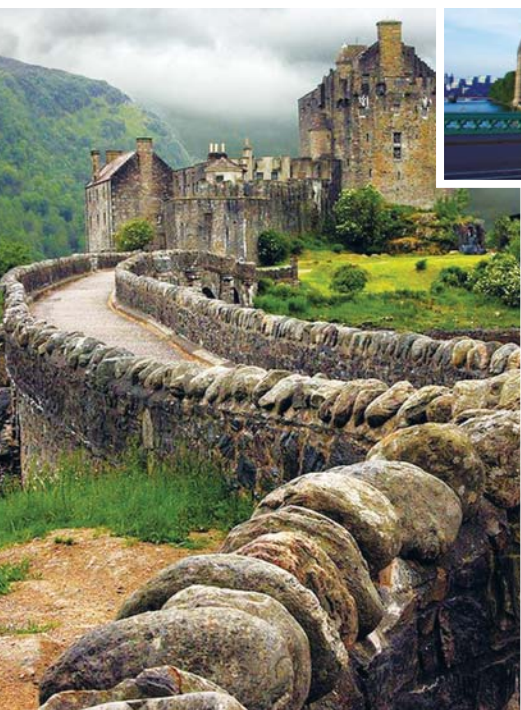




**BE
the
BEST!**

О. П. МЕЛЬЧИНА



**БУДЬ
ЛУЧШИМ!**

**ГОТОВИМСЯ
К ОЛИМПИАДАМ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ**

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Мельчина О. П.

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Данное учебное пособие содержит задания, направленные на подготовку к олимпиадам по английскому языку учащихся 9–11 классов, и включает краткое описание особенностей английской лексики, грамматики и лингвострановедения. Материалы пособия позволяют развивать у школьников критическое мышление, способность к самоанализу и эффективно готовить учащихся ко всем этапам олимпиад по английскому языку, от школьного до всероссийского.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие содержит задания, направленные на подготовку к олимпиадам по английскому языку учащихся 9–11 классов, и включает краткое описание особенностей английской лексики, грамматики и лингвострановедения. Материалы пособия позволяют развивать у школьников критическое мышление, способность к самоанализу и эффективно готовить учащихся ко всем этапам олимпиад по английскому языку, от школьного до всероссийского.

Пособие состоит из следующих разделов.

1. Предлоги (предлоги места, направления, времени и др.; зависимые предлоги и предлоги, включенные в неразделимые единства; фразовые глаголы и образованные от них существительные).

2. Словарный запас (правила формирования слов, идиомы, элементы лингвострановедения и различных жанров речи).

3. Грамматика (особенности употребления артиклей, прилагательных и наречий, причастий и придаточных предложений).

4. Типы тестовых заданий из раздела *Use of English*.

5. Аутентичные задания, взятые из материалов олимпиад различного уровня за последние годы.

В конце пособия даны ответы для самопроверки.

Надеемся, что пособие поможет школьникам подготовиться к олимпиадам по английскому языку и показать хорошие результаты.

Желаем удачи!

PART I. MASTER YOUR PREPOSITIONS

1. PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION OR PLACE

1.1. Where?

on (on the surface of sth)	in (inside sth)
<i>The book is on the table. There are toys on the floor.</i>	<i>The money is in the purse. There is a cat in the house. I like to walk in the rain.</i>

at	
1) near, close to sth: <i>She was standing at the blackboard.</i> 2) used to say exactly where sth/sb is, or where sth happens: <i>They live at 25 Victoria Street./ I was waiting at the bus stop./ Dad's at work (= in the place where he works).</i> 3) used to say that sb is studying somewhere regularly: <i>Is Ann still at school?/ He was a student at Oxford in the 1990s.</i>	

above/over (in a higher position than sth else)	under/below (lower than sth else)	behind (at the back of a thing)
<i>There is a lamp above the table. Our office is above the hair-dresser's.</i>	<i>Write your name under your picture. There's a box under the bed.</i>	<i>There is a garden behind our house. I turned to the man standing behind me.</i>

between (in the space that separates two things, people or places)	among (in the middle of a group of people or things)
<i>I was sitting between Sam and Joe. The ball rolled between his feet.</i>	<i>The girl quickly disappeared among the crowd.</i>

beside (next to or very close to the side of sb/sth)	beneath (in a lower position than sth, or directly under sth)	around (surrounding or on all sides of sth)
<i>Pete came up and sat beside me. There was a small table beside the bed.</i>	<i>He was standing on the bridge looking at the river beneath. The dolphins disappeared beneath the waves.</i>	<i>They were sitting around the dinner table. The Romans built a defensive wall around the city.</i>

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences with *in* or *at*.

1. Where's Ann? – She's ____ Paris now.
2. They met ____ the cinema and then went to walk in the park.
3. They agreed to meet ____ the cinema just before the beginning of the film.
4. He was ____ the kitchen cooking breakfast when he heard the door bell ring.
5. Their house is ____ the seaside.
6. This breed of fish lives only ____ the sea.
7. She lives ____ Wales, which is a country ____ the west of Britain.
8. I left my bags ____ the station ____ a left luggage locker.
9. Heather is ____ University now. She's going to graduate next year.
10. My younger son is still ____ school. He wants to become a fireman.

Ex.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition from the box.

in	on	below	behind	above	around
		among	beneath	beside	

1. Our cat just loves to curl up _____ the fire and go to sleep.
2. She has beautiful works of art all _____ her house, even in the kitchen.
3. Last night the temperature fell to three degrees _____ zero.
4. The burglar heard the noise coming from upstairs, so he hid _____ the curtains.
5. These days, politicians like to walk _____ the crowds, shaking hands and saying one or two words.
6. Look! There's an exotic bird _____ the tree!
7. The plane took off and was soon flying _____ the clouds.
8. The view from the top of the mountain was breathtaking. We could see the town and the river _____ us, and people who looked like ants.
9. Do you know how many books you've got _____ your bookcase?
10. When I came into my bedroom, I saw a huge dog sleeping _____ my bed!
11. She wore a beautiful silk shawl _____ her shoulders.
12. Let's go to our dacha on Sunday and spend the whole day _____ the open air
13. We live _____ a new residential area on the outskirts of London.
14. There's a small garden in the backyard _____ our house.

Ex.3. Use the words from column 2 in column 3. Cross out each word in column 2 when you use it.

Where is Ted's flat?

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1. Ted's flat is 2. There are some TV aerials 3. Ted's flat is 4. It is 5. It is 6. Peter's flat is	on in above below on top of at the top of	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Baker Street. the building. the third floor. the building. a coffee shop. Ted's flat.

Ex.4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of place.

This is the entrance to Western Recording Studios Ltd. The receptionist is sitting _____ her chair, with a lamp _____ her. There is a clock _____ the wall _____ her, and a tall plant _____ a pot stands _____ the floor. A visitor is sitting _____ the armchair _____ a desk. The studios are _____ 53 Alexandra Street, _____ the first floor. _____ the studios there is a tourist agency. There is a small caf _____ the ground floor of the same building.

1.2. Where?

opposite (facing each other)	across (on the opposite side of sth)
<i>The people sitting opposite us looked very familiar.</i> <i>There was a big photo of Paris on the wall opposite the door.</i>	<i>My best friend lives across the road.</i> <i>He knew that just across the border lay freedom.</i>

1.3. Where?

in	on	by	from	off
<i>in the sea</i> <i>in the north</i> <i>in Spain</i>	<i>on the island</i> <i>on the coast of</i> <i>on the ocean</i>	<i>by the river</i> <i>/sea</i> <i>by the bed</i>	<i>10 km from</i>	<i>off the coast</i>
Next to/beside = very close to sb/sth: <i>There was a little girl sitting next to me</i>				

Ex.5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate prepositions. Consult the tables in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

A

1. Sue lives ____ France ____ the island.
2. The bank is ____ the cinema.
3. Ted was sitting ____ Janet.
4. I left my coat ____ the bed here, but it seems to have disappeared.
5. The hotel is ____ the bus stop, so you won't have to walk long.
6. The children can sit ____ you in the back seats.
7. There was no table ____ the bed, so I had to put the paper on the floor.
8. You can't disturb John now. He's ____ bed.
9. I remember there was a garden ____ my house and the school, but now there's a big building instead.
10. I looked up and saw grey clouds ____ me. I wished I had taken an umbrella.
11. There are a number of smaller towns ____ Boston which are worth visiting.
12. Ice-cream and lemonade are on sale ____ the foyer.
13. I hope you enjoyed your holiday ____ the Black Sea coast.
14. I've got a pretty little house ____ the river.
15. It's lunch time, so many people are ____ a cafe ____ the street.
16. Look! The towel is ____ the hook ____ the basin.
17. Where's the basket? – It's ____ the table ____ the kitchen.
18. The lifeguard was standing ____ the door watching the people ____ the dancing hall.
19. When I looked through the window, I saw a wood ____ the field.
20. You can't use the computer here. It's ____ my study downstairs.

B

The British Tourist Books is ____ Regent Street. It is ____ 22 Regent Street, ____ a large building called Tourism House. There is a cinema ____ it and a bank next to it. Sue is talking to Tina on the telephone. 'So you and Paul can come on Tuesday! Good! Now, our offices are ____ Tourism House. We're ____ the second floor. The Regency Restaurant is ____ us. It's ____ the top of Tourism House, and we're just ____ it. You'll recognise the building easily, there are some flags at the entrance. It is right ____ the underground station'.

C

Tina, Paul, Ted and Sue stayed in hostels ____ many different places. Paul liked hostel C, because it was ____ a river, and hostel D because it was ____ a lake. Sue liked hostel A because it was ____ a mountain, and she liked hostel B even better, because it was right ____ the top of a mountain. Ted liked hostel F, because it was ____ the road, hostel E because it was ____ the wood, and of course he liked hostels A and B too, because they were ____ the road.

D

Portsmouth is a town ____ England. It is ____ the south of England, and it is ____ the coast. ____ the coast, near Portsmouth, there is an island called the Isle of Wight. This island is south ____ Portsmouth. It is famous for water sports. Tina and Paul are staying ____ St Helen's, which is ____ the east of the island. St Helen's is about ten kilometers ____ Portsmouth.

E

Scotland is ____ the north of the British Isles. It is ____ the north of England. Scotland is a country with its own traditions which are rare ____ modern world. Scotland is part of Britain, but it is not England. It differs from England in many ways. Scotland has her own administration of government which is centered ____ Edinburgh. She has her own national heroes, her national dances and songs (some of which are very popular ____ England, too); her poetry (some of which is famous ____ the English-speaking world).

F

One of the towns, right ____ the centre of England is Stratford, Shakespeare's birthplace. ____ the bank of the river Avon there is a monument to Shakespeare. Not far ____ it is Shakespeare's house. It's a small house with a garden ____ it. Now Stratford is a busy town. There are many people and cars ____ its streets.

G

____ the heart of England, about 112 miles north west ____ London, is Birmingham, a city with over a million inhabitants. The district ____ Birmingham is an industrial district. There are factories and mines ____ it. The nearest port is Liverpool ____ the mouth of the river Mersey ____ the Irish Sea.

2. PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION OR MOVEMENT

2.1

to	in	along
<i>The spaceship flew to Mars. They go from house to house selling goods.</i>	<i>We were walking in the woods. The children were running in the yard.</i>	<i>We were driving along the road. Go along the street and then turn left.</i>

2.2

into (from one place to the inside of another)	on to (from a place to a surface)
<i>She came into the room and sat down on the sofa. Put your books into your bags.</i>	<i>The cat jumped on to the table and picked up a piece of chicken.</i>

2.3

out of (from inside sth)	off (a. from a flat surface; b. down from)
<i>The child took a toy car out of the box. The students went out of the lecture hall and made for the door.</i>	<i>She took the bag off the chair. The cat jumped off the windowsill and ran away.</i>

2.4

over	across	through	past
<i>We had to climb over a high wall to get into the yard.</i>	<i>The children swam across the river and reached the opposite bank.</i>	<i>She went through a crowd of people to get to the speaker.</i>	<i>The path goes past a church.</i>

Ex.6. Complete the sentences with the appropriate prepositions. Consult tables in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

- He climbed _____ the wall and ran _____ the field.
- She took her purse _____ her bag and paid the taxi driver.
- The dog jumped _____ my lap, and settled down for a good sleep.
- She went _____ Edinburgh on a business trip.
- The police car chased the robbers _____ the streets.
- You need to go _____ several huts before you reach her new country house.
- He jumped _____ the table and began to shout at the top of his voice.
- The house _____ the river is for sale.
- I was angry with him for bringing his dog _____ the kitchen.
- There was a beautiful bridge _____ the river; now you have to cross it by boat.
- They went _____ a church, _____ the wood, _____ a bridge, _____ the tunnel and _____ the railway line.
- Paul fell _____ a bridge _____ a river. He swam _____ the river, then climbed _____ it, and climbed _____ some rocks. He ran _____ the field and jumped _____ a gate. There were some bulls _____ that field, so he climbed _____ a pile of stones, and then jumped _____ the stones, _____ the ground on the other side of the fence.

2.5

		a town or village	a country
<i>She flew/went/travelled etc</i> <i>She came</i> <i>She got</i>	to	<i>Oxford</i>	<i>England</i>
<i>She left</i>	for	<i>Oxford</i>	<i>England</i>
<i>She arrived</i>	in	<i>Oxford (in a part of the town)</i>	<i>England (we think of the place as an area which surrounds sb)</i>
<i>She arrived</i> (<u>Never</u> : <i>She arrived to</i>)	at	<i>Oxford (e.g. by train, at the station)</i>	<i>Monaco (we think of the place as a point of a journey. Note that we do not use at for larger countries.)</i>

2.6

up (to a higher position)	down (to a lower position)	towards (in the direction of sb/sth)
<i>They walked slowly up the hill.</i>	<i>The sun was going down.</i>	<i>They cycled west, towards Sussex.</i>

Ex.7. These are some Marco Polo's travels from Venice.

Write *at*, *in*, *to* or *for* in the gaps below.

1. In 1271 Marco Polo left ____ Persia.
2. Some time later he arrived ____ China.
3. In 1272 he got ____ Tibet.
4. In 1292 he went ____ India.
5. In about 1294 he went back ____ Persia.
6. He arrived ____ Tabriz in 1294 or 1295.
7. At the end of 1295 he came back ____ Venice.

Ex.8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of place or direction.

Consult tables 2.1–2.6.

A

1. The London Zoo is ____ Regent's Park ____ London.
2. They were travelling ____ England for three weeks.
3. Looking ____ the wall she saw children running ____ the garden, shouting something excitedly to each other.

4. She was arranging the cards ____ the desk in alphabetical order.
5. The girl came ____ the room and sat down ____ the sofa ____ him.
6. She said she had had three nice weeks ____ Spain.
7. The Serpentine is a lake ____ the middle of Hyde Park. In summer you can swim ____ the Serpentine or go out ____ a boat.
8. The first settlements were ____ two hills ____ the north bank of the Thames.
9. In the times of the Romans, there was a wall ____ London. ____ the city walls there were gates; there are still several of them: Bishopsgate and Ludgate.
10. The island of Iona is situated ____ the west of Scotland. In fact it is one of the smallest islands ____ the Atlantic.
11. This small island is famous for its beaches, and in summer holidaymakers arrive ____ the island. They spend time lying ____ the sun and swimming ____ the warm sea.
12. We shall first go ____ that part of the museum where the old masters are.
13. When will you leave ____ Malta? – I'm planning to fly there tomorrow.
14. There's a huge bookshop ____ the street ____ my house.
15. Tourists from the USA are arriving ____ Moscow in a few days.
16. If you want to get ____ the underground station, go ____ this street.
17. Jack ran ____ the room and moved ____ the exit.
18. The bank where I work is ____ the cinema.
19. I met Sue yesterday. She said she lives ____ a small island ____ the coast of France.
20. We heard a noise, looked up and saw that there was a plane high ____ us.
21. The plane landed ____ Athens Airport, which is ____ the sea.
22. He was cold ____ bed so his mother put a blanket ____ him.
23. When Peter sheltered ____ a tree an apple fell ____ his head.
24. The swimming pool wasn't deep, so we couldn't dive ____ it.

B

When John saw the large crowd that had gathered ____ the street, he wasn't sure at first what had happened. There were so many people blocking the way ____ the hotel, that he had to push his way ____ them to get ____ the door. ____ the door he found two policemen who were trying to hold the crowd back. Then John noticed that ____ the crowd there were some people holding placards which read: 'We love you Sally.' Of course, that was it. Sally Good was a footballer, the first woman to play for England. So John decided to join the crowd and wait ____ she appeared. Soon a smiling woman came ____ the door and waved ____ the crowd. John was completely taken by surprise when she came ____ him, took his arm and said, 'Remember me? I'm the girl who used to sit next ____ you ____ school.'

C

Stephen arrived ____ Bluffville in the early evening, and walked ____ the bus station ____ the town centre, looking for somewhere to stay. There was a huge old-fashioned hotel, though it was obviously closed. The windows ____ the street level were covered with sheets

of corrugated iron. Once there must have been many travelers passing ____ Bluffville, but now the motorway ____ the south passed the town several miles away, and so very few people stopped. Stephen found a telephone ____ the run-down bar. And called the nearest motel which turned out to be seven miles away ____ the motorway. He asked the barman, who was reading a comic book, how much a taxi would cost to take him ____ the motel. The man stared hard at Stephen before he said, 'No taxi here, – haven't been any ____ more than ten years.'

3. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

3.1. When?

In	On	At
<i>2010</i> (= a year) <i>(the) winter</i> (= a season) <i>April</i> (= a month) <i>the morning/evening</i> (= a part of a day)	<i>Friday</i> (= a day of the week) <i>my birthday/New Year's Day</i> (= a particular day) <i>1 April</i> (= a date)	<i>Easter/Christmas</i> (= a religious holiday) <i>6 o'clock/midday</i> (= a time)

3.2. When?

There are no prepositions before <i>last</i>, <i>next</i>, <i>this</i> and <i>every</i>:
<i>There were many events in Brighton last year.</i> <i>There's a carnival next Monday.</i> <i>It's taking place this month.</i> <i>It happens every year.</i>

Ex. 9. Complete this summary of events in Brighton.

____ 2007, there were many public events in Brighton ____ the spring. For example, ____ Easter there was a carnival (it was ____ Monday 20 April), and ____ May there were three big events. ____ the summer and autumn there were fewer events. There was a fishing boat race ____ a Saturday in July, a tennis tournament ____ October, and a race for vintage cars from London ____ 7 November. Of course, there were many parties and dances ____ 31 December and ____ New Year's Day. The programme of public events was similar ____ 2008.

Ex.10. Complete a part of the letter below with prepositions of time, if necessary.

"...I'm sorry we weren't here ____ May! There aren't so many events ____ this month, but there's a fishing boat race ____ next Saturday. ____ Friday we're going riding. (Do you remember? I had some riding lessons ____ last summer.) I'd like to be here ____ October, when there's a big tennis tournament. They have the tournament ____ every October.

Yesterday I went to a sports centre ____ the morning. We started playing table tennis ____ 10 o'clock, had lunch ____ 12 o'clock, and ____ the afternoon we played basketball and then swam. ____ the evening we went to a disco, and I got to bed ____ 2 o'clock ____ the morning.

After breakfast ____ this morning we hired bikes and biked round Brighton. We're having a rest now, but ____ this evening we're going to a concert, which begins ____ 8.30".

3.3. When?

from ... to/until/till	before	after
<i>She lived in Oxford from 2008 to 2010. The London Eye is open every day from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m..</i>	<i>She was born before Ann, who is a year younger. I finished the course before the end of the year.</i>	<i>She started school after her 5th birthday. We stayed after classes to discuss our tour.</i>

3.4. When?

for (used with periods which we measure or count)	during (used with periods which we do not measure or count)
<i>She lived in Oxford for two years. They used to visit our town for many years.</i>	<i>He began playing the guitar during his school days. They discussed a new plan during lunch.</i>

3.5. When?

since (used with a point in time)	by (= before, not later than)
<i>She has lived in London since 2000. Since when have you been learning English?</i>	<i>She had left school by July 2010. By what date will you stop studying altogether?</i>

Ex.11. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of time.

A. in, on or at

- The train arrives ____ this small station ____ night and stops for three minutes only.
- We got to the place of our destination ____ about eleven.
- We found out that we were born ____ the same day ____ the same year.
- She always leaves town ____ summer.
- He always has a nap ____ the afternoon.
- ____ 2014 Peter worked for a tourist agency. ____ 16 September, 2014, he suddenly decided to quit the job and start a new career.
- He usually finishes writing letters ____ 6 ____ the evening, and then he goes home.

8. I never get up early ____ Saturdays and Sundays.
9. I was absolutely sure that he will arrive ____ the appointed time – he was always punctual.
10. Children throughout the world go merrymaking ____ Christmas.

B. *till or before*

1. We'll be waiting for you ____ 6 o'clock.
2. It happened ____ our arrival.
3. They were watching the game ____ the end of the match.
4. The discussion continued ____ late at night.
5. They'd been living there ____ the very beginning of the war.
6. Our office will move to a new building ____ the end of the year.
7. Wake me up ____ 7 o'clock, please.
8. He has enough time to look through newspapers ____ breakfast.
9. We're going to stay here ____ the end of the summer.
10. They'd left ____ lunch.

C. *since or by*

1. ____ this time tomorrow they'll have crossed the Channel and will be in England.
2. She told me she had known him ____ 1998.
3. ____ three o'clock yesterday he had arranged everything for the trip.
4. Everybody knows that they've been friends ____ childhood.
5. It had got dark ____ the time they reached the railway station.
6. We haven't met ____ the time we went to school together.

D. *for or during*

I've been looking for this book ____ months.
 The City is a busy place ____ the day and a quiet place at night.
 We're going to stay in Vienna ____ another three days.
 What places of interest did you see ____ your stay in Warsaw?
 The sea was too rough and she was feeling sea-sick ____ the whole voyage.
 ____ how long are you going to work at your research?
 The old man slept badly on the train, and woke ____ several times ____ the night.
 The captain said that the ship would wait for the passengers ____ only half an hour.

3.6 When?

during/through(out)	within/in	while – during (<i>while</i> + clause; <i>during</i> + noun/-ing form)
<i>Long hair for men was fashionable during/through(out) much of the 70s.</i>	<i>The building of the bridge was completed within/in a year.</i>	<i>Please refrain from talking while the actors are performing. Please refrain from talking during the performance.</i>

Ex. 12. Use the words from the box to complete the text about the artist Paul Gauguin. Each word is used at least once.

after since for before from by in during until to

Paul Gauguin was born in Paris ____ 1848. He spent part of his childhood in Peru and the period ____ 1865 ____ 1871 at sea. He then became a stockbroker and a Sunday painter, collecting the works of the Impressionists and joining in their exhibitions. He gave up his job ____ 1883 and went to live in Brittany at Pont-Aven and Le Pouldu. He worked here ____ 1890, though ____ this period he spent two months with Van Gogh in Arles. He travelled to Tahiti ____ 1891 but ____ 1893 he had run out of money and was back in Paris. He returned to the South Sea islands two years later but he had suffered serious injuries in a fight with sailors ____ he left France. When he died ____ 1903 his health had been very poor ____ nine years.

His early work may be compared to that of the impressionists Cezanne and Pissarro, but ____ his voyage to Martinique he tried to introduce more colour in his painting and later abandoned Impressionism. With time, as he came to know the natives of Tahiti, he tried to express the simplicity of their lives through an art that was free from the conventions of the European tradition.

____ his death, his influence on artists has been enormous. He is considered one of the fathers of non-naturalistic twentieth-century art.

Ex.13. Write a dash (–) or one of the prepositions from the box below.

at from for during since to until/till

‘Where have you been? We agreed to meet ____ 2.30. I’ve been waiting for you ____ hours! Well, not exactly hours, but ____ 2.35. Let me see – ____ 2.35 ____ now: that’s forty minutes. I’ve drunk three cups of coffee ____ that time and got very bored. If I’d brought a book I could at least have been reading ____ forty minutes. Anyway, what’s your excuse?’

'My excuse? I've been waiting for you ____ thirty minutes, in the street. We agreed to meet on the street corner, didn't we? Anyway, ____ next week let's meet ____ Tuesday. That's easier for me than Wednesday. See you ____ next Tuesday, then'.

MIXED PRACTICE

Ex.14. Choose the correct preposition in *italics*.

The Eden Project

No, you are not looking at a scene *from/off* a James Bond movie! The futuristic buildings *in/on* the photo really exist. They are part of the Eden Project – one of the most spectacular of the Millennium projects.

The Eden Project is located *in/at* Cornwall, England, *in/on* a former clay pit over 50 metres deep. It consists of several huge domes, a large open area and a visitor centre. The Eden Project functions as a 'storeroom' for a huge number of plants *from/of* all over the world. The two main domes store plants *from/for* the tropical and temperate regions of the world, while the open area accommodates more local species.

The Eden Project has many other functions, however. It is a centre for education, art and science, promoting understanding of the delicate balance *between/among* using and conserving plant life. The project also includes exciting experiences for children, such as walking *through/over* the rainforest. In addition, it hosts concerts and provides other attractions including, *among/between* other things, an ice-skating rink in winter.

For/During the final stages of its construction, at the turn of the century, the Eden Project opened its doors to visitors. *For/Since* several months visitors were able to experience the challenges that lay behind the building of such a project. *From/In* spring 2001 this living theatre opened fully to the public, and *since/by* then it has become a major tourist attraction.

Ex.15. Complete each story with prepositions from the box above it.

A. across between by from in to

A man from Kentucky, USA, had a dream that would take him far away ____ the rolling hills of his home state. The dream: to row ____ the icy Bering Strait ____ Alaska and Russia, ____ a bathtub! Unfortunately, the dream was not completely fulfilled. According to the explorer, '____ late afternoon of the fourth day, although the sun was still high, the sea went rather thick. Next morning I was frozen in'. No problem. He abandoned the bathtub and walked ____ land.

B. after at behind in into to

____ the town of Vang, Norway, a group of thieves were carrying out a carefully planned robbery. Everything was going smoothly. They broke into a company ____ night, located the

safe and set up some explosives that would blow the door of the safe off, allowing them to get ____ the money inside. ____ setting a fuse, they ran ____ the next room, crouched ____ the wall and waited for the explosion.

It came a few seconds later. The safe door was blown off. So was the roof. In fact, the entire building collapsed, trapping the robbers, still crouching ____ the next office, ____ the ruins of the destroyed building. They hadn't foreseen one problem: there was no money ____ the safe, it had been filled with dynamite!

C. along at between during in into on to

A Western businessman living ____ Japan had been warned about pickpockets ____ the Tokyo subway. These notorious thieves operated ____ the crowded rush hour.

One morning the businessman was ____ his usual subway stop when the train pulled in. He got on, and just as the train doors were about to close, he felt a man rub against him. In a panic, the businessman reached for his wallet. It wasn't ____ his pocket! As the doors began to close he saw that a man had just got off the train. The businessman pushed his hands ____ the closing doors and grabbed the thief's jacket. The doors closed, with the thief still ____ the platform but with the lapels of his jacket trapped ____ the tight grip of the businessman. As the train started to move, the expression on the thief's face changed. He began screaming as he ran ____ the platform. Finally, he held onto a post and his lapels tore away from his jacket. As the train moved ____ the tunnel, the businessman was satisfied that at least he had frightened the thief.

The man called his wife and asked her to cancel his credit card numbers. 'But honey', she said, 'I've been trying to call you. You left your wallet ____ the dressing table when you went ____ work today.'

D. during/in to/until till after from since by in

There has been a tower on the site ____ the 11th century. ____ that time the building has been extended and developed. Today it is a major tourist attraction and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

____ the 1080s, William the Conqueror ordered the building of a massive stone tower in London. Subsequent monarchs added to it renovated existing buildings ____ the great fortress had been built. ____ both World Wars (1914–18 and 1939–45) the Tower was used as a prison and a place of execution.

The Tower is open ____ nine o'clock ____ half past four. Visitors can enter the Tower ____ four o'clock; ____ that time no tickets will be sold; please arrive ____ time as the latecomers will not be admitted. ____ winter months groups of 15 people may attend the ceremony of the keys but ____ summer this will be limited to six only.

E. across along in on after from through to

The beauty of Paris is that it's a very compact city, easy to get around, and to see the sights ____ a relatively short time. Start your tour ____ the very centre of the city, ____ the island ____ the Seine. Here you will find the impressive Palais de Justice, and north-east ____ the river is the City Hall of Paris. Going west ____ this, facing the west end of the island, you'll see the imposing east facade of the Louvre – the huge museum that sprawls alongside the river. ____ your visit to the Louvre, take a leisurely stroll ____ the lovely Tuileries Gardens ____ the Place de la Concorde. ____ there you could either go back south-east ____ the river and visit the stunning Musee d'Orsay, or stroll along the bustling Champs-Elysees ____ the magnificent Arc de Triomphe at the western end. A short distance south of this ____ the river you'll find the Eiffel Tower, possibly the most famous sight ____ Paris.

Two more sights that shouldn't be missed even on a short visit to Paris are the old Bastille prison to the east of the city, now an opera house, and ____ the north, ____ Montmartre Hill, the fascinating Place du Tertre, where artists gather ____ this day and will paint your portrait for a modest sum.

4. OTHER MEANINGS OF SOME PREPOSITIONS

4.1. How? (Ways of travelling)

by (in general)	on or in (when talking about particular vehicle)
<i>by bike/car/train/plane/air</i> <i>by boat/ship</i>	<i>on his/that etc bike/motorbike</i> <i>in my/this etc car/van/lorry</i> <i>on the train/plane/bus/ship*</i>

*It is possible, but less usual, to say in the train, etc.

on foot = without using any vehicle

Ex. 16. Write prepositions from the tables above in the blanks below, adding other words if necessary (e.g. the, a, his/her).

In New York I went around ____ foot mainly. You can visit the Statue of Liberty ____ boat, and ____ boat I met another Englishman. We decided to go together to San Francisco ____ bus, because it's cheaper than going ____ train or ____ plane. Altogether we spent four days and nights ____ bus. We wanted to go round San Francisco ____ car; a cousin of mine lent me his car, but after we'd been ____ car for only a few hours, it broke down. By this time it was midnight, and we started to go back to my cousin's house ____ foot, but a lorry-driver stopped and took us back ____ lorry. I came back to London ____ air, and I can tell you I

was too tired to talk to anyone ____ plane! I think it would be great to do the trip from New York to San Francisco ____ motorbike. There's a book about a man who took his small son right across the States ____ old motorbike.

4.2. How? (How things are made)

of (materials or substances)	out of (a completely different thing)	by (people)	with (tools and other aids)
<i>This table is made of wood.</i>	<i>She's making a fancy dress for her daughter out of old curtains.</i>	<i>The Pyramids were made by people who lived a long time ago.</i>	<i>On the beach we built sandcastles with our spades.</i>

4.3. How? (How things are made)

of (when the original material is still visible)	from (when the original material has been transformed)	with (when we refer to a filling or an ingredient)
<i>The dress is made of silk.</i>	<i>Ice cream made from strawberries.</i>	<i>Vine leaves stuffed with rice.</i>

4.4. What are they like?

of (age)	with (physical characteristics)	in (things we wear)	with (things we carry)
<i>She is a woman of about 25,</i>	<i>with curly hair,</i>	<i>in a white blouse,</i>	<i>and with a smart handbag.</i>

Note: Do not use 'years' or 'years old' after *of*.

4.5. How? (When things or people are compared)

between (to differentiate)	like (to make a comparison)	as (to express sb's job or role)
<i>I can't tell the difference between butter and this spread.</i>	<i>She behaves like a director.</i>	<i>She acts as a director of the company.</i>

Ex. 17. Read the descriptions of three people wanted by the police in connection with a bank robbery. These descriptions were made by witnesses who saw the robbery. Complete each description with prepositions.

1. He was a man ____ about 20, ____ long dark hair, ____ jeans. He was wearing a mask made ____ a stocking, and he looked ____ a gangster. He broke the window ____ a brick, and escaped ____ a bicycle. It looked ____ a racing bike.

2. She was a woman ____ about 30, ____ curly fair hair, ____ a tracksuit, ____ a large handbag. She was wearing big round sunglasses. She followed the man into the broken window, and then escaped ____ a motorcycle. She drove that motorbike ____ a mad woman!

3. He was a man of about 50, ____ very little hair, ____ a dark suit. He looked ____ a businessman, and he covered his face ____ a newspaper. He was waiting for his mates outside the bank. When they got out, he drove off ____ a large, black car.

4.6

because of/due to/owing to (reason)	through (means)	for (purpose)
<i>He did it due to his love for her.</i>	<i>He achieves success through patience and hard work.</i>	<i>I want a knife that can be used for cutting bread.</i>

4.7

from/out of (cause or motive)	by/with (an instrument)	by (the agent/creator of smth)
<i>People die from starvation. They obeyed him out of fear rather than respect.</i>	<i>Negotiations were held by phone.</i>	<i>It is a painting by Van Gogh.</i>

4.8.

about	with	without
<i>This book is about Darwin.</i>	<i>I like to drink coffee with cream.</i>	<i>I can't drink tea without sugar.</i>

4.9.

to (somebody)	for (somebody)
Denotes a person towards whom the action is directed	Denotes a person for whose benefit the action is done
<i>He sent presents to the children. It was a message from the Emperor to his people. Give my best regards to your parents.</i>	<i>I've got a present for you. He left a message for Paul. It's an English course for foreign students.</i>

4.10.

of	
	1. Used to show what a part belongs to or comes from: <i>the back of the house; the last scene of the movie; the end of the day</i>
	2. Used to show who sth/sb belongs to or has a connection with: <i>a friend of Kate's; a favourite of mine; the responsibility of Pete</i>

	3. Used when talking about a feature or quality that sth has: <i>the cost of the meal; the beauty of the scenery; the length of the road</i>
	4. Used to show what group one or more things belong to: <i>some of the students; two of the guests; a member of the team</i>
	5. Used to show what type of substance or thing you are referring to, when talking about an amount: <i>a pound of sugar; millions of dollars; a bar of chocolate</i>
	6. Used to say what sth contains: <i>a cup of coffee; a packet of sweets</i>
	7. Used to say what type of things or people are in a group: <i>a herd of elephants; his circle of friends; a bunch of flowers</i>

Ex. 18. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate prepositions. Consult the tables in 4.1–4.9.

1. This exciting book was written _____ David Swan.
2. She decided to go and see their new house just _____ curiosity.
3. Though she's over 40, she still behaves _____ a child.
4. During hard times he had to work _____ a rubbish collector.
5. She could reach this high position _____ hard work and persistence.
6. I can't tell the difference _____ these two brands of coffee.
7. He managed to go through all the difficulties _____ the love of his dearest and nearest.
8. Her new coat was made _____ pure wool.
9. She made her pictures _____ rubbish collected in the litter bins.
10. This delicious drink is made _____ raspberries, grapes and lemons.
11. It was a smart boy _____ 3, _____ unusually big blue eyes and curly blond hair.
12. Nobody could tell the difference _____ the twins, they were very much alike.
13. The information was delivered _____ the Internet.
14. This gadget can be used _____ switching on and off the electric heater when you are out.
15. Today, hundreds of children die _____ starvation in some African countries.
16. These chairs are _____ the senior citizens.
17. "What can I do _____ you?" the shop assistant asked the customer.
17. He whispered something _____ the girl beside him.
18. Don't show these letters _____ anyone else.
19. I sent a postcard _____ my mother on her birthday.

Ex.19. Choose the correct words in italics.

A. A Disastrous Holiday

The day Gerald arrived *in/at* the Golden Beach Hotel, he fell *down/up* the stairs. The manager called an ambulance, but fortunately Gerald's leg was only badly hurt, and not

broken. The doctor recommended swimming *as/like* further treatment but gave Gerald a prescription for some tablets in case his leg became painful. The next day Gerald sunbathed *by/in* the pool, and then took a deep breath and dived *in/into* the water. There was not very much water *in/into* the pool, and he hurt one *of/from* his arms when he hit the bottom. This time he complained to the hotel manager, who sent a special meal to Gerald's room. *At/During* the night, Gerald was suffering from a sunburned back, the injuries to his arm and leg, and also had a terrible stomachache. He had a high temperature and felt terrible. Luckily he had the tablets the doctor had given him to reduce the pain. As the tablets were *on/at* the table *by/of* his bed, he had to reach for them and fell out *of/before* bed and broke his wrist. He spent the rest of his holiday *in/on* bed.

