unit 12 Section 1

Prepositional Phrases

A Read the sentences and complete them with the prepositions on, at, by or to.

1 The author is a doctor _____ **profession** but she prefers to work on her novels.

2 I always shop _____ **impulse**. I never make plans.

3 _____ **this day**, nobody knows what became of the missing aristocrat.

4 Cancelling the meeting _____ such **short notice** was an inconvenience for everyone.

5 Some of the artist's best works are _____ **display** at the gallery.

6 These elaborate rugs were all woven _____ **hand**.

7 My favourite football team is _____ **the top of** the league.

8 The school principal is _____ **good terms** with all the teaching staff.

B Complete the blanks with the prepositions in and out of. In some cases both prepositions can be used.

_____ fashion	_____ print	_____ work
_____ business	_____ touch	_____ date
_____ danger	_____ reach	_____ action
_____ control	_____ stock	_____ debt
_____ breath	_____ sight	_____ season
_____ pain	_____ comfort	_____ order
_____ difficulty	_____ the ordinary	_____ practice
_____ place	_____ use	_____ the question

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

out of season	out of reach	out of control	out of place
in shape	out of the question	out of date	in touch

1 The wild animal was _____ and nearly broke down the cage door.

2 We looked _____ wearing jeans in such an expensive restaurant.

3 It's difficult to find good oranges in summer, as they're _____.

4 The two friends kept _____ during the summer break.

5 I stay _____ by following a strict exercise programme.

6 My parents told me that taking the car on Saturday night was _____.

7 The books on the top shelf were _____ for most people of average height.

8 The _____ machinery was the main cause of the company's financial collapse.

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 BRING, GIVE

1 **Bringing up** children is a full-time job.
2 You can **bring** your friend **along** to the party on Saturday.
3 Looking through old photograph albums **brings back** many memories.
4 The greenhouse effect has **brought about** a change in our climate.
5 When she fainted, we all tried to **bring** her **round**.
6 The new airline was **giving away** free tickets to many lucky passengers.
7 My doctor told me to **give up** coffee for health reasons.
8 The man standing on the corner was **giving out** advertisement leaflets to passers-by.
9 When we moved to Scotland, I had to **give up** my job.
10 The review didn't **give away** the end of the book, so I'm curious to read it.
11 Have I **given** you **back** the money that I owe you?
12 A good tennis player never **gives in** no matter what the score is.

- ☐ stop having or doing sth
- ☐ reveal
- ☐ take with you
- ☐ cause
- ☐ recall, remind
- ☐ return
- ☐ distribute
- ☐ give free of charge
- ☐ raise
- ☐ admit being defeated
- ☐ make conscious again, revive
- ☐ quit, resign from

B HAND, BURST, BLOW

1 The students were told to **hand in** their assignments at the end of the lesson.
2 Before **handing out** the test papers, the teacher asked us to be quiet.
3 They **handed** the money **over** to the police.
4 The secret knowledge of the profession was **handed down** from father to son.
5 The child was known to **burst into** tears for no apparent reason.
6 The students **burst out** laughing when the teacher slipped and fell down.
7 The terrorist's initial plan was to **blow up** the plane.
8 We **blew out** the candles before leaving the room.

- ☐ destroy by explosion
- ☐ suddenly begin to laugh, cry etc.
- ☐ give to sb in charge
- ☐ deliver to sb in authority
- ☐ extinguish
- ☐ distribute
- ☐ pass on
- ☐ break into tears, laughter

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives		Nouns	Verbs
harmful _____	tired _____	damage _____	beware _____
mad _____ sb (=angry)	weak _____	shame _____ sb	head _____
mad _____ sb/sth (=interested in)	wrong _____	shelter _____	lean _____
safe _____			protect _____
(feel) sorry _____ sb (=sympathetic)			punish sb _____
(feel) sorry _____ sth (=regret)			recover _____
			reduce sth _____
			rescue sb _____
			save _____
			steal _____
			suffer _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

1 I feel really **sorry** _____ Bob. He looks so depressed.

2 If the weather is good this weekend, I'm **heading** _____ the beach.

3 Rodney is very **weak** _____ Maths. He should consider studying something else.

4 **Shame** _____ Peter! His behaviour was unacceptable.

