

Collocations/expressions

A Complete the blanks with the verbs follow, have or take.

_____ a photograph/picture	_____ action on sth	_____ the blame for sth
_____ a seat	_____ a party/celebration	_____ a look (at)
_____ fun	_____ a meal	_____ a rest/break
_____ sb's advice	_____ an argument/a quarrel	_____ sb/sth for granted
_____ care of	_____ a holiday	_____ turns
_____ a meeting	_____ orders	_____ sth into consideration
_____ a test	_____ measures	_____ sb by surprise
_____ trouble with	_____ a bath/shower	_____ time
_____ a headache/toothache	_____ a dream	_____ place
_____ instructions	_____ directions	_____ one's chance

B Read the sentences below. Complete the boxes with the verbs have or take and the blanks with prepositions.

- Twenty two countries will _____ part _____ this year's water polo tournament.
- Every year we _____ advantage _____ the Bank Holiday and spend a long weekend at a seaside resort.
- They _____ no respect _____ their new teacher.
- Before setting off on a fishing trip, you must _____ the weather conditions _____ account.
- Do you _____ any idea _____ how to operate this contraption?
- I _____ no intention _____ going back to school next year.
- The children couldn't _____ their eyes _____ the performing dolphins.
- David had no option but to _____ responsibility _____ the company's disastrous performance.
- I _____ difficulty _____ deciding which school to go to next year.
- _____ no notice _____ what she says. She's always making up stories.
- You need to _____ more confidence _____ yourself.
- Now that I'm older, I _____ no interest _____ stamp collecting.
- I am a pilot and I _____ a lot of pride _____ my work.

C Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs give, pay, bring or mind.

- It's been weeks since I last _____ Helen a visit.
- _____ Henry a ring immediately. He said it was urgent.
- What were you doing hiding behind the door? You _____ me a real shock.
- The chairperson _____ the meeting to an end because the members of the board could not agree on a plan of action.
- Gerry was kind enough to _____ me a lift to the railway station.
- Passengers are asked to _____ the step when disembarking.
- Who can _____ me an explanation for the rising sea waters?
- The teacher got angry because nobody was _____ attention to him.

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 TAKE

- The customers were asked to **take** their shoes **off** before entering the Japanese restaurant.
- Susan decided not to **take on** any new responsibilities.
- The video recorder I bought wasn't working properly, so I **took it back**.
- Everybody says I **take after** my mother.
- The passengers had to wait over thirty minutes before the aeroplane finally **took off**.
- After retiring, Steven **took up** bowling to keep himself occupied.
- My brother will **take over** the company now that my father has passed away.
- Why did you **take off** without saying goodbye last night?
- The furniture **takes up** too much space and the kids have nowhere to play.
- He must have been tired because he didn't seem to **take in** anything I was saying.

- ☐ leave the ground
- ☐ fully understand
- ☐ look like, resemble
- ☐ gain control of
- ☐ fill, occupy
- ☐ return
- ☐ begin, become interested in
- ☐ remove
- ☐ leave suddenly without telling anyone
- ☐ accept

B CLOSE, KNOCK

- The police had **closed off** the highway in search of the escaped prisoner.
- The funfair was **closed down** because of its terrible safety record.
- The force of the ball hitting his head **knocked him out** cold.
- They had no choice but to **knock down** the old warehouse.
- Cycling on the footpath is prohibited due to the danger of **knocking down/over** pedestrians.

- ☐ demolish
- ☐ cease, stop operating
- ☐ isolate, prevent from being used/accessed
- ☐ make unconscious
- ☐ hit and cause to fall down

C CLEAR, CLEAN, DROP

- The misunderstanding will be **cleared up** as soon as he gets here.
- Students are asked to **clean out** their lockers at the end of the school year.
- We were detained after school in order to **clean up** the laboratory.
- Could you please **drop me off** at the railway station?
- He had a big fight with his parents because he decided to **drop out** of college.
- You wouldn't believe who **dropped in** yesterday at my place!

- ☐ visit without warning
- ☐ empty and clean
- ☐ leave somewhere
- ☐ resolve, explain
- ☐ clean thoroughly
- ☐ leave without finishing the course

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
disgusted _____	a reason _____	put the blame _____ sb	forget _____ sth
envious _____	a threat _____ sb	_____ sth	lie _____ sb _____ sth
guilty _____		get/take the blame _____ sth	sentence sb _____
patient _____	Verbs	dream _____	
popular _____	accuse sb _____ sth	escape _____	
shocked _____	arrest sb _____ sth	fight _____ sb _____ sth	
suspicious _____	blame sb _____ sth		

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B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- 1 Why do I always **get the blame** _____ everything that goes wrong?
- 2 The whole country was **shocked** _____ the President's sudden death.
- 3 Both parties **put the blame** _____ each other _____ the collapse of peace negotiations.
- 4 Jane's friends were **envious** _____ her rise to fame and fortune.
- 5 Don't **blame me** _____ the misunderstanding. I tried my best.
- 6 The well-known businessman was **sentenced** _____ three years in jail for fraud.
- 7 People are usually **suspicious** _____ politicians making promises during election time.