B. A Modern Robinson Crusoe

After/Before a collision *between/among* two ships *in/on* the Atlantic, Alan Connaught *from/off* Dundee ended up unexpectedly living *in/on* a desert island. 'I fell overboard and no-one noticed. A few hours later I found myself lying exhausted *at/on* a beach *after/before* swimming *for/during* miles. It was freezing too, not warm and sunny, *as/like* Crusoe's island. The only solution I could find was to dig a hole *in/on* the sand *as/like* a shelter.'

After/Before an improvement in the weather, Alan waited to be rescued. 'There was little food and no fresh water. It was an unhealthy life, and I felt ill most *of/from* the time. I suffered from loneliness too, but then I found a village *in/on* the other side of the island!' he said. 'The people had moved there *after/before* the destruction *of/on* their homes *by/from* the volcano. Luckily they had a radio *in/on* their village, and a ship soon came to rescue me.'

C. Pets

If you decide to buy a pet, you should find out as much as possible *about/of* the pet you choose. Cats are easy to look after and seem to be independent, but also need a company *of/from* people. If your cat finds someone who cares for it more than you do, it will change owners! A small puppy may look *as/like* a suitable pet, but don't forget that it will grow up. You may not be able to put up with a very large dog that is too big *for/at* its kennel and which insists on sleeping *on/off* your bed! Unless you train it, it may attack people, or bark loudly day and night. Nobody loves a disobedient pet. Perhaps this is why so many people prefer birds or fish *as/like* pets. Whatever you decide in the end, think carefully *after/before* you make a decision.

D. A Pet Parrot

From/At early childhood Jane had always wanted a pet parrot. Her parents told her that a parrot was an unsuitable pet, but Jane insisted. She was worried about the destruction *of/on* rainforests where parrots live, and she felt that parrots needed more protection. Her father argued that a parrot would suffer from loneliness if it lived *in/by* a house. He also

explained that pet parrots are caught *by/with* hunters, who need money and don't care about protecting species. 'They catch the parrots and send them *to/into* Europe *in/on* wooden boxes,' he told her. And in any case, parrots are very disobedient and don't make good pets.' Jane soon made an interesting discovery, however. She found a pet shop which bred parrots instead of importing them. She took all her savings and went *to/into* that shop, and bought a tiny S. American parrot, which she called 'Pixie'.

5. DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

5.1. ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITIONS

5.1.1

<i>good/kind etc to</i> (a person)	<i>good/kind etc about</i> (an event or situation)	<i>It was good/kind etc of him to do it.</i>
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Ex.20. Complete the text below with *to*, *about*.

He used to be rude ____ his colleagues, but now he's so polite ____ them. He used to be nasty ____ his secretary's way of making coffee, but now he's nice ____ it. He used to be mean ____ his housemaid, but now he's generous ____ her. In fact, he used to be unpleasant ____ everybody and ____ everything, but now he's pleasant ____ everybody and ____ everything. Everybody wonders what's happened to him. The answer is simple – he's fallen in love!

5.1.2

<i>pleased, careful/careless, angry, patient/impatient</i>		<i>right, wrong, sorry, worried</i>
with (people or things)	about (events or situations)	about (people, things, events, or situations)

Notes. *I'm sorry about your father* (= I'm sorry that he has died).

I'm sorry for your father (= I pity him because you treated him badly).

Ex.21. Complete the sentences below with *about* or *with*.

1. My new computer is really good. I'm very pleased ____ it.
2. She was sorry ____ her little brother, who had hurt himself badly.
3. He has lost the last game and he is very angry ____ that.
4. He won a match today. He's very pleased ____ it.
5. His big match is tomorrow. He's not worried ____ it.
6. You said that the new project was nice. You were right ____ it.

7. When she worked with small children, she was very patient ____ them.
 8. I've made several mistakes in my English test, so I'm going to be very careful ____ my grammar.
 9. Our first coach used to shout at us. He was very impatient ____ us.
 10. Only later did he realise how wrong she was ____ her former teacher.

5.1.3.

<i>bad, good, quick, slow, clever, efficient</i>	<i>afraid, fond, proud, sure, tired</i>	<i>interested, qualified</i>	<i>keen</i>
at	of	in	on

Examples.

1. She's good **at** arithmetic but slow **at** algebra. He's good **at** swimming and running.
2. I'm afraid **of** dogs, but I'm not afraid **of** cats.
3. He's interested **in** computers and qualified **in** mathematics. He's interested **in** helping other people.
4. She's keen **on** sport. She really likes it. We're keen **on** working with computers.

Ex.22. Complete the letter below with **at**, **of**, **in** or **on**.

Dear Lucy,

Mary and I can canoe now! At last! So we're very proud ____ ourselves. Canoeing is a great sport, especially in a river full of rocks! Of course, we are not very good ____ it yet, and at first we were really bad ____ it. We fell into the river at least ten times, I'm sure ____ that. I'm not afraid ____ the river, but I'm not keen ____ very cold water! Getting into the canoe was rather difficult too, but we're quite quick ____ that now. So we're enjoying ourselves, but we're rather tired ____ the rain here. It's been raining for three days.

Please write. I'll be interested ____ your news.

All the best,

Judy.

5.1.4

<i>bad, good</i>	<i>famous, responsible, grateful, sorry</i>	<i>capable, fond, proud, sure, tired</i>	<i>bored</i>
for + noun	for + noun/doing sth	of + noun/doing sth	with + noun/ doing sth

Examples.

1. I'm sorry **for** breaking this dish (= I apologise).
2. I'm sorry **for** the animals in the cage (= I pity them).
3. She's famous **for** her parties/**for** giving good parties.
4. Fruit is good **for** your health.
5. I'm capable **of** good work/**of** doing good work.
6. I was bored **with** the talk/**with** listening to the talk.

Ex.23. A hotel receptionist is talking about her work. Fill in the blanks with adjectives from the box below. Use each adjective only once.

bored capable careful efficient good interested patient polite responsible tired

You have to be quite _____ at speaking English, French, Spanish and German. You are _____ for the keys to the rooms, and you have to be _____ about writing down telephone messages exactly. Also, you must be really _____ at keeping the list of guests up to date. Some guests are not very easy or pleasant, but you have to be _____ with the difficult ones, you must at least seem to be _____ in their problems, and of course you must be _____ to all of them! Naturally, there are times when I get _____ of answering all their questions, and at the end of the day I sometimes feel quite _____ of screaming, but I never really get _____ with the work.

5.2. VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

5.2.1

<i>listen, speak/ talk, write, belong, happen</i>	<i>ask, pay, wait, look (=try to find)</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>look (= take care of)</i>	<i>speak/talk/write/complain (to sb), tell sb, think/dream</i>
to	for	at	after	about (+ noun/ doing sth)

Ex.24. Complete the story below with *about, for, after* or *to*.

I'm going to tell you ____ a terrible restaurant I went to the other day. To begin with, I had to wait twenty minutes ____ the waitress. When I asked her ____ the menu, she had to go and look ____ it; there was only one, and something had happened ____ it. Then, when I spoke ____ her she didn't listen ____ me, so she brought some cheese which I didn't want. I hadn't asked ____ it! The restaurant belongs ____ Sandra Smith, the TV cookery expert. I shall write ____ her. The waitress really should look ____ the customers better.

5.2.2

<i>laugh, smile, stare, point</i>	<i>wave</i>
at <i>First the children stared and pointed at the comedian, then they laughed at his jokes.</i>	at/to <i>The film star waved at/to the crowd.</i>
<i>shout, throw</i>	<i>shout, throw</i>
at (= angrily, wanting to hit sb or sth)	to (= wanting the other person to hear, or so that the other person could catch)
<i>They shouted at the thief and threw stones at him.</i>	<i>She shouted to me that I should catch the ball and threw it to me.</i>

Ex.25. Complete the sentences below with **at** or **to**.

1. The woman shouted ____ the small boy that he should stay off the road.
2. The boy's father was very angry, so he shouted ____ him.
3. When the villagers saw a wolf, they started to shout and throw stones ____ it.
4. When we saw that funny clown, we smiled ____ him.
5. When I saw my friend at the party, I waved ____ her and shouted 'Hello!' ____ her.
6. She stared ____ the stranger speechless and pointed ____ the door.
7. The old woman told the boy not to throw stones ____ the pigeons.
8. The boy was throwing bread ____ the ducks in the pond.

5.2.3

<i>apply, apologise for</i>	<i>reply, look forward to</i>	<i>hear from</i>	<i>consist of</i>
<i>I apologise for him I apologise for being late</i>	<i>We usually reply to people's letters</i>	<i>I haven't heard from my best friend for days.</i>	<i>The book consists of ten chapters. My job consists of teaching teachers to teach English.</i>

5.2.4

<i>to be employed/qualified/involved</i>	
in (+ noun or doing something)	as (role or position)

Example. *He's employed in the oil industry **as** an engineer.*

Ex. 26. A music school put up an advertisement about vacancies for some jobs during the coming spring holiday. Complete the letter of application below with *for, as, from, of, in* or *to*.

Dear Sir,

I would like to apply ____ the job of spring holiday helper, which you advertised recently. I apologise ____ applying rather late. When I telephoned ____ your secretary, she said I could still apply.

I am not employed ____ teaching, but I'm qualified ____ an advanced guitar player (Grade 8) and I'm involved ____ teaching the guitar ____ a helper in a youth club. My work ____ the youth club consists ____ helping the staff generally and some teaching.

I hope you will be interested ____ my application, and am looking forward ____ hearing ____ you.

Yours faithfully,

Janet Blake.

5.2.5.

concentrate decide depend rely insist work	on	+ noun + doing sth	She was concentrating on her book/ on reading her book. They were working on the car/ on getting the car ready. I insist on going there together. I wouldn't rely on his information.
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5.2.6.

Verb	Preposition	Object
invite sb	to	+ noun
provide sb	with	
borrow sth	from	
accuse sb	of	+ noun + (not) doing
blame sb/sth	for	
congratulate sb	on	
protect sb	from	
spend sth	on	
remind sb	about	
warn	about	

Ex.27. Complete the sentences below with prepositions from 5.2.6.

1. She borrowed a book ____ a friend.
2. They invited me ____ their party.
3. They accused him ____ stealing the money.
4. I congratulate you ____ winning the race.

5. He warned us ____ the danger of walking along that old bridge.
6. This house reminds me ____ my home.
7. They reminded her ____ not leaving her bag in the car.
8. They warned us ____ swimming near the rocks.
9. I usually spend a lot of time ____ doing my homework.
10. My father tried to protect me ____ making another mistake.
11. You can't accuse me ____ being lazy! I've done my best.
12. You'll need a crash helmet to protect you ____ falling stones.

5.2.7

<i>to be</i>	<i>to go; to come</i>
at work/school/college/university at home in/at church in hospital in bed	to work/school/college/university/ church/ bed; to/into hospital But: <i>to go/come home</i>

Examples:

He's **at** work today, although it's a holiday.

My sister is going **to** college next year.

The children are **in** bed. They went **to** bed early.

Father is **at** home. He came home a few minutes ago.

[**Note:** With all the words above (except work) we use *the* or *a* if we are referring to a particular school, church, bed etc: He was in **the** bed by the window./A doctor in **the** hospital spoke to us./Father went to **the** home of some friends.]

5.2.8

<i>to have (sth)</i>	<i>to be/go etc</i>	<i>to be/speak etc</i>	<i>to go/come</i>
for breakfast/ lunch, etc	on holiday/ business	on the phone/ the radio/TV	for a run/a swim

Ex.28. Complete the sentences below with *in*, *on*, *to* or *at*, or write a dash, if you don't need any preposition.

1. My brother's still ____ school, but he wants to go ____ college when he's eighteen.
2. I'm ____ university now. I'm ____ a university in the west of England.
3. There are jobs ____ the hospital near my home.
4. What did you most like ____ school?

5. I'm going ____ church tomorrow. I'd like to go ____ a church where the singing is really good.
6. After his football incident he had to go ____ hospital for while. He was ____ the hospital for three days, and then he spent another week ____ bed ____ home.
7. She can't speak to you now. She's not ____ work. She's away ____ a business trip.
8. We had porridge and eggs ____ breakfast.
9. Where would you most like to go ____ holiday?
10. I was speaking ____ the phone when I heard that awful noise.
11. It's so hot today. We'd like to go ____ a swim.
12. You'll see him ____ TV tomorrow, and he'll have an interview ____ the radio on Monday.
13. We usually go straight ____ home when the lessons ____ school are over.
14. What would you most like to have ____ lunch or dinner on your birthday?
15. What do you usually do ____ home at weekends?
16. I usually go ____ a run in the morning to keep fit.
17. ' ____ Home/home alone' is a very funny comedy.
18. My parents go ____ church every Sunday.
19. When I entered the ward, I saw her lying ____ the bed with her eyes closed.
20. I heard that sad news ____ the radio yesterday.

5.3. NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS

5.3.1.

<i>visit</i>	<i>plan, reason, need; talent; gift*</i>	<i>cause, result, way, cost/price; gift*</i>	<i>rise/increase, fall/ decrease</i>
to	for	of	in
<i>a visit to Africa/ to a doctor</i>	<i>plans for our holidays/for you prescription for</i>	<i>the result of hard work/of working hard</i>	<i>the rise in prices, the decrease in the population</i>

***Notes.**

Gift **for** sth = as natural ability: He had a gift **for** languages.

Gift **of** sth/doing sth = an ability that is given to you by God: She was said to have possessed the gift **of** prophecy.

5.3.2

<i>book/letter, programme, talk/ lecture, advice/ideas</i>	<i>book, play, painting, drawing, song, symphony</i>
on/about* <i>a book on/about China; a book on/about travelling in China</i>	by <i>a book/play by Shakespeare a symphony by Mozart</i>

*Notes.

1. We usually use **on** for rather formal or specialised books, or when we are using a rather formal style of English.
2. We usually use **about** for more informal or general books, or when we are using a more informal style of English.

5.3.3.

<i>meeting</i>	<i>question, reply/answer</i>
with: <i>The staff had a meeting with their boss.</i>	to sb about sth/doing
between: <i>There was a meeting between the staff and their di- rector.</i>	<i>That was his question to her about the trip/ about planning the trip</i>
of: <i>There was a meeting of the new staff.</i>	

Ex.29. Complete the texts below with prepositions from 5.3.1 and 5.3.3.

When I get back to London, I've got to attend a meeting ____ the Photographic Society; prepare plans ____ the Society's visit ____ Oxford; send the Tourist Board a letter ____ our visit; get some advice ____ transport; and find a good book ____ architectural photography. I'd also like to ask my colleagues ____ ideas ____ unusual buildings we can photograph. Besides, I'm going to watch a TV film ____ Oxford ____ a famous journalist, an Oxford graduate. And finally, I want to arrange a meeting ____ the University's Camera Club. All that will keep me busy!

Dear Sir,

This letter is in reply ____ your letter of 14 May. The reason ____ the rise ____ the cost ____ hiring a coach is the recent increase ____ the price ____ petrol. This increase, as you know, has been the result ____ problems in the oil industry.

We do understand the need ____ inexpensive transport for your society, and we feel sure that you will not find a cheaper way ____ taking your members to Oxford. Of course, if there is a fall ____ the price ____ petrol, there will be a decrease ____ our charge to you.

Yours faithfully,

Sam Watson

Comfort Coaches Ltd.

5.3.4

<i>difficulty; taste*</i>	<i>exception; attitude</i>	<i>fear; gift; taste*</i>	<i>authority</i>
in	to	of	on

*Notes.

Taste **in** sth = ability to make good choices: Everybody admires her taste in clothes.

Taste **for** sth = the kind of things that sb likes: While she was in France she developed a taste for fine wines.

Taste **of** = the feeling that is produced by food or drink in your mouth: He could still feel that bitter taste of medicine in his mouth.

Ex.30. Complete the sentences below with prepositions from 5.3.4:

1. There are many exceptions ____ the rule in English.
2. He had difficulty ____ starting the car.
3. Jack has terrible taste ____ clothes, which prevents him from finding a respectable job.
4. My brother's an authority ____ women.
5. I love the taste ____ this wine – it is very dry and has a nice fruity flavour.
6. She could still feel that awful taste ____ spoilt food in her mouth.
7. The fear ____ heights prevented her from going to the mountains.
8. They had great difficulty ____ finding a replacement.
9. I didn't think your attitude ____ foreigners was so negative.
10. Very many people have a fear ____ flying.

5.4 PREPOSITIONS + NOUNS

5.4.1

in	under	out of
<i>danger; love (with); a (good/bad) mood</i>	<i>control; age; the impression (that); the circumstances</i>	<i>danger; work; order; sight; mind; breath; stock</i>

Examples:

1. Most people are **in** love when they marry.
2. He has lost his job, and now **out of** work.
3. I dropped the telephone and now it's **out of** order.
4. **Out of** sight, **out of** mind.
5. He was **out of** breath after the long race.
6. I'm afraid we don't have your size, we are **out of** stock.
7. The police brought the shouting and fighting mob **under** control.
8. He didn't take part in the elections because he was **under** age.

5.4.2

on	by	in
<i>purpose; fire; mind; the air; (good) terms; my/your etc own;</i>	<i>mistake; surprise; coincidence; myself/ yourself etc</i>	<i>charge; a hurry; theory/practice; season</i>

5.4.3

up to date (= modern)	out of date (= not modern, no longer suitable)
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5.4.4

for	without
<i>fear (of sth/doing sth)</i>	<i>delay; doubt</i>

5.4.5

on time	in time
= at the correct time or the time that was arranged:	= before the time by which it is necessary for sth to be done:
<i>The plane arrived right on time.</i>	<i>Will you be able to finish it in time?</i>

Ex. 31. Complete the sentences below with *by, in, on, under, up to* or *out of*.

1. The Mona Liza is a painting ____ Leonardo da Vinci.
2. An unemployed person is ____ work.
3. I'm ____ a hurry to catch the last train to York.
4. She was ____ charge of the arrangements for the New Year party.
5. 'Yesterday' is a song ____ Lennon and McCartney.
6. If you want to find a new meaning of this word, you need to look it up ____ a dictionary.

7. I don't think I can pay the rent ____ myself – it's too high.
8. I was ____ love with one of my classmates when I was 15.
9. If a person has a temperature of 42, his/her life is ____ danger.
10. She would like to live ____ her own for some time.
11. If your computer is broken, it is ____ order.
12. I'm sorry! I certainly haven't bothered you ____ purpose.
13. I got the wrong number because the telephone directory was ____ date.
14. It's a good idea ____ theory, but I don't think it'll work ____ practice.
15. Don't talk to me at the moment. I'm ____ a bad mood.
16. The house was ____ fire, but the blaze was soon brought ____ control.
17. They wouldn't let him in the pub because he was ____ age.
18. We met at the hotel completely ____ coincidence.
19. We are ____ good terms with our neighbours.
20. I was ____ the impression that you liked Indian food.
21. ____ the circumstances, we won't press charges.
22. We walked on tiptoe ____ fear of being discovered.
23. I can't find any strawberries because they're not ____ season.
24. The policeman caught the thief ____ surprise.
25. Hello! This is WDEB Radio and you are ____ the air.

Ex.32. Write the opposite of the expressions in italics. Fill in each blank with one word.

1. Sue isn't *at home* today. She's ____.
2. There hasn't been a *rise* in the number of unemployed people. There has been a ____ the number.
3. You didn't do that *by mistake*! You did it ____.
4. She didn't go to Hawaii *on holiday*. She went ____.
5. Last month there was an *increase* in the price of fruit, but this month there has been a ____ the price.
6. This list of prices is *out of date*. I need a list that is ____.
7. I don't think you dropped the vase *by accident*. I think you did it ____.
8. You shouldn't wait *a second*. You'd go there ____.
9. I thought he was *over 21*. – No, he was still ____.
10. I thought you *were not getting on well* with each other. – On the contrary, we've been ____ for a long time.
11. He's *never late for* his classes. He always comes ____.
12. Don't worry! *We are never behind the schedule*. We'll finish our work ____.

6. FIXED PHRASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

6.1

in	<p>case (of) (= if): 1. In case I'm late, start without me. 2. Press the button in case of emergency.</p> <p>favour of (= support of sth): He spoke in favour of the proposal.</p> <p>common with (= in the same way): We have much in common.</p> <p>turn (= one after the other): They in turn described their results.</p> <p>fact: He said it was cheap but in fact it was quite expensive.</p> <p>person: You have to sign for it in person.</p> <p>detail: He described the process in detail.</p> <p>pain: You could tell he was in pain by the way he was groaning.</p> <p>general: In general, all the graduates are eventually offered a job.</p> <p>particular (= especially): It was a good concert – I enjoyed the last song in particular.</p> <p>tears (= crying): Children were all in tears.</p> <p>private (= without other people being present): I need to speak to you in private.</p>
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6.2

on	by	for
<p><i>on behalf of; on sale; on loan on the whole; on average; on the contrary; on the verge of</i></p>	<p><i>by all means; by means of; by surprise; by heart; by sight; by force; by the way</i></p>	<p><i>for a change; for the time being; for life; not for long</i></p>

Examples.

1. The house at the end of the street is **on sale**.
2. **On average**, three of ten graduates receive jobs during the first year after graduation.
3. In the end he had to be thrown out of the house **by force**.
4. She was taken **by surprise** when her relatives turned up in their house on Christmas Eve.
5. Please keep quiet **for the time being**! I've got a terrible headache.

6.3.

at	under	from
<p><i>at times; at any rate; at all costs; at the end; at large; at first sight; at fault; at a discount</i></p>	<p><i>under the influence of; under the impression that... under suspicion; under stress under age</i></p>	<p><i>from force of habit; from time to time</i></p>

6.4

to	with	without
<i>to some/a great extent; (all) to yourself</i>	<i>with the exception of; with regard to; with a view to</i>	<i>without a chance; without a word; without exception</i>

6.5

after	out of
<i>after all</i>	<i>out of doors; out of focus; out of luck; out of reach; out of the ordinary</i>

6.6

within	beyond
<i>within the law; within reach; within sight; within earshot</i>	<i>beyond reach; beyond recognition; beyond repair; beyond control</i>

Ex. 33. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. Diane showed a complete disregard *for/with* her own safety.
2. For Romeo and Juliet it was love *with/at* first sight.
3. They wouldn't let me in the pub because I was *below/under* age.
4. This is one of the exceptions *of/to* the rule
5. Our house has been *in/on* the market for months.
6. We walked on tiptoe *for/from* fear of being discovered.
7. We appeared in the same place completely *by/from* coincidence.
8. You're perfectly capable *for/of* making your own bed.
9. *On/From* behalf of my colleagues I would like to thank you.
10. I was *by/under* the impression that you had accepted the offer.
11. *By/With* the exception of Sally everyone was exhausted.
12. The hotel is *in/within* reach of the station.

Ex.34. Complete the sentences below with the correct phrase.

1. I would like to thank you _____ everyone who was rescued.
2. _____ fire, smash the glass and push the button.
3. Personally, I am _____ banning cigarette smoking completely!
4. Jim managed to climb into the house _____ a ladder he found.

5. Jane has nothing _____ Julie. They are quite different.
6. This year we decided to take a holiday in Wales _____.
7. John learnt his first speech _____.
8. Why don't you share the bike? You can't ride it _____.
9. I suppose I enjoyed my holiday _____ [in general].
10. This is very important. You must catch the two men _____.
11. It was the first time I'd had a room all _____.
12. _____ I had to consult my notes when I was doing the test.
13. I prefer to spend most of my time _____. I like fresh air!
14. She's changed _____. She's quite a new person now!
15. He didn't really mean to do it. He acted so _____.

6.7. Noun collocations + of.

We often use of to link two nouns.

Here are some common **noun + of + noun** collocations:

<i>a kind/type/sort of + person/thing</i> <i>life of leisure/crime/poverty/luxury</i> <i>matter of principle/course/opinion/time</i> <i>matter of life or death</i> <i>point of departure/order/principle/reference/view</i> <i>point of no return</i> <i>price of success/fame/gold/food</i> <i>sign of trouble/success/the times</i> <i>time of year/day/the month/your life/life</i> <i>choice of career/books</i> <i>course of action/treatment</i>	<i>balance of power</i> <i>break of day</i> <i>cost of living</i> <i>language of love</i> <i>standard of living</i> <i>train of thought</i> <i>crack of dawn/thunder</i> <i>waste of time</i> <i>lapse of memory</i> <i>offer of help</i>
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Ex.35. Complete each sentence by using a word from Box A and a word from Box B joined with *of*.

A	B
lapse	day
matter	fame
train	help
offer	love
crack	trouble
point	memory
price	opinion
sign	success
time	time
waste	view
sign	dawn
language	thought

- One _____ is having the freedom to make choices.
- My _____ is that all great literature appeals to the emotions.
- It's a _____ trying to attract his attention – he's too busy signing books!
- The _____ is the loss of anonymity.
- Thanks for your _____ but I've sorted the problem out now.
- My grandmother has the occasional _____ now she's nearly 90.
- What _____ do you find is the best for you to work productively?
- It's a _____ whether e-readers are more convenient than books.
- I'm afraid that phone call made me completely lose my _____.
- At the _____, they broke camp and set off for the distant mountains.
- According to the news reports, there was no _____ after the football match.
- French is the _____, they say.

MIXED PRACTICE

Ex.36. Fill in the correct preposition.

- She has a talent ____ music so we try to encourage her as much as possible.
- Why do you waste so much money ____ phone calls?
- My season ticket was valid ____ three months, so I don't have to renew it until February.
- My student card gives me a 10 % discount, but it is only valid ____ certain shops.
- I like to spend my money ____ clothes and foreign holidays.

6. Peter has terrible taste ____ clothes. He wears flowery shirts with green and orange striped jeans.
7. I love the taste ____ this wine – it is very dry and has a nice fruity flavour.
8. You should not worry ____ your exam results. After all, there's nothing you can do now to change them.
9. I was tired ____ walking such a long distance.
10. I'm tired ____ listening to you moaning about him all the time.
11. I feel obliged to be nice ____ Jack because he's given me so much help.
12. I tried to warn you ____ him but you wouldn't listen.
13. Your dress is really similar ____ the one I just bought!
14. If you don't stop teasing me, I'll throw this book ____ you.
15. If you throw the fish ____ the seals, they are sure to come to eat them.
16. You shouldn't let yourself get upset ____ such silly things.
17. Are you going away ____ Easter or are you staying ____ home?
18. I met my husband ____ Wales. ____ that time I was working ____ a travel agent.
19. Generations of my family have lived ____ the same house ____ 1800.
20. We never see our cat. ____ the day it sleeps, and it goes out ____ night.

Ex.37. Write the correct prepositions in each gap.

A. Home sweet home

Some people are indifferent ____ their surroundings. They seem quite satisfied ____ simply having a roof ____ their head and being safe ____ the elements. My surroundings are very important ____ me, and I like to have any possessions arranged nicely ____ me. I have a reputation ____ being able to make any room ____ a home from home. Not that I'm obsessed ____ tidiness or own anything valuable. It's a question ____ being able to create a homely, comfortable atmosphere. Many people complement me ____ this. Once, however, I shared a flat ____ someone who was noted ____ his untidiness. He simply didn't care ____ his surroundings. He dropped ash ____ his cigarettes, doing untold damage ____ the carpet; he never made his bed, and there was no chance ____ his ever doing the washing up. The dishes stood ____ piles beside the sink. I tried to reason ____ him, but he always had an excuse ____ not doing anything. The only thing he was particular ____ was his appearance. He spent hours preening himself in front ____ the mirror. There is a limit ____ my patience. I am much happier living ____ my own again.

B. Television and reading

I pride myself ____ the fact that I read two or three books a week. ____ this rate I'll be familiar ____ every book ____ our local library soon.

I blame TV ____ the way people don't seem to read as much as they used to. ____ my way of thinking TV is responsible ____ many ills ____ our society.

I wonder ____ the amount of TV watched ____ my sister's children. I have warned her ____ the dangers of this but ____ vain. She refuses to get involved ____ a discussion ____ the subject.

____ one time I used to watch a fair amount of TV but I restricted myself ____ particular programmes such as documentaries and an occasional good film. However, I soon grew tired ____ even this. I was indifferent ____ many of the topics in the documentaries and there is always something missing ____ films or TV plays which are based ____ the stories ____ books. However good the film, it is no substitute ____ the original story. At last I think I am beginning to convince my sister ____ the bad effect of TV ____ her children. She has agreed ____ my suggestion of selective viewing and ____ the beginning of each week her family agrees ____ which programmes they want to watch and the TV is only turned on ____ those times. It's taken a long time to get her to agree ____ me but I'm sure the schoolwork of my nephews and niece will benefit as a result.

C

Most people are ____ the impression that doing something ____ mistake is quite different ____ doing something ____ purpose. ____ fact, according ____ some psychologists, many accidents do not, ____ the whole, really happen ____ chance. There may be good reasons ____ actions which seem to be accidental. ____ example, someone who fails to arrive on time ____ a meeting at work may be worried ____ his or her job, or be ____ difficulties ____ home. ____ other words, there are often good reasons ____ behaviour which seems ____ first to be accidental. Of course, some people are involved ____ more accidents than others. These people are called 'accident prone'. ____ general they either suffer ____ stress, or could have a physical illness ____ knowing about it.

D

It never ceases to amaze me how little notice some people now take of rules ____ public places. When I was a child, it would never have occurred ____ me not to comply ____ rules. If someone smoked in defiance of a 'No Smoking' sign ____ a train, they would rapidly be reminded ____ their transgression ____ several irate passengers, who would refer the errant smoker ____ the sign in no uncertain terms. What's more, the person accused would normally apologise ____ his indiscretion, and would certainly refrain ____ repeating his anti-social behaviour. These days reminding someone ____ their public duty not to drop litter or swear on the streets is likely to succeed only ____ unleashing a torrent of verbal abuse ____ the wrongdoer. Many people seem blithely unaware that, ____ example, the 'silence ____ the library' rule applies ____ them, as much as ____ anyone else. Asking them is not enough, pleading ____ them might still not deter them ____ their noisy chat, resorting ____ physical violence, an undesirable option, seems the only one likely to get a result. But, in all seriousness, what really annoys me is that one is made to feel churlish or old-fashioned

just to insist ____ basic respect of everyday manners. Truly, it seems polite behaviour and good manners count ____ nothing in today's society.

Ex.38. Choose the most suitable preposition:

1. It was very good ____ you to help me with this homework
a) for b) to c) with d) of
2. Nothing ____ the ordinary ever happens here.
a) from b) out of c) about d) within
3. After running up the stairs I was quite ____ breath.
a) out of b) from c) without d) beyond
4. Scott's equipment was spoilt ____ repair.
a) out of b) beyond c) from d) within
5. Adjust the driver's seat so that all the controls are ____ reach.
a) out of b) from c) within d) beyond
6. We are ____ no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.
a) beyond b) under c) in d) without
7. It seems to be your boss who is ____ fault in this case.
a) at b) with c) without d) in
8. Tina is an authority ____ Byzantine architecture.
a) at b) in c) on d) with
9. I guess Mary is ____ the verge of a nervous breakdown.
a) on b) at c) in d) of
10. It's too late to phone Jill at work, ____ any rate.
a) in b) by c) from d) at
11. How can Jane love Sam? They have nothing ____ common.
a) at b) in c) by d) of
12. They should be here soon. They are ____ the way.
a) in b) by c) on d) at
13. I would never have suspected Jim ____ being a criminal.
a) of b) in c) with d) at
14. How did Sheila confess ____ the news of her marriage?
a) in b) at c) to d) of
15. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll see ____ it.
a) at b) about c) in d) to
16. More than two hundred police officers are involved ____ the investigation.
a) with b) in c) at d) for

17. The trouble with Jean is that she is obsessed ____ sport!
a) with b) about c) in d) of
18. Tony's parents decided that he couldn't be trusted ____ money.
a) of b) by c) with d) about
19. They insisted ____ our staying for lunch.
a) in b) about c) at d) on
20. Our thoughts are centered ____ our four missing colleagues.
a) on b) with c) at d) in
21. Faced ____ the crisis, Sarah panics.
a) in b) with c) by d) on
22. The lawyer was acquainted ____ the facts of the case.
a) at b) of c) with d) by
23. The storm resulted ____ the deaths of over fifty people.
a) in b) with c) by d) at
24. All the soldiers have been provided ____ winter equipment.
a) by b) with c) for d) about
25. You haven't accounted ____ the disappearance of the money.
a) by b) at c) for d) with
26. I wish you'd stop arguing ____ politics all the time.
a) of b) about c) on d) for
27. Could you deal ____ this problem, I'm rather busy.
a) with b) for c) to d) by

Ex.39. Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition.

1. I really prefer just anything ____ watching television.
2. This year's conference coincided ____ two other major events.
3. Is it possible to insure my bike ____ theft?
4. The problem stems ____ the government's lack of action.
5. When I asked Jane, she hinted ____ the chance of a promotion for me.
6. I pleaded ____ John to change his mind, but he wouldn't listen.
7. I can't stand the way she is always boasting ____ her wealthy parents.
8. My grandfather is always confusing Madonna ____ Maradona.
9. Could you please refrain ____ smoking in the lecture hall.
10. The idea of marriage doesn't appeal ____ me.
11. We succeeded ____ finding Ann's house at the second attempt.
12. However poor I was I would not resort ____ stealing.
13. Have you accounted ____ the wind speed in your calculations?
14. He confessed when he was confronted ____ the evidence.

15. Alan prides himself ____ his punctuality.
16. I was distracted ____ doing my work by the music.
17. I apologise ____ breaking your electric drill.
18. Tina paid ____ everyone's lunch yesterday.
19. I don't understand what this phrase refers ____.
20. Mary's new novel is based ____ a true story.
21. The bus was packed ____ people.
22. I dreamt ____ you last night.
23. This house reminds me ____ home!
24. Dan translated the book ____ French ____ English.
25. I associate Christmas ____ roast turkey.
26. I think you would benefit ____ a rest.
27. Everyone tried to blame Janet ____ the mistake.
28. When I retired, I devoted myself ____ improving my garden.
29. Mary specialises ____ designing theatres and concert halls.
30. On its first voyage, the Titanic met ____ disaster.
31. I ran all the way home. I was ____ breath when I got there.
32. I don't think you should have a cheeseburger if you are ____ a diet.
33. That watch you're wearing is identical ____ the one I bought last week.
34. It's not fair to blame Susie ____ breaking the vase.
35. Nick was attempting to dispose ____ a bag in a rubbish bin when a police officer approached him.
36. Tourists gathered ____ the statue as the guide began to talk about its finer points.
37. Maria still can't decide ____ which university to go to.
38. I've looked through your plans. I must say that my figures are ____ odds with yours.
39. You are required ____ law to wear your seatbelt.
40. The countries in the Middle East have often been ____ war with each other over the years.
41. Sarah's ____ a bad mood because she failed her exam.
42. This dress was quite cheap because I bought it ____ a discount.
43. Your assignment is to describe ____ detail England's role in World War II.
44. If you insist ____ going against their orders, you must be prepared to face the consequences.
45. She bought a house with a garden as she's very keen ____ gardening.
46. When I was at university, I lived ____ a student grant.
47. I am always being mistaken ____ my cousin.
48. She's notorious ____ telling incredible lies.
49. I didn't expect so many people to object ____ the scheme.
50. Most people are indifferent ____ the welfare of the homeless.

Ex.40. Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold. There is an example (1) at the beginning.