5 Sue is very **mad** _____ Geoffrey for not showing up at her party.

6 The explosion **reduced** the building _____ an unrecognisable tangle of metal and bricks.

7 I'm really **sorry** _____ your car, Sally. I promise to pay for the repair work.

8 Most teenage boys are **mad** _____ football and sports in general.

9 **Lean** the paintings _____ the wall gently, please.

Grammar Revision (Conditionals)

See Grammar Review page 161

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

1 They want to travel abroad next month, so they have to renew their passports.
Unless _____.

2 I think that you shouldn't drive so carelessly.
If I _____.

3 The reason why the dog attacked them was because they hit it with a stick.
If _____.

4 I might not manage to repair the leaking tap on my own, so I'll ask my brother for help.
In case _____.

5 In order to hire a car, you need to have a driving licence.
Unless _____.

6 I want to buy a big house with a garden, but I can't afford it.
If _____.

7 The burglars broke into my house because the burglar alarm didn't go off.
Had _____.

8 Not having heard that his flight was boarding, he missed the plane.
Provided _____.

9 The buses may be on strike, so you might have to catch a taxi to work.
If _____.

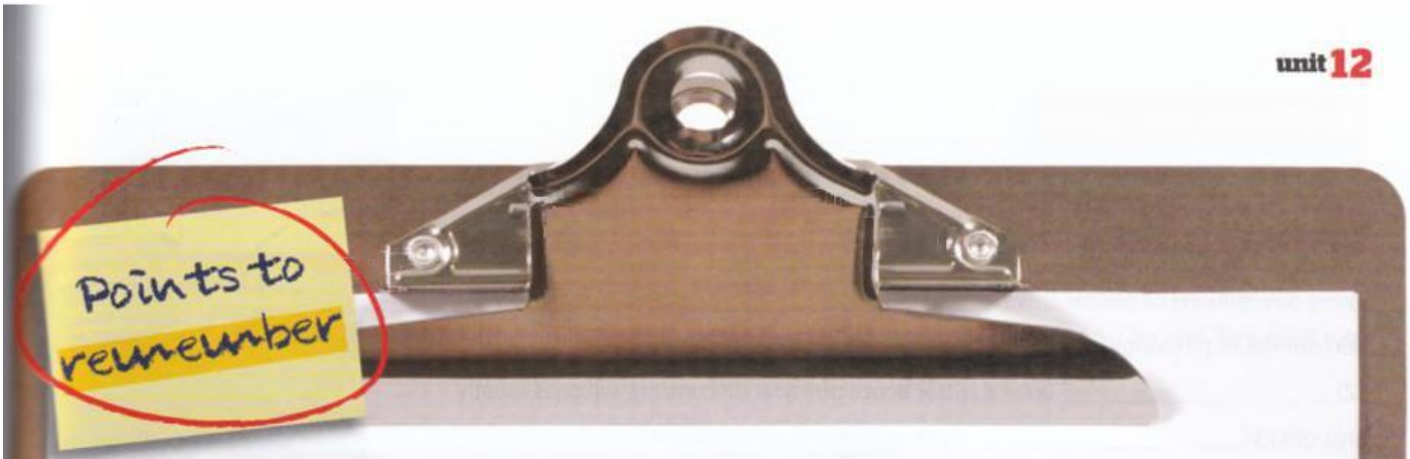
10 My parents encouraged and supported me after the accident, so I recovered quickly.
But for _____.

