor hall row

- 1 The cornflakes are in the third \_\_\_\_\_, sir.
- 2 Walk down the \_\_\_\_\_ and the toilet is the third door on your right.
- 3 The entrance \_\_\_\_\_ to my flat is so small that it's a waste of space.
- 4 Please get in \_\_\_\_\_ and wait your turn, madam!
- 5 We were lucky enough to be given seats in the front \_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre.
- 6 There was such a long \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank that I couldn't be bothered to go in.

**F**

available spare free convenient handy usable

- 1 When I bought my car, I got the air-conditioner \_\_\_\_\_ of charge. It really came in \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer.
- 2 Every car must have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tyre in the boot.
- 3 The Red Dog's new album is now \_\_\_\_\_ in music stores.
- 4 A laptop computer is very \_\_\_\_\_ because it is portable and \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere.
- 5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow evening. Would you like to go to the cinema?
- 6 A car is a very \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport compared to buses and trains.

**G**

absence lack shortage loss

- 1 After the accident, my father suffered a gradual \_\_\_\_\_ of memory.
- 2 Vicky's \_\_\_\_\_ from work was noticed, so the boss rang her at home.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ of rain created severe \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 4 There's a world \_\_\_\_\_ of energy and scientists are looking for alternative sources.
- 5 Although I liked living with my family, I was annoyed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of privacy.

**H**

short scarce rare inadequate insufficient

- 1 As a botanist he specialises in \_\_\_\_\_ species of plants.
- 2 The book costs \$21 and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ by one dollar. Could you lend me some money?
- 3 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ supply of oxygen to the brain can prove lethal.
- 4 In many parts of the world water is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Parking space in the city centre is \_\_\_\_\_ due to the \_\_\_\_\_ number of car parks.

## Derivatives

This unit deals with some verbs and nouns which derive from adjectives.

Adjective Root	Verb = Adjective + -en	Noun = Adjective + -ness
Describing a quality/state	Describing the process of acquiring the quality / state of the adjective	The quality / state described by the adjective
dark	darken	darkness

- Some other common adjectives that form verbs and nouns in the same way are: *fresh, hard, loose, quick, sharp, thick* and *weak*.

- The adjectives **broad**, **deep** and **wide** form nouns in **-th**:

*broad* → *broaden* → *breadth*

*deep* → *deepen* → *depth*

*wide* → *widen* → *width*

- Some verbs in **-en** do not derive from adjectives, but from the corresponding nouns:

Adjective	Noun	Verb
high	height	heighten
long	length	lengthen
strong	strength	strengthen
—	fright	frighten
—	threat	threaten

- The adjective **short** forms two nouns with a difference in meaning:

*short* → *shortness* (being short or having little of sth)

→ *shortage* (lack or insufficient quantity of sth)

Adjective Root in -nt	Noun in -nce or -ncy
Describing a quality / state  distant intelligent efficient	The quality/state described by the adjective  distance intelligence efficiency

- Most adjectives in **-ant/-ent** form nouns in **-ance** and **-ence**.

- Some common adjectives that form nouns in **-ance** are: *arrogant, assistant, ignorant, important, relevant, reluctant, resistant, significant* and *tolerant*.

- Some common adjectives that form nouns in **-ence** are: *absent, confident, convenient, different, evident, innocent, patient, present, silent* and *violent*.

- Some common adjectives in **-ant/-ent** that form nouns in **-ancy/-ency** are: *consistent, efficient, fluent, frequent, pregnant, proficient, redundant, transparent, urgent* and *vacant*.

Adjective Root in -te	Noun in -cy
Describing a quality / state  private	The quality/state described by the adjective  privacy

- Some other common adjectives that form nouns in the same way are: *(in)accurate, (in)adequate, (il)literate, immediate, intimate* and *obstinate*.

- The adjective **secret** forms two nouns with a difference in meaning:

*secret* → *secret* (fact known only to few people and not told to others)

→ *secrecy* (having/keeping secrets)

- The adjective **fortunate** does not form a noun in **-cy** but derives from the noun **fortune**.