1. The smuggler was unable to throw away the drugs before being stopped at customs.
(**dispose**)

*The smuggler was unable to **dispose** of the drugs before being stopped at customs.*

2. Rhonda has chosen The Grange Hotel for her wedding reception. (**decided**)

3. It may take many more years before they find a way to heal cancer patients. (**cure**)

4. You shouldn't smoke if you want to lead a healthier lifestyle. (**abstain**)

5. The dress she was wearing was the same as the one I bought in the Mall last month.
(**identical**)

6. Joe should pay attention to his studies more if he hopes to pass his exams this year.
(**concentrate**)

7. One more mistake will lead to the dismissal of the employees involved. (**result**)

8. It's not fair to hold the assistant responsible for failing the experiment. (**blame**)

9. The two countries have been fighting with each other for almost twenty years. (**war**)

10. The radio announcer spoke without realising that he was being heard by the listeners.
(**air**)

11. Henry isn't allowed to drink alcohol because he's not old enough. (**age**)

12. I had difficulty breathing by the time I reached the top of the stairs. (**breath**)

13. The new law is only relevant to companies which employ disabled people. (**applies**)

14. They told the sportsman how happy they were that he had won the race.
(**congratulate**)

15. You shouldn't eat too much chocolate if you are watching your weight. (**diet**)

16. Charlie is rather angry today because he was stuck in traffic for over an hour. (**mood**)

17. This document explains the new import regulations thoroughly. (**detail**)

PHRASAL VERBS

When you read or hear a phrasal verb that you have never met before, try to guess its meaning. Does its particle help you to understand it? Can you guess its meaning from its context? It is also important to note down any common partnership that verbs form with nouns. This will help you to understand and remember the phrasal verbs you come across. Below are some of the meanings of the most common particles used with phrasal verbs. Study them and then do the exercises that follow.

7.1. PHRASAL VERB ORGANISER

7.1.1. UP

- an upward movement: *We left early, just as the sun was **coming up**.*
- an increase, an improvement: *Sales have **gone up** in the past year.*
- completing, ending: *She **used up** all the eggs when we made the cake.*
- approaching: *The teacher **came up** and started talking to me.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain up.

1. When her parents died in a car crash, the girl was ____ ____ by her grandparents.
2. When the headmaster came in, the pupils ____ ____.
3. If you don't know the meaning of a word, ____ it ____ in your dictionary.
4. It's very difficult for many people to ____ ____ early in winter.
5. The phone never stopped ringing as her friends kept ____ her ____ to congratulate her.
6. The car suddenly came towards us. It ____ ____ in front of the store and two armed men got out.
7. ____ your overcoat! It's cold outside!
8. He managed to ____ appearances though he'd lost all his money.
9. A group of young men ____ the bank and stole a hundred thousand pounds.
10. Nobody expected her to ____ at the party.
11. At midnight the party ____ and we all went home.
12. The hotels were all full so we offered to ____ Andrew ____ for the night.
13. Early that morning, we set off on our journey as the sun was ____ ____.
14. You're such a good singer that you should ____ it ____ professionally.
15. Are you coming or not? Please ____ ____ your mind!
16. We managed to escape before the factory ____ ____ in flames.
17. Was the story true, or was she ____ it all ____?
18. Has she said anything about me? – Well, your name ____ in the course of conversation last night.

19. I'll have to ____ my job and look after my mother.
 20. Prices will ____ in the New Year.

7.1.2. DOWN

- a downward movement: *The teacher told the pupils to **sit down**.*
- a decrease, reduction: *The music is too loud! **Turn it down**!*
- completing, ending stopping: *Business was so bad that the shop had to **close down**.*
- recording something in writing: ***Write down** my address, please.*
- defeat, suppression: *The army was called in to **put down** the rebellion.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain down.

1. If you ____ the offer or a job, you say you don't want it.
2. If you can't give up smoking entirely, at least try to ____.
3. The church tower was damaged in the storm and a week later, it ____.
4. She was ____ by a lorry while crossing the road.
5. Why don't you ____ his phone number? You may forget it.
6. Don't worry! I won't ____ you ____.
7. The car ____ on the journey home.
8. The Opposition parties hope the scandal will ____ the President and his government.
9. It's a bit chilly in here. They've ____ the heating.
10. The boss doesn't criticize other people like that. Why does he have to ____ her ____ all the time?
11. The government is doing its best to ____ the cost of houses so that more people can afford to buy a home of their own.
12. We've spent hours putting up all the decorations. When the party's over, we'll have to ____ them all ____ again.
13. I had to ____ the dress because it was too short.
14. Many people ____ because of the pressure of their work.
15. The committee had very strong feelings about the kind of person who wasn't acceptable. They ____ any applicant who was wearing jeans, for example.
16. If the batteries break down, the radio won't work as well.
17. The Government is doing its best to ____ taxes as much as possible.
18. You can't ____ all the people who are relying on you.
19. Don't let these problems ____ you ____ so much!
20. The houses will ____ eventually if they aren't repaired.

7.1.3. OUT

- an outward movement: *I'm bored. Let's **go out** tonight.*
- excluding: *After two years at university he decided to **drop out**.*
- completing, doing thoroughly: *They're going to **carry out** a survey on children's eating habits.*
- something stopping completely: *This species of bird **died out** in the 19th century.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain out.

1. If you want to lose weight, you'll have to ____ everything sweet.
2. There were guards at the front of the building to ____ any protestors.
3. ____! There's a car coming!
4. A car suddenly ____ in front of mine and I ran into the back of it.
5. If we ____ early, we'll avoid the rush hour.
6. It was so smoky and stuffy in the room that I nearly ____.
7. Before the teacher ____ the answer sheets, she gave us all necessary instructions.
8. The prisoners ____ by using an axe to smash the door.
9. The two friends ____ and never spoke to each other again.
10. It's a very bad stain. Are you sure this stuff will make it ____?
11. Every week this factory ____ 2,000 new cars.
12. It was too dark for me to ____ the numbers of the car that bumped into us.
13. Despite all the problems we'd had, the event ____ to be a great success.
14. As I had put on weight, my dress was too tight so I had to ____ it ____.
15. He was a very shy boy. He didn't ____ with girls until he had left school.
16. We need some water to ____ the fire.
17. I would love to ____ you ____ for a really expensive meal!
18. My strength was starting to ____ when help finally arrived.
19. We've had to ____ the police twice this week.
20. We intend to ____ a survey into the most popular hobbies among citizens.

7.1.4. IN/INTO

- an inward movement: *The spectators **poured into** the stadium.*
- including, being involved: *We'd better **let them into** the secret.*
- installing something: *We decided to have a new bathroom **put in**.*
- persuading, forcing someone to do something: *She **talked me into** buying a new coat.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain in/into.

1. Do you think she'll ____ more money ____ the business?
2. They didn't ____ any details of the accident.

3. When you ____ someone ____ a room, you go with them into the room to make sure they get there.
4. When the police ____ a crime, they investigate it.
5. I'll ____ at the photographer's on the way home and take the photos.
6. This is an exclusive club. They won't ____ you ____ unless you're wearing a tie.
7. I know you're tired but don't ____ now. We're nearly there.
8. I didn't have time to finish my homework last night. – Well, make sure you ____ it ____ by tomorrow afternoon at the latest!
9. We've been driving for hours and I'm starving! – OK. I'll ____ at the next service station and we can have a bite to eat.
10. The old woman had nowhere to sleep so we decided to ____ her ____ for the night.
11. Everyone expected the jury to ____ a verdict of "not guilty".
12. I'll ____ on the way to town and see if there's any shopping she wants me to get.
13. The thieves ____, but the only thing they took was the video.
14. The train leaves Perth at 7 and ____ at 8.30.
15. The salesman's story sounded so convincing that we were completely ____.
16. Could I just ____ for a moment to find out how many of you would like coffee?
17. Tourism ____ over five million pounds every year.
18. We didn't expect her to ____ first.
19. Keep going! Don't ____ now! You've nearly finished!
20. It's warmer since we ____ central heating.
21. ____ Tom ____? – No, he's out at the moment. He'll be back in an hour.
22. "Never, ever ____ to terrorists!" was Margaret Thatcher's motto.

7.1.5. OFF

- movement away, detaching: *We **set off** at midday.*
- preventing entry, separating, not including: *I went to the railway station to **see her off**.*
- starting an explosive or violent reaction: *The bomb **went off** without warning.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain off.

1. The bomb was ____ by remote control from a safe distance.
2. We were chatting on the phone when we were suddenly ____.
3. When Kate came home late, her mother was very angry and ____ her ____.
4. My ex-girlfriend was the one who ____ our relationship, not me!
5. As my sister was going to be away for a long time, we all went to ____ her ____.
6. We decided to ____ the meeting as so many people were away.
7. The box was ____ a strange smell which made me feel ill.
8. You have to ____ at the next stop.
9. You can ____ your jacket if you like.

10. The plane is due to ____ in a few minutes.
11. The judge ____ him ____ with just a fine.
12. You have to ____ the main road by the pub and go down a narrow lane until you get to a farm.
13. Be careful not to ____ the burglar alarm by accident. It makes a terrible noise!
14. Don't be ____ by the noise – it will soon get quieter.
15. The meeting has been ____ until Friday.
16. He might ____ if he walks along the top of the wall.
17. Shall I ____ a piece of chocolate and give it to him?
18. The town was ____ by an avalanche.
19. The cheese will ____ unless you eat it soon.
20. Will the teacher ____ her ____ doing her homework?

7.1.6. ON

- touching, attaching: *I wish you wouldn't **put on** so much lipstick.*
- making something (light, machine etc) operate: ***Turn on** the TV set, please.*
- being broadcast: *What time **is** "Star Trek" **on**?*
- continuing: *He **went on** talking as if nothing had happened.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain on.

1. What do you think of this new dance? – It's a bit strange. I don't think it'll ____.
2. I think they ____ me as a typical housewife.
3. We haven't got enough information to ____, but we'll do our best.
4. There's a terrific atmosphere at work. All the staff ____ really well.
5. I wish Thomas wouldn't ____ criticizing me all the time.
6. The dog hadn't been at all aggressive so I didn't expect it to ____ me and attack me like that.
7. Do you have to ____ special make-up when you appear on television?
8. In his speech the boss said that he needed everyone's help. He ____ all his employees to do their best to increase sales.
9. I need a break. I realize now that I've ____ too much work.
10. Don't stop. Please ____ and tell us what happened next.
11. One of their salesmen ____ me yesterday but I told him I wasn't really interested.
12. It was a terrible film! – Oh, ____! It wasn't that bad!
13. The plane landed at Frankfurt to ____ more passengers.
14. How old is your uncle? – He's ____ a bit now. He must be at least eighty.
15. I ate too much during my holiday and ____ quite a lot of weight.
16. ____ the hot water, will you? I think I'll have a bath.
17. We've had to ____ more staff to meet the demand.

18. Could you ____ ____ her on your way home?
19. The scouts are going to ____ ____ a show.
20. Why do you ____ ____ phoning her all the time?
21. The new fashion didn't ____ ____ as the journalists had predicted.
22. Once you ____ ____, it is quite easy to understand.
23. I'm afraid it's very easy to ____ ____ this disease.
24. I hope this warm weather doesn't ____ ____ my hay fever.
25. She could only ____ ____ in horror as the fire spread/

7.1.7. AWAY

- movement away: *'Go away!' she said to him and burst into tears.*
- disappearance, removal: *The noise **died away** as the audience settled down.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain away.

1. When she doesn't need some of her clothes, she ____ them ____ to charity shops.
2. I always miss my dad when he ____ ____ on business in some distant country.
3. When I was in London last time, I often ____ ____ food from the nearest MacDonald's.
4. Unfortunately young people tend to ____ ____ from old traditions.
5. They say they are ____ ____ free glasses with every bottle of wine.
6. The woman ____ her neighbour's husband ____ to the locals police.
7. Will you ____ all your things ____! We're expecting some guests tonight.
8. The burglars managed to ____ ____ with all our jewelry before the police arrived.
9. The pain started to ____ ____ only after the nurse gave me some sedative.
10. The working people of the country at last decided to ____ ____ with that reactionary regime.
11. The hostess warned me to ____ ____ from that dog saying that it could bite me.
12. Jim finished his homework, ____ ____ the books and went out.
13. After the interview, the manager decided to ____ ____ all the applicants as none of them suited the job.
14. A member of the royal family ____ ____ at the age of 98.
15. When the police arrived, two of the criminals had ____ ____ leaving their wounded mate on the ground.
16. She advised me to look through an old magazine to ____ ____ the time.
17. Very few people tend to ____ ____ enough money for their retirement.
18. The criminal made up his mind to ____ ____ with the witness not to be caught.
19. "____ ____ and get out of my life!" she cried out and burst into tears.
20. How can he ____ ____ with treating her like that?

7.1. 8. BACK

- returning: *I've **given back** the books I borrowed.*
- reference to past time: *This photo **brings back** memories of when I was young.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain back.

1. I had no difficulty taking the engine apart. ____ it ____ together was a problem, though.
2. I've changed my mind. Simon's quite nice, really. I ____ ____ what I said.
3. The attack was so fierce that the soldiers had to ____ ____.
4. My neighbour has finally ____ ____ the tools he borrowed!
5. The road was blocked so we ____ ____ and looked for another route.
6. ____ ____ we realize the cause of the disagreement in the family.
7. Trying to cope with the problem at work, she decided to ____ ____ on her previous experience.
8. Everybody understood that she was ____ ____ some important facts.
9. Dad leaped to his feet and glared at me, "You will ____ that remark ____ and apologise immediately!" he roared.
10. They always ____ ____ on their old slogans.
11. The good weather seems to be ____ ____ at last.
12. Most people ____ ____ on their schooldays with fondness.
13. I ____ ____ everything I said about Jim being lazy.
14. We decided to ____ ____ to Scotland for another holiday.
15. Officials may ____ ____ anyone who does not have the correct documents.
16. I'll ____ ____ later and see how you are.
17. He was away and nobody knew when he would ____ ____.
18. Those old photos ____ ____ the memories of childhood.

7.1.9. THROUGH

- completing, doing thoroughly: *I need to **think this through** before I decide.*
- cutting or breaking: *One of the angry citizens **broke through** the barrier and tried to reach the President.*
- reading something in order to find information: *I had to **go through** my notes to refresh my memory.*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs that contain through.

1. Hurry up! We must ____ ____ with our work before the director arrives.
2. After a few hours the rescue group finally ____ ____ and saved the tourists.
3. I really want to ____ ____ this difficult translation as soon as possible. Will you help me?
4. I've just been ____ ____ your cookbooks for inspiration.

5. It was reported that the message about the dangers of this unknown disease wasn't _____ to the local population.
6. He was _____ a series of tests to discover what was wrong with him.
7. What a pity! Our new project has _____.
8. I'll _____ these files and see if I can find a copy of the letter.
9. Life is too tough for them! We can't really imagine what they're _____.
10. The switchboard operator refused to _____ the call _____.
11. The bill is currently _____ Parliament.
12. A group of young demonstrators attempted to _____ police lines.
13. He'd _____ all his money by the end of the first week.
14. Sunshine was _____ the clouds.
15. The proposals _____ after a second vote.

7.2. PHRASAL VERBS REVIEW

7.2.1. Choose the most suitable words in bold.

A

1. David broke **away/down/off** and wept when he heard the news.
2. The party finally broke **away/down/up** at 3 a.m.
3. He broke **down/up/off** to answer the phone.
4. The crisis was brought **off/up/about** by his resignation.
5. After much discussion, I brought the committee **out/about/round** to my point of view.
6. Mark was called **out/about/up** when the war broke **out/about/up**.
7. Let me explain how the situation came **out/about/away**.
8. The government has come **at/off/in** for a lot of criticism over the decision.
9. I'm afraid that deal didn't come **about/out/off** after all.
10. We've come **at/off/up** against a bit of a problem.
11. Dog licences have been done **away/out/off** with.
12. We are having our living room done **away/about/up**.
13. It was an unlikely story but he fell **at/after/for** it.
14. I fell **at/after/for** you the moment I saw you.
15. What are you getting **on/off/at** exactly?
16. This cold weather really gets me **down/up/on**.
17. It's time we got **down/up/on** to some work.
18. They were lucky to get **down/on/off** with such light sentences.
19. Sue is getting **down/on/off** in her new job.
20. His false identity papers gave him **out/off/away**.
21. The cheese had begun to give **out/off/away** a strange smell.

22. I don't go **in/at/off** for that kind of thing.
23. This milk has gone **in/at/off**.
24. Something funny is going **in/on/at**.
25. There weren't enough life-jackets to go **at/over/round**.
26. Sorry I'm late, I was held **out/on/up** in the traffic.
27. Well done! Keep **on/up/down** the good work!
28. Sorry to let you **down/out/in**, but I can't give you a lift today.
29. The police have promised to look **at/into/over** the problem.
30. If you're passing through Athens, look me **at/into/up**.
31. The thief made **off/away/up** with a valuable necklace.
32. I couldn't quite make **away/off/out** what the notice said.
33. Jane is really odd. I can't make her **off/out/about**.
34. I think you made **off/out/up** the whole story.
35. Our success makes **off/out/up** for all the hard times.
36. Harry is clever but he can't put his ideas **on/off/across**.
37. We can put you **on/off/up** for a few days.
38. I can't put **on/off/up** with all that noise!
39. Guess who I ran **into/over/down** at the supermarket!
40. Let's run **into/over/down** the plan once more.
41. We've run **down/up/over** against a slight problem.
42. I went to the station to see them **out/about/off**.
43. I saw **about/out/through** his intentions at once.
44. I think the rain has set **on/in/off** for the day.
45. This document sets **on/off/out** all the Union demands.
46. I will not stand **for/up/out** this kind of behaviour.
47. Don't be taken **in/on/off** by her apparent shyness.
48. Dave takes **in/on/off** the Prime Minister really well.
49. She has taken **in/on/off** too much with a full-time job as well.
50. You'll soon take **off/to/in** your new boss, I'm sure.
51. The meeting took **up/in/on** the whole morning.
52. Another company offered me a job but I turned them **off/down/out**.
53. He turned **off/out/up** to be an old friend of Helen's.
54. Don't worry about that missing book, it's bound to turn **up/off/out** sooner or later.
55. Not many people turned **out/up/in** for the lesson.

B

1. His teacher followed him into the classroom because she realised he **was up to/was up at** something.
2. The boys **got away from/got away with** smoking in the kitchen garden because none of the teachers ever went there.

3. The older pupils had to **look forward to/ look after** the eleven-year olds at lunchtime.
4. She didn't enjoy Latin so she **gave it up/gave up it** when she was sixteen.
5. The classroom was so hot that two boys **passed by/passed out**.
6. She was very disappointed when she failed her exams and never **got over it/got it over**.
7. At the age of eleven all the pupils **took to/took up** a musical instrument.
8. **I went after/went for** him down the street, but I couldn't catch up with him.
9. I'm afraid the meat has **gone out/gone off**.
10. We'll have to **go after/go over** these figures once again.
11. He **went on with/went over** his story before anyone could stop him.
12. His jacket doesn't **go up with/go with** his trousers.

7.2.2. Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

A

1. The company is expanding and it's taking a lot of new workers.
a) up b) over c) on d) in
2. You'll never guess who I ran the other day. It was David! I hadn't seen him for ages.
a) over b) into c) through d) along
3. I must write down some of this information, there's too much for me to take all at once.
a) in b) up c) over d) off
4. Sadly, she never came after the accident and soon died.
a) across b) round c) out d) off
5. The flight was late because we didn't take until after midnight.
a) in b) off c) up d) over
6. Oh no! We've run bread again. Can you go and get some more?
a) over b) through c) into d) out of
7. Unfortunately, the holiday wasn't as relaxing as we had hoped. We came a lot of unexpected problems.
a) round b) across c) up against d) off
8. The air crash investigators are looking the cause of the accident.
a) into b) across c) over d) at
9. It's a lovely sofa, but it would take too much space in the sitting room.
a) on b) into c) up d) off
10. If you've forgotten his phone number, why don't you look it in the phone book?
a) over b) by c) up d) through
11. I'm counting on you to organise the event, so please don't let me
a) on b) in c) out d) down

12. I hear they don't see each other any more. Why did they break?
a) up b) down c) in d) off
13. The champion was taken in the second round by a much younger competitor.
a) up b) over c) in d) off
14. How did the thieves manage to get after they had robbed the bank?
a) away b) away with c) off d) through
15. He dressed as a woman to escape from prison but his deep voice gave him
a) in b) up c) away d) off
16. I'm very close to my brother and we get with each other very well.
a) over b) on c) away d) along
17. Jeremy rang me up and pretended to be a policeman, but I wasn't taken by him.
 I recognised his voice at once.
a) in b) away c) up d) on
18. The terrorists argued with the police for hours, but in the end they finally gave
 and threw down their guns.
a) up b) in c) away d) off

B

1. I must go on a diet. I a lot of weight.
a) held up b) pun on c) put up d) brought up
2. We were when we saw how much he had changed.
a) pulled out b) taken by surprise c) taken aback d) set back
3. So you've passed your driving test! This a celebration!
a) calls for b) calls up c) takes after d) takes to
4. I try to be friendly but it's hard to some of my colleagues.
a) come up with b) get by c) get on with d) get after
5. After he was knocked out, it took a long time to
a) bring him round b) keep him in c) let him off d) bring him down
6. What do the initials LTP?
a) take over b) turn out c) stand for d) keep to
7. Suddenly the fire alarm and everyone had to leave the building.
a) got round b) set off c) went off d) turned round
8. She's so depressed. All these problems are really
a) getting her down b) getting round her c) taking her on d) taking her down
9. A car suddenly in front of me and I couldn't stop in time.
a) got by b) came by c) turned out d) pulled out
10. You'll have to early if you want to avoid all the traffic.
a) come apart b) go about c) put off d) set off
11. I had to the boss while she was away.
a) put in for b) stand in for c) take after d) go after

12. The road was blocked so we had to and find another route.
a) run through b) fall off c) get off d) turn back
13. I'm sure you'll the new assistant the moment you see her. She's really very nice.
a) fall for b) get at c) stand for d) look at
14. We finally managed to our point of view.
a) bring her round to b) take her up on c) put up with her d) get round her
15. On the day I left, the whole family at the station.
a) saw me off b) stood in for me c) took me up d) put me up
16. Why do they talking about money all the time?
a) take after b) keep on c) take on d) get after
17. How old is he? – He's now. He must be at least ninety.
a) coming off b) getting back c) getting on d) falling out
18. She had to because someone else wanted to use the phone.
a) hold on b) keep up c) stand out d) hang up.
19. She was so convincing that we were completely by her story.
a) gone through b) held down c) taken in d) taken down
20. So many people were ill that we had to the meeting.
a) take out b) set down c) put out d) put off
21. Your name in the course of the conversation.
a) kept on b) came up c) set out d) turned out
22. They were late as they had been in the traffic jam.
a) set off b) held off c) held up d) set up
23. The Government these reforms in the face of considerable opposition.
a) carried through b) carried over c) carried off d) carried away
24. I found myself being in the general mood of excitement.
a) carried through b) carried off c) carried away d) carried out

7.2.3. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Don't worry about the missing dog. It will come back when it gets hungry!	UP
2. The treaty explains the terms of the agreement to reduce nuclear arms.	OUT
3. Don't be deceived by his long words!	IN
4. Is there enough juice for everyone?	GO
5. Alan is a strange person. I can't understand his character.	OUT
6. I can't bear your constant complaining.	WITH
7. The box smelled faintly of fish.	GAVE
8. She promised to baby sit but didn't show up.	LET
9. You're kidding!	PULLING
10. Some men are coming to decorate our bedroom.	DONE
11. How exactly did this situation happen in the first place?	COME
12. Let's give this business our serious attention.	DOWN
13. Carol has trouble communicating her ideas to others.	ACROSS
14. What are you trying to say?	AT
15. He stopped talking to deal with a customer.	OFF
16. I have to leave early because something has happened.	UP
17. Suddenly she went in the direction of the door.	FOR
18. I know you have invented the whole story. It's not true.	UP

7.2.4. Replace the underlined words in these sentences with a phrasal verb.

1. I'm not well off but I survive with a little help from my friends.
2. I've been trying to contact you for hours but the line was engaged.
3. You've forgotten to fasten your shoe-laces.
4. The new manager is not very good at explaining his ideas to his staff.
5. The concert was postponed till the following day because the singer was ill.
6. Hang on a moment and I'll just connect you with the sales department.
7. If you continue the good work you've been doing, you will get grade A.
8. The students wrote everything the lecturer said in their notebooks.
9. Do you think the new hospital will be mentioned at the meeting on Monday?
10. What questions do you think are going to be set in the exam?
11. I think I'll start attending karate lessons.
12. The cold weather is really depressing me at the moment!
13. I'm not an early riser – I can't stand rising early in the morning!
14. I was raised in England, but moved to the US when I was twenty.
15. The government have set up an enquiry to investigate the causes of the oil disaster.
16. We've got a smaller table in the kitchen because the old one occupied far too much space.
17. Mandy's very upset because she drove over her cat last week while she was driving into her garage.

18. I've been very tired at work, so I'm anticipating going away on holiday next week.
19. The course is quite hard – there's so much information to digest.
20. The pilot encountered difficulties, and had to return to the airport for an emergency landing.
21. If you are not sure how to use a phrasal verb, try to find it in a dictionary.
22. When the company was given to another owner, the new bosses made a lot of people redundant.
23. Let's consider the arrangements for tomorrow's visit so that we all know what we are meant to do.
24. She returned all his presents because she didn't love him anymore.
25. She refused his offer of marriage.
26. She gave him back the ring and cancelled their engagement.
27. He didn't want to tell his father where he had been, so he invented a story about having to stay late at school.
28. You'll be at the station at 10, won't you? OK, I'll come to say goodbye to you.
29. He started loving her as soon as he saw her – it was love at first sight.
30. If you're free this afternoon, why don't you visit Mrs Smith on your way home?
31. Sylvia and Peter don't have a friendly relationship with each other at all.
32. When I kept getting into trouble at school, my parents understandably felt I had failed to fulfill their hopes.
33. I was extremely disappointed when I found out that my uncle had spent three years in prison: I had always respected him and considered him a role model.
34. He wasn't ready for a new relationship as he still hadn't recovered from his divorce.
35. I don't usually despise people who don't know anything I do.

7.2.5. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains a form of the phrasal verb given.

1. Don't leave the lights on when you leave the school. (**turn off**)
.....
2. You should use a dictionary to find this word. (**look up**)
.....
3. The athletics meeting was postponed for a week. (**put off**)
.....
4. The doctor told David to stop playing football. (**give up**)
.....
5. Could you write all the details on this paper? (**put down**)
.....

6. Jack arrived half-way through the lesson. (**turn up**)

.....

7. You can stay with us for a week. (**put up**)

.....

8. Helen is doing well in her English class. (**get on**)

.....

9. Paula spent her childhood with her grandparents while her parents were in Uruguay.
(**bring up**)

.....

10. As soon as it was dawn, we started our journey. (**set off**)

.....

11. How do you start the computer? (**turn on**)

.....

12. Skating is a great sport. When did you start doing it? (**take up**)

.....

13. Carol checked the dates in an encyclopedia. (**look up**)

.....

14. Parachuting is dangerous so you should stop doing it. (**give up**)

.....

15. Martin tidies his room every morning. (**do up**)

.....

7.2.6. Complete each pair of sentences by using two phrasal verbs that are opposite in meaning.

1. I can't hear what she's saying. Can you _____ the volume? – I'm not deaf! Please _____ the volume a bit!

2. I thought Paul was marvellous. I _____ him as my hero and tried to be like him.
They were such snobs! They _____ anyone they thought had come from an inferior school.

3. I can't go dancing every night! I'm going to _____ tonight and watch TV.
– Watching TV is boring! Let's _____ for a change and see a film, or something.

4. The band played the national anthem and everyone in the audience _____
This is the most comfortable chair, I think. Please _____.

5. Sharon wanted to listen to the news so she _____ the radio.
The programme wasn't very good so Tim _____ the radio.

6. If the temperature is too low, the heating _____ automatically.
If the temperature is too high, the heating _____ automatically.

7. You're soaking wet! Now, _____ those wet clothes and get into the bath.
You aren't wearing your slippers! _____ them _____ or your feet will get cold.

8. Linda locked the door and _____ the cash box _____ from the top shelf.
Linda took some coins out of the box and _____ it _____ on the shelf.
9. Only a few days of school left, the pupils _____ for the holidays next week.
The vacation will soon be over. The students _____ to college on Monday.
10. _____ Mr Davidson _____? – No, he is not. He _____ on a week's holiday. He'll be back next Monday.

7.2.7. Choose the most suitable phrasal verb, a), b), c) or d).

Earworms

According to recent research, certain songs stick in our minds because they create what's called an "earworm" which can only be (1) _____ by singing them. This kind of song has an upbeat melody and repetitive lyrics. Women tend to be most susceptible to earworms, and musicians more receptive to them than non-musicians.

It goes without saying that this research will be of particular interest to the pop-music industry which is always trying to (2) _____ sales of CDs. One of the key features of an earworm is its simplicity, since a song with lots of detailed content is not so easily assimilated by the brain. Earworms need to be (3) _____ very quickly, so that people can reproduce them in full while (4) _____ the street, simply because they can't get them of their heads.

What's more, earworms aren't so easily removed. Replacement strategies, by which a sufferer might try to replace the tune with another, rarely work for earworm, because as you search your memory for another tune, you're likely to (5) _____ with another earworm. Some experts argue that if you listen to such an infectious piece of music several times, it will (6) _____, but others are not so convinced.

1. a) taken away b) given away c) carried away d) put away
2. a) take up b) put up c) take down d) put down
3. a) taken in b) caught on c) called up d) set up
4. a) get out them b) bring out them c) send them out d) get them out
5. a) pick out b) go down c) come up d) fall back
6. a) come up b) come out c) go away d) go out

7.2.8. Fill in the gaps with missing prepositions.

A

When I was young my father always told me how important it was to get (1) ___ in life and be a success. I think he wanted me to be a doctor or a lawyer. And I can remember how disappointed he was when I left school and started work as a secretary.

At the beginning I liked the job, but as time passed the work started to take (2) ___ more of my time. And in addition to this I had to put (3) ___ with poor working conditions and a

low salary – I earned just enough to get (4) ____ -- and there were no promotion prospects at all. All this really got me (5) ____ . And then I started to wonder if I was really cut (6) ____ for this kind of work.

Then one day I went to see my boss to ask for some time off work. I needed to visit my mother, who wasn't well at the time. He said it was out of the question. I tried explaining but I just couldn't get (7) ____ to him. That was the last straw. The next day I handed (8) ____ my resignation. I decided to return to studying and go (9) ____ for law. I graduated from London University and now I'm starting to make my way in the world. So was my father right? Is it important to get (10) ____ in the world?

B

It was love at first sight. I saw her at a friend's birthday party. At the end of the party I said I would like to see her again and asked her out for a meal the following week.

I took her (1) ____ to a small Italian restaurant in Soho. After talking for a while, we found out that we had a lot in common. I realised I was head over heels in love with her. I thought she fell (2) ____ me too. We started going (3) ____ with each other, and after some time we got engaged. We were very happy and made plans to get married the following year.

However, as the weeks passed, I started to feel she was going (4) ____ me. She criticised me all the time. "Why are you always going on (5) ____ me?" I asked.

In the end I wondered if we were suited to one another. I was keen on hard rock and she was fond of classical music. We finally fell (6) ____ over a TV programme. We had a terrible row, broke (7) ____ our engagement, the called (8) ____ the wedding. I was heartbroken, and it took me a long time to get (9) ____ it.

A few months later I heard she was engaged to a man who worked in local government. They got married, but after two years their marriage broke (10) ____ and they got divorced.

C

J.K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She was born in 1965 and brought (1) ____ in England and South Wales. After she graduated from university, she got a job in London.

In 1990, while she was travelling from Manchester to London, her train was held (2) ____ and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she went to Portugal, where she had a job of teaching English, and she took the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She came (3) ____ to Britain in 1993 and carried (4) ____ writing it.

Rowling completed *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* in 1995. Twelve publishers turned it (5) ____ before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently made by the young daughter of the company's chairman, who loved the first chapter of the book. The project went (6) ____ really well as the book became popular worldwide.

Today Rowling has a fortune of around one billion dollars. The author believes that people who have a lot of money should make sure they use it responsibly. For this reason, she has given (7) ___ millions of dollars to charitable causes.

D

Parents have been offered the ultimate weapon to win the war over how much TV their children watch. It's a coded electronic device, which switches off the set once an allotted period runs (1) ___, leaving the child to turn (2) ___ other activities such as reading or even playing in the fresh air.

The gadget, 'TV Allowance', was invented by Miami photographer Randal Levenson, a former engineer, who despaired of ever cutting (3) ___ on his three children's screen time.

'There was a lot of anger in the house about the TV and Nintendo usage', said Randal.

His response was to build the calculator-sized box which plugs into the TV. The Levensons now use a code to set the four hours that Moss, 13, Cormac, 11, and Geddes, 6 can watch each week. Each has his own code, and when his time is (4) ___, the screen goes blank. The gadget also controls video games and the video. It can block out specific periods such as homework time and cannot be turned (5) ___ by frustrated youngsters.

'They've got their lives (6) ___,', said Mr Levenson's wife, Rusty. 'Not that they were total couch potatoes, but they certainly spent too much time in front of the TV. The problem before was that we were giving (7) ___. We could only say "No" so many times. But the unemotional gadget can go (8) ___ saying "No" for as long as necessary.'

But, being children and therefore devious, they have found ways of getting (9) ___ the system. The set is switched off for advertisements and they barter with each other for TV time. They also decide which programmes more than one child wants to watch. Any time left over at the end of the week can be carried (10) ___ into the next.

7.3. Phrasal Verb Nouns

7.3.1. Study the meanings of the phrasal verb nouns formed out of 'break'.

break-up	breakdown	break-in	breakout/outbreak	breakthrough
the act of ending a marriage or relationship	an occasion when a car stops working	an act of entering a building illegally	an occasion when prisoners escape; a sudden appearance of a disease	a discovery that comes after a lot of work

7.3.2. Match the phrasal verb nouns in A with their meanings in B.

A.	B.
1) take-off	a) the final result of sth
2) outcome	b) the time when the plane leaves the ground
3) giveaway	c) an escape from sb who is chasing you
4) takeaway	d) food that is bought in a restaurant and eaten somewhere else
5) getaway	e) sth that a company gives to people without asking for payment
6) upbringing	f) coloured substances that are put on your face
7) make-up	g) the process of raising a child
8) comeback	h) becoming popular again
9) hold-up	i) a problem that prevents progress
10) setback	j) an attempt to rob a place/person by threatening them with a weapon

7.3.3. Complete the sentences below with appropriate nouns formed out of phrasal verbs.

1. Scientists predict a major _____ within six months.
2. I can't be bothered to cook – let's get a _____.
3. Many people blamed the tabloid newspapers for the _____ of the marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana.
4. We have to check in at least one hour before a _____.
5. The _____ of this unknown disease frightened the people of the whole country.
6. There are usually a lot of cheap _____ on offer at Christmas.
7. Since the _____ we've had all our locks changed.
8. I think I have to get my car seen to. This is the fourth _____ I've had this month.
9. He put the money into a box and made a _____ on the subway.
10. He refused to comment on the _____ of the election.
11. The miniskirt made a _____ in the late 1980s.
12. Her bright _____ made her absolutely unrecognisable.
13. Mike had had a strict _____.
14. Two police officers were shot during an armed _____.
15. The team's hopes of playing in Europe suffered a _____ last night.

7.3.4. Complete each pair of sentences by using one phrasal verb and one noun.

1. They _____ into laughter when they saw John was wearing odd socks.
There was an _____ of laughter when they saw John was wearing odd socks.
2. While the robbers were _____ the bank, someone sounded the alarm.
During the _____ someone sounded the alarm.
3. Because of all the stress Silvia _____ and had to go into hospital.
Because of all the stress Silvia had a nervous _____ and went into hospital.

4. You aren't allowed to smoke while the plane is _____ .

You aren't allowed to smoke during _____ .

5. The fighting _____ soon after the assassination attempt.

There was an _____ of fighting soon after the assassination attempt.