Grammar Revision (Clauses of concession, reason, purpose and result)

See Grammar Review page 160

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

The production of items made of gold dates back to ancient Egyptian and Minoan times, when gold was panned (1) _____ the aim of making golden bowls and cups. Gold was usually found in river beds, (2) _____, in (3) _____ to pan for gold, a circular dish (pan) was filled with a mixture of sand and gravel that contained gold. So (4) _____ to obtain the gold, this mixture was held under a stream of water and swirled (5) _____ that the lighter parts would slowly wash away and the gold particles would collect at the bottom of the pan. (6) _____ gold was a scarce metal, it was used as a form of exchange, and (7) _____ it became the basis for international transactions. Over time, new mining techniques developed and elaborate methods were adopted because (8) _____ the demand for gold. (9) _____ to its huge reserves, South Africa has always been the world's leading supplier of gold. (10) _____ the discovery of gold in California and Australia in the 1840s. Gold is stored in reserve by many governments. In Fort Knox, USA, alone, there are thirty-eight billion dollars worth of gold bars secured behind a twenty-ton door. In (11) _____ of these resources, however, financial circles predict a decline in the demand for gold. Gold was once a powerful currency, (12) _____ nowadays it seems to have lost much of its glitter.



B Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word(s) given.

- 1 They never help the poor even though they are very wealthy.
Despite _____.
- 2 However well he performed, he didn't win the first prize.
No matter _____.
- 3 Even though I was sick, I tried not to fall behind with my homework.
Sick _____.
- 4 In spite of his disability, he managed to get on with his life.
Although _____.
- 5 She is so friendly that everyone wants to hang out with her.
She is such _____.
- 6 All flights were delayed yesterday because there was an accident on the runway.
Due _____.

Points to remember

- In spite of / Despite the cold weather, they went swimming. ✓
In spite of / Despite the fact that the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
In spite of / Despite the weather being cold, they went swimming. ✓
~~In spite of / Despite the weather was cold, they went swimming.~~
~~Despite of the cold weather, they went swimming.~~
(in spite of / despite + noun / the fact that / -ing form)
- Although the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
Though the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
Even though the weather was cold, they went swimming. ✓
~~Even although the weather was cold, they went swimming.~~
~~Although / Though / Even though the cold weather, they went swimming.~~
(though / although / even though + clause)
- The flight was cancelled because the air-traffic controllers were on strike. ✓
The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers' strike. ✓
The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers being on strike. ✓
~~The flight was cancelled because of the air-traffic controllers were on strike.~~
(because + clause of reason, because of + noun / -ing form)
- We can't use the company car to go out in the evening. ✓
~~We can't use the company car for to go out in the evening.~~
~~We can't use the company car for going out in the evening.~~
~~We can't use the company car for to going out in the evening.~~
(to + infinitive, for + -ing form, expressing purpose)
- He wakes up early so as not to be late for work. ✓
~~He wakes up early so as to not be late for work.~~
He wakes up early in order not to be late for work. ✓
~~He wakes up early in order to not be late for work.~~
~~He wakes up early not to be late for work.~~
(so as not to and in order not to express negative purpose.)
- I'm going to buy a car so that I can get to work faster.
I bought a car so that I could get to work faster.
(so that + can / may / will express purpose with present / future time reference.)
(so that + could / might / would expresses purpose with past time reference.)
- I'm taking an umbrella in case it rains. ✓
~~I'm taking an umbrella, in case it will rain.~~
I took an umbrella in case it rained. ✓
~~I took an umbrella, in case it would rain.~~
(Do not use will / would after in case.)
- The film was so boring that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
It was so boring a film that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
It was such a boring film that I nearly fell asleep. ✓
~~The film was such boring that I nearly fell asleep.~~
~~It was such boring film that I nearly fell asleep.~~