11 We feel so tired that we can't continue our journey.
If _____.

12 You can borrow my bike, but you must promise to take good care of it.
As long as _____.

13 She must do her homework, otherwise her parents won't let her go to the party.
On condition _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



- He will buy a car **if** he **saves** enough money. ✓
  ~~He will buy a car if he will save enough money.~~
  I'll buy a car **provided (that) I save** enough money. ✓
  ~~I'll buy a car provided (that) I shall save enough money.~~
  He would buy a car **if** he **saved** enough money. ✓
  ~~He would buy a car if he would save enough money.~~
  *(**will, shall** and **would** are **not** used after linking words/ phrases introducing conditional sentences.)*

- I won't go to the party **if** they **don't invite** me. ✓
  I won't go to the party **unless** they **invite** me. ✓
  ~~I won't go to the party unless they don't invite me.~~
  (unless = if not)

- I'll buy a bottle of water ***in case*** I get thirsty.
  (=I'll buy it before I get thirsty; I might not use it.)
  I'll buy a bottle of water ***if*** I get thirsty.
  (=I'll buy it when I get thirsty; I'll definitely use it.)

- If ***he was*** taller, he could join a basketball team.
  If ***he were*** taller, he could join a basketball team.
  *(**were** can be used instead of **was** in all persons in Conditional Sentences Type 2.)*

- If I were the Prime Minister, I would give lots of money to the poor. ✓
  ~~If I had been the Prime Minister, I would have given lots of money to the poor.~~
  *(We use Conditional Sentences **Type 2** for unreal situations in the **present** or **future**.)*

- If I **had studied** harder last semester, I **would have passed** my exams. ✓
  ~~If I studied harder last semester, I would pass my exams.~~
  *(We use Conditional Sentences **Type 3** for unreal situations in the **past**.)*

- **If you should need** me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓
  Should you need me, don't hesitate to call me. ✓
  ~~If should you need me, don't hesitate to call me.~~
  If she needed your help, she would call you. ✓
  Were she to need your help, she would call you. ✓
  ~~If were she to need your help, she would call you.~~
  If she had needed your help, she would have called you. ✓
  Had she needed your help, she would have called you. ✓
  ~~If had she needed your help, she would have called you.~~
  *(**if** is not used in conditional sentences starting with **should/ were/ had + subject**.)*

Key Transformations

- If you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
  If you should see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.
  Should you see Harry, ask him to return the books to the library.

- If he doesn't study hard, he won't pass the exam.
  He won't pass the exam unless he studies hard.
  He has to / must study hard, or else / otherwise he won't pass the exam.

- Your application will be considered only if you submit it on time.
  Your application will be considered provided / providing (that) you submit it on time.
  Your application will be considered as long as you submit it on time.
  Your application will be considered on condition (that) you submit it on time.

- If he hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
  Had he not helped me, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
  If it hadn't been for his help, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
  But for his help, I wouldn't have finished my essay.
  I wouldn't have finished my essay without his help.

- We might go swimming, so bring your swimsuit.
  Bring your swimsuit because we might go swimming.
  Bring your swimsuit in case we go swimming.

- What would you do if the lights went out?
  Suppose/ Supposing the lights went out, what would you do?
  What would you do were the lights to go out?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Examination Practice

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

TAKING TO THE SKIES



Every day millions of people travel (1) _____ plane. However, a small percentage of passengers go weak at the knees just thinking about flying, (2) _____ others suffer acute physical discomfort, which is mostly brought (3) _____ by the change in air pressure.

So what can be done to prevent problems? If you move about as often as (4) _____, that is walk up and down the aisle, you (5) _____ prevent sluggish circulation and stiff joints.

In (6) _____ of breathing difficulties, you will be able to ease the problem only if you increase your oxygen intake before boarding. A good thirty-minute brisk walk should help.

If you intend to fly, it (7) _____ also be wise to follow some general advice. Firstly, if you suffer (8) _____ any serious health problems, ask your doctor (9) _____ it's safe for you to travel or not. (10) _____ you have a medical condition, don't forget to bring your medicine (11) _____. It has been suggested that if you can climb a dozen stairs without getting (12) _____ of breath, it is safe for you to fly. Should you have a heavy cold or a bad cough, try to avoid flying.

As long as you follow this advice, you will have no problem during your flight.