6. Her parents _____ Ethel _____ to know the difference between right and wrong.

As a result of her _____ Ethel has strong sense of the difference between right and wrong.

7. A nurse was _____ the scene of the accident, and she gave first aid.

One of the _____ was a nurse, and she gave first aid.

8. The crooks _____ from the police in a helicopter.

The crooks made their _____ in a helicopter.

9. The people who were _____ cheered as they saw Anne being rescued from the sea.

The _____ cheered as they saw Anne being rescued from the sea.

10. Last night we _____ at my house to plan the party.

Last night we had a _____ at my house to plan the party.

PART II. WIDEN YOUR VOCABULARY

1. WORD FORMATION

1.1. Affixation

1.1.1. Prefixes

With the meaning 'not' prefixes *un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*, *mis-*, and *dis-* are often used to give adjectives, as well as some verbs and nouns, a negative meaning.

Positive meaning	Negative meaning	Positive meaning	Negative meaning
happy(adj) possible (adj) correct (adj)	un happy (adj) im possible (adj) in correct (adj)	like (v) legal (adj) regular (adj)	dis like (v) il legal (adj) ir regular (adj)

im- is used before some words beginning with *m* or *p*: *im*polite, *im*patient, *im*mortal.

il- is used before some words beginning with *l*: *ill*iterate, *il*logical.

ir- is used before some words beginning with *r*: *ir*responsible, *ir*rational.

Ex.1. Form the opposite adjectives.

lucky/pleasant/reliable _____

legal/logical/literate _____

moral/mature/modest _____

practical/patient/perfect _____

regular/responsible/relevant _____

Ex.2. Fill in the table with the adjectives opposite to the given below.

possible, correct, accurate, moral, attentive, polite, mobile, sane, satisfied, able, organised, practical, adequate, active, obedient, fortunate, real, productive, safe, mortal, visible, sensitive, fair, stable, secure, natural, equal, honest, visible, friendly, tidy, tolerant, experienced, competent

im-	in-	dis-	mis-	un-

Ex.3. Form the opposite out of the following nouns /

agreement, stability, behaviour, appearance, order, justice, understanding, fortune, equality, respect, satisfaction, adequacy, accuracy, conception, sanity, tolerance.

dis-	mis-	in-

Verb prefixes:

un- and dis- have two meanings: a **negative** meaning (*to dress – to **un**ldress*) and they can also mean ‘**the opposite** of an action’ or ‘to reverse an action. This meaning is used with certain verbs: *to lock – to **un**lock, to pack – to **un**pack, to appear – to **dis**appear*

re- (= again)	over- (= too much)	mis- (= badly or incorrectly)
<i>to write – to rewrite</i>	<i>to work – to overwork</i>	<i>to understand – to misunderstand, to pronounce – to mispronounce</i>

Ex.4. Form the opposite out of the following verbs.

behave, understand, dress, agree, inform, block, obey, appear, spell, approve, qualify, pronounce, button

dis-	mis-	un-

Ex.5. Complete the verbs in these sentences.

- I'm sorry, I mis_____ her message completely.
- We un_____ as soon as we got to the hotel, then went out for a walk.
- She was here a minute ago, but then she dis_____. I'm afraid I don't know where she is now.
- We normally have similar opinions but I dis_____. with him totally on the subject of drugs.

5. My homework was so bad that I'll have to re_____ it.
6. Apparently her alarm clock didn't ring and she over_____.
7. She finally managed to un_____ the door and we were able to go inside.
8. I dis_____ the film, but the others enjoyed it.
9. I don't think I'll pass the exam, but I can always re_____ it in September.
10. The post office shuts for lunch but it should re..... at 2.00 p.m.
11. She's over_____ at the moment. She really needs a holiday and a complete break from her job.
12. My sister wrapped up my present so well that it took me about five minutes to un_____ it.

Specific meanings of some prefixes:

auto- (=self): *autobiography, autonomous*

pseudo- (=false, pretended): *pseudo-intellectual, pseudonym*

out- (=more, better etc. than): *outshone, outstay*

arch- (=chief, main, highest-ranking): *archbishop, arch-enemy, arch-villain*

extra- (=more; bigger etc. than): *extra-curricular, extra-large*

mal- (=badly, wrongly): *malfunction, maladjusted, malodorous*

neo- (=new, revived): *neo-classical, neo-Nazi*

hyper- (=extremely, too): *hypersensitive, hypertension, hypercritical*

fore- (=before, in front of): *foreground, foregone*

a- (=not, without): *amoral*

semi- (= half): *semi-circle, semi-detached*

uni-, mono- (=one): *unicorn, unicycle, monotonous, monosyllable*

bi- (=two): *bisect, bicentenary, biplane, bigamist*

tri- (=three): *tricolour, tricycle*

sub- (=under/below a level): *submarine; subway*

non- (=used to say that sth/sb is not a particular thing, or does not do a particular thing): *non-smoker; non-stop; non-fiction*

Ex. 6. Complete each sentence with a word formed from a word given in the box, using one of the prefixes given in the list below. The first sentence has been done for you.

way ground cycle circle large national adjusted enemy

sub-; inter-; fore-; arch-; tri-; semi-; extra-; mal-

1. You may cross the street by the subway which is over there.
2. The teacher arranged the desks in a/an _____.
3. There are two figures in the _____ of the picture.

4. It's much safer for a young child to ride a/an _____.
5. Most countries have signed a/an _____ agreement banning whaling.
6. She wears _____ sized clothes.
7. Children who grow up in the time of war are more likely to be _____ than other children.
8. At the beginning of the 19th century, Britain's _____ was France.

Ex. 7. Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word underlined. Begin the word with a prefix from the box.

in- dis- re- un- non- over- trans- vice-

1. I'm not satisfied with your work. I'm _____ with it.
2. She doesn't have the usual kind of haircut. It's very _____.
3. We haven't decided where to go yet. We are _____.
4. Mary is sailing across the Atlantic. She is on a _____ voyage.
5. Dan is the president's assistant. He is the _____.
6. Terry is no longer a smoker. Now he is a _____.
7. Don't wear a formal suit. The dinner is quite _____.
8. I don't think this rule is fair. It's _____ to older students.
9. You haven't written this clearly. It'll have to be _____.
10. This steak is cooked too much. It's _____.

Ex. 8. Add one of the prefixes in the box to each sentence to complete the word so that it makes sense.

auto- dis- ex- in- mis- non- over- semi- sub- un-

1. Hillary was very tired and suffering from ____ work.
2. We couldn't see the magician! He became ____ visible.
3. I could only cross the road by going down a ____ way.
4. Nobody believed what Mary wrote in her ____ biography.
5. Let me introduce you to Janet, my ____ wife.
6. What he said was not clear. In fact it was rather ____ leading.
7. Unfortunately our football team lost in the ____ final.
8. Mr Smith regrets that he is ____ able to accept your invitation.
9. This is a good train, it goes to Manchester ____ stop.
10. Where is my pencil sharpener? It has ____ appeared again.

Ex. 9. Put each of the above prefixes in its correct space in the sentences below.

1. He uses ____-scientific language to persuade the readers.
2. Young children can sometimes be ____active – they can't keep still.
3. Although he was older than his wife, he ____lived her by ten years.
4. School ____form is not compulsory in this country.
5. The authorities are concerned at the activities of some ____-fascist groups.
6. Who can ____tell what the future holds for us?
7. He rode a tricycle, declaring it to be safer and more stable than a ____cycle.
8. The scientist proposed a scheme for ____rail transport in London.
9. She has two sons and a daughter, whose birth as ____plets in 2002 she describes as the happiest event in her life.
10. It's no use asking him about the political system or the parties. He doesn't know or care. He's completely ____political.

1.1.2. Suffixes

Noun suffixes

<u>Verb + suffix = noun</u>	<u>Adjective + suffix = noun</u>
<i>to improve + -ment – improvement</i> <i>to elect + -ion – election</i> <i>to inform + -ation – information</i> <i>to jog + -ing – jogging</i>	<i>weak + -ness – weakness</i> <i>happy + -ness – happiness</i> <i>similar + -ity – similarity</i> <i>punctual + -ity – punctuality</i>

Ex.10. Write the noun form of the following verbs and adjectives. Use the suffixes -ion, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ance and -ence.

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns
<i>amuse</i>	...	<i>important</i>	...
<i>decide</i>	...	<i>fit</i>	...
<i>appear</i>	...	<i>sincere</i>	...
<i>entertain</i>	...	<i>happy</i>	...
<i>explain</i>	...	<i>secure</i>	...
<i>perform</i>	...	<i>evident</i>	...
<i>imagine</i>	...	<i>careless</i>	...
<i>develop</i>	...	<i>original</i>	...

Ex.11. Combine the suffixes from the box with the words in the list, and then complete the text below. (Remember you may need to make a small spelling change.)

-ment -ity -ion -ation -ness

improve, televise, manage, elect, educate, govern, weak, stupid

In his first broadcast on _____ since he won the _____ last month, the Prime Minister promised to make health and _____ two of his top priorities. And in a strong attack on the previous _____, he said that the present _____ of the British economy was caused entirely by their _____ and bad _____. He said he would act immediately and he hoped the British people would be able to see clear signs of an _____ in the economy by the end of the year.

Suffixes to form the words for people

Root word	Suffix	Person
snowboard	-er	snowboarder
spectate	-or	spectator
parachute	-ist	parachutist
participate	-ant	participant
engine	-eer	engineer
employ	-er/-ee	employer/employee
politics	-ian	politician

Ex.12. Add an appropriate suffix from the table (1.2.2) to form the words for the corresponding people.

Root word	Person
instruct
economic
mountain
electric
entertain
assist
interview
murder
manage
act
translate

Ex.13. Form female nouns out of male nouns.**Example:** *actor – actress.*

waiter, host, steward, master, manager, mister.

Adjective suffixes

Noun + suffix = adjective	Verb + suffix = adjective
-ous: <i>fame – famous</i> -al: <i>music – musical</i> -y: <i>dirt – dirty</i> -able(-ible): <i>comfort – comfortable</i> -ic: <i>history – historic</i> -ful (= full of): <i>help – helpful</i> -less (= without): <i>use -- useless</i> -ish: <i>England – English</i> -ic: <i>Iceland – Icelandic</i> -ese: <i>China – Chinese</i>	-ive: <i>create – creative,</i>

Ex.14. The adjective healthy is formed by adding -y to the noun health. Which of the following words are formed in the same way?

thirsty guilty lively happy mystery stormy sleepy
 silly hilly party nasty cloudy lengthy injury

Ex.15. How many of these words can form opposites with the suffix -less?

painful, wonderful, useful, careful, beautiful, tactful, awful, thoughtful

Ex.16. Form adjectives out of the following nouns.

a) comfort, critic, affection, memory, commerce, ecology, economy, pleasure, music, nation, tolerance, industry, person, history, document, misery, sensibility, compulsion (2), explanation, expense, argument

-al	-ant/-ent	-ive	-able/-ible	-ary/-ory

b) care, use, wonder, gold, danger, nerve, excitement, wood, interest, surprise, imitation, expense, product, beauty, secretary, confidence, thought, substance, manager, tact, grace, success, ambition, courage

-en	-ful	-ing	-ial/-tial	-ous
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c) history, trouble, academy, hero, dirt, sun, trust, cloud, trouble, east, friend, frost, heart, picture, Rome, back, quarrel, luck, week, electricity, day, drama, fantasy, economy

-ic	-y/-ly	-worthy	-wards	-some	-esque
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d) Russia, Africa, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Holland, France, Greece, Nepal, Punjab, Vietnam, Turkey, Denmark, Spain, Japan, Portugal, Burma, Australia, New-Zealand

-ish	-ese	-an/-ian	-ic	other
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Ex.17. To form the adjectives for the following verbs, the suffix -ive is used. What other spelling changes are required?

compare	defend	compete	describe
receive	represent	produce	act
		create	

Ex. 18. Write the adjectives formed from the following nouns.

Noun	Adjective
finance	<i>financial</i>
commerce
psychology
politics
anxiety
variety
influence
residence
mystery
advantage

Ex.19. Which of the suffixes *-ful* and *-less* can be used to form adjectives from the words in the box? If either of them cannot be used, is there an alternative?

Example: *success – successful – unsuccessful (not successless).*

pain, skill, home, harm, end, cheer, power, delight, care, thought, price, use

Ex.20. Fill the gaps with suitable adjectives.

1. You must be very _____ when you drive in wet weather.
2. It was so _____ this morning that I couldn't see more than twenty metres in front of me.
3. Everyone in my country has heard of her; she's very _____.
4. The people in the tourist information office were very _____ and answered all our questions without any problems.
5. This is a very _____ road; there were at least three serious accidents on it last year.
6. It was very _____ when I hit my leg against the corner of the table.
7. This bag is very _____ because I can use it for work or when I go on holiday.
8. The factory is in the middle of the _____ part of the city, surrounded by other factories.
9. I made some coffee but it was horrible. In fact, my sister said it was _____.
10. It seems terrible to me that there are so many _____ people living in the city with thousands of empty houses.

Verb suffixes

Ex.21. Fill in the table with verbs formed out of the following a) adjectives and b) nouns.

a) **Adjectives:** active, broad, false, worse, simple, sweet, wide, dead, regular, different, dark, long, normal, deaf, stable, just, red.

b) **Nouns:** beauty, critic, harmony, memory, organisation, classification, economy, advertisement, qualification.

-ate	-en	-ify	-ise/-ize
<i>activate</i>	<i>widen</i>	<i>classify</i>	<i>organise</i>

Specific meanings of some suffixes

-wards (=in the direction of): *seawards, skywards*
-most (=furthest): *northernmost, foremost*
-some (=causing, making): *tiresome, wearisome*
-let, -ette, -ling (=small): *droplet, piglet, kitchenette, duckling*
-scope (=means of observing): *periscope, microscope*
-scape (=scenery): *moonscape, landscape*
-esque (=like, in the manner of): *Romanesque*

Ex.22. Use suffixes from the box above to complete the following sentences.

1. He betrayed the inner_____ secrets of his country's government to the enemy.
2. Even the most powerful tele_____ does not make the smallest stars visible.
3. I have a backache which is a bit trouble_____ at times.
4. From Columbia we went south _____ through Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to Argentina.
5. It's very picture_____ here, with the trees attractively framing the view of the river.
6. The award takes the form of a silver statu_____ of the Greek god, Adonis.
7. A gos_____ is a young goose.
8. His home is in the country and he's wondering if he can afford to buy a flat_____ in London too.
9. His most famous sea_____ was painted in 1879 and hangs in the National Gallery.
10. This book_____ will help you to travel in Europe.

Mixed Practice

Ex.23. Complete each gap with an appropriate noun form of the word in capitals. The noun you require may also need a plural ending or a negative prefix (un-, in-, im-, dis- etc). There is an example at the beginning (0).

-hood -ship -ure -al -ness -ation -ance
-ence -iety -ity -ment -age -cy

0. His latest publication is a book of verse on the theme of relationships. (**PUBLISH**)
1. Light _____ will be served from 3.30 pm in the main hall. (**REFRESH**)
2. Union members expressed the _____ of the management's offer by walking out of the meeting. (**APPROVE**)
3. In her _____ to answer the phone, she almost fell down the stairs. (**EAGER**)
4. In the interests of safety a number of standard _____ need to be followed. (**PROCEED**)

5. Her 5,000-metre run paled into _____ when compared with the marathon her grandfather completed the following work. (**SIGNIFY**)
6. The _____ of the device is what has made it so popular. (**SIMPLE**)
7. I cannot comment; I have been sworn to _____ on the matter. (**SECRET**)
8. The cost of _____ has increased by 10 % this year. (**MEMBER**)
9. Customers will be required to pay for any _____. (**BREAK**)
10. There is every _____ that prices will continue to rise next year. (**LIKELY**)
11. He valued his _____ too much to ever want to get married. (**DEPEND**)
12. It's quite natural to experience a certain amount of _____ on your first day at work. (**ANXIOUS**)

Ex.24. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the sentence. In each case a different suffix from the box is required to form the noun.

-ment -ity -ion -ness -ship -ence -ance -or

1. Alexander Graham Bell, the _____ of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh in 1847. (**INVENT**)
2. It is our _____ to speak which makes us so different from other mammals. (**ABLE**)
3. Juliet hadn't been getting on well with her boyfriend, so she decided to end their _____. (**RELATE**)
4. I wouldn't have the _____ to go fishing; I'd hate the idea of sitting there all day waiting for something to happen. (**PATIENT**)
5. The couple next door had another _____ last night; we could hear them shouting at each other. (**ARGUE**)
6. Russell Crowe gave an impressive _____ as a gladiator in the film of the same name. (**PERFORM**)
7. He could not hide his feeling of great _____ at the death of his dog, Georgia. (**SAD**)
8. She told the teacher that someone had stolen her book, but he didn't believe her _____. (**EXPLAIN**)

Ex.25. Complete each sentence with a word formed from a word given in the list, using one of the prefixes or suffixes from the box. One of the suffixes should be used twice.

satisfied, friend, thought, trumpet, free, pronounce, employ, night, care, home, great, music

dis- -dom -ee -ship mis- -less -ful over- -er -ian -ness
--

1. Jane knows a lot of French words, but she tends to _____ them.
2. You're always breaking things! Why are you so _____?
3. I don't want to be a slave! I demand my _____.
4. George was very _____ with the service at the hotel.
5. How kind of you to bring flowers! That was very _____.
6. The government is providing more money to help _____ people.
7. A small country can still achieve _____.
8. We all believe in _____ between the people of different nations.
9. David was tired of being a/an _____ so he started his own business.
10. I travelled to Scotland on the _____ train and slept all the way.
11. I always wanted to be a _____ in a jazz band.
12. Martin plays the guitar, but he isn't a very good _____.

Ex.26. All four words in each of the groups below require the same suffix to form adjectives. Choose the correct suffix -y, -ous, -al or -ive and then decide if any further changes are necessary.

Example: anger (angry), hunger (hungry), thirst (thirsty), guilt (guilty)
 suffix -y changes: *anger – angry, hunger – hungry*

health	wealth	fun	luck
ambition	religion	infection	caution
occupation	profession	emotion	sensation
cloud	wind	rain	ice
decide	include	explode	offend
biology	geography	economy	history
danger	disaster	humour	poison
compare	imagine	compete	sense
anxiety	variety	curiosity	generosity
benefit	influence	residence	finance

Ex.27. Fill each space in the sentences below with the correct form of the word in bold print about it.

1. produce

- a) _____ of the new sports car has been halted by a strike.
- b) China is one of the world's leading _____ of rice.
- c) I'm afraid the talks were totally _____. We didn't reach agreement on anything.

2. advise

- a) Until the situation has settled down, it is _____ to travel to that country.
- b) The government set up an _____ body on the use of drugs in sport.
- c) I doubt the _____ of drinking alcohol while undergoing that medical treatment.

3. stable

- a) To _____ the boat in rough sea, we redistributed the weight.
- b) Between 1860 and 1900 the country had a number of revolutions and uprisings. It was a time of great _____.
- c) The exchange rate is going up and down dramatically. It's very _____ at the moment.

4. reside

- a) This is the President's official _____.
- b) There's no industry or entertainment here. It's a _____ district.
- c) All _____ of the neighbouring houses were worried of the gas leak.

5. comfort

- a) In that tense situation I found the good news very _____.
- b) I felt rather _____, so I put a soft cushion behind me.
- c) She sat in a terrible _____ on the hard chair for over an hour.

6. dead

- a) The increasing number of _____ in traffic accidents is alarming.
- b) Be careful! That's a _____ poison!
- c) The doctor gave him an injection to _____ the pain.

7. courage

- a) His friends tried to _____ him from attempting the dangerous climb.
- b) She _____ stood in the way of the escaping robbers.
- c) His parents gave him a lot of _____ in his studies.

8. real

- a) I think it's a bit _____ to hope that world peace can be gained so easily.
- b) He spends all his time in romantic daydreams. He's lost touch with _____.
- c) Ladies and gentlemen, I am a _____ and I think we must face facts.

9. friend

- a) The _____ between the two soon developed into love.
- b) In London she was _____ by a rich woman who looked after her and helped her.
- c) The desert is a dangerous _____ place.

10. sense

- a) He felt a strange, painful _____ in his back.
- b) Even the most _____ person ought to appreciate the beauty of this music.
- c) What an idiotic _____ thing to do!

11. possess

- a) In his will he left all his money and _____ to his wife.
 b) She was a very _____ mother. She gave her son very little freedom.
 c) The actor playing the main part should be the _____ of a very good voice, good looks and a very strong physique.

12. form

- a) It is especially important for children to have love and affection in their _____ years.
 b) The slight _____ in his left hand was corrected by surgery.
 c) The police are considering the _____ of a new anti-drug unit.

13. different

- a) I'm afraid I have to think _____. I don't agree with you at all.
 b) Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to _____ between the two.
 c) We get along pretty well, although of course we have our _____ from time to time.

14. active

- a) The strike was organised by a group of political _____.
 b) The fire-prevention system is _____ by any small increase in temperature.
 c) It is quite safe to go near the volcano. It has been _____ for years.

15. manage

- a) Talks between workers and _____ have broken down and a strike now seems unavoidable.
 b) The boy was very violent and his parents found him _____.
 c) To improve his qualifications he's taking a course in _____ skills.

Ex. 28. Write down as many forms as possible of the words below. Make sure that you know the meanings of all the words. Consult your dictionary, if necessary.

Example:

depend (v)—dependent (adj), independent (adj), independently (adv), dependence (n), independence (n), dependant (n), dependable (adj), dependably (adv), dependability (n).

differ (v) _____
 appear (v) _____
 understand (v) _____
 please (v) _____
 fame (n) _____
 tolerate (v) _____
 change (n) _____

1.2.2. When you use these words as nouns, you need to choose the correct verb to use with it.

<u>verb</u>	<u>noun</u>
We stayed in Paris for a short time.	We had a short stay in Paris.
We rested for a while.	We had a short rest .
She braked quickly.	She put on the brakes quickly.
He needs to diet .	He needs to go on a diet .
They queued for a long time.	We waited in a queue for a long time.
I'm going to ring him.	I'm going to give him a ring .
I looked in the paper.	I had a look in the paper.
He pushed me.	He gave me a push .
I dreamt about you last night.	I had a dream about you last night.
Try to do the task again.	Have another try and do the task.

1.2.3. Verbs made from nouns and their semantic associations.

A tool – action performed by the tool hammer – to hammer nail – to nail brush – to brush comb – to comb pencil – to pencil	A part of the body – an action performed by it hand – to hand eye – to eye elbow – to elbow mouth – to mouth shoulder – to shoulder nose – to nose	The name of a profession – an action typical of it nurse – to nurse cook – to cook groom – to groom
The name of a place – the process of occupying it room – to room house – to house cage – to cage	The name of a container – the act of putting something in it can – to can bottle – to bottle pocket – to pocket	The name of a meal – the process of taking it breakfast – to breakfast lunch – to lunch supper – to supper

Ex.30. Read these pairs of sentences and say if the verb has the same meaning as the noun, a similar meaning, or a completely different meaning?

1. We had a long <u>wait</u> . 2. Could we have another bottle of <u>water</u> , please? 3. I gave him the <u>book</u> . 4. They always take a <u>break</u> after an hour's work. 5. I go for a <u>run</u> most mornings. 6. Most children like <u>milk</u> . 7. She works as a <u>nurse</u> in a hospital. 8. We <u>go</u> to work by train.	If we <u>wait</u> any longer, we may miss the train. I asked her to <u>water</u> the garden. Did you <u>book</u> the table in the restaurant? Did he <u>break</u> his arm skiing? I was late so I had to <u>run</u> to get to school on time. She <u>milked</u> her cow regularly. Her duty is to <u>nurse</u> young children. He has still a lot of <u>go</u> at his age.
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Ex. 31. In the sentences below, use the appropriate verbs made of the nouns in the box. Use the verbs in the correct form.

A

supper cook water milk hand finger eye face nose nail

1. Mum spent the whole morning in the garden _____ the flowers.
2. The clerk was _____ him expectantly.
3. After he lost his job, he had to _____ life with the sum of \$49.
4. He began to _____ about. He pulled drawer after drawer, pottering round like an old bloodhound.
5. How on earth do you remember to _____ the cows and give pigs their dinner?
6. So the next night I took her out to _____ with me.
7. The receptionist _____ me the key.
8. She _____ the meals in Mr Priestley's house.
9. Use some nails and _____ the picture on the wall.
10. The secretary _____ the papers on her desk before she found the right one.

B

staff poison toy dog head elbow place speed shelter trap pin fish

1. Ten minutes later I was _____ along in the direction of Cape Town.
2. He spoke casually and _____ with his pen.
3. The centre is _____ mainly by volunteers.
4. He thought he could be very happy in a house like this if he didn't have to _____ his days with work.
5. "I have begun to feel absolutely haunted. This woman _____ me," he said sadly.
6. Though the room was small, they managed to _____ quite a lot of furniture in it.
7. The exhausted travelers were begging the old woman to _____ them.
8. We were running in the direction of the exit _____ our way through the crowd.
9. There's no way out! We're _____!
10. She _____ around in her purse and pulled out a photo.
11. The procession was _____ by the Queen on horseback.
12. She _____ her arms to her sides.

Ex.32. The following verbs are made from adjectives. Give their meaning and think of an example to illustrate it.

to pale
 to yellow
 to grey

to cool
 to warm
 to free
 to clean

1.3. WORD COMPOSITION

1.3.1. Compound nouns are formed from two nouns, an adjective and a noun or a noun and a verb.

<u>Compound noun</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<i>income tax</i>	the tax you pay on your salary
<i>check book</i>	a book which has checks
<i>baby-sitter</i>	he/she looks after children
<i>science fiction</i>	stories about the future
<i>mother tongue</i>	your first language
<i>box office</i>	where you buy tickets in cinemas or theatres
<i>dining room</i>	the room where you eat meals
<i>washing machine</i>	the machine for washing clothes
<i>writing paper</i>	paper for writing letters
<i>parking meter</i>	the machine where you put money to pay for parking your car
<i>first aid</i>	simple medical treatment that if given as soon as possible
<i>hitchhiking</i>	travelling to places by getting free rides from drivers of passing cars

Compound nouns are usually written as **two words** (*credit card*), but sometimes they are joined by a **hyphen** (*baby-sitter*), or written as **one word** (*sunglasses*). As there are no rules for this, you may need to check in a dictionary.

Ex.33. Define the following compound nouns. Use your dictionary to help you if necessary.

T-shirt, tin opener, pedestrian crossing, table tennis, earring, sunglasses, credit card, talk show, snapshot, evening gown, sleeping-car, dancing-hall, chatterbox, skydiving.

1.3.2. Quite often, one part of a compound forms the basis for a number of compound nouns, e.g. *post-* / *ticket-* / *box-* office; table *-manners* / *-cloth* / *-lamp*.

Ex.34. Continue the list of compound nouns based on one word as in the example above.

a rock star _____
 a waiting room _____
 a mother- in-law _____
 traffic lights/jam/warden _____
 home town _____
 guide dog _____

Ex.35. Complete these sentences with suitable compound nouns.

1. I'm late because there was a terrible _____ in the centre of town.
2. Sofia Loren is a world-known _____.
3. My _____ didn't ring this morning and I didn't wake up until 9.30.
4. When I got to the surgery, I had to sit in the _____ for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.
5. Mary really wanted to see the film but she couldn't find a _____ for the children, so she had to stay at home.
6. When I'm driving I always wear _____ if it's bright and sunny.
7. You have to pay _____ on your salary in Britain; the amount depends on how much you earn.
8. I often have the same problem: I park the car next to a _____, and then I discover that I don't have the right money.
9. In some countries you have to have a _____ box in your car for minor injuries and illnesses.
10. My brother loves _____, but I prefer true stories about the present or the past.

Ex.36. Match the words 1–8 with the words a-h to form compound nouns.

1) bottle	a) effect
2) dog	b) pollution
3) greenhouse	c) reserve
4) oil	d) mess
5) traffic	e) bank
6) exhaust	f) slick
7) power	g) station
8) nature	h) fumes

Ex.37. Complete the compound noun in each sentence, using a word given in the list.

bow cut helmet powder storm case fire place steps writing

1. I couldn't hear the sound of gun _____ coming from the main square.
2. We had to take shelter during a severe thunder _____ .
3. Nobody can read the doctor's hand _____ .
4. You look awful. Why don't you have a hair _____ ?
5. I wanted to do some washing but I've run out of soap _____ .
6. If you ride a motorbike you have to wear a crash _____ .
7. There isn't room in here for another book _____ .
8. After the shower, the sun came out and there was a rain _____ .
9. I could hear the sound of foot _____ . Someone was coming!
10. At one end of the room is a lovely old stone fire _____ .

Ex.38. The following idioms describing people (1–12) are compound words. Explain how they were formed and match them with their definitions (a–l).

1) all-rounder	a) This person is extremely clever.
2) egghead	b) This person thinks he/she knows everything.
3) show-off	c) This person has a great future ahead of him/her.
4) killjoy	d) This person can do all sorts of things.
5) high-flier	e) This person tries to spoil other people's enjoyment.
6) daredevil	f) This person never only thinks about himself.
7) team player	g) This person loves telling people how good he/she is.
8) couch potato	h) This person is always taking dangerous risks.
9) chatterbox	i) This person is very clever but does not have much sympathy with other people's problems.
10) busybody	j) This person spends too much time watching TV.
11) tough cookie	k) This person tries to interfere in what other people are doing.
12) know-all	l) This person never stops talking.

Use some of the words from the box in the following sentences.

1. "I'm sure he's got his eye on the top job with the amount of work he does, he'll probably get it too." "Yes. He's definitely a _____".
2. "She's always trying to interfere in other people's lives. I nearly told her today that what I do in my spare time has nothing to do with her." "Yes, she's a bit of a _____."
3. "Some people say she's unfeeling but she's really good at running the business and making it profitable. She'd never let her emotions cloud her judgement." "A bit of a _____."
4. "I can't stand our neighbour. Every time we have a party he complains about the noise. He even complains about children playing in the park." "What a _____!"
5. "I'm afraid for my younger son. He's such a _____ always taking dangerous risks!"
6. After her husband retired, she became a real _____. She spends so much time watching television!

1.3.3. Compound adjectives are formed from two different words, and occasionally three. They are usually written with a hyphen: *good-looking*, *well-known*.

<u>compound adjective</u>	<u>meaning</u>
<i>a well-known person</i>	famous
<i>a badly-paid job</i>	a low salary
<i>a badly-behaved child</i>	acting in a bad way
<i>a brand-new coat</i>	completely new
<i>a badly-dressed young man</i>	wearing horrible clothes
<i>a well-made pair of shoes</i>	having a good quality
<i>a good-looking man</i>	handsome
<i>an easy-going person</i>	relaxed
<i>a well-off woman</i>	rich

Ex.39. Put 'well' in front of the adjectives in the box to form compound adjectives, then use them to complete the sentences.

brought up documented paid spoken informed run thought of
 thought out known travelled mannered kept

1. She knows a great deal about cultures. She's extremely _____.
2. You must have read his books. He's a very _____ author.
3. He was a quiet, pleasant, _____ young man.
4. Her parents had done a marvelous job with her. She was very _____.

5. You can introduce him to anyone and he won't let you down. He's extremely _____.
6. Everybody respects him in the community. He's very _____.
7. You can find out everything about the development of the Internet. It's very _____.
8. We stayed at a small, _____ hotel with a perfect service.
9. Every young person is looking for a _____ job now.
10. Most people are not very _____ about the disease.
11. I recommend going to this restaurant as the menu is _____.
12. They have a cosy little house with a _____ garden around it.

1.3.4. It is common to combine a number and a singular noun to form a compound adjective: a five-day holiday, a five-year-old wine; a twenty minute walk etc.

Ex. 40. Complete the following expressions containing compound adjectives with words from the list below.

hotel, drive, girl, note, delay, ride, journey, team, meal, holiday

<i>a fifteen-minute</i> _____	<i>a ten-year-old</i> _____
<i>a four-star</i> _____	<i>a two-hour</i> _____
<i>a five-pound</i> _____	<i>a twenty-minute</i> _____
<i>a twelve-men</i> _____	<i>a three-day</i> _____
<i>a fortnight</i> _____	<i>a three-course</i> _____

Ex. 41. Match compound adjectives in A with nouns in B to form word-combinations.

A	B
curly-haired	jeans
broad-shouldered	baby
tightly-fitted	story
low-slung	blouse
never-ending	shoes
sun-tanned	trousers
shocking-pink	youth
warm-hearted	girl
worn-out	woman
broken-down	bus

1.3.5. Another special group of compound adjectives are those where the second part is a preposition.

<u>compound adjective</u>	<u>meaning</u>
<i>an all-out strike</i>	total
<i>a burnt-out car</i>	nothing left in it after a fire
<i>a built-up area</i>	lots of buildings in it
<i>a hard-up student</i>	poor
<i>a drive-in movie</i>	you watch from your car
<i>a run-down area</i>	in poor condition
<i>worn-out boots</i>	can't be worn any more

Ex.42. Add a preposition from the box below to complete appropriate compound adjectives.

back up out off on of

1. She's been doing the same low-paid job for so long that she's really fed- ___ with it now.
2. The two cars were involved in a head-___ collision.
3. He has a very casual, laid-___ approach to life in general.
4. It'll never happen again. It's definitely a one-___ situation.
5. He's a smash hit here but he's unheard-___ in my country.
6. She bought a cut-___ paper pattern and made her own dress.

Ex.43. Match words in A with words in B to form compound adjectives. Explain the meaning of the formed words. Think of the nouns they can be used with.

Example: *air* + *conditioned* = *air-conditioned* (room, house etc)

A	B
<i>air</i>	consuming
long	distance
sugar	controlled
remote	free
time	breaking
top	<u>conditioned</u>
off	peak
last	secret
bullet	proof
record	minute

Ex.44. Rewrite each of the sentences below, forming a compound adjective from the two words in *italics* and making any other changes necessary.

Example. The journey took *ten hours*. – It was a *ten-hour* journey.

Her hat *caught* everyone's eye. – She wore an *eye-catching* hat.

The doctor was **trained** in **Germany**. – He's a **Germany-trained** doctor.
 They **make** these chocolates by **hand**. – These chocolates are **hand-made**.

A

1. That thing **looks dangerous**. _____
2. Mr Reed is an accountant who was **born** in **London**. _____
3. She always **dresses** very **smartly**. _____
4. She had eyes **like** a **cat**. _____
5. We had to write a composition of **200 words**. _____
6. The sportsman was **famous** all over the **world**. _____
7. The machine is **operated** by **hand**. _____
8. The new director is an economist **educated** at **Oxford**. _____
9. We walked along a corridor which had a **red carpet**. _____
10. She had **fair hair**. _____

B

1. It was painted **red** like the colour of **bricks**. _____
2. A building of **five stories** suddenly collapsed. _____
3. The tower has a **shape** like a **mushroom**. _____
4. My sister is very **conscious** of **dress**. _____
5. The meat **tasted awful**. _____
6. The memory was both **bitter** and **sweet**. _____
7. He always had a **bad temper**. _____
8. These tigers **eat men**. _____
9. The walls were as **blue** as the **sky**. _____
10. We'll have a guide who **speaks French**. _____
11. The ship sailed with a crew of **eight men**. _____
12. I heard a voice that **sounded strange**. _____
13. The new machinery, **built** in **China**, will arrive next month. _____
15. They have very **bad manners**. _____
16. The noise **split** our **ears**! _____
17. I'm afraid my wife **spends freely**. _____
18. The firm has its **base** in **Zurich**. _____
19. He certainly has **good intentions**. _____
20. My teenage son is **mad** about **football**. _____
21. Those cars are a very **high price**. _____

Ex.45. Complete the compound word in each sentence, using a word given in the box.

clothed handed hearted looking mouthed eared headed legged minded
tempered

1. Thank you for helping me, and being so kind-_____.
2. We searched all day, but had to return home empty-_____.
3. Paul didn't have time to think, but jumped into the river fully-_____.
4. It seems that long-_____ people can run faster.
5. Try to concentrate and remember! You are so absent-_____.
6. Mary is very attractive, and her husband is good-_____ too.
7. Stop shouting! I'm tired of your loud-_____ comments!
8. Mike gets angry easily. He's a bit short-_____.
9. Steve's book was dirty and dog-_____.
10. Red-_____ people usually dislike being called 'Ginger'!