Key Transformations

- Although / Even though / Though it was raining heavily, they went on a day trip.
In spite of / Despite the fact that it was raining heavily, they went on a day trip.
In spite of / Despite the heavy rain, they went on a day trip.
- They worked hard but they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
However hard they worked, they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
No matter how hard they worked, they didn't manage to finish the project on time.
- Jane wasn't feeling well, so she didn't go out.
Jane didn't go out because/as she wasn't feeling well.
Since/As Jane wasn't feeling well, she didn't go out.
Not feeling well, Jane didn't go out.
Jane didn't go out because of / due to not feeling well.
Jane didn't go out because of / due to the fact that she was not feeling well.
- The child was rescued because the lifeguards acted immediately.
The child was rescued due to / thanks to / owing to the lifeguards' immediate action.
- Whatever he tells me, I don't believe him.
I don't believe him no matter what he tells me.
- We arrived at the airport early because we did not want to miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early in order / so as not to miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early so that we wouldn't miss the plane.
We arrived at the airport early for fear of missing the plane.
We arrived at the airport early for fear (that) we might miss the plane.
- We left early in order to / so as to / to get there in time.
We left early so that we could/would get there in time.
We left early with a view to / with the aim of getting there in time.
- There was so much smoke that we couldn't see anything.
There was such a lot of smoke that we couldn't see anything.
- His heart was so weak that he didn't survive the operation.
He had such a weak heart that he didn't survive the operation.
He had so weak a heart that he didn't survive the operation.
His heart was too weak to survive the operation.
His heart wasn't strong enough to survive the operation.

Examination Practice

A Choose the correct answer.

- The church has set up a charity with the aim _____ funds for the refugees.
a. of raise b. raising
c. of raising d. to raising
- I took photos of the baby so as _____ them to my friends abroad.
a. to sending b. I could send
c. I can send d. to send
- You should have more confidence _____ yourself if you want to succeed.
a. for b. in
c. at d. of
- They are _____ nice people that everyone likes them.
a. such b. such a
c. so d. a so
- "Look at Sheila! She's so beautiful, isn't she?" "Yeah, she has taken _____ her mother."
a. after b. over
c. on d. up
- She was heavily dressed _____ catching a cold.
a. due to b. despite
c. because of d. for fear of
- He walked in quietly _____ wake up the baby.
a. so as not to b. so as to not
c. so as don't d. so as to don't
- _____ the weather was fine, we decided to go for a swim.
a. As b. Because of
c. While d. Due to
- "You know I have nothing to do with all this mess! Don't put the blame _____ me."
a. in b. on
c. at d. for
- Take a jumper with you in case it _____ colder at night.
a. will get b. would get
c. gets d. getting

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.

- Although the police suspected him, they didn't arrest him.
suspicious Despite _____, the police didn't arrest him.
- However busy she is, she always makes time for exercise.
matter She always makes time for exercise, _____ she is.
- There was so much traffic on the road that I was an hour late.
lot There was _____ on the road that I was an hour late.
- The operation was cancelled because it was considered risky.
due The operation was cancelled _____ involved.
- The puzzle was not easy enough for them to do.
so The puzzle _____ couldn't do it.
- He wants to buy a new computer, so he is saving up.
aim He is saving up _____ a new computer.
- He braked suddenly to avoid hitting the old man.
as He braked suddenly _____ the old man.
- He is proud of his work, but he is not arrogant.
pride Even _____ his work, he is not arrogant.
- That accident was so frightful that I'll never forget it.
such It was _____ I'll never forget it.
- He uses two alarm clocks in order not to wake up late.
that He uses two alarm clocks _____ wake up late.

Section 2

Words easily confused

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

A stop avoid forbid prohibit ban prevent escape

- Smoking has been _____ in all public places.
- The examiner asked the students to _____ writing and put down their pens.
- The government has taken strict measures to _____ accidents on motorways.
- I take these pills to _____ getting seasick while travelling by boat.
- For reasons of hygiene, animals are _____ to enter hospitals.
- She tried to _____ her husband from informing the authorities.
- She was lucky to _____ a conviction for shoplifting.

B blame accuse arrest charge convict sentence

- The police _____ Mr Jones and _____ him with assault.
- Despite the student's protests, the teacher _____ her of cheating.
- The man was _____ of murder and _____ to twenty years in prison.
- Don't _____ us for the broken window, we weren't playing football this morning.

C complaint annoyance accusation disappointment

- Much to our _____, we had to wait for over an hour to purchase the tickets.
- Despite the media hype, the concert was a real _____.
- I wish to make a(n) _____ about the quality of the food.
- Don't make false _____ when you don't have proof.