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 Paying in cash entitles you to a special discount.
provided You are entitled to a special discount _____ in cash.

2 They didn't go on a picnic because it was raining heavily.
rain But _____, they would have gone on a picnic.

3 It is possible that your flight will be delayed, so take a book to read.
case Take a book to read _____ delayed.

4 John had better call the police if he notices any suspicious characters.
should John had better call the police _____ any suspicious characters.

5 It would be foolish of him not to consider this opportunity.
if It would be foolish of him _____ this opportunity.

6 With your encouragement, the players will improve.
long The players will improve _____ them.

7 They missed the turn because they didn't see the sign.
would They _____ the turn if they had seen the sign.

8 The doctor warned him to quit smoking so that his health wouldn't deteriorate.
up The doctor warned him that his health would deteriorate if _____ smoking.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 protect rescue save support secure defend guard

1 We bought a watchdog to _____ our house.
2 In times of a war every soldier is obliged to _____ his country.
3 The paramedics managed to _____ the driver from the debris of the car, but they couldn't _____ the passenger, who had been seriously injured.
4 Make sure you _____ all items on the roof-rack so that nothing falls off.
5 Wildlife organisations aim to _____ rare species of animals from becoming extinct by _____ them from dangerous situations and _____ safer places for them to live in.
6 Parents must _____ their children during the difficult times in their life.

B injure wound hurt collapse harm

1 During the earthquake a number of buildings _____ and hundreds of people were _____.
2 My grandfather fought in World War II, but he was sent home when he was _____.
3 Let go of my hand! You're _____ me!
4 The dog won't _____ you. It's friendly.
5 The athlete had a heart attack and _____ as he was running.

C damage injury wound pain ache

1 John was in a lot of _____ when he cut his finger with a knife and had to have the _____ stitched.
2 The hurricane caused millions of dollars worth of _____.
3 After a couple of days the _____ in my lower back had gone.
4 Kelly's _____ was serious, so she was taken to hospital.

D endanger risk threaten warn

1 I must _____ you about my dog - it's vicious.
2 The security guards dealt with the robbers without _____ any lives.
3 Our neighbours _____ to call the police if we didn't turn the music down.
4 The World Wildlife Fund updates its list of _____ species every year.
5 She _____ her life to save the young boy from drowning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E

illness disease infection sickness weakness accident incident

1 If you don't want to get a(n) _____ , I suggest you clean and dress the wound.
2 Penicillin has been used to fight many infectious _____ .
3 Some people suffer from altitude _____ at many mountain ski resorts.
4 Young children come down with many _____ when they first go to school.
5 Charles had a(n) _____ at work and he was taken to hospital.
6 I must be coming down with the flu because I have a general feeling of _____ .
7 A serious _____ near the border made the government take strict measures concerning immigration.

F

cure heal treat recover overcome

1 It took me months to _____ my grandmother's death.
2 Mavis was _____ for her wound and within days it began to _____ .
3 Ethel _____ from her illness after being confined to bed for a fortnight.
4 When my father came out of hospital, he seemed to be completely _____ ; however, his condition deteriorated after a few days.

G

sensible sensitive sensational emotional

1 The concert was fantastic and the laser show _____ .
2 Buying a cheaper car was a(n) _____ decision considering you had a limited budget.
3 Joel is really _____ and cries if you raise your voice.
4 You look _____ in that dress. You should buy it.
5 Apart from food and shelter, the refugees needed _____ support.

H

produce develop increase build up create progress advance improve

1 If we take out another loan, we'll just _____ financial difficulties for ourselves.
2 Italy _____ some of the most stylish cars on the market.
3 Medicine has _____ in the last decade, with many more diseases being cured.
4 Max is a weak student and I try to _____ his confidence by asking him to work with more _____ students.
5 My French has _____ so much that I can have a conversation with a native speaker.
6 He has hopes of _____ his business and _____ his profits.
7 The weather has _____ quite a lot lately.