Ex.46. Fill each of the blanks to form a new compound adjective. Use a dictionary if necessary.

..... -made -minded
..... -proof -hearted
..... -free -headed
..... -necked -sighted

1.4. MINOR TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

1.4.1. Blends

Blends (or portmanteau words) are new expressions formed by **combining two well-established words**, e.g. *brunch* = a meal that is a combination of *breakfast* and *lunch*; a *bedsit* = a room which serves as both a *bedroom* and *sitting room*.

<u>blend</u>	<u>meaning</u>
smog	= polluted fog (<i>smoke</i> + <i>fog</i>)
heliport	= a place where helicopters can land and take off (<i>helicopter</i> + <i>airport</i>)
guesstimate	= an approximate calculation (<i>guess</i> + <i>estimate</i>); to guesstimate (v)
Chunnel	= tunnel linking Britain and France (<i>Channel</i> + <i>tunnel</i>)
docusoap	= TV series about real people using hidden cameras (<i>documentary</i> + <i>soap opera</i>)
breathalyzer	= a device to find out how much alcohol a person has drunk (<i>breath</i> + <i>analyse</i>)
funtastic	= fantastically good fun (<i>fun</i> + <i>fantastic</i>)
slow food (the slow foodies)	In an age where <i>fast food</i> seems to make the world go round, there's a quiet revolution with a snail as its emblem. Followers of this movement take as much time as possible over their food, cooking it by slow, traditional methods and eat as slowly as necessary for maximum enjoyment

Ex.47. What words have been combined to make these blends? What do you think they mean?

- infomercial
- edutainment
- motel
- cybrary
- vegeburger
- shopoholic
- swimathon
- a film maniac
- a sitcom
- a flashmob

Ex.48. Match the blends (A) with the kind of people they denote (B). What words have been combined to make these words?

A	B
1) freegan 2) workaholic 3) seachanger 4) chugger 5) sheeple 6) flexitarian 7) furkid 8) fishmonger 9) middle youth 10) pyromaniac	a) they are professional people who opt for a change in lifestyle by moving to the seaside or country b) they eat food out of unopened packages from a rubbish container c) someone who are easily persuaded and tend to follow what others do d) they work long hours and can't think about anything else but their job e) a person who asks people to sign up for regular donations to charity f) a substitute child which we can love and care for as a parent would, but won't answer us back g) a vegetarian who can occasionally eat a little fish or meat to make life easier for other people h) a person over 30 with a responsible job and dependent children who still enjoys a good party or listening to loud rock music i) someone who is obsessed with setting fire to property j) a person who sells fish from a shop

Ex.49. Match the blends (A) with the situation where they can be used (B). What words have been combined to make these words?

A	B
1) irritainment 2) movieoke 3) plagiarhythm 4) rumint 5) shopgrifting 6) stagephoning 7) healthspan 8) homeshoring 9) orthorexia 10) infomania	a) acting out scenes from your favourite films in front of a specially designed screen b) downloading lyrics and tunes to incorporate them into our own musical creations c) watching some compulsive TV programmes d) wearing clothes you've just bought to the party and then taking it back to the shop to get your money back e) unwillingly overhearing sb's telephone conversation on the bus or train f) using intelligence information based on rumours g) a nervous condition characterized by an extreme obsession with healthy foods h) the period of our life when we are free from serious illness i) being distracted from daily tasks because of the constant urge to read or reply to electronic messages j) providing an improved level of service from local rather than overseas employees

Ex.50. Explain the following.

- 1) Oxbridge, Eurovision, Amex, Interpol, Swatch
- 2) camcorder, fanzine, docudrama, ecotastrophe
- 3) an anglophile, an egomaniac, a scandalmonger,
- 4) fantabulous, ginormous

1.4.2. Sound-Imitation

Words formed by this interesting type of word-building are made by **imitating different kinds of sounds** that may be produced by animals, birds, insects, human beings and inanimate objects: *twit, moo, crack etc.*

Ex. 51. Say what kind of animals or inanimate objects produce the sounds which were used to form these words and then give their meaning.

Adjectives: *cuckoo, gaga.*

Verbs: *buzz, moo, croak, bark, howl, meow, zoom, click, splash, crush, ding, puff, rattle, whistle, screech, bump, roar, slam, hiss, shriek, yell, hoot, flash, dash, rush.*

1.4.3. Reduplication

In reduplication new words are made by **doubling a stem**, either without any phonetic changes, e.g. *bye-bye, chi-chi*, or with a variation of the root-vowel or consonant, e.g. *ping-pong, chit-chat*.

Ex.52. Match the definitions given below with the words in the box. Explain how they were formed.

walkie-talkie chit-chat dilly-dally flip-flop hip-hop bow-wow chi-chi topsy-turvy nitty-gritty lovey-dovey

- 1) an open summer shoe _____
- 2) a portable radio _____
- 3) conversation about things that are not very important _____
- 4) a dog (used by and to small children) _____
- 5) chic (about a girl) _____
- 6) in a state of a complete disorder or confusion _____
- 7) to waste time because you cannot decide about something _____
- 8) a type of popular culture among young people _____
- 9) too romantic _____
- 10) the basis and practical facts of a subject _____

Use some of the words from the box in the following sentences.

1. Anna's heart went _____ as she opened the letter.
2. As the men were engaged in their boring social _____, the women were gossiping.
3. He left his room all _____.
4. Let's get down to the _____ and work out the costs.
5. Don't _____, just get on with it!

Ex.53. Look up the meanings of the following words in your dictionary. Think of situations where they can be used.

brain drain, dream team, zigzag, shilly-shally, doo-dah, riff-raff, willy-nilly, pitter-patter, hubble-bubble.

Use some of these words in the sentences below.

1. He found himself drawn, _____, into the argument.
2. In the 90s, our country lost a lot of skilled young specialists because of the _____.
3. There was a _____ path along the cliff.
4. Where's the _____ to turn off TV?
5. We charge high prices to keep the _____ out.

2. IDIOMS

Types of Idiom

a) Verb-plus-object.

*I'm **having second thoughts** about accepting that job offer. The pay's not enough [change your opinion or begin to have doubts].*

b) Prepositional phrases [preposition + noun phrase].

*It just happened **out of the blue** [completely unexpectedly].*

*Over 100 people were killed **in cold blood** by the soldiers [deliberately, without emotion].*

c) Compounds.

*Their connection with terrorism have always been **a stumbling block** in the party's political progress. [= an obstacle]*

d) Binomials [word + word].

*Let's toss a coin to see who starts. You call: **heads or tails**?*

*Sheila had flu last week, but she's **out and about** again now [= active].*

e) Similes [as + adjective + as + noun] [verb + like + noun].

*I slept really well so I feel **as fresh as a daisy** this morning [= extremely fresh and full of energy].*

*My new sweater **fits like a glove**. I'm so pleased with it [= fits extremely well].*

f) Sayings/Maxims:

*I'm sorry, I can only donate 100 pounds. – Thanks anyway, **every little helps** [= even a small contribution is helpful].*

g) Proverbs:

*What a day! My car broke down and my wallet has been stolen. – **It never rains but it pours** [= problems always happen together].*

*We all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a solution. – Yes. **Where there's a will there's a way** [= if we really want to achieve sth, we can].*

2.1. PARTS OF THE BODY IDIOMS

2.1.1. Back

behind sb's back = when sb is not looking, not present, or not informed: *You shouldn't say nasty things like that about Ruth behind her back.*

to get (sb) off one's/sb's back = cause sb to leave sb alone or in peace: *Get off my back, will you, Sarah! Can't you stop chattering all the time!*

to know sth like the back of your palm = to know sth very well: *I lived here for years, and I know that part of London like the back of my palm.*

to put/get sb's back up = to make sb angry or offend sb: *He's completely tactless – his rudeness really gets my back up.*

to turn one's back on sb/sth = reject sb/sth, refuse to face a problem: *His parents finally turned their backs on Tony when he didn't invite them to his wedding./ Why do you always turn your back on difficulties just when you're needed?*

2.1.2. Brain

behind sb's back = when sb is not looking, not present, or not informed: *You shouldn't say nasty things like that about Ruth behind her back.*

to get (sb) off one's/sb's back = cause sb to leave sb alone or in peace: *Get off my back, will you, Sarah! Can't you stop chattering all the time!*

to know sth like the back of your palm = to know sth very well: *I lived here for years, and I know that part of London like the back of my palm.*

to put/get sb's back up = to make sb angry or offend sb: *He's completely tactless – his rudeness really gets my back up.*

to turn one's back on sb/sth = reject sb/sth, refuse to face a problem: *His parents finally turned their backs on Tony when he didn't invite them to his wedding./ Why do you always turn your back on difficulties just when you're needed?*

2.1.3. Ear

to have [got] an ear for sth = be able to appreciate sth, such as music

to play sth by ear = to play music that you have heard but not seen written down

up to one's ears in sth = deeply involved in sth: work, debt, problems

to smile/grin from ear to ear = to smile very widely

to be all ears = to be very keen to hear what sb is going to tell you: *I'm all ears.*

keep your ears open = to always be listening in order to find out what is happening or to hear some useful information

turn a deaf ear (to sth) = to be unwilling to listen to what sb is saying/asking

ear-worm = a tune that you keep thinking about in your head

feel one's ears burning = to feel embarrassed, ashamed etc: *I'm sure someone is talking about me – I can feel my ears burning.*

2.1.4. Eye

have [got] an eye for sth = be able to appreciate sth, such as fashion.

with an eye to sth/doing sth = with the aim of doing sth

a black eye = an area of severe bruising around the eye, caused by an accident or deliberate blow: *How did you get that black eye?*

an eye sore = sth very unpleasant to look at: *That ugly building was a total eyesore.*

an eye for an eye (saying)

up to one's eyes in sth = deeply involved in sth

with one's eyes open = fully aware of what you're doing

turn a blind eye to sth = to pretend not to see sth

the apple of sb's eye = loved very much by sb: *Ben was always the apple of his father's eye.*

close/shut your eyes to sth = to ignore sth or pretend that you do not know it is happening

keep an eye on sth = guard/protect sth

keep your eyes peeled [for] = to watch carefully and continuously for sth

make eyes at sb = to flirt with sb

not be able to take one's eyes off sb/sth = to not be able to stop yourself looking at sb/sth: *He couldn't take his eyes off the attractive girl sitting opposite him.*

2.1.5. Foot (feet)

from head to foot = all over your body

cold feet = loss of nerve or confidence

have your feet on the ground = to be/remains practical and sensible

have sth at your feet = to have sth in your power or command

put your feet up = to relax

get off on the wrong foot = argue or disagree at the beginning of a relationship

put your foot down = to adopt a firm policy when faced with opposition or disobedience

put your foot in it = say or do sth tactless or embarrassing: *'I asked him how his wife was. How was I to know she was dead?' – 'Oh, you really put your foot in it!'*

to dig your heels in = to refuse to change your opinions or plans, even though other people want you to: *My boss wanted to abandon the project, but I dug my heels in and asked that the management look at it again.*

2.1.6. Face

face to face = in the presence of sb/sth: *You'll have to meet this problem face to face./ As he turned the corner, he came face to face with a statue of a woman.*

in the face of = although confronted with sth: *He was determined to stay calm in the face of all the opposition.*

to sb's face = directly; in the presence of sb: *Would you really call her a liar to her face?*

on the face of it = used to say that sth seems true but that you think there may be other facts about it which are not yet clear: *It looks, on the face of it, like a minor change in the regulations./ On the face of it, his suggestions make sense.*

familiar/the same old face = sb you know: *It's the same old faces.*

new/different face = sb you haven't seen before: *There are a few new faces in class this year.*

one's face falls = you show by the expression of your face that you are disappointed or dismayed: *When he began to realize how committed he should really be, his face fell, and he knew it was too great a sacrifice for him to make.*

make faces (at sb) = to change your expression to make people laugh or to show you're angry, disappointed etc: *Emma was making faces at me through the window.*

keep a straight face = to not laugh or smile at sth you think is funny: *He wanted to laugh but managed to keep a straight face.*

2.1.7. Finger

have (got) green fingers = to be able to grow flowers, plants etc successfully: *Potted plants always die on me. I'm afraid I haven't got green fingers.*

light-fingered = likely to steal things: *He was notorious for being light-fingered, so people tried to avoid his company.*

have (got)/keep one's finger on the pulse (of sth) = to have an up-to-date knowledge of sth; to be fully aware of sth: *A successful politician is one who keeps his finger on the pulse of the changing mood of the voters.*

turn sb round one's little finger = to be able to make sb do what you want them to do.

one's fingers are all thumbs = you are slow and clumsy in doing things with your hands.

2.1.8. Hair

a hair's breadth = a very small distance or amount: *He escaped death by a hair's breadth – if the other car had been going a bit faster he would certainly have died.*

make sb's hair stand on end = to cause sb to feel extreme fear or horror: *Their story was really interesting, but hearing about the dangers they faced made my hair stand on end.*

not to turn a hair = not to show a strong emotion such as fear, dismay etc: *He didn't turn a hair as the judge sentenced him to 20 years' imprisonment.*

Keep your hair on! = Keep calm!/Don't get angry!

2.1.9. Hand

(close) at hand = near in place or time

off hand = without thinking about sth very much

off sb's hands = no longer the responsibility of sb

on the one hand ... on the other hand

Hands off! = do not touch or interfere

hand in hand = closely connected

with your bare hands = without using a tool, weapon, machine etc

to give/lend sb a (helping) hand = help sb

to get your hands on sth = to succeed in getting sth

to get out of hand = to become uncontrollable

to have sth on your hands = as a responsibility of sth

to try your hand at (doing) sth = to try to do sth you haven't done before

the left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing

to live from hand to mouth = to live poorly; to not be able to save any money

2.1.10. Head

above your head = beyond your ability to understand

to go to your head: 1) of alcohol; 2) of success = make you conceited

(be) head over heels in love = to be madly in love

to keep/lose your head = remain/fail to remain calm

to keep your head above water = avoid succumbing to difficulties, esp. falling into debt

to make head or tail of sth = not to understand sth at all: *I can't make head or tail of this picture – it's too abstract!*

from head to toe/foot = all over your body

a bighead = sb who is very conceited

to hold your head high = to act with confidence in your worth, abilities etc: *Have you noticed that since she passed all her exams she feels she can hold her head high again?*

to fall head over heels = fall in love quickly

to have a (good) head for figures/heights = to be able to count well/not to be afraid of heights

to have (got) one's head in the clouds = live in an unreal, dream-like world
Two heads are better than one (saying)

2.1.11. Heart

at heart (= **in your real nature**) = in one's heart of hearts
by heart – if you know sth by heart, you remember all of it exactly
from the (bottom of your) heart = with sincere feeling
heart to heart = privately, confidentially
(one's) heart and soul = total commitment, great devotion, energy
to have (got) a heart of gold = to have a generous and helpful nature
to have (got) a heart of stone = to have a hard, unfeeling nature
to break one's heart = to make sb very unhappy by ending a relationship with them
to have the heart = to be insensitive or hard-hearted enough
to lose heart = to become discouraged
to eat one's heart out = to feel jealous/sad about sth
to pour out your heart (to sb) = to tell sb all about your thoughts, feelings etc.
to set your heart on sth = to decide you very much want to have sth
to take sth to heart = take sth seriously; be much affected/upset by sth
one's heart is in one's mouth = you feel sudden fear, worry etc
one's heart bleeds for sb = you feel sorry or pity for sb
one's heart misses a beat = you feel sudden fear or other strong emotions
one's heart sinks = you feel suddenly sad, disappointed or afraid
deep in sb's heart: *Deep in his heart, he wanted Laura back.*

2.1.12. Leg

to pull sb's leg = to tell sb sth that is not true, as a joke: *I believed Ian when he told me he'd lost his job, but I later found out from his wife that he was pulling my leg.*
leg and leg (= **neck and neck**) – equal, or nearly so, in a race, game etc.
to give a leg up = to render timely assistance
to make a leg = to make a bow, especially in an old-fashioned obedience
to set on his legs – so to provide for sb that he is able to earn his living without further help

2.1.13. Mouth

down in the mouth = unhappy or discouraged: *'Why is he looking so down in the mouth?' – 'They say his horse was ill and had to be put to sleep.'*
one's heart is in one's mouth = you feel sudden fear, worry, etc: *My heart was in my mouth when I was going to take my first examination in mathematics.*
to put words in(to) sb's mouth = to suggest that sb has said sth when he has not: *You're putting words into my mouth! I've never said anything about changing my job.*

to take the words out of sb's mouth = to say exactly what sb else had intended to say: *You've taken the words right out of my mouth! How amazing! And I didn't even know you felt the same way as I did.*

to make sb's mouth water = to cause saliva to flow in the mouth: *Just looking at their cookery books is enough to make my mouth water!*

2.1.14. Nose

under sb's nose = obvious and visible

to have [got] a nose for sth = to be able to detect sth: *A newspaper reporter must be someone with a good nose for stories with human interest.*

to turn up one's nose (at sb/sth) = to behave in a superior way: *There's no need to turn up your nose at simple plain home cooking after all your grand business lunches.*

to pay through the nose (for sth) = to have to pay too high a price for sth

as plain as the nose on your face = very clear

to thumb your nose at sth = to show that you do not respect rules, laws etc, or you do not care what sb thinks of you

2.1.15. Shoulder

shoulder to shoulder = 1) having the same aim (= side by side); 2) physically close together: *They stood shoulder to shoulder to applaud the actors (= side by side).*

to shrug one's shoulders = to raise your shoulders to show you don't know or care

to give sb a cold shoulder = to completely ignore sb

to rub shoulders with = to meet and spend time with people, especially rich and famous people: *As a reporter he has to rub shoulders with all the big names in politics.*

2.1.16. Tongue

tongue-tied = sb who is too shy or nervous to speak

tongue-twister = a long word or phrase which is very difficult to say quickly or correctly

tongue-in-cheek – a tongue-in-cheek remark is said as a joke, not seriously (=with your tongue in your cheek)

to have a sharp tongue = to often talk in a way that shows you are angry

to have a silver tongue = to be able to talk in a way that makes people like you

to hold one's tongue = to remain silent

to loosen sb's tongue = to make sb talk a lot: *The wine had certainly loosened his tongue*

on the tip of your tongue – if a word is on the tip of your tongue, you know it but cannot remember it

Lost your tongue? – used to ask sb why they are not talking

2.1.17. Tooth (teeth)

long in the tooth = old: He's getting a bit long in the tooth to play football.

to have a sweet tooth = to like things that taste of sugar

to fight tooth and nail = to try with a lot of effort or determination to do sth

to get your teeth into sth = to start to do sth with a lot of energy and determination

to cut your teeth on sth = to get your first experience of doing sth and learn the basic skills: *Both reporters cut their journalistic teeth on the same provincial newspaper.*

in spite of his teeth = in opposition to his settled purpose or resolution, although he snarl and show his teeth like an angry dog

his teeth are drawn = his power of doing mischief is taken from him.

by the skin of your teeth = to only just succeed in doing sth, and nearly fail to do it

2.1.18. Thumb

under one's thumb = under the influence or power of sb [Ср. «под каблуком»]

thumbs up/down – when a plan or idea is officially accepted or not accepted.

rule of thumb = a rough, guess-work measure, based on practical experience [ср. «приблизженный метод»]: *As a general rule of thumb, children at this age should not spend more than one hour on homework.*

to bite one's thumb at sb = to insult them

to be all fingers and thumbs = to be unable to do sth in which you have to make small careful movements with your fingers: *Would you do up these buttons for me? I seem to be all thumbs today.*

to stand/stick out like a sore thumb = to be very noticeable because they are very different from everyone or everything else [ср. «как шишка на ровном месте»]: *You stick out like a sore thumb in that uniform.*

2.2. ANIMAL IDIOMS

to have ants in your pants = you are so excited about sth that you can't keep still

busy as a bee = sb is very busy or is moving around quickly doing lots of things

to have a bee in your bonnet = sb is very worried or concerned about sth and they talk about it all the time

like a bear with a sore head = so irritable: *What's wrong with Tom this morning? He's like bear with a sore head.*

early bird (=early riser) – sb who gets up very early in the morning

the bird has flown – used to say that the person you're looking for has already left or escaped

a little bird told me – when you give sb some information but don't want them to know who told you: *A little bird told me you'd got a new job.*

to kill two birds with one stone = to achieve two things with one action: *As I had to go to Swansea on business, I decided to kill two birds with one stone and visit my old school as well.*

The early bird catches the worm = (proverb) if you do sth early or before other people, you will be successful.

Every bird likes its own nest (proverb)

Birds of a feather (flock together) (proverb) = people with similar interests (try to stick together)

A bird in the hand (is worth two in the bush) (proverb) – used to say that it is better to keep what you have than to risk losing it by trying to get more

like a red rag to a bull = very likely to make sb angry or upset: *Just mentioning his ex-wife's name was like a red rag to a bull.*

to take the bull by the horns = to bravely and confidently deal with a difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant problem: *She decided to take the bulls by the horns and organize things for herself.*

to have butterflies in your stomach = to be very nervous about sth you have to do

butterfly kiss = a kiss with one's eyelashes, that is, stroking the cheek with one's eyelashes

a catnap = a short sleep in a chair (not in a bed)

to let the cat out of the bag = to tell sb a secret, especially without intending to do it: *We were hoping to keep the wedding a secret, but my mother soon let the cat out of the bag.*

like the cat that got the cream = very pleased and proud about sth you have achieved

like a cat on a hot tin roof (= on hot bricks) = very agitated, restless or anxious: *She couldn't sit still when she learnt she was chosen for the competition – she behaved like a cat on hot bricks.*

to put a cat among the pigeons – to do or say sth which causes trouble or makes people very angry: *The study has put a cat among the pigeons by claiming that the effects of expensive antidepressant pills can be mimicked by dummy pills.*

there's not enough room to swing a cat – used humorously to say that an area is not very big: *My flat is tiny – there's not enough room to swing a cat!*

to play cat and mouse with = to manoeuvre in a way designed alternately to provoke an opponent: *The image here is of the way that a cat plays with a mouse, pretending to release and then pouncing on it again.*

Cat got your tongue? – used to ask sb why they are not talking

All cats are grey in the dark (proverb) = the qualities that distinguish people from one another are obscured in some circumstances, and if they can't be perceived they don't matter.

When the cat's away the mice will play (proverb) – used to say that people will not behave well when the person who has authority over them is not there.

until/till the cows come home = for long periods without being bored: *She loved tennis and could watch it until the cows came home.*

Chicken-hearted = cowardly

Don't count your chickens before they're hatched = not assume sth before it happens

Children and chicken must always be pickin' = are always hungry and ready to eat food

curses like chickens come home to roost = curses fall on the head of the curser, as chickens which stray during the day return to their roost at night

crocodile tears = pretending to be sad or unhappy: *Don't be fooled. She's not a bit sad; they're just crocodile tears.*

it's a dog's life – used for saying that life is not fair and is full of troubles: *It's hard work – not much money, no time to enjoy yourself. It's a dog's life.*

to go to the dogs = 1) not to take care of oneself: *Harold has really gone to the dogs since his wife died. Looking at him now, it's hard to believe he was once a successful barrister.*
2) to deteriorate, to become bad: *He's always saying that the country is going to the dogs.*

dog eat dog – a situation in which people compete very hard and will do anything to be successful: *It's dog eat dog in the television history.*

dog-eared (adj) – a dog-eared page or book has been used so much that the corners have become damaged

dog in the manger = sb who does not want or need sth, but will not let other people have it: *I hate our neighbours' dog-in-the-manger attitude – they don't want the parking space but they won't let us have it.*

to let sleeping dogs lie = to leave sb or sth alone if they might cause you trouble: *Don't ask him again. It's better to let sleeping lie.*

you can't teach an old dog new tricks – (saying) used for saying that it is very difficult to make sb do sth in a new way when they have been doing it their own way for a long time

Better to be a live dog than a dead lion = there are some situations when being a coward is an advantage

for donkey's years (old-fashioned) = for a long time: *I wonder what Julia's doing these days? I haven't seen her for donkey's years.*

a lame duck – a person that is having problems and needs help: *She's such a failure in many ways – a typical lame duck. We should help her.*

(like) a fish out of water = (feel) very unhappy and uncomfortable he's in an unfamiliar place

a big fish/cheese = an important and influential person

a big fish in a small pond = sb who's important or powerful, but only in a small organization

a cold fish = sb who is not friendly and does not show their feelings

to fish in troubled waters – to make profit out of trouble or upheaval

there are plenty more fish in the sea = used to tell sb whose relationship has ended that there are other people they can have a relationship with: *You're upset now, I know. But you'll soon forget her – after all, there are plenty more fish in the sea.*

(be) a fly on the wall = be able to watch what people are doing without being noticed by them: *I'd love to be a fly on the wall when the American and Russian leaders meet for a private talk.*

wouldn't hurt a fly = is totally harmless: *You don't need to be afraid of him. He wouldn't hurt a fly.*

to fox sb = to outwit: *He managed to fox his pursuers by changing cars three times and then escaping in disguise.*

(have) a frog in my throat – to be unable to speak because your throat is dry or blocked: *Can I have a glass of water? I've got a frog in my throat.*

gets my goat = annoys me: *I don't mind helping John with his English, what gets my goat is the way he seems to take my help for granted.*

guinea pig: *I was once a guinea pig in a medical experiment to test a new drug.*

a wild goose chase = a search for sth which has no hope of being successful: *I went all over the place trying to get what I wanted but I had no success at all. It was a wild-goose chase.*

to cook one's goose = to put an end to hopes: *Turning up half an hour late for the interview really cooked his goose.*

to kill the goose that lays golden eggs = to destroy the thing that brings you profit and success

wouldn't say 'Boo' to a goose = to be timid, unable to hurt anybody: *You are not frightened of Mr Biggs, are you? He wouldn't say 'Boo' to a goose.*

hen party = a party for women only, that happens just before one of them gets married

to have kittens = to be in a state of panic: *When I told my parents that Paul and I have decided to call off the wedding they're going to have kittens.*

as strong as a horse/ox/bull = physically strong

a dark horse = sb with a secret, especially a secret ability, skill etc, that surprises you when you finally discover it: *He's such a dark horse; he does not tell people much about himself.*

to hold one's horses = to wait, to be patient

to bet on/pick the wrong horse = to choose the wrong thing/person for a particular purpose

to flog a dead horse = to waste effort on sth that we have no chance of succeeding at: *You're flogging a dead horse trying to get Harry to change his mind!*

to get on/off your high horse = to behave/stop behaving as if you know more or are better

to put the cart before the horse = to do sth before another thing that you should have done first

straight from the horse's mouth – when we've got some information directly from the person responsible for it

never/don't look a gift horse in the mouth – used to tell sb to be grateful for sth that has been given to them instead of asking questions about it or finding sth wrong with it

I could eat a horse = I'm very hungry

That's a horse of a different colour = a situation far from what you expected

the lion's share of sth = the biggest part of sth: *The firm has captured the lion's share of the UK market.*

to monkey around/about = to behave in a silly or careless way: *This machine is complicated and dangerous so don't monkey about with it.*

monkey business = bad or dishonest behavior

monkey bars (AmE) (= BrE climbing frame) = a structure of bars for children to climb and play on

to make a monkey out of sb = to make sb seem stupid

not to give a monkey's = to not care at all about sth: *To be honest I don't give a monkey's what they do.*

a pig in a poke = sth that you have bought without seeing it first [cp. «КОТ В МЕШКЕ»]

pig-headed = stubborn: *My wife will never admit that she's wrong, even when she knows she is. She's so pig-headed.*

pigs might fly – when sb says sth that we think will never happen: *He might let you have it cheaply, since you're a relative – Yes, and pigs might fly!*

to make a pig's ear of sth – if sb does sth very badly

to make a pig of oneself = to eat much: *That's the last time I invite Steve for a meal. He really made a pig of himself last night.*

piggy bank = a container used by children for saving money in, sometimes shaped like a pig

the rat race = the unpleasant situation experienced by people working in big cities, when they continuously compete for success and have a lot of stress in their lives: *After years of commuting from Brighton to London, he decided to get out of the rat race and buy a small farm in Wales.*

to smell a rat = to guess that sth wrong or dishonest is happening

to look like a drowned rat = to look very wet and uncomfortable

like rats leaving/deserting a sinking ship = in a hurry to leave when problems develop

To separate the sheep from the goats = to group people or things into superior and inferior

(to move) at a snail's pace = very slowly

a snake in the grass – sb who pretends to be your friend but is really an enemy.

mad as a (cut) snake (= mad as a hatter; mad as a March hare) = completely crazy

stag party/night = a party for men only, especially on the night before a man gets married.

a wolf in sheep's clothing = a person or thing that appears friendly or harmless but is really hostile and dangerous: *He looks kind and gentle but he's not like that at all. – You're right. He really is a wolf in sheep's clothing.*

a lone wolf = sb who does not mix socially with other people.

to be food for worms = to be dead

to satisfy the worm = to appease one's hunger

to worm out information = to elicit information indirectly and piecemeal

2.3. COLOUR IDIOMS

to show one's true colours = to reveal one's real character

with flying colours = with great success

2.3.1. Blue

(is associated with: 1) deprivation – *to feel blue*; 2) sb of noble birth – *blue blood*; 3) sth unexpected – *out of the blue*; *a bolt from the blue*).

In English, if something comes as a complete surprise, we say *it's a bolt from the blue*.

The news that Prime Minister was going to resign came quite out of the blue.

In English, if things happen extremely rarely, we can say they happen '*once in a blue moon*.'

In English, if we say something until we are *blue in the face*, we waste time and effort because we won't get any results.

once in a blue moon = very, very rarely

blue-collar workers = unskilled workers

blue-eyed boy/golden boy = a favoured person

2.3.2. Black

(is associated with: 1) sth depressing or without hope – *a black future*; 2) anger – *to look as black as thunder*; 3) illegality or incorrectness – *black market*; *a black mark*; *blackmail*.

In English, if we have situation in which it's easy for someone to understand what's wrong and what's right, we say '*it's black and white*.'

A black hole is something which has no bottom, and everything put in it just disappears.

To be in sb's black books/on sb's black list – to disapprove of somebody so that they should be avoided.

The black sheep of the family – someone who is regarded by other members of their family as a failure or embarrassment.

I'm not going to play football again. I was black and blue all over after the match last Saturday.

The devil is not so black as he is painted (proverb) = something or someone is not so bad as it/they may seem at first sight.

2.3.3. Brown

In English, if someone is extremely sun-burnt, we say '*she's as brown as a berry*'.

To be/feel browned off = (informal) to feel annoyed, fed up or bored.

2.3.4. Gold

as good as gold – (usually a child or a pet) very well-behaved

In English, if someone is very kind and helpful, we say they've got **a heart of gold**.

In English, if something is extremely useful, we say it's **worth its weight in gold**.

2.3.5. Green

(is associated with: 1) lack of experience – **the green years**; 2) care for the environment – **green tourism, the Green Party; the Greens; green fingers**; 3) envy – **green with envy**; 4) nausea – **to look green; to go/turn green**)

to have green fingers = to be a good gardener and to be able to make plants grow very easily

The grass is always greener on the other side (saying) – used to say that other people are always in a better situation than you, even when they are not

to be green with envy = to feel unhappy because sb else has sth that we want

to give sb/sth the green light = to give permission for sth to start.

the green stuff (= greenness) (informal) = money.

2.3.6. Grey

(is associated with: 1) lack of clarity – **a grey area**; 2) brains = **grey matter, grey cells**)

The management says that the agreement is a grey area that must be made clear in proper discussions.

There's common prejudice that girls who are *very beautiful must automatically be lacking in grey matter – so-called 'dumb blonds.'*

2.3.7. Pink

to be tickled pink = to be very pleased or amused

to see pink elephants = to see things that are not really there, because you are drunk

in the pink (informal) = in extremely good health and spirits

2.3.8. Red

(is associated with: 1) anger – **to see red; like a red rag to a bull**; 2) danger – **red alert; a red flag**; 3) special importance – **a red-letter day; to give sb a red carpet treatment**; 4) left-wing in politics – **red point of view**; 5) bureaucracy – **red tape**)

to paint the town red – to go out to celebrate something, usually while drinking a lot of alcohol

I caught him red-handed – used to say if you find sb doing sth bad or illegal while they are doing it

it's like a red rag to a bull – when sb does sth that is certain to create an angry response.

a red herring is something unimportant that takes attention away from the main subject

2.3.9. Silver

In English, if you have a high social position and have been rich all your life, we say you were *'born with a silver spoon in your mouth.'*

silver-tongued = sb who speaks in such a pleasant way they can make other people do things for them

speech is silver: *Speech is silver* (or 'silvern'), *silence is golden* [= part of an old oriental proverb, pointing to the advantage of keeping one's own counsel]

thirty pieces of silver – the sum of money that Judas Iscariot received from the chief priest for the betrayal of his Master, hence used proverbially of a bribe or *'blood-money'*

Every cloud has a silver lining (proverb) = a situation which seems bad but in fact has some advantages to it

2.3.10. White

(is associated with: 1) purity – *as white as snow; whiter than white*; 2) being pale – *as white as a sheet*)

In English, if someone is very pale because they are ill or shocked or scared, we say they're *as white as a sheet*.

a white-knuckle ride = sth very exciting or scary

a white lie = a lie that you tell someone in order to protect them or avoid hurting their feelings

a white elephant = something that is completely useless, although it may have cost a lot of money.

a white flag = a sign that you accept that you have failed or been defeated.

a white wedding = a traditional wedding at which the bride is wearing a long white dress.

2.3.11. Yellow

(is associated with: 1) race: – (not polite) *the yellow race*; 2) cowardliness – *yellow-bellied, yellow-livered*; 3) a taxi – *a yellow cab*; 4) pulp fiction: – *a yellow book*).

In English, if someone behaves like a coward, we say *'He's a yellow belly.'*

The Yellow Press – sensational and jingoist newspapers and journalism

Yellow Jack = the yellow fever, also the flag displayed from naval hospitals and vessels in quarantine

2.4. FOOD IDIOMS

a rotten/bad apple (informal) = a bad person in a group whose behavior may have a corrupting influence on the rest

apple of discord = a subject of dissension

An apple a day keeps the doctor away (proverb)

to go bananas – said when sb is very emotional and starts shouting and behaving in a crazy way.