D chase pursue hunt follow

- A stray dog _____ me home today and I'm thinking of keeping it.
- My brother and I used to _____ each other around the house when we were young.
- Police have been _____ the terrorists for weeks now but still haven't found them.
- He wanted to _____ a career in engineering.

E cause excuse reason purpose aim

- John has to find a good _____ for being late, otherwise he'll get into trouble.
- The _____ of the meeting is to discuss next year's plans. If you can't attend it, you must have a good _____, as the _____ is to get everybody's opinion.
- The carelessness of the driver was the _____ of the fatal accident.

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F

rob steal burgle hijack deceive cheat lie shoplift blackmail

- 1 The criminal's innocent looks _____ people into trusting him.
- 2 "Don't _____ to me. I know you weren't at school today!" shouted my mother.
- 3 Our house was _____ last night and all our valuables were _____.
- 4 Two terrorists _____ the plane and made the pilot change course.
- 5 The student tried to _____ during the test, but the teacher caught him and took away his paper.
- 6 As a teenager, Bob _____ from the local store and was even caught once.
- 7 Two men _____ the bank on Elm Street this morning.
- 8 Kim _____ John by demanding \$1000 so that she wouldn't reveal his secret.

G

attack knock hit beat blow strike

- 1 It's dangerous to _____ people on the head.
- 2 The child was _____ by a vicious dog and had to be taken to hospital.
- 3 She never _____ on the door before entering.
- 4 Some football hooligans started to _____ each other after the match, so the police had to intervene.
- 5 He received a severe _____ on the head, which left him unconscious.
- 6 The church clock in the village square began to _____ ten.

H

robber thief burglar kidnapper convict criminal pickpocket victim hostage

- 1 The _____ demanded one million dollars as ransom for the release of their _____.
- 2 A _____ snatched the old lady's handbag from her arm.
- 3 The _____ responsible for breaking into the flat next door have been caught.
- 4 The bank _____ escaped through the fire exit.
- 5 Most of the gang's _____ were old people living on their own.
- 6 The escaped _____ was caught within 24 hours.
- 7 When you travel, always be wary of _____, who can steal your wallet without you realising it.
- 8 Jack the Stabber is one of the country's most wanted _____. It is said that he has murdered ten people.

I

forget leave ignore neglect omit

- 1 I _____ to turn off the TV last night, so it was left on all night long.
- 2 It's cruel to _____ pets as they rely on their owners.
- 3 Why is Jill _____ Bill? Aren't they talking to each other anymore?
- 4 I don't want people to know I was involved in this project so _____ my name from the credits.
- 5 I've _____ the concert tickets upstairs. Could you get them?

Derivatives

This unit deals with adjectives, adverbs and nouns that derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + -able
accept	acceptable

- Many adjectives in **-able** signify that what the verb describes can be done.
believe → *believable* = that can be believed
- Some adjectives in **-able** deriving from verb roots have a different meaning:
agree → *agreeable* (=pleasant)
consider → *considerable* (=great in amount, substantial)
- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in the same way are: *advise, bear, cure, depend, enjoy, identify, predict, prefer, recognise, remark* and *respect*.
- When the verb root ends in **-ate**, the **-ate** is replaced by **-able**.
irritate → *irritable* *tolerate* → *tolerable*
- When the verb root ends in **-e**, the **-e** is dropped before the ending **-able**, unless there is a vowel, a c or a g before the **-e**.
admire → *admirable* *notice* → *noticeable* *change* → *changeable*
- Adjectives in **-able** form adverbs in **-ably**: *prefer* → *preferable* → *preferably*

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + -ible
access	accessible

- Many adjectives in **-ible** signify that what the verb describes can be done.
accessible = that can be accessed
- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in the same way are: *convert, digest, resist* and *sense*.
- When the verb root ends in **-d** or **-de**, the **-d / -de** changes into **-s** before the ending **-ible**:
comprehend → *comprehensible* *divide* → *divisible*
- When the verb root ends in **-mit**, the **-t** changes into **-ss** before the ending **-ible**.
permit → *permissible*
- Adjectives in **-ible** form adverbs in **-ibly**: *sense* → *sensible* → *sensibly*

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ery
cook	cookery

- Some other common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *rob* and *trick*.
- When the verb ends in **-e** or **-er**, the **-e/-er** is replaced by **-ery**.
discover → *discovery* *forge* → *forgery*

Verb Root	Adjective = verb + <div>-ent -ant</div>	Noun = verb + <div>-ence -ance</div>
confide ignore	confident ignorant	confidence ignorance