## unit 07

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

- 1 Despite being a keen camper, I find the \_\_\_\_\_ in this forest \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 In order to \_\_\_\_\_ your shoulders, you have to do many push-ups at the gym.
- 3 She didn't like the colour of her hair, so she decided to \_\_\_\_\_ it. She was, however, rather \_\_\_\_\_ about how dark it would become.
- 4 The suspect was released because of lack of \_\_\_\_\_ against him.
- 5 Being unable to meet John, I rang to apologise for the \_\_\_\_\_ I had caused him.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in at least two languages is essential if you want to become an interpreter.
- 7 The town council placed restrictions on the water supply due to a \_\_\_\_\_ of water that year.
- 8 There are many complaints about the \_\_\_\_\_ of facilities for the handicapped.
- 9 The government attempted to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ by increasing police patrols.
- 10 The \_\_\_\_\_ of that lake has never been measured.
- 11 To calculate the area of a room, you multiply its \_\_\_\_\_ by its \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 The doctor advised me to exercise in order to \_\_\_\_\_ my back muscles.
- 13 Amanda is unlikely to lose any weight, as she has a \_\_\_\_\_ for sweets and junk food.
- 14 Many flights were delayed today, causing growing \_\_\_\_\_ among the passengers.
- 15 In some countries, the percentage of \_\_\_\_\_ is still very high.

DARK, BEARABLE

BROAD

DARK

ANXIETY

EVIDENT

CONVENIENT

FLUENT

SHORT

ADEQUATE

VIOLENT

DEEP

LONG, WIDE

STRONG

WEAK

PATIENT

LITERATE

### Examination Practice

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

## NEW YEAR

New Year celebrations date as far back as 2000 BC in Mesopotamia. Yet, the actual date has changed a number of times. There was always a problem because New Year was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by the movements of the Sun and Moon which allowed room for error. To (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a long story short, it wasn't until 1582, when the calendar we use today was (3) \_\_\_\_\_, that January 1st became New Year's Day in most cultures. Some cultures, however, celebrate the New Year at various times, according to their calendar and religious traditions. For example, the Chinese celebrate it between the 21st of January and the 19th of February. In (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with most of the world who celebrate at the beginning of the year, the Jewish people celebrate it in September or early October. In any case, the New Year is a festive occasion. Some people celebrate at home with no (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of champagne, while others party on the streets, watching the fireworks that the city council (6) \_\_\_\_\_ have provided. Others prefer night clubs, joining the long (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of people waiting to get in and dance the night away. In China, there are parades with dancing dragons and hundreds of people turn (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to look on. It is also common to make New Year's Resolutions, the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ being that most people (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the New Year as a chance to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ bad habits. (12) To sum \_\_\_\_\_, New Year is a time of celebration that a large proportion of the people look forward to.



1	A calculated	B assumed	C supposed	D considered
2	A break	B change	C cut	D turn
3	A realised	B recognised	C known	D introduced
4	A contrary	B opposite	C contrast	D difference
5	A shortage	B loss	C absence	D scarce
6	A likely	B should	C possibly	D may
7	A aisles	B queues	C rows	D corridors
8	A up	B on	C into	D out
9	A view	B point	C idea	D matter
10	A regard	B think	C believe	D realise
11	A cut	B break	C change	D split
12	A on	B for	C up	D in

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

### MY OWN HOUSE

Last year I received some (1) \_\_\_\_\_ help and found myself in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ position of fulfilling my dream - buying my own house. My friends tried to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ me by describing terrible experiences involving house hunting. I knew that my ordeal would test my (4) \_\_\_\_\_, but I was determined to go to any (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I wanted to live close to the city centre so I placed great (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on the location. I inspected numerous houses and finally found one I was happy with. I needed to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the walls up a bit, but that wasn't a problem. I really loved the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the area, which was (9) \_\_\_\_\_, considering the short (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from the city centre. It was exactly what I had dreamed of.

**FINANCE**  
**DELIGHT**  
**FRIGHT**  
**PATIENT**  
**LONG**  
**IMPORTANT**  
  
**FRESH**  
**QUIET, USUAL**  
**DISTANT**