(be your) bread and butter = an activity/job you do to get the money you need: *Taxi-driving is his bread and butter though he also writes music.*

the breadwinner = the member of a family who earns the money to support the others.

to know which side your bread is buttered = to know which people to be nice to in order to get advantage for yourself

I haven't got a bean – said when you have no money at all.

to be full of beans – said about sb who is full of energy: *I've had a several cups of coffee today. That's why I'm full of beans!*

a piece of cake = sth that is very easy

cakes and ale = merrymaking: *Life is not all cakes and ale* (proverb).

you can't have your cake and eat it – used to refer to the fact that two good things are impossible to do or have at the same time: *He wants to stay with his wife but still see his girlfriend – talk about having your cake and eating it!*

the icing on the cake – refers to sth that makes a good situation even better

sell/go like hot cakes = be sold quickly and in large quantities

a bad egg = sb who is bad or dishonest: *My boss promised me a pay rise and then he threatened to fire me. He's a bad egg.*

to have egg on your face = to be left feeling stupid or embarrassed because of sth you did: *You'll have egg on your face if your plan doesn't work.*

Don't put all your eggs in one basket = (saying) you should never rely on only one plan—in case it goes wrong.

the fruit(s) of sth: I'm looking forward to retirement and having time to enjoy the fruits of my labour [= the results of my hard work]

the fruits of the earth – all the natural things that the earth produces, such as fruit, vegetables, or minerals [Ср. «дары природы»]

to bear fruit = to produce a positive result: *At last our work is bearing fruit.*

It's a case of sour grapes – said about sb who pretends not to be impressed by sth because they are jealous: *When my colleague won a lottery, I told him I wasn't really interested in money, so I'm not jealous at all... but it's not true. I wish I was rich! – Yes, it's a case of sour grapes.*

One man's meat is another man's poison (proverb) = Tastes differ

to be easy meat (BrE, informal) – sb who is easy to defeat, deceive, or hurt

the meat and potatoes (AmE, informal) – the most important/basic parts of a discussion

It's no use crying over spilt milk (proverb) – you shouldn't waste time feeling sorry about an earlier mistake or problem that can't be changed

a nut (informal) = sb who is crazy, or behaves strangely: *My dad is such a nut.*

to be off your nut (BrE informal) = to be crazy

tough/hard nut (informal) = sb who is difficult to deal with: *He may have suffered a bit in his old age but he's still a tough nut.*

a hard/tough nut to crack = a difficult problem or situation: *Celtic have lost only once this season and will be a hard nut to crack.*

in a nutshell = in short; in a few words

like two peas in a pod – said about two people who look very similar: *Though they are not identical twins, they really look like two peas in a pod.*

pea-brained (informal) – stupid: a pea-brained idiot

as easy as pie – said about sth that seems to you really easy.

to have a finger in many pies = to be involved in lots of different activities.

pie in the sky = sth that is agreeable to contemplate but very unlikely to be realized: *We are sick and tired of all those pie-in-the-sky promises our government is making!*

a hot potato: In English, if there's a delicate issue and people can't agree we call it a 'hot potato'.

a couch potato = sb who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television.

The proof of the pudding (is in the eating) (proverb) – used to say that you can only know whether sth is good or bad after you have tried it

not my cup of tea – said about sth we don't like very much: *Oh, jazz... it's not my cup of tea*

In English, if there is sth we would never do, we can say 'I wouldn't do it for all the tea in China.'

the salt of the earth = sb who is ordinary but good and

to take sth with a pinch/grain of salt (informal) = to not completely believe sb/sth

2.5. PIECES OF CLOTHES IDIOMS

too big for one's boots = too conceited; feeling that you are much better than other people: *Sue's really been getting too big for her boots since she became the Managing Director's secretary.*

to go cap in hand (to sb) = to ask for money or help in a very respectful way, from sb who has a lot more power than you: *Elderly people should receive a heating allowance every winter, instead of having to go cap in hand to the government.*

the emperor's (new) clothes (= the king's new clothes) – used about a situation when everyone pretends to understand or admit sth that is not really sensible or special, because they think they will seem stupid if they do not: *I don't believe anyone really likes modern music – it's just the emperor's new clothes.*

Cut your coat according to your cloth (proverb) = to spend within the limit of what money you have/what material is available.

to keep sth under your hat = to keep sth a secret: *I don't want everyone to know I'm leaving, so please keep it under your hat.*

to pass the hat (around) = to collect money from a group of people, asking each of them to give some, so that you can buy or do sth: *If a workman was injured, his mates collected money for his family by passing around a hat.*

to pull sth out of a/the hat (= to pull a rabbit out of a/the hat) = to suddenly produce a solution to a problem, when no one is expecting it: *If their manager keeps pulling good young players out of the hat, the Rangers will be hard to beat this season.*

to be in sb's pocket = to be controlled by sb because they give you money or support: *In financial terms, the local authorities are in the pocket of the central government.*

to dip/dig into your pocket = to pay for sth expensive with your own money: *All he's done is dig in his pocket whenever we've asked, and laid out hundreds of thousands of dollars.*

in sb's shoes = in sb's position: *If I were in his shoes, I'd resign immediately.*

to put oneself in sb's shoes/place = consider what you would do if you were in the position of sb else.

to pull one's socks up = to take command of oneself; become more purposeful; improve your behaviour: *You really must pull your socks up if you want to beat Jackson in the competition.*

to roll up one's sleeves = to prepare oneself for future work: *It's time you rolled up your sleeves and started earning your living.*

to have (got) sth up one's sleeve = to keep a piece of information until the best moment to mention it: *I know Max has always got some idea up his sleeve that he suddenly brings out to amaze us all!*

to catch sb with his pants/trousers down = to confront, trap, or deceive sb when he is unprepared or not being attentive: *They maintained full guard in case a second attack should catch them with their trousers down.*

3. WHAT'S IN A NAME

from Adam: *I don't know him from Adam* (= I don't know him at all).

an Achilles heel = a person's only vulnerable spot; a serious or fatal weakness.

Aunt Sally = a person or thing that is a target for attack or criticism [a figure, usually of an old woman's head, that is set up at fairgrounds and fetes as a target for balls or other objects. The aim is to knock off the head or to knock the figure down].

Big shot – a very important and influential person: His father's a big shot, and he thinks he is, too. [ср. «большая шишка»]

Bob's your uncle! – used to say that sth will be easy to do: *Just copy the disc, and Bob's your uncle!*

Bobby (old-fashioned) = a policeman in Britain

Bully – sb who frightens or hurts people who are smaller or weaker than they are: *Don't take me for a bully. Of course they're smaller and weaker than me. I wouldn't dare hit them otherwise.*

Busybody – sb who tries to interfere in what other people are doing: *She's always trying to interfere in other people's lives. – Yes, she's a bit of a busybody.*

Chatterbox – sb who talks a lot: *My little daughter is such a chatterbox! She never stops talking!*

Clock-watcher – sb who often looks at a clock to see what time it is because they are bored and want to stop working: *She's a typical clock-watcher. She's only interested in leaving work and going home.*

Couch potato – sb who spends a lot of time sitting at home watching TV: *After her husband retired, he became a real couch potato. He spends so much time watching television!*

Crank – sb who has unusual ideas and behaves strangely: *She's got extremely odd, eccentric, unconventional ideas and theories – she's a real crank.*

Daredevil – sb who does dangerous things for enjoyment and does not worry about the risk: *I'm afraid for my younger son. He's such a daredevil always taking dangerous risks!* [ср. «сорвиголова»]

Day-dreamer – he's always got his head in the clouds, always fantasizing

Dutch courage – courage inspired by drinking alcohol

Double-Dutch: If you talk double-Dutch it means you are totally incomprehensible. / *I can't understand a word of it – it's double Dutch to me.* [ср. «китайская грамота»]

Fare-dodger – sb who avoids paying when they travel on public transport. [ср. «заяц»]

French window/door – a door that usually has glass panes and opens in the middle; it often leads out into a garden.

Gatecrasher – sb who visit other people without being invited: *The other day she turned up at our party without being invited. I didn't know she's such a gatecrasher.*

Golden boy – a very popular and successful man

Good Samaritan – sb who gives help to people in trouble

High flyer – an ambitious person who is very successful in their work or studies: *I'm sure he's got his eye on the top job and with the amount of work he does, he'll probably get it too. – Yes, he's definitely a high flyer.*

(an) Indian summer – a period of dry, warm weather in September. [ср. «бабье лето»]

Irish stew – a kind of dish made from meat, onions and potatoes.

Jack Frost – a way of describing frost to a person – used especially when talking to children

Jack-of-all-trades – sb who can do different types of work, but who often is not very skilled at any of them. [ср. «мастер на все руки»]

Jack Robinson: before you can say Jack Robinson – very quickly or suddenly.

Jack the Lad – a young person who enjoys drinking alcohol and going out with his male friends, and who thinks he is sexually attractive.

Jay-walker – sb who crosses the road without bothering to look at the traffic.

Jekyll and Hyde (= a person who seems to have a split personality being two completely different people, one good and one bad) [from the book *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* by Robert Luis Stevenson. Dr Jekyll changes from being a good person to being an evil person, Mr Hyde, by taking a special drug]: *I can't make him out really. Sometimes he seems so kind and helpful and yet at other times he'll be really unpleasant and aggressive. It's Jekyll and Hyde again.*

Joe Bloggs = all ordinary people and their thoughts, feelings, and situations: *I bet if you asked Joe Bloggs on the street what he thought about it, he'd say throw the bastards out of Parliament.*

Killjoy – sb who complains about other people enjoying themselves: *I can't stand our neighbor. Every time we have a party he complains about the noise. He even complains about children playing in the park. – What a killjoy!* [ср. «зануда»]

Know-all – sb who behaves as if they know everything: *He was definitely Mr Know-all telling people he knew quite a lot about modern art.* [ср. «всезнайка»]

Layabout – a lazy person who avoids work: *He's lazy and prefers not to work – what a layabout!*

Litter-lout – sb who drops rubbish everywhere and never puts it in the bin

Black Maria = a vehicle used by the police to carry prisoners [ср. «черный воронок»]

Name-dropper – sb who likes to mention all the famous and important people they've met.

Nosy Parker (=sb who interferes in other people's affairs): *I told her today that what I want I do in my spare time has nothing to do with her. She's a bit of a nosy Parker.* [ср. «любопытная Варвара»]

Pain in the neck – a very annoying person: *She's become a real nuisance recently. I can't stand her any longer. She's a real pain in the neck.* [ср. «головная боль»]

Peter Pan (= a man who never seems to grow up) [from the main character in the play *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie. He is a young boy who never grows up but lives in a magic place called NEVER-NEVER LAND and can fly]: *He wants to stay young, free and single even though he's in his forties. He looks half his age as well. He's a Peter Pan really, isn't he?*

Queen Ann is dead = to say nothing new [ср. «Америку открыл!»]

Road hog – sb who drives in a dangerous way: *What a road hog he is! Always driving carelessly! He's bound to cause a serious problem one day.* [ср. «лихач»]

Rolling stone – sb who can't settle down, but goes from job to job, place to place. [ср. «перекати-поле»]

Scapegoat – sb who is blamed for sth that is not their fault: *It wasn't really my fault, but they needed someone for the mess. So, as I was chairman of the committee, they chose me as a scapegoat.* [ср. «козел отпущения»]

Scrooge (= a mean person) [from the character of Ebenezer Scrooge in the story 'A Christmas Carol' by Charles Dickens, who is very mean and thinks that Christmas is a waste of time and money]: *He's such a Scrooge – he wouldn't spend a penny! / My landlord makes Scrooge look extravagant.* [ср. Плюшкин]

Scrounger – sb who get sth they want by asking someone for it instead of providing it themselves: *He's always asking for money and living off others. He's such a scrounger.* [ср. «халявщик»]

Slave-driver – sb who makes his employees work extremely hard [ср. «деспот»]

Slob – a lazy and untidy person

Slow coach – sb who is always behind the others in their work or studies

Smart aleck – sb who shows off their cleverness, or always has the right answer, in a way that is annoying

Spendthrift – an extravagant person who is very careless about money and spends more than they need to, even when they do not have a lot of it: *Do I save? You're joking. As soon as I get money I spend it. I'm a typical spendthrift.* [ср. «мот, транжира»]

Sponger – sb who gets food or money from other people without offering to pay: *He came out with us last night but didn't contribute anything to the cost of the meal or even buy anyone else a drink. What a sponger!* [ср. «халявщик»]

Tear-away – sb who is a bit wild, always getting into fights and other trouble: *His car was wrecked by a couple of young tearaways.* [ср. «сорвиголова»]

Tomboy – a girl who likes playing the same games as boys

A doubting Thomas – a person who refuses to believe something without having incontrovertible proof; a sceptic. [ср. «Фома неверующий»]

Tough cookie – sb who is clever but does not have much sympathy with other people's problems: *Some people say she's unfeeling but she's really good at running the business and making it profitable. – A bit of a tough cookie, then.*

Uncle Sam – the imaginary person who represents the US and its government

Walter Mitty – a person who fantasies about leading and exciting, adventurous life when it is in fact quite ordinary [from the main character in a story by James Thurber called 'The Secret Life of Walter Mitty'. He has a very ordinary life, but spends a lot of time imagining that he is a brave and important person living a dangerous and exciting life.]: *He was telling me the most amazing stories about his career as a professional stuntman. I don't believe a word of it – he's well known as a bit of a Walter Mitty.*

Wannabe – sb who wants to be famous for no reason: *Don't take her too seriously. She's just a wannabe.*

Welsh dresser – a type of sideboard with shelves above and drawers below

Welsh rarebit/rabbit – melted cheese on hot toast

Wet blanket – sb who seems to want to spoil other people's fun: *She's so boring and negative about everything, always preventing others from enjoying themselves. She's a real wet blanket.*

Whizz kid – a young person who is very skilled or successful at sth: *Though he's still young, but he's got a lot of modern ideas, energy and enthusiasm. I'd call him a whizz kid.*

Wind-bag – sb who talks too much: *She's such a wind-bag talking on and on about her ideas!*

4. COLLOQUIAL RESPONSES

In informal situations, we often use natural responses, which can be highly colloquial.
You mustn't tell a soul. – My lips are sealed.

He's a very odd chap. – It takes all sorts.

In conversations between very close friends, we sometimes use very casual, ironic or even rude responses.

Can you lend me \$100? – You must be joking.

Where were you last night? – Mind your own business.

Ex.54. For each spoken item on the left find the most natural response on the right.

A

1. I've got a coin.	a. No, it's my round.
2. Can I have some more meat?	b. Let's toss for it.
3. I'll buy the drinks.	c. Cheers!
4. Cup of tea?	d. OK. You toss, I'll call. Tails!
5. How shall we decide?	e. I could do with one.
6. Cheers!	f. Help yourself.
7. Sorry I can't help you.	g. If you don't mind taking pot luck.
8. I've got some news.	h. The more the merrier.
9. Can I bring a friend to your party?	i. I'm all ears.
10. Can I come to lunch?	j. OK. Thanks all the same.

B

1. Where shall I put my case?	a. Oh, it's on the tip of my tongue.
2. Bobby's in trouble at school.	b. Let me sleep on it.
3. I'm afraid this is the only job I can offer you.	c. Yes, by the skin of my teeth.
4. We need a decision soon.	d. Serves you right.
5. Do you know what it's called?	e. I'm keeping my fingers crossed.
6. Can I use your phone?	f. Well, boys will be boys.
7. Did you catch the train?	g. Every little helps.
8. I've eaten too much. I feel ill.	h. Be my guest.
9. I hope the weather's good for our trip tomorrow.	i. Dump anywhere.
10. Sorry I can't make a bigger donation.	j. Beggars can't be choosers.

Mixed Practice

Ex.55. Choose the right colour in the idioms that follow.

1. We decided to celebrate by going out and painting the town **red/blue/black**.
2. After sunbathing for two hours every day, Jane was as **red/yellow/brown** as a berry.
3. She was absolutely **white/green/blue** with envy when I won a trip to Athens.
4. The news of their marriage came as a bolt from the **red/blue/silver**.
5. My mother has got **gold/silver/green** fingers – everything she plants in the garden grows well.
6. Sometimes it is better to tell a **black/white/yellow** lie than to hurt someone's feelings.
7. You can argue with me until you're **red/brown/blue** in the face.
8. When the visitors from Japan arrived, the company gave them the **gold/red/white** carpet treatment.
9. Are you afraid to fight? You're not **white/yellow/blue**, are you? Come on, don't be a coward!
10. The **white/blue/brown-collar** workers received a rise, but the workers on the shop floor were told they had to wait.
11. When the theatre first opened it was widely regarded as a **white/pink/green** elephant.
12. The kids were tickled **pink/red/blue**.
13. They fell deeper and deeper into the **black/brown/red** and then went bankrupt.
14. I wanted to apply for a visa, but a friend told me there is so much **black/white/red** tape, so I've decided to forget it.
15. Scientists say that **red/yellow/blue-blood** children are no more intelligent than others.
16. The manager's reference to the forthcoming sales conference was a **red/blue/yellow** herring. He just wanted to get off the subject of the month's poor sales figures.

Ex.56. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below.

1. Her sharp _____ will get her into trouble one day.
2. Put your _____ up, switch on the TV and enjoy life!
3. If you play a musical instrument by _____, it means you play it without using printed music – you play it from memory.
4. To live from hand to _____ means that you just live from day to day, spending all your money as soon as you get it.
5. What's this supposed to mean? I can't make _____ or tail of it.
6. What's wrong with Sue? I said hello to her but she gave me the cold _____.

7. Don't ask James to do anything practical; he's all _____ and thumbs.
8. If you want a flat in the centre of the city you have to pay through the _____ for it.
9. I caught the last train by the skin of my _____.
10. He's not being serious. He's speaking with his _____ in his cheek.
11. We're off to a _____ party tonight – David's getting married on Saturday.
12. We were hoping to keep our engagement a secret, but my mother let the _____ out of the bag.
13. I always get _____ in my stomach before the interview.
14. He thought he was a _____, because everybody blamed him for other people's mistakes.
15. As she was the breadwinner, everyone considered her to be the real _____ of the family.

Ex.57. Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable colloquial expression.

1. You're _____ (*wasting time*) trying to make Mike change his mind!
2. We were hoping to keep our engagement a secret, but my friend _____ (*told everyone about it*).
3. I must say that I found it hard to _____ (*remain silent*) when he started saying all those horrible things about foreigners.
4. You didn't think I was being serious, did you, Brian! It was a joke! I was _____ (*joking*).
5. I always get _____ (*feel nervous*) before an interview.
6. We all found it difficult to keep _____ (*not to laugh*) when we noticed that our teacher had forgotten to do up the zip on his trousers.
7. I thought she was the new secretary, but I began to _____ (*become suspicious*) when I found her going through coat pockets in the cloakroom.
8. They used Harry as a _____ (*sb who is used for experiments*) to test how effective their new food additives were.
9. It's strange that Jim doesn't have any friends among his classmates. – But it's natural, he's a real _____ (*unfriendly*).
10. I don't think their new project will _____ (*produce a positive result*).
11. I won't go to the concert of classical music – it's not really _____ (*what I like*).
12. You shouldn't _____ (*ignore*) what your son is doing in his spare time.
13. His awful behaviour really _____ (*infuriates me*).
14. Please don't _____ (*make him look stupid*) – he may take it to heart and get offended.
15. She's constantly lying, so you should take her words _____ (*not completely believe her*).

Ex.58. Complete each of these idioms.

1. Big Joe is quite harmless really, although he looks tough. He wouldn't ____ a ____.
2. Harry never seems to want to go out with other people. He's a bit of a ____.
3. "How did you know I was getting married?" – "A ____ me."
4. One look at those cakes makes my ____.
5. He wants to ____ and ____: he wants a well-paid secure job, but he doesn't want to work hard.
6. The police played an elaborate game of ____ and ____ to trap them.
7. "I don't know how I'm going to cope with this difficult problem". — "Oh, it's as ____, you just have to start.
8. What's that you say? You want to borrow some money. You haven't ____?
9. Her new house is extremely small – there's not enough ____.
10. On hearing the news she felt extremely nervous and restless, like a on ____.
11. He's such a treacherous and deceitful man – a real ____.
12. Can I have some water, please. I've got a ____ in ____, and I'm going to speak at the conference.
13. I'm sure this incident is not so bad, in fact, I do believe that every ____ has a ____.
14. They both are business-like, energetic and full of beans. In fact, birds ____.
15. What's wrong with you today? You're like a ____ with ____.
16. She's always been at the top of her class. She's definitely a ____.
17. He can do all sorts of things: carpeting, mending, fixing and so on. He's a real ____.
18. He's always boasting of knowing everything about culture and art – a typical ____.
19. Everybody considered the President to be a ____ as he couldn't cope with either national or international problems of the country.
20. The bus stop was wrecked by a group of young ____.

Ex.59. For each item on the left, find the most natural response on the right.

1. People say you're very generous.	a. I'm afraid I haven't a clue.
2. I thought you were going to accept the offer.	b. Oh, this is on me.
3. Do you know where the cinema is?	c. That'll be the day.
4. I don't think I can afford this restaurant. It looks a bit expensive.	d. Care for a spin?
5. I've left our tickets at home!	e. A little bird told me.
6. I'll pay you back soon.	f. Flattery will get you nowhere.
7. How did you know I was going out with Jane?	g. Well, it can't be helped.
8. I like your new car.	h. I'm having second thoughts.

5. MINI TOPICS

5.1. EXPRESSING FEELINGS

5.1.1. Argument

Ex.60. Put each of the words from the box in its correct place in the passage below.

disagreement resentment friction jealous aggressive nag row
troublemaker

I've always had a feeling of (1) _____ towards my older brother, John, because he always received more attention from our parents. There has always been (2) _____ between us. And now that I'm more successful than he is in my job, he is (3) _____ of me. We've never actually had a (4) _____, just the occasional (5) _____, but we've never got on well. And his wife likes to make things worse. She's a real (6) _____, a nasty, argumentative, quarrelsome, (7) _____ woman. I've heard her (8) _____ John continually to get a better job, a bigger house, a nicer car.

5.1.2. Sadness

Ex.61. Instructions as above.

sob miss recover grief comfort sleepless tears
heartbroken withdrawn

When Susan's cat was killed by a car she burst into (1) _____ and began to (2) _____ so loudly that the neighbours next door heard her. She was (3) _____ by the (4) _____. Her mother tried to (5) _____ her but Susan's (6) _____ was so great that it was three

days (and three (7) _____ nights) before she began to (8) _____ enough to eat normally. Even then she talked to no one and was silent and (9) _____ for weeks. I think she'll always (10) _____ her pet.

5.1.3. Nervousness

Ex.62. Instructions as above.

blush tremble stammer sweat faint shy tongue-tied nerves
embarrassment tranquillizer

I have to tell you that my (1) _____ aren't very good. Last week I went for a job interview and my hands began to (2) _____, my palms started to (3) _____ and my face was red because I always (4) _____ with (5) _____ on these occasions. I've always been very (6) _____ with other people. When I was asked questions I was completely (7) _____ and I could only (8) _____. I felt (9) _____ and wished I had a (10) _____ to calm me down. I didn't get the job. A pity. I would like to have been a television newsreader.

PART III. IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR

1. ARTICLES

1.1. ZERO ARTICLE

1.1.1

Explanations	Examples
With uncountables and abstract or general ideas, and plurals (not previously mentioned)	<i>I like orange juice. Give peace a chance. I hate spiders.</i>

1.1.2

With most proper names	<i>We live in France. Go down Regent Street then turn left. I'll see you in January.</i>
------------------------	--

1.1.3

With unique jobs or roles (definite article is also possible)	<i>Michael is (the) chairman of the company.</i>
---	--

1.1.4

With prepositions of place, when the place plays a special role	<i>Sally is in prison (= she is a prisoner). But: Sally is in the prison (= a visitor to the building).</i>
---	---

1.1.5

With general means of transport (except when <i>in</i> or <i>on</i> is used)	<i>We went there by car. But: We went there in a car/on a bus.</i>
--	--

1.1.6

With names of meals when they refer to routine times	<i>It's time for lunch. What's for dinner? But: It was a most enjoyable dinner.</i>
--	---

1.2. DEFINITE ARTICLE

1.2.1

Previously mentioned items	<i>There is a bedroom and a living room. The bedroom is large.</i>
----------------------------	---

1.2.2

Single items, whose reference is clear	<i>Can you pass the salt? What happened after the war?</i>
--	--

1.2.3

Unique objects	<i>The moon is full tonight.</i>
----------------	---

1.2.4

Items which are followed by a descriptive phrase, which makes them definite	<i>This is the man I told you about. The Tower of London is in the City.</i>
---	---

1.2.5

National groups	<i>The British drink far too much tea.</i>
-----------------	---

1.2.6

Classes of people	<i>The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.</i>
-------------------	---

1.2.7

Individual items which represent a class	<i>The lion is fast disappearing.</i>
--	--

1.2.8

Names of musical instruments and ability to play	<i>I can't play the piano but I can play the guitar.</i>
--	--

1.2.9

Some geographical names: plural countries, or where the name contains a noun; names of rivers, lakes, seas and oceans, and mountains and regions	<i>the Netherlands; the People's Republic of China; the Thames flows into the North Sea; the Arctic.</i>
--	---

1.2.10

<i>The</i> may be part of the title, and so is capitalised. Titles of books and films etc do not have <i>the</i> unless there is post-modification	<i>the Independence; the Sunday Times; the Phantom of the Opera</i>
--	---

1.2.11

Names of pubs, restaurants and hotels	<i>the Garden House Hotel; the Lane Horse</i>
---------------------------------------	---

1.2.12

Superlatives, ordinals, <i>the same</i> , <i>the only</i>	<i>This is the best. You are the first. This is the only one.</i>
---	--

1.3. INDEFINITE ARTICLE

1.3.1

Describing jobs	<i>John is a lorry driver.</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

1.3.2

With singular fractions, group numbers and large numbers	<i>one and a half kilos; a dozen eggs; a hundred envelopes</i>
--	---

1.3.3

Meaning <i>per</i>	<i>He was doing ninety miles an hour. She earns \$1000 a week.</i>
--------------------	--

1.3.4

Unknown people	<i>A Mr Jones called while you were out.</i>
----------------	--

1.3.5.

Meaning can change, depending on what kind of article is used:
*Helen is **at the school**.* (At the building, we don't know why.)
*Helen is **at school**.* (She is a student or a teacher.)

Many uses of the articles are idiomatic, and should be learned as part of a phrase.
*It rings **a/the** bell. It's **a** piece of cake. As old as **the** hills.
The proof of **the** pudding is in **the** eating.*

Mixed Practice

Ex.1. Choose the most suitable phrase underlined.

1. Is this a student/the student you told me about?
2. This is the only cinema/an only cinema in the area.
3. Here is a thousand pounds/the thousand pounds I owe you.
4. Are you going to church/the church on Sunday?
5. Do you have a milk jug/milk jug?
6. The Prime Minister/Prime Minister will give a speech this afternoon.
7. The computer/Computer has already changed our lives dramatically.
8. I'm going to the British Museum/British Museum next Tuesday.
9. The gardener was the last person/last person I suspected.

10. Where are scissors/the scissors you borrowed last week?
11. Why don't we go to the park in the car/by the car?
12. Too much rubbish is being dumped in the sea/sea.
13. Let's go on holiday to Greek Islands/the Greek Islands.
14. This is exactly a job/the job I'm looking for.
15. Of all these cars, I think I prefer Japanese one/the Japanese one.
16. Sally spent six months out of work/the work.
17. Most people think that a good job/good job is an important part of life.
18. I feel that a hundred miles/hundred miles an hour is too fast even on a motorway.
19. I didn't know that the Tower /Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror.
20. Some people say that English/the English are difficult to get to know at first.

Ex.2. Put a/an or the in each space, or leave the space blank.

1. We went by ___ train to ___ west of England.
2. ___ people who live in ___ Netherlands are called ___ Dutch.
3. ___ judge sent ___ criminal to ___ prison for ten years.
4. ___ Columbus was one of ___ first people to cross ___ Atlantic.
5. As ___ captain of ___ ship, I have ___ complete authority.
6. David learned to play ___ violin when he was at ___ university.
7. ___ Trafalgar Square is near ___ Charing Cross Station.
8. Did you read ___ book I lent you ___ last week?
9. We'll put up ___ shelves and then go to ___ pub for ___ drink.
10. Is that ___ present Bob gave you for ___ Christmas?
11. Neil Armstrong made ___ first footprint on ___ moon.
12. There was ___ accident yesterday at ___ corner of ___ street.
13. I need ___ time to think about ___ offer you made me.
14. ___ recipe for ___ success is ___ hard work.
15. ___ people who live in ___ glass houses shouldn't throw ___ stones.
16. ___ worst part of ___ living in a caravan is ___ lack of space.
17. ___ book you ordered ___ last week is now in ___ stock.
18. ___ dancing is ___ more interesting activity than ___ cleaning the house.
19. ___ people we met on ___ holiday in ___ north of England sent us ___ postcard.
20. ___ little knowledge is ___ dangerous thing.
21. ___ only problem here is ___ weather.
22. I saw ___ film of ___ Hamlet on ___ television.
23. ___ faster you drive, ___ more dangerous it is.
24. I'm going to tell ___ truth and nothing but ___ truth.
25. Peter is at ___ university. He's ___ second-year student.
26. He's going to stand for ___ Parliament at ___ next election.

27. ___ most main roads in this part of ___ country follow ___ line of ___ roads built by ___ Romans.
28. We spent ___ pleasant evening having ___ drink at ___ Robin Hood.
29. At ___ end of ___ busy day, ___ sleep is ___ best tonic.
30. I'm staying in ___ Hilton so you can leave me ___ message.

2. ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB?

2.1

We usually add **-ly** to the adjectives to form adverbs: *serious – seriously, careful – carefully*.

Adverbs usually describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or sentences.

2.2

The following words end in **-ly**, but they are adjectives: *elderly, friendly, likely, lively, lonely, silly, ugly, lovely etc.* Adjectives describe nouns.

2.3

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives: *fast, hard, close, fine, dead, low, deep, early, late, near, right, wrong, pretty, short, straight, hourly, daily, weekly monthly, yearly*.

Adjective	Adverb
<p>The lake is deep.</p> <p>These biscuits are very hard.</p> <p>'Eve' is a weekly magazine.</p>	<p>They went deep into the forest.</p> <p>He tried hard in order to succeed.</p> <p>It comes out weekly.</p>

Ex.3. Decide if each underlined word is an adjective or an adverb.

- The new building is rather ugly.
- I'd like to arrive early if I can.
- I haven't seen you for a long time.
- Why are you wearing that silly hat?
- Very young children travel free.
- The temperature is quite high today.
- We nearly missed the bus this morning.
- Do you have to play that music so loud?
- He visits his parents monthly.
- They went straight to the hotel after their plane landed.

2.4

In other cases, the adverb may have two forms: *late* – *lately*. There is usually a difference in meaning or use.

Adverb/ Meaning	Example
Direct = without stopping Directly = immediately, very soon	We flew direct from London to Boston. Don't go. I'll be with you directly .
Late = not on time, not early Lately = recently	He came late for the meeting. He hasn't been feeling well lately .
Deep = a long way down Deeply = very, extremely	We explored deep into the jungle. I'm deeply ashamed of my behaviour.
Free = without payment Freely = without limit or restriction	The hotel guests can use the parking free . The animals in this park can roam freely .
High = to a great height Highly = extremely, very	The kite flew high in the sky. He is a highly respected doctor.
Hard = with a lot of effort Hardly * = scarcely, almost not	He is working hard these days. They hardly go anywhere now.
Wide = direct meaning Widely = distance/separation	The door was wide open. She is widely known.
Pretty = rather Prettily = in a pretty way	It's pretty hard to do this work. She is dressed prettily .
Sharp = punctually Sharply = crossly	They came at 6 o'clock sharp . She looked at him sharply .
Most = the superlative of <i>much</i> ; very Mostly = mainly	This is the most exciting place I've been to. My friends are mostly non-smokers.

*Note: **hardly** has a negative meaning and is often used with: any, anyone, anywhere, anything and ever.

Ex.4. Choose the right word.

A

1. This material is high/highly radioactive.
2. They sell cheap/cheaply things there.
3. I near/nearly fell asleep in the meeting.
4. The animals are allowed to wander free/freely in this safari park.
5. The plane flew high/highly above the clouds.
6. He was just/justly punished.
7. She travelled wide/widely.
8. That suits me fine/finely.
9. I'm sorry, I won't join you. I'm dead/deadly tired.
10. Try to do it right/rightly this time.

11. She was deep/deeply in love with her new boy friend.
12. He lifted the poster high/highly over his head.
13. Wait a little. I'll join you direct/directly.
14. We got into the concert free/freely.
15. The bridesmaids were pretty/prettily dressed in pink.

B

1. The chances are _____. This is a _____ complex law. (high, highly)
2. He was a tall man with _____ shoulders. The child yawned _____. (wide, widely)
3. We have a very _____ opinion of you. The review is _____ critical. (high, highly)
4. Her books sell _____. The gap between the poor and the rich is very _____. (wide, widely)
5. They are _____ educated people. This is _____ fashion. (high, highly)
6. She opened her eyes _____ and stared. These books are _____ know (wide, widely)
7. The students spoke _____ of the teacher. He lives to very _____ standards. (high, highly)
8. They are _____ religious people. The river was three metres _____. (deep, deeply)
9. The Marathon runner was breathing _____. We _____ know each other. (hard, hardly)
10. The crowd moved more _____ around him. Nancy is a _____ relative of Bess's (close, closely)
11. She loved her husband _____. They dug _____ down into the earth. (deep, deeply)
12. We had a _____ talk. He told me _____ what to do. (short, shortly)

3. PARTICIPLE I OR PARTICIPLE II?

Participle I	Participle II
<i>The book is very interesting.</i>	<i>Mike is very interested in UFOs.</i>
The word interesting tells us what the book does to sb – it interests them. A book can be <i>interesting, boring, exciting or amusing</i> .	The word interested tells us how Mike feels. A person can feel <i>interested, excited or amused</i> , for example.

Ex.5. Form the correct Participle (I or II) out of the verbs in brackets.

1. The passengers were _____ (annoy) about the delay.
2. I went to the party but I felt _____ (bore).
3. I got very _____ (confuse) trying to make sense of the instructions.
4. It was very _____ (disappoint) not to get the job.
5. For one _____ (terrify) moment I thought I was going to fall.
6. I didn't enjoy the party. It was _____ (bore).
7. I just don't understand. I find the whole thing rather _____ (puzzle).
8. Lying in a hot bath is _____ (relax).

9. I think the way she behaved was quite _____ (shock).
10. When I got onto the roof, I felt _____ (frighten).
11. The test results were _____ (surprise).
12. I thought the programme on wildlife was _____ (fascinate).
13. Going for a jog with Mike is _____ (exhaust).
14. What _____ (thrill) news this is! Congratulations!
15. The weather makes me so _____ (depress).
16. We were _____ (amuse) at Tom's story.
17. We were all _____ (fascinate) by the spectacular sight of the city at night.
18. She didn't seem _____ (disappoint) at all by her failure at the exam.
19. I couldn't feel _____ (relax) for a single moment.
20. Nobody was _____ (surprise) by her strange behaviour at the party.

4. RELATIVE CLAUSES

4.1. DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

4.1.1

defining clause	non-defining clause
A defining clause specifies which person or thing we mean. It cannot be separated from the person or thing it describes: <i>By 5 pm, there was only one painting which hadn't been sold.</i>	A non-defining clause contains extra information. In writing it is separated by commas, and in speech is usually indicated by intonation: <i>By 5 pm, which was almost closing time, nearly all the paintings had been sold.</i>

4.1.2

Which and **that** are alternatives in a defining clause, although **which** is more formal: *By 5 pm, there was only one painting **that** hadn't been sold.*

That is not normally used to introduce a non-defining clause.
*The train, **which** was already an hour late, broke down again.*

That is often used instead of **who** in everyday speech in defining clauses.
*Do you know the girl **that** lives next door?*

4.1.3. When and where

defining clause	non-defining clause
<i>There is hardly a moment when I don't think of you, Sophia.</i> <i>This is the street where I live.</i>	<i>Come back at 7, when I won't be busy.</i> <i>I stopped in Maidstone, where my sister owns a shop.</i>

4.1.4

A non-defining clause can comment on the whole situation described in the main clause:
*There was nobody left on the train, **which made me suspicious.***
*I watched the play until the end of the first act, **at which point** I felt I had seen enough.*
*A warning 'Overheat' may come on, **in which case** turn off the appliance at once.*

4.1.5. Whose

Whose is used in defining clauses to show possession:
*I gave a lift to a friend **whose** car had broken down.*
*Our guide was a young man **whose** English was very good.*

4.1.6. Whatever, whoever, whichever

These words can be used to start clauses.
*You can rely on Helen to do **whatever she can.***
***Whoever arrives first** can turn on the heating.*

Mixed Practice

Ex.6. Read these sentences. What are the differences in meaning between them?

1. I like going to Greek islands which have wonderful beaches.
2. I like going to Greek islands, which have wonderful beaches.
3. Molly's sister who lives in the USA has invited her to stay.
4. Molly's sister, who lives in the USA, has invited her to stay.
5. The hotel rooms which have a sea view are quite expensive.
6. The hotel rooms, which have a sea view, are quite expensive.

Ex.7. Join these sentences together using *who (whom)* or *which*.