I

reduce decrease destroy drop lower demolish fall

1 _____ your voice. The baby is asleep in the next room.
2 You should _____ speed when you're approaching a pedestrian crossing.
3 During the night the temperature _____ by ten degrees.
4 The village was completely _____ by the earthquake.
5 Don't _____ the eggs, otherwise the whole kitchen will stink.
6 The old building was _____ with the use of dynamite.
7 Peak season is over, so all the hotels in the area are _____ their rates.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Derivatives

This unit deals with nouns and adjectives which derive from verb roots.

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ion	Adjective = Verb + -ive
impress	impression	impressive

- Some other common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *act, attract, collect, connect, construct, direct, express, instruct, invent, object, possess, prevent, protect* and *select.*
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ion**, **not** adjectives in **-ive**: *complete, contribute, discuss, inspect, pollute, predict, reject, revise* and *suggest.*
- Verb roots ending in **-mit** change the final **-t** to **-ss** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:
  permit → *permission* → *permissive* *omit* → *omission*
- Verb roots ending in **-d** or **-de**, change the **-d/-de** to **-s** before the endings **-ion** and **-ive**:
  extend → *extension* → *extensive* *explode* → *explosion* → *explosive*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
  attend → *attention* → *attentive* *defend* → *defence* → *defensive* *offend* → *offence* → *offensive*
- The adjective *(in)expensive* derives from the noun *expense.*

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -ation	Adjective = Verb + -ative
inform	information	informative

- Some common verbs that form **nouns** and **adjectives** in the same way are: *conserve, imagine* and *represent.*
- Some verbs form only nouns in **-ation**, **not** adjectives in **-ative**: *combine, invite, oblige, observe, organise, realise, relax, starve* and *transform.*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:
  prepare → *preparation* → *preparatory*, *sense* → *sensation* → *sensitive*, *compare* → *comparison* → *comparative*

Verb Root in -ate	Noun in -ation	Adjective in -ative
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative

- Some common verbs that form nouns and adjectives in the same way are: *communicate, create, decorate, operate* and *relate.*
- Some verbs in **-ate** form only nouns in **-ation**, **not** adjectives in **-ative**: *calculate, celebrate, dictate, fascinate, investigate* and *separate.*
- The verbs **educate** and **hesitate** form nouns in **-ation**, but the corresponding adjectives do not end in **-ative**.
  educate → *education* → *educational* *hesitate* → *hesitation* → *hesitant*
- Pay attention to the following irregularities:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
add	addition	—
compete	competition	competitive
consume	consumption	—
describe	description	descriptive
destroy	destruction	destructive
explain	explanation	explanatory

Verb	Noun	Adjective
introduce	introduction	introductory
oppose	opposition	—
produce	production	productive
receive	reception	receptive
reduce	reduction	—
repeat	repetition	repetitive

- Certain nouns in **-ion** and adjectives in **-ive** do not derive from verbs:
  aggression → aggressive *mass* → *massive*

Verb Root	Noun = verb + -al
betray	betrayal

- Some common verbs that form nouns in the same way are: *approve, arrive, deny, dismiss* and *rent.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

1 The student asked for _____ to leave the classroom.	PERMIT
2 Steven's _____ to the _____ received everyone's _____.	CONTRIBUTE, DISCUSS
3 Many car _____ companies have increased their rates this summer.	APPROVE
4 The student was given back her assignment as it was obvious no time had been spent in its _____ and it bore no _____ to the subject.	RENT
5 Worried that everyone would be bored, Sally was _____ to give a highly _____ account of her holiday.	PREPARE, RELATE
6 Sandra chose aerobics because she doesn't like _____ sports.	HESITATE
7 He's got such an _____ _____ of fine art.	DESCRIBE
8 _____ is one of the simplest _____.	COMPETE
9 It took a lot of _____ to get Celia to write to her mother, as there had been little _____ between them for years.	IMPRESS, COLLECT
10 As the students were tired, they were not very _____ to the teacher's _____ of the theory.	ADD, CALCULATE
11 Many animals are _____ during the daytime and hunt during the night.	PERSUADE
12 I find it difficult to be _____ about matters that concern me.	COMMUNICATE
	RECEIVE
	EXPLAIN
	ACT
	OBJECT

Examination Practice

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

A DEADLY JOB

In Eastern Java one way to (1) _____ a living is to harvest the sulphur (2) _____ by a local volcano. Twice a day, around thirty porters leave their huts and head (3) _____ the 3,156 metre summit of the Welirang Volcano. Once there, they use metal bars in order to break the sulphur into blocks that will fit into their baskets.