- Some other common verbs that form adjectives in **-ent** and nouns in **-ence** are: *correspond, depend, differ* and *exist*.
- Another common verb that forms an adjective in **-ant** and a noun in **-ance** is: *resist*
- When the verb root ends in **-ate**, the **-ate** is replaced by the **-ant** and the **-ance**:
tolerate → *tolerant* → *tolerance*
- Some verb roots form only **nouns** in **-ance**, not adjectives in **-ant**:
assist → *assistance* *attend* → *attendance*

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- Some adjectives and nouns which derive from verb roots do not follow the rules presented above:
appear → *apparent* → *appearance* *perform* → *performing* → *performance*
insure → *insured* → *insurance* *please* → *pleasant* → *pleasure*
interfere → *interfering* → *interference* *signify* → *significant* → *significance*
obey → *obedient* → *obedience*

Verb Root	Noun (person) = verb + -ant
assist	assistant

- Nouns in **-ant** referring to people signify a person that does what the verb describes.
- Some other common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *account*, *attend*, *consult*, *contest*, *defend*, *depend*, *inhabit* and *serve*.
- When the verb root ends in **-ate** or **-y**, the **-ate/-y** are replaced by **-ant**.
immigrate → *immigrant* *occupy* → *occupant*
- Be careful with the noun (person) deriving from the verb **apply**.
apply → *applicant*

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

- I have to buy a _____ book as I'm _____ at cooking.
- There has been a _____ change in his behaviour lately.
- My friend was in for a(n) _____ surprise when he saw that his house had been _____.
- The food at the restaurant was _____, but the service was awful.
- I can't stand this _____ heat! I have to buy an air-conditioner.
- This disease is still _____, so it is _____ to be extra careful.
- Many students lack in _____ when it comes to _____ English.
- He is _____ clever for his age.
- Some students are totally _____ and their behaviour in general is _____.
- Kelly's house was not _____ against fire, so the _____ company will not pay for the damage.
- He was charged with _____ and was imprisoned for six years.
- My trip to Japan was _____. I had an _____ time.
- Visa _____ must have their passports with them.
- Despite his young age, he behaved very _____.

COOK, HOPE
NOTICE
PLEASE
BURGLE
TOLERATE
BEAR
CURE, ADVISE

CONFIDE, SPEAK

REMARK
OBEY
ACCEPT
INSURE, INSURE

FORGE
FORGET, ENJOY
APPLY
SENSE

Examination Practice

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

A WILD HUNT

Living in a modern society, we cannot (1) _____ the acts of crime that take place every day. Criminal activity ranges from stealing to the more serious crimes of kidnapping and murder.

Just recently, a hunt was on for two men who (2) _____ an off-licence in broad daylight. The shop owner tried

to call the police, but he received a severe blow to the back of his head, which left him unconscious. It appears that the two (3) _____ had planned everything very well, since they (4) _____ getting caught. They were seen getting on their motorbike holding guns by two policemen in a patrol car, who started (5) _____ them. (6) _____, the robbers managed to get away through the back streets. All exits from the city were closed (7) _____ immediately. Even the airport was put on alert and flights were delayed, as strict security measures were (8) _____ and all passengers were asked to give proof of their identity. Many people considered this a nuisance and were shocked (9) _____ these tactics. So, they put the (10) _____ for the situation on the police and (11) _____ them of incompetence. In the end, the police (12) _____ responsibility for the setbacks.

1	A ignore	B neglect	C forget	D omit
2	A stole	B robbed	C shoplifted	D hijacked
3	A criminals	B convicts	C pickpockets	D burglars
4	A escaped	B avoided	C prevented	D stopped
5	A arresting	B chasing	C hunting	D following
6	A Despite	B Therefore	C Although	D However
7	A down	B off	C up	D away
8	A taken	B followed	C put	D made
9	A with	B about	C from	D by
10	A fault	B accusation	C blame	D cause
11	A charged	B accused	C blamed	D convicted
12	A got	B recognised	C took	D received

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

ANTIBACTERIAL SOAPS

A (1) _____ number of people feel that washing with antibacterial soaps is the (2) _____ thing to do. Unfortunately, their (3) _____ has led them to believe that these soaps are (4) _____ to normal ones. However, research has shown that there is no real (5) _____ between washing with ordinary soap or soap

(6) _____ antibacterial agents. It has also been proved that being too clean actually has (7) _____ effects, as our (8) _____ do not become (9) _____ to germs. This (10) _____ has come as a surprise, especially to those who believe that bacteria have to be fought with every means known to man.

CONSIDER
SENSE
IGNORE
PREFER
DIFFER
CONTAIN
DESIRE
BODY
RESIST, DISCOVER