1. We went round the city with a guide. I couldn't understand her at all.
2. Last year we stayed in a hotel. A friend of ours had recommended it.
3. I've got a villa. You can use it whenever you like.
4. I'll give you the number of a travel agent. I know him.
5. I've bought a guide book. It has a list of good restaurants.
6. We went on an excursion. It lasted all day.

Ex.8. Choose the most suitable words underlined.

1. What was the name of the person that/which bought your old car?
2. All the doors were open, which/that seemed rather odd.
3. Whatever/Whichever you do, don't press this red button.
4. This is Maria who/whom is taking over my job when I leave.
5. On the Sunday, which/that was my birthday, we went out for a meal.
6. It was the kind of accident for which/that nobody was really to blame.
7. Kate was late yesterday, that/which was unusual for her.
8. I don't know who/whoever told you that, but they were wrong.
9. The first time I saw you was that/when you answered the door.
10. I've just spoken to Jessica, who/that sends you her love.

Ex.9. Put one suitable word in each space. In some cases, more than one variant is possible.

1. ___ leaves last, should turn off the lights.
2. At 6, ___ was an hour before the plane was due, thick fog descended.
3. Mrs Brown was the first owner ___ dog won three prizes in the same show.
4. I waited for him until 6.30, at ___ point I gave up.
5. Everyone ___ understands this book is cleverer than I am.
6. It's time ___ most people are on bed.
7. I'll believe ___ you say.
8. ___ you come back let me know.
9. Jane was the first person ___ advice I asked for.
10. There is only one Greek island ___ I haven't visited.
11. The letter ___ arrived this morning contained bad news.
12. It's the long winters here ___ really depress most people.
13. He was the first man ___ landed on the moon.
14. Harry isn't the kind of person ___ gets on with everyone.
15. In the whole book there was only one chapter ___ interested me.

PART IV. GET READY FOR THE CONTEST

1. CLOZE (FILLING IN THE GAPS)

1.1. OPEN CLOZE

Ex.1. For questions 1–15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *one* word.

A. Radio, Television and the Film Industry

Cinema and television are generally thought (1) _____ as being distinct, whether as industrial practices or as viewing experiences. (2) _____ fact, the two have been quite closely interwoven, ever (3) _____ television first emerged (4) _____ a possible rival to the cinema (5) _____ an industrial scale. This was particularly true in the United States, (6) _____ a crossover between radio and cinema interests began in the 1920s, extending to television with the start of commercial broadcasting in 1939. In European countries, where broadcasting was in the hands of state monopolies, they remained separate for longer, (7) _____ but since the 1950s, there has been a growing convergence at all levels. By the 1980s, with the advent of large-screen television on the one (8) _____ and home video on the other, all the distinctions had come blurred.

Before television, in the United States, broadcasting developed as a system of privately-owned, commercial stations, tied together by two great networks and ineffectively regulated by the federal government. The Hollywood Studios were the (9) _____ to propose an alternative programming structure (10) _____ would have supported broadcasting from box-office profits. Paramount and MGM attempted to initiate (11) _____ own film-based radio networks in the late 1920s, using film talent under contract to provide entertainment with publicity value in promoting films. (12) _____, a combination of exhibitors' objections, together (13) _____ an inability to obtain necessary connecting land lines, blocked these efforts. In desperation, the studios turned (14) _____ station ownership and the advertising agencies and sponsors who produced the bulk of radio programming in the 1930s and 1940s. Hollywood stars and properties figured large in radio's golden age Paramount purchased an interest in CBS* in 1928, which it was forced to surrender (15) _____ financial pressure in 1932.

*Columbia Broadcasting System.

B

I'm just beginning to (1) _____ up to the fact that I'm no longer as young as I used to be. Of course, I'd (2) _____ for some time that my birthday seemed to come (3) _____ rather

quickly and that I'd put on quite a bit of (4) _____ – especially round the waist. But I really didn't think these things were (5) _____ with age – I simply put them down to the increased pace of life plus (6) _____ of exercise. In fact, I was (7) _____ that I could still easily pass for thirty-four or thirty-five – it was just a question of (8) _____ in my stomach and wearing the right sort of clothes. After all, I'd been brought up a firm believer in the (9) _____ 'You're as old as you feel' and as far as I was (10) _____ I didn't feel a day over thirty.

So it came as quite a shock the other day when, just as I'd got on a bus on my way home from work, a young lady (11) _____ me her seat. I mean, I could understand her giving up her seat to an old-age pensioner, but why me? Unless ... No, I (12) _____ to believe the other alternative.

'It's all right, thank you. I'm getting off soon,' I replied, forcing a smile, at the same time trying hard to convince myself that her (13) _____ was some sort of protest for 'Women's Lib'. All the same, it took me a few days to get over the incident and I found myself continually scrutinising my face in mirrors, trying hard to convince myself that the wrinkles around my eyes and on my forehead were not that (14) _____ – not from a distance anyway. My wife was very sympathetic and kept on trying to (15) _____ my ego with such encouraging remarks as: 'Of course you're not old, darling. You don't look a day over forty. Besides, grey hair makes you look distinguished.'

That weekend, in a desperate (16) _____ to persuade myself that there was still lots of (17) _____ left in me yet, I (18) _____ my wife into going to the dance hall we used to go to just before we got married. Unfortunately, the last time we had been there was more than twenty years ago, so I didn't find out until it was too late – until we were (19) _____ inside the place – that it had been (20) _____ into as discotheque. There couldn't have been anyone there over the age of twenty! To say that we stood out would be something of an (21) _____. As for fox-trotting to blaring rock music, well, that was quite out of the (22) _____. So we left rather quickly and spent the evening in the local pub instead.

I went to sleep that night feeling older and more depressed than (23) _____.

1.2. GAPPED SENTENCES

Ex.2. For questions 1–20, think of *one word only* which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

1. It turns out that the politician _____ a double life.

Inefficiency on the part of rail staff _____ to the crash outside the station.

The path _____ from the station to the valley below.

2. The government's decision _____ to be disastrous for the educational system.

They never actually _____ that the accused was guilty of the crime.

Everyone said William would never make it to university but he _____ them all wrong.

3. The police _____ an appeal for witnesses to the murder.

Do you know where this passport was _____?

The publishers _____ the most recent edition of this dictionary last month.

4. The hot weather may just _____ us to head for the coast.

Don't _____ fate by travelling on Friday the 13th!

Nothing would _____ me to go on a camping holiday.

5. Don't put the _____ on me for what happened?

Where does the _____ for this tragedy lie?

We are prepared to accept some degree of _____ as regards the condition of the National Health Service.

6. Unpacking the enormous suitcases was a slow _____.

The strikers are in the _____ of organising talks with the management.

By a _____ of elimination, I worked out which street the house must be in.

7. Michael Jackson brought out a new _____ called 'Hopeless love'.

It's difficult for anyone with criminal _____ to get a job.

The police are keeping a written _____ of all cars which enter the area.

8. We were very pleased with Susan's effort – she _____ herself very well to the task in hand.

Actually, the comment I have just made to Ron _____ equally to everybody in this room.

I really hope my sister _____ for the job, she'd be so good at it.

9. The entire workforce at Ford downed tools today, in _____ of two sacked colleagues.

I'll come along to your speech, if you like, and give you some moral _____.

If you need any help, put your hand up and I or Mrs Jackson, the _____ teacher, will come to you.

10. She showed great _____ of my mind and led her children calmly downstairs to safety.

Like all great opera singers, Pavarotti has an imposing _____.

There was a huge police _____ at the football match.

11. His socks don't _____ – one is red and the other is blue.

For every outfit, Diana had a handbag and shoes to _____.

The police questioned both suspects and so far their stories just don't _____ up. One of them must be lying.

12. The group benefited from considerable media _____.

Maria did not find John attractive, but was rather flattered by his _____.

It's been brought to my _____ that there have been a number of thefts from the office.

13. It is very difficult to fully _____ certain pieces of jazz music until you've heard them a good few times.

Although I'm always ready to lend a hand, Maria never really seems to _____ the things I do for her.

Given the market for decorative antiques, I'd say that the value of the beautiful vase is set to _____ considerably in the next few years.

14. Melanie practised her lines each day after school, getting increasingly nervous as the date of her audition _____ even closer.

Although Tim had been in the lead for most of the race, as they reached the final bend, Graham _____ level and threatened to overtake him.

On the impulse, Laurie _____ all the money out of his bank account and went to London, intending to spend every last penny of it.

15. I was _____ by her resemblance to my aunt.

The speaker had obviously _____ a chord with his audience.

Later in the evening I _____ up a conversation with a teacher from France.

16. Ours is a school with a _____ on English.

Students were evaluated without _____.

He didn't really know there was racial _____ in his community.

17. The price includes morning coffee, _____ lunch and afternoon tea.

The British synonym to _____ is 'sideboard.'

As there was no _____ car on that train, she took some packed lunch with her.

18. The concert was a nice _____.

Their love _____ became known only after his death.

What I do in my free time is my own _____.

19. It took a few seconds for her eyes to _____ to the darkness.

Taste the soup and _____ the seasoning.

He paused to _____ his spectacles.

20. He asked to speak to the person in _____.

The hotel is quite cheap – they _____ only 25 pounds a night.

He was arrested on a _____ of burglary.

Ex.3. For items 1-10 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There are two extra words in the right column which you don't have to choose.

An 11-year-old piano prodigy from Indonesia will appear at the prestigious Newport Jazz Festival after taking the American jazz (1) ___ by storm.

Joey Alexander, who releases his debut album '*My Favorite Things*' this week, has attracted high (2) ___ from trumpeter and director of Jazz at Lincoln Centre Wynton Marsalis, who has said: "There has never been anyone that you can think of who could play like that (3) ___ his age. I loved everything about his playing – his rhythm, his confidence, his understanding of the music".

Marsalis said he found out about Bali-born Alexander after a friend suggested he watched a YouTube clip of the then 10-year-old (4) ___ tunes by John Coltrane, Thelonious Monk and Chick Corea.

Now, to (5) ___ his debut album, Alexander is set to play at the Montreal and Newport jazz festivals.

Newport producer George Wein says he's always been reluctant to (6) ___ so-called child prodigies but he made an exception after Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe, tennis legend Arthur Ashe's widow, brought Alexander over to his Manhattan apartment to (7) ___ for him. "The thing that differs him from most young players is the maturity of his harmonic approach", Wein told AP reporter Charles J Gans. "His playing is very contemporary but he also has a (8) ___ of the history of the music", Alexander's parents were jazz fans and he himself admires the playing (9) ___ Horace Silver, McCoy Tyner, Bill Evans and Brad Mehldau. He also loves the Avengers and SpongeBob Squarepants.

"For me jazz is a calling. I love jazz because it's about freedom to express yourself and being spontaneous, full of rhythm and full of improvisation", said the young pianist. "Technique is important, but for me first when I play it's from the (10) ___ and feeling the groove. I want to develop by practicing and playing, and challenging myself to get better every day", said Alexander.

A. at
B. book
C. for
D. heart
E. of
F. performing
G. play
H. praise
I. promote
J. pushing
K. scene
L. sense

Ex.4. For items 1–10 fill in the gaps, using the words in the box. There are some extra words you don't have to use.

arranged at exciting historic history Imperial near nearby on
quiet quite relaxed scene scenery serving shade shadow
the Imperial wander within wonder

Stay at (1) ___ Hotel.

Relax and enjoy the beautiful (2) ___ around you.

Would you like a game of golf and tennis? Or would you prefer to (3) ___ in remote hills on a sunny day? Or would you like just a (4) ___ rest in the (5) ___ of the garden?

Situated on the banks of the Thames, the hotel has a lot of facilities for young and old.

It is also (6) ___ easy reach of several interesting (7) ___ buildings, dated back to the 18th century.

Special food can be (8) ___ for vegetarians and those on a diet.

We can meet you at the (9) ___ station,, called 'The Thames Gardens', (10) ___ arrival. It's only a 5-minute drive from the station to the hotel.

Reasonable prices.

You will really enjoy staying here.

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Ex.5. For questions 1–24, read the texts below and decide which answer (a), b), c) or d) best fits each gap.

A. The Victorian Music Hall

A favourite place of entertainment in Victorian Britain was the music hall. Shows were full of songs of all kinds, in which the audience joined in the chorus. Between 1900 and 1910, however, music halls (1) ___ a dramatic change in character and (2) ___ their emphasis on eating, drinking and singing, to variety shows, where family parties went to see, among other acts, great (3) ___ like Roman chariot races or diving contests. Although temporarily (4) ___ by the 1914–18 war, the music halls were to (5) ___ their popularity for many years after this. However, the advent of radio was to have an increasingly damaging effect on live entertainment and a further (6) ___ was dealt to the concept of live entertainment with the arrival of the cinema.

1	a) subjected	b) underwent	c) submitted	d) underlined
2	a) rearranged	b) fluctuated	c) relocated	d) shifted
3	a) spectacles	b) parades	c) exhibitions	d) displays
4	a) obstructed	b) halted	c) terminated	d) checked
5	a) retain	b) absorb	c) grasp	d) reserve
6	a) setback	b) disaster	c) blow	d) crash

B. The Lord of the Rings

With the possible exception of *Star Wars*, no movie project has ever (7) ___ as challenging as the *Lord of the Rings*. It has been hyped as the ultimate production ever undertaken by Hollywood. How many films, after all, are acted out by a cast of elves, dwarves, trolls, giants, dragons and wizards, many of whom are somewhat (8) ___ characters? The big screen (9) ___ of JRR Tolkien's literary classic, the (10) ___ of which is the struggle of Good against Evil, may prove to be the movie of the decade. Translating such a book onto the silver screen, however, is no (11) ___ of cake. The 1978 animated version fell as (12) ___

as a pancake when it reached the box office. On the other hand, the story has a huge fan base and, most importantly, it has sold over 50 million copies world-wide in 25 languages.

7	a) claimed	b) proved	c) turned	d) resulted
8	a) dubious	b) debatable	c) wavering	d) unclear
9	a) conversion	b) adaptation	c) alteration	d) modification
10	a) matter	b) title	c) trend	d) theme
11	a) slice	b) bit	c) piece	d) chunk
12	a) small	b) round	c) thin	d) flat

C. Sports Psychology

Sports psychology is the science of behaviour applied to exercise and sport participation. With levels of competition rising ever higher and differences between competing athletes being measured in fractions of a second, increasing numbers of sportsmen and women are using sports psychologists to help them gain a competitive (13) ____ . During the past decade major national organisations (14) ____ the area of sports psychology have emerged. Parallel increases have been apparent in the number of books on the topic, but there is a (15) ____ between the large amount of publicity about the field and relatively few trained professionals around. Until now it has been a comparatively unknown area academically, however, in the (16) ____ of the next few years, with a rising number of universities offering specialist training, this (17) ____ of affairs will be resolved as more and more people (18) ____ the profession in earnest.

13	a) rim	b) edge	c) lip	d) brim
14	a) attending	b) adopting	c) focusing	d) addressing
15	a) discrepancy	b) deviation	c) disagreement	d) dissimilarity
16	a) light	b) interval	c) course	d) duration
17	a) shape	b) status	c) situation	d) state
18	a) take up	b) take to	c) take in	d) take on

D. U.S. Cricket

American cricket may sound like a contradiction in (19) ____, but over the coming years the game that is said to have given (20) ____ to the American national game of baseball is set to take the United States by (21) ____ . There will, however, be some (22) ____ differences between the traditional game most English people grew up with, and the US version.

The English developed the patience to watch a game over a (23) ____ of anything up to five days. Nowadays, with people's time being rather more limited – especially in America's work-oriented culture, the traditional game will have to adapt if it is to (24) ____ on there. Games are likely to be much shorter and to be played at night, which is a far cry from England's day long games, and, as with other American sports, the players are likely to be heavily protected against injury by thickly padded clothing.

19	a) expressions	b) terms	c) words	d) phrases
20	a) rise	b) growth	c) expansion	d) escalation
21	a) force	b) flood	c) surge	d) storm
22	a) lucid	b) respective	c) marked	d) flagrant
23	a) phase	b) time	c) term	d) period
24	a) count	b) catch	c) come	d) call

Ex.6. Culture Quiz. Choose the right answer.

- What famous event occurred on the 5th of November 1605?
 - The coronation of James I.
 - The gunpowder plot.
 - The union of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales to form the UK.
 - The first tennis tournament at Wimbledon.
- Where can you find the skeleton of dinosaur and see a blue whale in London?
 - The Natural History Museum
 - The River Thames
 - The British Museum
 - Madame Tussaud's
- Which of the following was not a president of the United States?
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Gerry Adams
- The Pilgrims went to America for ... freedom.
 - religious
 - economic
 - political
 - personal
- Queen Elizabeth II became Queen in ...
 - 1942,
 - 1952,
 - 1962,
 - 1972
- Who is a Beefeater?
 - A Queen's Guard.
 - The oldest raven in the Tower of London.
 - The Tower of London's Yeomen Warder.
 - A regular soldier in the English army.
- Which Forest was the legendary home of one of Britain's most famous outlaws?
 - The New Forest
 - The Keilder forest
 - Robber Forest
 - Sherwood Forest.
- What or who is Big Ben?
 - A bell
 - A clock
 - A tower
 - A very tall person

9. Which country has the longest coastline?

- a) Great Britain b) Australia c) Canada d) The USA

10. Which county is known as the Garden of England?

- a) Lancashire b) Yorkshire c) Kent d) Sussex

11. Which of the following was not written by J.R.R. Tolkien?

- a) The Hobbit b) Farmer Giles of Ham c) Finn and Hengist
d) The Elf Queen of Shannara

12. What is 'bangers and mash'?

- a) An English dish b) A type of firework
c) Something Scottish people wear
d) The name of the Welsh National Anthem

13. What do the Scots traditional eat on Burn's night?

- a) porridge b) haggis c) Black pudding d) hotcakes

14. What do the English traditionally eat on Shrove Tuesday?

- a) ice-cream b) mince pies c) Yorkshire pudding d) pancakes

15. Where was Sir Sean Connery born?

- a) Ireland b) Scotland c) Australia d) The USA

16. Which of the following definitions fits the expression 'He's all thumbs'?

- a) He is very big-headed. b) He is sick and tired.
c) He is happy and merry. d) He is very clumsy.

17. 'To see ...' means to get very angry.

- a) red b) blue c) black d) white

18. Which of the following animals does not fit the simile 'as strong as ...'?

- a) a dog b) an ox c) a bull d) a horse

19. 'To have butterflies in your stomach' means ...

- a) to be extremely happy
b) to be very nervous about something you have to do
c) to be so excited about something that you can't keep still
d) to be moving around quickly doing lots of things

20. If you are 'born with a silver spoon in your mouth', you ...
- a) speak in such a pleasant way that you can make other people do things for you
 - b) can sing very well
 - c) like sweet things
 - d) have a high social position and have been rich all your life

3. TRANSFORMATION

3.1. TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Ex.7. Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets. There is an example at the beginning.

Example. 0. His mother scolded him for not phoning to say where he was. (TOLD)
 His mother **told him off** for not phoning to say where he was.

1. Whenever I sit in that armchair beside the fire, I fall asleep. (DOZE)

2. I'd have got home at 6 pm if a problem hadn't suddenly occurred at work. (CROP)

3. The boy got to this country by hiding in the hold of a plane. (STOWING)

4. I never expected DVDs to become popular. (CATCH)

5. It always takes a few hours for a dental anaesthetic to lose its effect. (WEAR)

6. We can organize the final details later. (SORT)

Ex.8. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

7. He never stops criticising people.

LIMIT

There _____ criticising people.

8. It's not our habit to eat so early.

USED

We _____ so early.

9. What do you think of his appearance?

STRIKE

How _____ you?

10. That man has no pity whatsoever.

DEVOID

That man _____ pity.

11. We were elated by the birth of our first grandchild.

MOON

We _____ was born.

12. Our boss criticises our work all the time.

FAULT

Our boss _____ work.

13. Employees failing to abide by the rules will be dismissed on the spot.

SACK

Employees failing to abide by the rules _____ immediately.

14. I don't mind whether you come in the morning or the afternoon.

DIFFERENCE

It _____ in the morning or the afternoon.

15. Women outnumber men by two to one in Greece.

TWICE

There _____ in Greece.

16. Frances is unlikely to be promoted.

PROSPECT

There's _____ promoted.

3.2. TRANSFORMATION OF WORDS (WORD FORMATION)

Ex.9. For questions 1–15 (A) and 1–10 (B), read the texts below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A. Elephant Training

<p>If you are travelling in Thailand and have a taste for adventure, you can now (0) <u>participate</u> in an unusual kind of activity. For an (1) _____ modest sum, you can spend a few days at an elephant (2) _____ centre training to be a mahout or elephant driver. Be prepared to get wet, however, because you spend most of the day atop an elephant, during which time this (3) _____ beast can take up to three baths!</p>	<p>PART CREDIBLE CONSERVE MAJESTY</p>
<p>(4) _____ set up in an endeavour to preserve the Thai elephant, the centre offers such activities to tourists as a means of funding itself. Nevertheless, its training programme remains strictly in (5) _____ with the traditions of Kachasart, the ancient method of studying elephants, and the mahouts that work with the elephants build up a close, (6) _____ relationship with them, founded on mutual respect and love.</p>	<p>PRIMARY KEEP LIFE</p>
<p>The type of training depends on the (7) _____ that different animals display, and care is taken not to (8) _____ them. Training is believed to be (9) _____ to the elephants, providing them with physical and mental (10) _____. Their well-being is of utmost (11) _____, and the success of the centre's (12) _____ programme bears witness to this. While it may not be ideal to keep such magnificent beasts in (13) _____ – and the centre has come in for plenty of criticism – (14) _____ deforestation has left wild elephants struggling to survive in habitats that are shrinking almost on a (15) _____ basis. The centre offers them a sanctuary – for the time being at least.</p>	<p>ABLE TIRE BENEFIT STIMULATE IMPORTANT BREED CAPTURE EXTEND DAY</p>

B. City centre traffic problems

<p>The amount of traffic in the crowded (0) <u>central</u> districts of some of our largest cities is a major problem these days. Over the years, (1) _____ schemes of traffic management have been tried, none of which can be said to have been entirely (2) _____. In order to (3) _____ people to leave their cars at home, especially on shorter trips, it is becoming increasingly common for cities to impose a fee on those drivers who choose to come into the city centre. Some schemes take advantage of the latest technology – for example, in one city (4) _____ is made by a card on the car's windscreen which is scanned (5) _____. This is meant to speed up the flow of traffic, but the scheme has a major (6) _____ as the amount that drivers have to pay changes during the day and, as a result, it is not (7) _____ for long queues to build up just before a cheaper charging period comes into (8) _____. However, the system is gradually gaining in (9) _____ with motorists, although it has to be admitted it may not provide a total (10) _____ to the problem of traffic congestion.</p>	<p>CENTRE</p> <p>VARY SUCCESS COURAGE</p> <p>PAY AUTOMATIC ADVANTAGE</p> <p>USUAL OPERATE POPULAR SOLVE</p>
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4. MULTIPLE MATCHING

Ex.10. Match the phrasal verbs in bold with one of the definitions given.

<p>1) I'll call at the travel agency to collect our tickets. 2) As soon as John reached Vienna he was called back to Paris. 3) She was cleared of the charges of negligence but some people still believe she's guilty. 4) His condition calls for immediate medical attention. 5) The meeting was called off due to the chairman's illness. 6) You'd better call in a solicitor before writing your will. 7) My cousin was called up at the age of 19 and died in Vietnam a year later. 8) The union has called out its members to try to get a better deal. 9) They cleared out the garage to make room for their new car. 10) The bully cleared off when he saw the teacher approaching. 11) It's been raining all morning but it seems to be clearing up now. 12) If you cleared away all these books, we'd have room to eat.</p>	<p>a) to cancel b) to conscript c) to ask to return d) to run away e) to brighten up (of the weather) f) to visit briefly g) to get rid of unwanted things h) to remove, tidy i) to cause one to go on strike j) to find innocent k) to consult l) to require</p>
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Ex.11. For items 1-8, match each person (1-8) with an appropriate phrasal verb (A-K) and a suitable object (a-i). There are two extra verbs in the second column, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

0. a parent	A) brings out	a) a child
1) a dangerous driver	A) brings up	b)
2) a dressmaker	C) drops by	c)
3) a judge	D) gets away	d)
4) a publisher	E) lets off	e)
5) a snob	F) takes off	f)
6) a successful criminal	G) looks up	g)
7) a traveler	H) runs down	h)
8) a visitor	I) sets out	i)
	J) takes in	
	K) looks down on	

5. CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS

Ex.12. Fill in the gaps in the notices below with *one* word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. Charge your phone here.
1. Please _____ up these seats for disabled people.
2. Fire exit, keep _____.
3. It is an _____ to sell alcohol to any person under 18.
4. Private. _____ out.
5. Mind the _____ between the train and the platform.
6. _____ of the dog.
7. Keep _____ the grass.
8. Attention! The third step is _____.
9. Do not _____. (hanging on the door handle)
10. Fragile! Handle with _____.

Ex.13. In the table below there are quotations from famous people. For questions 1–8, match the beginning of the quotation from column A with its corresponding ending from column B. There are four extra endings which do not correspond to any quotation.

A	B
1) Good taste is better than bad taste,	a) who may get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day. <i>Robert Frost</i>
2) They know enough	b) you've understood all your life, but in a new way. <i>Doris Lessing</i>
3) Education is what survives when	c) who know how to learn. <i>Henry Brooks Adam</i>
4) That is what learning is. You suddenly understand something	d) and is essential for human happiness. <i>Galen</i>
5) It is true nature of mankind	e) what we are. <i>Claude-Adrien Helvitius</i>
6) Pennies do not come from heaven. They	f) what has been learnt has been forgotten. <i>B.F. Skinner</i>
7) The battle of Waterloo	g) to learn from mistakes not from examples. <i>Fred Hoyle</i>
8) Be not afraid of growing slowly, be afraid	h) can pay others to do for one. <i>W. Somerset Maugham</i>
	i) have to be earned here on earth. <i>Margaret Thatcher</i>
	j) was won on the playing fields of Eton. <i>Duke of Wellington</i>
	k) only of standing still. <i>Confusius</i>
	l) but bad taste is better than no taste. <i>Arnold Bennett</i>

Ex.14. For questions 1–4 restore famous English phrases first matching their beginnings (A–F) with the endings (1–6), there is one odd ending you don't need to use, and then match the phrases with their Latin equivalents. There is an example (0) for you.

0	Errare humanum est.	E1
1	Tempora mutntur et nos mutamur in illis.	
2	Repetitio est mater studiorum.	
3	Scientia est potentia.	
4	Vivere est cogitare.	

A	The times	1	is human. (<i>Seneca</i>)
B	To live	2	is power. (<i>Francis Bacon</i>)
C	Repetition	3	change, and we change with them.
D	Knowledge	4	are our future.
E	To err	5	is to think. (<i>Cicero</i>)
F	Scientists	6	is the mother of learning

PART V. TEST YOURSELF

TASK 1

For items 1–15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There are two extra words in the right column which you don't have to choose.

When the spring sunshine peeps out from the clouds, and the world glistens after a shower of rain, there comes a moment in the year when a chap walks out if the door, inhales deeply and thinks: "Yes, today I'll leave the car (1) ___ and haul out the bike".	along
I know that hardy types ride their bikes at all times of year, but (2) ___ fair weather gardeners, we fair weather cyclists are not to be disparaged on account of our apparent lack of grit. For we are gentle ones. To us, cycling is a calm (3) ___. We may pant a bit on uphill stretches, and we may even (4) ___ and push our charges while other cyclists (the ones in national costume) power past us wearing sunglasses on the dreariest of days. But we enjoy our sedate pedaling and try not to frighten the (5) ___. We whistle softly to ourselves while admiring the gardens we can see over the tops of hedges. We may have a wicker basket on the front, or panniers on the back. We (6) ___ our bell to warn pedestrians of our (7) ___ and we are ever ready with a cheery: "Good morning!" This is quite unlike our bulging-limbed counterparts who seem to have muscles in places where we don't even have places and (8) ___ eyes are riveted firmly on the Tarmac.	approach
What has happened to cycling in the past 50 years? Especially in the case of the Mamil – or middle-aged man in lycra. I'm not averse to a bit of dressing up (9) ___ – give me a robe or a uniform and I will do my best to carry off the role to perfection – but the prospect of wearing all that figure-hugging rubber-woven stuff (10) ___ me with horror. Lycra, it seems to me, while rightly thought of as being extremely supportive, takes everything prisoner. Every bulge is enhanced; every anatomical deficiency is highlighted.	behind
How I (11) ___ for a cycling cape – that wonderfully useful shroud of bright yellow plastic that would cover a cyclist from top to toe and, when accompanied by a sturdy waterproof hat, would be guaranteed to keep out the severest wind. Gone with the wind, they are, (12) ___ with cycle clips. I still use mine, much to the amusement of my daughters, though I think they are preferable to trousers tucked into socks.	dismount
Gone, too, are mudguards. Have you (13) ___ how the speedy set have that brown stripe up their back, thanks to the efficiency of rear tyres in squirting up muddy water with all the ferocity of a badly plumbed bidet? Would a rear mudguard really slow them down? It would certainly endear them to their other halves who are probably slaves to the (14) ___ machine after every rainy outing.	down
	fills
	long
	myself
	noticed
	pursuit
	sends
	teenage
	tinkle
	unlike
	washing
	whose
	wildlife

<p>And then there are the shoes. Because these racing bikes don't have proper pedals, cyclists must wear that appear to be running shoes with big humps on the soles. When they dismount and walk down the high street in search of sustenance, they do so with a wobble and a clack like a (15) ____ girl in her first pair of stilettos. Their hats – sorry, helmets – make them look like homeless tortoises.</p> <p>It must cost hundreds of pounds to buy all this apparel. And the bikes? Thousands.</p>	
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TASK 2

For questions 1–6, think of *one* word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

1. With less than a minute of the football match to go, Phil managed to ____ the ball into the back of the net.

I think the best course of action would be to jump into the car and ____ for Bristol as soon as possible.

Louise has been asked to ____ an investigation into what went wrong on the night of the accident.

2. One player hit the ____ and another just missed the post.

That ____ offers live music and is usually packed on a Friday and Saturday night.

The wrapped ____ of soap only came into use at the beginning of the last century.

3. The president promised to take no ____ measures in order to improve the company's productivity.

The forest looked eerie in the ____ light.

The top ____ of the statue was knocked down, while the base remains.

4. They gazed over a wide ____ leading to a distant range of mountains.

The facts are ____ and simple. There's no money!

They serve ____ food there, nothing fancy and at quite reasonable prices.

5. The chess champion held off a serious ____ from his younger opponent in the last match of the tournament.

The chairman of the meeting seemed to regard questions from the audience as some kind of ____ to his authority.

You'll find some aspects of the job a real ____, but we're confident that you can cope.

6. The police are failing to take adequate measures to _____ the growth of crime.
 I said good-bye and went to _____ in my suitcase.
 Keep a careful _____ on your pressure to avoid serious problems with your heart.

7. Please _____ the terrible state of this room. I haven't had time to tidy up.
 I know that she's under a lot of pressure, but nothing can _____ her terrible behaviour.
 Would you _____ me for a moment – I need to leave the room and make a phone call.

8. The latest _____ of the magazine includes interviews with all sorts of celebrities.
 This is a very important _____ and we should discuss it seriously.
 When she decided to leave the job, money wasn't the _____ -- she left because of the hours.

9. Is there anything of _____ on the news?
 It is not in your _____ to leave the company now.
 We had to pay a very high _____ rate on the loan from the bank.

10. I'm going to _____ her to a special meal in an expensive restaurant for her birthday.
 Paul is an unpopular boss because he tends to _____ his employees very badly.
 The doctors are sure that it's the best medicine to _____ her illness.

TASK 3

For items 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You should use between three and six words, including the word given. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example. 0. *I consider him my worst enemy.*

LOOK

I _____ enemy.

I look upon him as my worst enemy.

1. Even if we drive very fast, we'll never get to the theatre on time.

HOW

No _____, we'll never get to the theatre on time.

2. At no time did we think that Mike might be planning to leave London.

OCCURRED

It _____ that Mike might be planning to leave London.

3. Paula had just reached the gate when it began to rain.

THAN

No sooner _____ it began to rain.

4. He behaved in an incomprehensible way at the party.

BEYOND

His _____ our comprehension.

5. You may not have noticed but Sam is wearing an engagement ring.

ESCAPED

It _____ notice but Sam is wearing an engagement ring.

TASK 4

For items 1–7, match the item in the left-hand column (1–6) with its definition in the right-hand column (A–K). There are four extra definitions in the right-hand column, which you do not have to use.

1) Sainsbury's	A) a government agency to help the unfortunate, the unlucky, and the poor
2) Social Services	B) welfare
3) Social Security	C) a club for elderly people over 65 years
4) Toad in the Hole	D) exams
5) VAT	E) a batter pudding containing sausages
6) Wellingtons	F) a batter pudding minus sausages
7) Yorkshire Pudding	G) a tax
	H) a store selling cheap, fashionable furniture
	I) where teachers, vicars and suchlike do their food shopping
	J) a proletarian sea-side resort
	K) rubber boots

TASK 5.

For questions 1-15, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

It must be said that Dover was not (0) <i>vastly</i> improved by daylight but I liked it. I liked its small scale and cosy air, and the way everyone said 'Good morning' and 'Hello', and 'Dreadful weather – but it must (1) _____ up', to each other, and the sense that this was just one more in a very long series of quiet, well-ordered, pleasantly (2) _____ days. Nobody in the whole Dover would have any particular reasons to remember 21 March 1973, except for me and a (3) _____ of children born that day. I didn't know how early one could (4) _____ begin asking for a room in England, so I thought I would leave it till mid-morning. With time on my hands, I made a thorough search for a guesthouse that looked (5) _____ and quiet, friendly and not too (6) _____, and at the stroke of ten o'clock presented myself on the doorstep of the one I had (7) _____ selected, taking care not to (8) _____ the milk bottles.	VAST
It was a small hotel that was really a guesthouse. I don't remember its name, but I well remember the (9) _____. She showed me to a room, then gave me a tour of the facilities and (10) _____ the many complicated rules for (11) _____ there.	BRIGHT EVENT
This was all (12) _____ new to me. Where I came from, one got a room in a motel, spent ten hours making a lavish and possibly (13) _____ mess of it, and left early the next morning without a slight desire to (14) _____ it later. This was like (15) _____ the army.	HAND
	DECENT ATTRACT COST CAREFUL COMPOSE
	PROPRIETOR LINE RESIDE BEWILDER REPAIR CALL JOIN

TASK 6

For items 1–6, choose from the box the necessary animal (1–15) that would fit in the gap of the given sentences to produce a proverb or an idiom, then match the sentence with the correct definition (A–G). There are some extra words in the box, which you do not have to use. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. It's raining ... and

2, 6 E

1. cat 2. cats 3. cow 4. dog 5. cows 6. dogs 7. goats 8. horse 9. lion 10. mice
11. rabbit 12. sheep 13. tiger 14. dogs 15. bee

- When the ...'s away the ... will play.
- That's a ... of a different colour.
- Better to be a live ... than a dead

4. To separate the from the
5. To go to the
6. To have a ... in your bonnet.

Definitions:

- A) a situation or a subject far from what you expected
- B) there are some situations when being a coward is an advantage
- C) when a person in authority is absent, those under the person's rule will enjoy their freedom
- D) to deteriorate, to become bad
- E) something that you say when it is raining very heavily
- F) to group people or things into superior and inferior
- G) to be very worried or concerned about something and to talk about it all the time

TASK 7

For questions 1–13, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example: 0 a) note b) message c) text d) letter

Bad Body Language

Today is one of those red (0) **letter** days. You've got a big job interview and you really want to get the position that you're applying (1) _____. Your interview has been arranged for ten o'clock in the morning so you (2) _____ bright and early to make sure you get there on time.