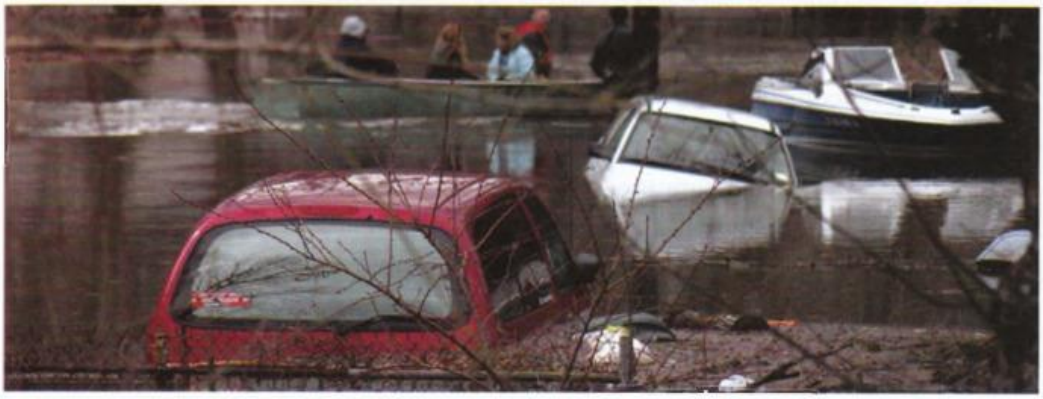
While collecting sulphur, the porters are exposed to toxic fumes which cause many incurable (4) _____. Most of them, however, don't pay attention to the health risks they face daily and use only a face mask to (5) _____ themselves. This work (6) _____ their health and they are often in (7) _____. As they get older, they become fragile and eventually (8) _____ from throat or lung cancer, from which they never (9) _____. What is more, they are not paid well, even though they lead a difficult life and their health is (10) _____ beyond repair. Yet, in spite of the unhealthy conditions, the porters have no intention of giving (11) _____ their job. (12) _____ it provides them and their family with an income, they will continue to do it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A support	B secure	C protect	D defend
2	A produced	B increased	C developed	D built up
3	A on	B for	C into	D at
4	A sicknesses	B diseases	C injuries	D infections
5	A guard	B rescue	C support	D protect
6	A risks	B endangers	C decreases	D warns
7	A pain	B ache	C difficulty	D illness
8	A injure	B hurt	C suffer	D collapse
9	A overcome	B cure	C recover	D heal
10	A hurt	B injured	C harmed	D wounded
11	A back	B away	C in	D up
12	A As long as	B Unless	C Even if	D In case

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

HURRICANES



A hurricane is a (1) _____ storm which is always accompanied by torrential rain and winds that can reach speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour. Hurricanes form over warm expanses of water and increase in (2) _____ as they make their way towards the mainland.

(3) _____ areas are usually hit the hardest, but the (4) _____ of the storm decreases as it continues inland.

Hurricanes can cause (5) _____ damage. They uproot trees, destroy houses and (6) _____ sites and even lift up boats right out of the water. So, it is crucial that meteorologists keep constant (7) _____ of any suspicious weather formations which may evolve into hurricanes. If a hurricane is approaching inhabited areas, the authorities issue (8) _____ and give people (9) _____ as to how to prepare for its (10) _____ and for their evacuation.

DESTROY

STRONG

COAST

INTENSE

EXTEND

CONSTRUCT

OBSERVE

WARN, INSTRUCT

ARRIVE

LIVEWORKSHEETS