You go into the building where the meeting (3) _____ to be held and take the lift to the fourteenth floor. You enter a very (4) _____ office where a well-dressed secretary asks you politely to have a (5) _____. You feel relaxed. You cross your legs and sit with your hands clasped loosely on your (6) _____.

Then, your name is (7) _____ and you are ushered into the inner office. Suddenly, you (8) _____ out in a cold sweat. You feel nervous and you've got (9) _____ in your stomach. You shake the interviewer's hand and you know your palm is (10) _____. You sit facing the interviewer with your arms (11) _____ tightly in defensive pose. You are on (12) _____ and your body language clearly indicates this fact. Deep (13) _____ you know you are never going to get this job.

1	a) on	b) in	c) for	d) from
2	a) set of	b) pull away	c) leave out	d) go up
3	a) is	b) must	c) have	d) ought
4	a) clever	b) smart	c) keen	d) brisk
5	a) chair	b) sofa	c) seat	d) place
6	a) hip	b) chest	c) lap	d) knee
7	a) screamed	b) yelled	c) roared	d) called
8	a) break	b) bend	c) twist	d) sprain
9	a) bees	b) worms	c) months	d) butterflies
10	a) sweaty	b) damp	c) soggy	d) humid
11	a) crossed	b) hugged	c) packed	d) covered
12	a) rim	b) end	c) edge	d) limit
13	a) behind	b) down	c) back	d) over

TASK 8

Make the underlined words more or less formal, as in the instructions in brackets. Rewrite the sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. *I am sure that a month's holiday would be good for you.* (more formal)

I am sure that a month's holiday would be beneficial for you.

1. Would you like to come to my house for as meal? (less formal)

2. If the owner of the estate died without any children, the land became the property of the government. (more formal)

3. We are not allowed to bring beverages into the lecture room. (less formal)

4. There's a newsagent's. Shall we buy as newspaper? (less formal)

5. Karen is very brainy. She'll do well at university. I'm sure. (more formal)

6. Oh yes, Pascal is an old pal of mine. I've known him for years. He's a nice chap. (more formal; 2 marks)

7. I had a kip in the afternoon, then I worked all evening. (more formal)

8. Would you like to go to a public house for a meal one day? (less formal)

9. He tried to board the train without a ticket, and got stopped by the inspector. (less formal) _____

TASK 9

For questions 1–4 look at this gender-biased advertisement for an airline. Change the underlined words into more neutral equivalents to make the advertisement politically correct. The initial letters of the equivalents are given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example: businessman – business person.

Now! Eagle Airlines offers even more to those who need comfort.

Any 0. businessman knows (1) he must arrive fresh and ready for work no matter how long the journey. With Eagle Diplomat-Class you can do just that. Let us fly you to your destination in first-class comfort, looked after by the best-trained (2) air hostesses in the world. And, what's more, your (3) wife can travel with you on all international flights for only 25 % of the normal fare! We even sell fancy (4) American Indian crafts on board!

he – t _____

air hostesses – f _____ a _____

wife – s _____

American Indian – N _____ A _____

TASK 10

For questions 1–5 look at the notices below with their 'translations' into everyday English. Fill in the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Example: 0. Reduce speed now. – Start going more slowly.

1. T _____ will be prosecuted.	People who walk on this private land will be taken to court.
2. Kindly r _____ from smoking in the auditorium.	Please don't smoke in the theatre/hall.
3. Cyclists d _____ here.	Cyclists should get off their bikes here.
4. A _____ for ticket holders only.	You can enter only if you have a ticket.
5. P _____ for dropping litter up to \$100 fine.	You can be taken to court and made to pay \$100 for dropping rubbish.

TASK 11.

Match the proper names (1–10) in A with their associated meanings (a–l) in B. There are two points in B which you do not have to use.

A	B
1) Whitehall 2) Scotland Yard 3) Fleet Street 4) Old Bailey 5) Oxford Street 6) Covent Garden 7) Albert Hall 8) Oxbridge 9) Number 10 10) Chelsea	a) newspaper publishing b) fashionable shops c) expensive housing d) civil service e) high-quality education f) opera g) medicine h) concerts i) justice j) policing k) UK government l) banks

ANSWER KEY

PART I. MASTER YOUR PREPOSITIONS

Ex.1: 1 in, 2 at, 3 in, 4 in, 5 at, 6 in, 7 in, 8 at, 9. At, 10 at; **Ex.2:** 1 beside, 2 around, 3 below, 4 behind, 5 among, 6 in, 7 above, 8 beneath, 9 in, 10 on, 11 over, 12 in, 13 in, 14 behind; **Ex.4:** on, above, on, behind, in, on, in, in front of, at, on, Above, on. **Ex.5:** A: 1 in, on, 2 next to, 3 beside, 4 on, 5 next to, 6 behind, 7 by, 8 in, 9 behind, 10 above, 11 around, 12 in, 13 on, 14 by, 15 in, across, 16 on, beside/next to, 17 under/on, in, 18 at, in, 19 across, 20 in. B: in, at, in, opposite, in, on, above, at, below, next to/near; C: in, by, on, on, at, off, by/near, far from/off; D: in, in, on, off of, at, to, from; E: in, to, in, in, in, in; F: in, On, from, behind, in; G: In, of, around, in, in, by. **Ex.6:** 1 over, across, 2 out of, 3 into, 4 to, 5 through, 6 past, 7 on to, 8 across, 9 into, 10 across, 11 past, through, over, under, across, 12 off, into, across, out of, across, over, in, over, off on to. **Ex.7:** 1 for, 2 in, 3 to, 4 to, 5 to, 6 at, 7 to; **Ex.8:** A: 1 in, in, 2 around, 3 over, in/around, 4 on, 5 into, on, beside, 6 in, 7 in, in, in, 8 between, on, 9 around, In, 10 to, in, 11 in, in, in, 12 to, 13 for, 14 across, opposite, 15 in, 16 to, down, 17 out of, towards, 18 next to, 19 on, off, 20 above, 21 at, by, 22 in, over, 23 under, on, 24 into; B: in, to, through, to, At, among, out of, to, up to, to, at; C: in/at, to, in, below, by, in, in, from, to, for. **Ex.9:** In, in, at, on, in, In, on, in, on, on, on, in; **Ex.10:** in, -, -, On, -, in, -, in, at, at, in, In, at, in, -, -, at. **Ex.11:** A: 1 at, at, 2 at, 3 on, in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 In, On, 7 at, in, 8 on, 9 at, 10 at. B: 1 till, 2 before, 3 till, 4 till, 5 till, 6 before, 7 before, 8 before, 9 till, 10 before; C: By, 2 since, 3 By, 4 since, 5 by, 6 since; D: 1 for, 2 during, 3 for, 4 during, 5 during, 6 For, 7 for, during, 8 for. **Ex.12:** in, from, to, in, till, during, in, by, before, in, for, after, Since. **Ex.13:** at, for, since, from, to/till/until, during, for, for, -, on, -. **Ex.14:** from, in, in, from, from, between, through, among, During, For, In, since. **Ex.15:** A: **Ex.16:** on, by, on the (boat), by, by, on the (bus), by, in the (car), on, in his (lorry), by, on the (plane), by a (motorbike), on an/his (old motorbike). **Ex.17:** 1 of, with, in, out of, like, with, on, like; 2 of, with, in, with, on, like; 3 with, in, like, with, in. **Ex.18:** 1 by, 2 out of, 3 like, 4 as, 5 by, 6 between, 7 out of, 8 of, 9 out of, 10 from, 11 of (about), with, 12 between, 13 by, 14 for, 15 from, 16 for, 17 for, 18 to, 19 to, 20 to. **Ex.20:** to, to, about, about, to, to, to, about, to, about. **Ex.21:** 1 with, 2 about, 3 with, 4 with, 5 about, 6 about, 7 with, 8 with, 9 with, 10 about. **Ex.22:** of, at, at, of, of, on, at, of, in. **Ex.23:** good (at), responsible (for), careful (about), efficient (at), patient (with), interested (in), polite (to), tired (of), capable (of), bored (with). **Ex.24:** about, for, for, for, to, to, to, for, to, to, after. **Ex.25:** 1 to, 2 at, 3 at, 4 to, 5 to, to, 6 at, to, 7 at, 8 to. **Ex.26:** for, for, to, in, as, in, as, in, of, in, to, from. **Ex.27:** 1 from, 2 to, 3 of, 4 on, 5 about, 6 of, 7 about, 8 about, 9 on, 10 from, 11 of, 12 from. **Ex.28:** 1 at, to, 2 at, at, 3 in, 4 at, 5 to, to, 6 to, in, in, at, 7 at, on, 8 for, 9 on, 10 on, 11 for, 12 on, on, 13 -, at, 14 for, 15 at, 16 for, 17 -, 18 to, 19 on, 20 on. **Ex.29:** of, for, to, about, on/about, on/about, on/about, about, on/about, about, by, with, to, for, in, of, of, for, of, in, of, in. **Ex.30:** 1 to, 2 in, 3 in, 4 on, 5 for, 6 of, 7 of, 8 in, 9 to, 10 of. **Ex.31:** 1 of, 3 in, 4 in, 5 by, 6 in, 7 by, 8 in, 9 in, 10 on, 11 out of, 12 on, 13 out of, 14 in, in, 15 in, 16 on, under, 17 under, 18 by, 19 on, 20 under, 21 Under, 22 in, 23 in, 24 by, 25 on. **Ex.32:** 1. at work, 2 fall in, 3 on purpose, 4 on business, 5 decrease in, 6 up to date, 7 on purpose, 8 without delay, 9 under age, 10 on good terms, 11 on time, 12 in time. **Ex.33:** 1 for, 2 at, 3 under, 4 to, 5 on, 6 for, 7 by, 8 of, 9 On, 10 under, 11 With, 12 within. **Ex.34:** 1 on behalf, 2 In case of, 3 in favour of, 4 by means of, 5 in common with, 6 by all means, 7 by heat, 8 all by yourself, 9 on the whole, 10 by surprise, 11 for myself, 12 At times, 13 out of doors, 14 beyond recognition, 15 from force of habit, **Ex.35:** lapse of memory, matter of opinion, train of thought, offer of help, crack of dawn, point of view, price of fame, sign of trouble, time of day, waste of time,

sign of success, language of love; 1 sign of success, 2 point of view, 3 waste of time, 4 price of fame, 5 offer of help, 6 lapse of memory, 7 time of day, 8 matter of opinion, 9 train of thought, 10 crack of dawn, 11 sign of trouble, 12 language of love. **Ex.36:** 1 for, 2 on, 3 for, 4 in, 5 on, 6 in, 7 of, 8 about, 9 from, 10 of, 11 to, 12 about, 13 to, 14 at, 15 to, 16 by, 17 at, 18 in, 19 in, since, 20 During, at. **Ex.37:** A: to, with, over, from, to/for, of, into, with, of, on, with, for, about, from, to, of, in, with, for, about, of, to, on. B: on, At, with, at, for, To, for, of, at, by, in, in, about, At, to, of, to, from, on, from, to, in, on, on, at, about, at, with. C: under, by, from, on, In, to, on, by, for, For, to, about, in, at, In, for, at, in, In, from, without. D: in, to, with, on, of, by, to, for, from, of, in, of, for, in, to, to, for, from, to, on, for. **Ex.38:** 1d, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10d, 11b, 12c, 13a, 14c, 15d, 16b, 17a, 18c, 19d, 20a, 21b, 22c, 23a, 24b, 25c, 26b, 27a. **Ex.39:** 1 to, 2 with, 3 against, 4 from, 5 at, 6 to, 7 of, 8 with, 9 from, 10 to, 11 in, 12 to, 13 for, 14 with, 15 on, 16 from, 17 for, 18 for, 19 to, 20 on, 21 with, 22 about, 23 of, 24 from, into, 25 with, 26 from, 27 for, 28 to, 29 in, 30 with, 31 out of, 32 on, 33 to, 34 for, 35 of, 36 around, 37 on, 38 at, 39 by, 40 at, 41 in, 42 at, 43 in, 44 on, 45 on, 46 on, 47 for, 48 for, 49 to, 50 to. **Ex.40:** 2 decided on the ... hotel, 3 a cure for cancer, 4 abstain from smoking, 5 identical to the one, 6 concentrate on his studies, 7 result in the dismissal, 8 blame the assistant for, 9 been at war with, 10 that she was on (the) air, 11 he's under age, 12 was out of breath, 13 applies only to disabled people, 14 congratulated him on winning, 15 you are on a diet, 16 was in a bad mood, 17 explains ... in detail.

PHRASAL VERBS

UP: (Possible answers) 1. brought up 2. stood up 3. look (it) up 4. get up 5. calling (her) up 6. pulled up 7. Do up 8. keep up 9. held up 10. turn up 11. broke up 12. put ... up 13. coming up 14. take (it) up 15.. make up 16. went up 17. making ... up 18. came up 19. give up 20. go up.

DOWN: (Possible answers) 1. turn down, 2. cut down, 3. fell down, 4. run down, 5. put/write down, 6. let (you) down, 7. broke down, 8. bring down, 9. turned down, 10. put (her) down, 11. bring down, 12. take ... down, 13. let down, 14. break down, 15. turned down, 16. break down, 17. keep down, 18. let down, 19. let (you) down, 20. fall down.

OUT: (Possible answers) 1. cut out, 2. keep out, 3. Look out, 4. pulled out, 5. set out, 6. passed out, 7. gave out, 8. broke out, 9. fell out, 10. come out, 11. turns out, 12. make out, 13. turned out, 14. let (it) out, 15. go out, 16. put out, 17. take (you) out, 18. give out, 19. call out, 20. carry out.

IN/INTO: (Possible answers) 1. put ... into, 2. go into, 3. see (someone) into, 4. look into, 5. look it, 6. let (you) in, 7. give in, 8. hand (it) in, 9. pull in, 10. take (her) in, 11. bring in, 12. call in, 13. broke in, 14. gets in, 15. taken in, 16. break in, 17. brings in, 18. come in, 19. give in, 20. put in, 21. Is (Tom) in? 22. give in.

OFF: (Possible answers) 1. set off, 2. cut off, 3. told (her) off, 4. broke off, 5. see (her) off, 6. call off, 7. giving off, 8. get off, 9. take off, 10. take off, 11. let (him) off, 12. turn off, 13. set off, 14. put off, 15. put off, 16. fall off, 17. break off, 18. cut off, 19. go off, 20. let (her) off.

ON: (Possible answers) 1. catch on, 2. look on, 3. go/keep on, 4. get on, 5. keep on, 6. turn on, 7. put on, 8. called on, 9. taken on, 10. go on, 11. called on, 12. come on, 13. take on, 14. getting on, 15. put on, 16. Turn on, 17. take on, 18. call on, 19. put on, 20. keep on, 21. catch on, 22. catch on, 23. pass on, 24. bring on, 25. look on.

AWAY: (Possible answers) 1. gives (them) away, 2. is away, 3. took away, 4. break away, 5. giving away, 6. gave... away, 7. take ... away, 8. get away, 9. go away, 10. do away, 11. keep away, 12. put away, 13. turn away, 14. passed away, 15. run away, 16. pass away, 17. put away, 18. do away, 19. Go away, 20. get away.

BACK: (Possible answers) 1. Putting (it) back, 2. take back, 3. fall back, 4. given back, 5. turned back, 6. Looking back, 7. fall back, 8. holding back, 9. take ... back, 10. fall back, 11. coming back, 12. look back, 13. take back, 14. come back, 15. turn back, 16. call back, 17. be/come back, 18. brought back.

THROUGH: (Possible answers) 1. be through, 2. broke through, 3. get through, 4. looking through, 5. getting through, 6. put through, 7. fallen through, 8. look through, 9. going through, 10. put ... through, 11. going through, 12. break through, 13. gone through, 14. breaking through, 15. got through.

PHRASAL VERBS REVIEW:

7.2.1: A. 1. down, 2. up 3. off 4. about 5. round 6. up; out 7. about 8. in, 9. off 10. up 11. away, 12. up 13. for, 14. for, 15. at, 16. down, 17. down, 18. off 19. on, 20. away, 21. off 22. in, 23. off 24. on, 25. round, 26. up 27. up 28. down, 29. into, 30. up 31. off 32. out, 33. out, 34. up 35. up 36. across, 37. up 38. up 39. into, 40. over, 41. up 42. off 43. through, 44. in, 45. out, 46. for, 47. in, 48. off 49. on, 50. to, 51. up 52. down, 53. out, 54. up 55. up.

B. 1. was up 2. got away with, 3. look after, 4. gave it up 5. passed out, 6. got over it, 7. took up 8. went after, 9. gone off 10. go over, 11. went on with, 12. go with.

7.2.2: A: 1C, 2B, 3A, 4B, 5B, 6D, 7C, 8A, 9C, 10C, 11D, 12A, 13B, 14A, 15C, 16B, 17A, 18B. B: 1B, 2C, 3A, 4C, 5A, 6C, 7C, 8A, 9D, 10D, 11B, 12D, 13A, 14A, 15A, 16B, 17C, 18D, 19C, 20D, 21B, 22C, 23A, 24C.

7.2.3: possible answers: 1. It will turn up ... 2. The treaty sets out the terms ... 3. Don't be taken in ... 4. Is there enough juice to go round? 5. I can't make her out. 6. I can't put up with ... 7. The box gave out/off the smell of fish, 8. ... but she let us down. 9. You're pulling my leg. 10. We are going to have our bedroom done up. 11. How exactly did this situation come about? 12. Let's get down to this business. 13. Carol has trouble getting her ideas across to others. 14. What are you getting at? 15. He broke off to ... 16. ... because something is up. 17. ... she made for the door. 18. ... you have made up the whole story/made the whole story up.

7.2.4. possible answers: 1. get by, 2. get through, 3. do up 4. getting ... through, 5. put off 6. put you through, 7. keep up 8. put down, 9. brought up 10. be brought up 11. take up 12. getting (me) down, 13. getting up 14. brought up 15. look into, 16. took up 17. ran over, 18. looking forward to, 19. take in, 20. came up against, 21. look (it) up 22. taken over, 23. look at, 24. gave back, 25. turned down, 26. broke off 27. made up 28. see (you) off 29. took to/fell for, 30. call on/look in on, 31. get on, 32. let (them) down, 33. looked up to, 34. got over, 35. look down on.

7.2.5: 1. Turn off the lights... 2. You should look up this word/look this word up in a dictionary. 3. The athletics meeting was put off ... 4. The doctor told David to give up football. 5. Could you put down all the details.../put all the details down... 6. Jack turned up half-way ... 7. We can put you up for a week. 8. Helen is getting on with ... 9. Paula was brought up by her grandparents ... 10. ... we set off. 11. How do you turn on ... 12. When did you take it up? 13. Carol looked up the dates/looked the dates up ... 14. ... you should give it up. 15. Martin does up his room/does his room up ...

7.2.6: 1. put up; put down, 2. looked up to; looked down on, 3. be in; go out, 4. stood up; sit down, 5. turned on; turned off, 6. go up; go down, 7. take off; Put (them) on, 8. took ... down; put (it) up, 9. break up; go back, 10. Is ... in; is away.

7.2.7: 1A, 2B, 3A, 4D, 5C, 6C.

7.2.8: A: 1. on, 2. up, 3. by, 4. down, 5. out, 6. through, 8. in, 9. in, 10. on.

B: 1. out, 2. for, 3. out, 4. off, 5. at, 6. out, 7. off, 8. off, 9. over, 10. up.

C: 1. up, 2. up, 3. back, 4. on, 5. down, 6. off, 7. away.

D: 1. out, 2. to, 3. back, 4. up, 5. off, 6. back, 7. up, 8. on, 9. round, 10. Over

7.3.2. 1b, 2a, 3e, 4d, 5c, 6g, 7f, 8h, 9j, 10i. **7.3.3.** 1. breakthrough, 2. takeaway, 3. break-up, 4. take-off, 5. outbreak, 6. giveaways, 7. break-in, 8. breakdown, 9. getaway, 10. outcome, 11. comeback, 12. make-up, 13. upbringing, 14. hold-up, 15. setback. **7.3.4:** 1. broke out; outbreak, 2. breaking into; break-in, 3. broke down, breakdown, 4. taking off; take-off, 5. broke out; outbreak, 6. brought ... up; upbringing, 7. looking on; onlookers, 8. got away; getaway, 9. looking on; onlookers, 10. got together; get-together.

PART II. WIDEN YOUR VOCABULARY

Ex.4: disagree, misinform, disobey, disappear, disapprove, disqualify; misbehave, misunderstand, misspell, mispronounce; undress, unblock, unbutton.

Ex.5: 1 misunderstood, 2 unpacked, 3 disappeared, 4 disagree, 5 rewrite, 6 overslept, 7 unlock, 8 disliked, 9 retake, 10 reopen, 11 overworked, 12 unwrap. **Ex.6:** 2 a semicircle, 3 foreground, 4 a tricycle, 5 an international, 6 extra-large, 7 maladjusted, 8 arch-enemy. **Ex.7:** 1 dissatisfied, 2 unusual, 3 undecided, 4 trans-Atlantic, 5 vice-president, 6 non-smoker, 7 informal, 8 unfair, 9 rewritten, 10 overcooked. **Ex.8:** 1 overwork, 2 invisible, 3 subway, 4 autobiography, 5 ex-wife, 6 misleading, 7 semi-final, 8 unable, 9 non-stop, 10 disappeared. **Ex.9:** 1 pseudo-scientific, 2 hyperactive, 3 outlived, 4 uniform, 5 neo-fascist, 6 foretell, 7 bicycle, 8 monorail, 9 triplets, 10 apolitical. **Ex.11:** television, election, education, government, weakness, stupidity, management, improvement. **Ex.14:** thirsty, guilty, lively, stormy, sleepy, silly, cloudy, lengthy. **Ex.15:** painless, useless, careless, tactless, thoughtless. **Ex.20:** suggested answers: 1 careful, 2 misty, 3 famous, 4 helpful, 5 dangerous, 6 painful, 7 convenient, 8 industrial, 9 undrinkable, 10 homeless. **Ex.22:** 1 innermost, 2 telescope, 3 troublesome, 4 southwards, 5 picturesque, 6 statuette, 7 gosling, 8 flat-let, 9 seascape, 10 booklet. **Ex.23:** 1 refreshment, 2 disapproval, 3 eagerness, 4 procedures, 5 insignificance, 6 simplicity, 7 secrecy, 8 membership, 9 breakage, 10 likelihood, 11 independence, 12 anxiety. **Ex.24:** 1 inventor, 2 ability, 3 relationship, 4 patience, 5 argument, 6 performance, 7 sadness, 8 explanation. **Ex.25:** 1 mispronounce, 2 careless, 3 freedom, 4 dissatisfied, 5 thoughtful, 6 homeless, 7 greatness, 8 friendship, 9 an employee, 10 overnight, 11 trumpeter, 12 musician. **Ex.27:** 1 a) Production, b) producers, c) unproductive, 2 a) unadvisable, b) advisory, c) advisability, 3 a) stabilise, b) instability, c) unstable, 4 a) residence, b) residential, c) residents, 5 a) comforting, b) uncomfortable, c) discomfort, 6 a) deaths, b) deadly, c) deaden, 7 a) discourage, b) courageously, c) encouragement, 8 a) unrealistic, b) reality, c) realist, 9 a) friendship, b) befriended, c) unfriendly, 10 a) sensation, b) insensitive, c) senseless, 11 a) possessions, b) possessive, c) possessor, 12 a) formative, b) deformation, c) formation, 13 a) differently, b) differentiate, c) differences, 14 a) activists, b) activated, c) inactive, 15 a) managers, b) unmanageable, c) managerial. **Ex.31:** A: 1 watering, 2 eyeing, 3 face, 4 nose, 5 milk, 6 supper, 7 handed, 8 cooked, 9 nail, 10 fingered, B: 1

speeding, 2 toyed, 3 staffed, 4 poison, 5 dogs, 6 place, 7 shelter, 8 elbowing, 9 trapped, 10 fished, 11 headed, 12 pinned. **Ex.35:** 1 traffic jam, 2 film star, 3 alarm clock, 4 waiting room, 5 baby-sitter, 6 sunglasses, 7 income tax, 8 parking meter, 9 first aid, 10 science fiction. **Ex.36:** 1e, 2, 3a, 4g, 5, 6h, 7g, 8c. **Ex.37:** 1 gunfire, 2 thunderstorm, 3 handwriting, 4 haircut, 5 soap powder, 6 crash helmet, 7 bookcase, 8 rainbow, 9 footsteps, 10 fireplace. **Ex.38:** 1d, 2, 3g, 4e, 5c, 6h, 7f, 8j, 9l, 10k, 11i, 12b; 1) high-flier, 2) busybody, 3) tough cookie, 4) killjoy, 5) daredevil, 6) couch potato. **Ex.39:** 1 well travelled, 2 well known, 3 well mannered, 4 well brought up, 5 well spoken, 6 well thought of, 7 well documented, 8 well run, 9 well paid, 10 well informed, 11 well thought out, 12 well kept. **Ex.42:** 1 fed-up, 2 head-on, 3 laid-back, 4 one-off, 5 unheard-of, 6 cut-out. **Ex.44A:** 1 dangerous-looking, 2 London-born, 3 smartly-dressed, 4 cat-like, 5 200-word, 6 world-famous, 7 hand-operated, 8 Oxford-educated, 9 a red-carpeted corridor, 10 She was fair-haired. **Ex.44B:** 1 painted red-brick, 2 A five-storied building, 3 is mushroom-shaped, 4 dress-conscious, 5 was awful-tasted, 6 was bitter-sweet, 7 He was always bad-tempered, 8 are men-eaters, 9 sky-blue, 10 a French-speaking guide, 11 an eight-men crew, 12 a strange-sounding voice, 13 China-built, 14 They are very bad-mannered, 15 The noise was ear-splitting, 16 is freely-spending, 17 The firm is Zurich-based, 18 He certainly is well-intentioned, 19 is football-mad, 20 are very high-priced. **Ex.45:** 1 kind-hearted, 2 empty-handed, 3 fully-clothed, 4 long-legged, 5 absent-minded, 6 good-looking, 7 loud-mouthed, 8 short-tempered, 9 dog-eared, 10 red-headed. **Ex.48:** 1b, 2d, 3a, 4e, 5c, 6g, 7f, 8j, 9h, 10i. **Ex.49:** 1c, 2a, 3b, 4f, 5d, 6e, 7h, 8j, 9g, 10i. **Ex.52:** 1 flip-flop, 2 walkie-talkie, 3 chit-chat, 4 bow-wow, 5 chi-chi, 6 topsy-turvy, 7 dilly-dally, 8 hip-hop, 9 lovey-dovey, 10 nitty-gritty.

IDIOMS: MIXED PRACTICE

Ex.54A: 1d, 2f, 3a, 4e, 5b, 6c, 7j, 8i, 9h, 10g. **Ex.54B:** 1i, 2f, 3j, 4b, 5a, 6h, 7c, 8d, 9e, 10g. **Ex.55:** 1 red, 2 brown, 3 green, 4 blue, 5 green, 6 white, 7 blue, 8 red, 9 yellow, 10 white, 11 pink, 12 pink, 13 red, 14 red, 15 blue, 16 red. **Ex.56:** 1 tongue, 2 feet, 3 ear, 4 mouth, 5 head, 6 shoulder, 7 fingers, 8 nose, 9 teeth, 10 tongue, 11 stag, 12 cat, 13 butterflies, 14 scapegoat, 15 head. **Ex.57:** 1 flogging a dead horse, 2 let the cat out of the bag, 3 hold my tongue, 4 pulling your leg, 5 butterflies in my stomach, 6 a straight face, 7 smell a rat, 8 guinea pig, 9 cold fish, 10 bear fruit, 11 my cup of tea, 12 close your eyes, 13 puts my back up, 14 make a monkey out of him, 15 with a pinch of salt. **Ex.58:** 1 say 'Boo' to a goose, 2 cold fish, 3 little bird told, 4 mouth water, 5 eat his cake and have it, 6 play cat and mouse, 7 easy as pie, 8, 9 room to swing a cat, 10 cat on a hot tin roof, 11, 12 frog in my mouth, 13 cloud has a silver lining, 14 of a feather, 15 bear with a sore head, 16 high flyer, 17 Jack of all trades, 18 Know-all/Smart aleck, 19 lameluck, 20. tearaways. **Ex.59:** 1f, 2h, 3a, 4b, 5g, 6c, 7e, 8d. **Ex.60:** 1 resentment, 2 friction, 3 jealous, 4 row, 5 disagreement, 6 troublemaker, 7 aggressive, 8 nag. **Ex.61:** 1 tears, 2 sob, 3 heartbroken, 4 loss, 5 comfort, 6 grief, 7 sleepless, 8 recover, 9 withdrawn, 10 miss. **Ex.62:** 1 nerves, 2 tremble, 3 seat, 4 blush, 5 embarrassment, 6 shy, 7 tongue-tied, 8 stammer, 9 faint, 10 tranquiliser.

PART III. IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR

Ex.1: 1 the person, 2 the only, 3. the thousand, 4 church, 5 a milk jug, 6 The PM, 7 The Computer, 8 the British Museum, 9 the last person, 10 the scissors, 11 in the car, 12 the sea, 13 the Greek Islands, 14 the job, 15 the Japanese one, 16 work, 17 a good job, 18 a hundred miles, 19 the Tower, 20 the English. **Ex.2:** 1 -, the, 2 The, the, 3 The, the, -, 4 -, the, the, 5 the/ -, the, -, 6 the, -, 7 -, -, 8 the, -, 9 the, the, a, 10 the, -, 11 the,

the, 12 an, the, the, 13 -, the, 14 The, -, -, 15 -, -, -, 16 The, -, the, 17 The, -, -, 18 -, a, -, 19 The, -, the, a, 20 -, a, 21 The, the, 22 a, -, -, 23 The, the, 24 the, the, 25 -, a, 26 -, the, 27 -, the, the, the/-, the, 28 a, a, the, 29 the, a, -, the, 30 the, a. **Ex.4 A:** 1 highly, 2 cheap 3 nearly, 4 freely, 5 high 6 justly, 7 widely, 8 fine, 9 dead, 10 right, 11 deeply, 12 high, 13 directly, 14 free, 15 prettily. **Ex.4 B:** 1 high, highly, 2 wide, widely, 3 high, highly, 4 widely, wide, 5 highly, high, 6 wide, widely, 7 highly, high, 8 deeply, deep 9 hard, hardly, 10 closely, close, 11 deeply, deep 12 short, shortly. **Ex.5:** 1 annoyed, 2 bored, 3 confused, 4 disappointing, 5 terrifying, 6 boring, 7 puzzling, 8 relaxing, 9 shocking, 10 frightened, 11 surprising, 12 fascinating, 13 exhausting, 14 thrilling, 15 depressed, 16 amused, 17 fascinate, 18 disappointed, 19 relaxed, 20 surprised. **Ex.8:** 1 that, 2 which, 3 Whatever, 4 who, 5 which, 6 which, 7 which, 8 who, 9 when, 10 who, **Ex.9:** 1 Whoever, 2 which, 3 whose, 4 which, 5 who, 6 when, 7 whatever, 8 Whenever, 9 whose, 10 which, 11 that/which, 12 that/which, 13 who, 14 who, 15 that/which.

PART IV. GET READY FOR THE CONTEST

Ex.1: A: 1 of 2 in, 3 since, 4 as, 5 on, 6 where, 7 but, 8 hand, 9 first, 10 which, 11 their, 12 However, 13 with, 14 to, 15 under. B: 1 face, 2 known/thought, 3 round/around, 4 weight, 5 connected, 6 lack, 7 convinced, sure, confident, 8 holding, 9 saying, 10 concerned, 11 offered, 12 hated/refused, 13 gesture/behaviour, 14 evident/visible, 15 boost, 16 attempt, 17 energy, 18 talked, 19 already, 20 turned, 21 understatement, 22 question, 23 ever/before. **Ex.2:** 1 led, 2 proved, 3 issued, 4 tempt, 5 blame, 6 process, 7 record, 8 applied, 9 support, 10 presence, 11 match, 12 attention, 13 appreciate, 14 drew, 15 struck, 16 bias, 17 buffet, 18 affair, 19 adjust, 20 21 22 23 24 25 charge, 26 check. **Ex.3:** 1K, 2H, 3A, 4F, 5I, 6B, 7G, 8L, 9E, 10D. **Ex.4:** 1 the Imperial, 2 scenery, 3 wander, 4 quiet, 5 shade, 6 within, 7 historic, 8 arranged, 9 nearby, 10 on. **Ex.5:** A: 1B, 2D, 3A, 4B, 5A, 6C. B: 7B, 8A, 9B, 10D, 11C, 12D. C: 13 B, 14D, 15A, 16C, 17D, 18A. D: 19B, 20A, 21D, 22C, 23D, 24B. **Ex.6:** 1b, 2a, 3d, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7d, 8a, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12a, 13b, 14d, 15b, 16d, 17a, 18a, 19b, 20d. **Ex.7:** 1 doze off, 2 cropped up 3 stowing away in, 4 catch on, 5 wear off, 6 sort out. **Ex.8:** 1 is nolimit to his, 2 are not used to eating, 3 does his appearance strike, 4 is devoid of, 5 were over the moon when our first grandchild, 6 is always finding fault with our, 7 will be given the sack, 8 makes no difference for me whether you come, 9 are twice as many women as men, 10 no prospect of Frances being. **Ex.9:** A: 1 incredibly, 2 conservation, 3 majestic, 4 Primarily, 5 keeping, 6 life-long, 7 ability, 8 overtire, 9 beneficial, 10 stimulation, 11 importance, 12 breeding, 13 captivity, 14 extensive, 15 daily; B: 1 various, 2 successful, 3 encourage, 4 payment, 5 automatically, 6 disadvantage, 7 unusual, 8 operation, 9 popularity, 10 solution. **Ex.10:** 1f, 2c, 3j, 4l, 5a, 6k, 7b, 8i, 9g, 10d, 11e, 12h. **Ex.11:** 1He, 2Jh, 3Eb, 4Ac, 5Kd, 6Df, 7Ig, 8Ci. **Ex.12:** 1 give, 2 clear, 3 offense, 4, keep 5 gap 6 Beware, 7 off, 8 missing, 9 disturb, 10 care. **Ex.13:** 1l, 2c, 3, 4b, 5g, 6i, 7j, 8k. **Ex.14:** 1 - A3, 2 - C6, 3 - D2, 4 - B5.

PART V. TEST YOURSELF.

Task 1. 1C, 2N, 3J, 4D, 5Q, 6M, 7B, 8P, 9H, 10F, 11G, 12A, 13I, 14O, 15L. **Task 2:** 1 head, 2 bar, 3 half 4 plain, 5 challenge, 6 check, 7 excuse, 8 issue, 9 interest, 10 treat. **Task 3:** 1. matter how fast we drive, 2 occurred to us, 3 had Paula reached the gate than, 4 behaviour at the party was beyond, 5 may have escaped your. **Task 4:** 1I, 2A, 3B, 4T, 5G, 6K, 7F. **Task 5:** 1 brighten, 2 uneventful, 3 handful, 4 decently, 5 attractive, 6 costly, 7 carefully, 8 discompose, 9 proprietress, 10 outlined, 11 residing, 12 bewilderingly, 13 irreparable, 14 recall, 15 joining. **Task 6:** 1-1 C, 2-8 A, 3-4, 9 B, 4-12, 7 F, 5-14 D, 6-15 G. **Task 7:** 1C, 2A, 3A, 4B, 5C, 6D, 7D,

8A, 9D, 10A, 11A, 12C, 13B. **Task 8:** 1 place, 2 offspring, 3 drinks, 4 get, 5 intelligent, 6 friend; man, 7 sleep
8 pub, 9 get on. **Task 9:** 1 they, 2 flight attendant, 3 spouse, 4 Native American. **Task 10:** 1 trespassers,
2 refrain, 3 dismount, 4 admission, 5 penalty. **Task 11:** 1d, 2j, 3a, 4i, 5b, 6f, 7h, 8e, 9k, 10c.

Total – 100 points = 100%.

Score the results:

100 – 90% = excellent; 89-70% == good; 69-50 = satisfactory; less than 50% = bad.

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