



ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТРЕНАЖЕР ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

ЛЕКСИКА



ГОТОВИМЯ К ЕГЭ

Ю.С. Веселова

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«Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» поможет подготовиться к выполнению заданий по лексике раздела «Грамматика и лексика» ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Вы узнаете много устойчивых выражений и словосочетаний, фразовые глаголы и их значения, слова, после которых употребляется определенные предлоги, трудные слова английского языка, которые пишутся или произносятся одинаково или похоже, но имеют разные значения. В пособие также включены упражнения на синонимы английского языка и рекомендации и алгоритмы, с помощью которых выполнять задания на лексику можно легко и без ошибок. Вы получите возможность потренироваться выполнять задания экзаменационного типа. «Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» можно использовать как при классной работе в школе, так и для самостоятельной подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Материалы данного пособия пригодятся вам для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

«Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» предназначен для подготовки учащихся 11 классов общеобразовательных школ разного типа к выполнению заданий A22-A28 раздела «Грамматика и лексика» Единого Государственного Экзамена, для самостоятельной подготовки к Единому Государственному Экзамену по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Также «Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» может быть использован для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

«Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» состоит из теоретических и практических материалов, с помощью которых можно наиболее полно подготовиться к выполнению заданий не только на лексику, но и на грамматику английского языка.

В «Тематический тренажер ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» включены следующие темы:

- различные устойчивые выражения и словосочетания (COLLOCATIONS), наиболее часто употребляемые в современном английском языке;
- самые употребляемые фразовые глаголы (PHRASAL VERBS) и их предлоги и упражнения на фразовые глаголы, поскольку в заданиях на лексику часто встречаются задания именно на употребление предлогов после фразовых глаголов;
- предлоги (PREPOSITIONS) английского языка и слова, после которых употребляется определенные предлоги. Данный раздел пособия поможет в подготовке не только по лексике, но и по грамматике английского языка, так как многие слова нужно запоминать, а вместе с упражнениями данного раздела можно потренироваться в употреблении предлогов и их запоминании более эффективно;
- трудные слова английского языка (CONFUSING WORDS and FALSE FRIENDS), которые пишутся или произносятся одинаково или похоже, но имеют разные значения;
- упражнения на синонимы и устойчивые выражения и сочетания английского языка;
- упражнения экзаменационного типа, которые можно использовать как для подготовки к экзамену, так и для итогового контроля приобретаемых умений и навыков выполнения заданий на лексику.

Все вышеперечисленное поможет правильно и полно подготовиться к одному из наиболее сложных разделов экзамена.

В конце «Тематического тренажера ЛЕКСИКА по английскому языку» включены ответы к упражнениям.

Для подготовки к остальным разделам экзамена рекомендуем использовать следующие книги серии «Тематический тренажер»: ГРАММАТИКА, СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ, ПИСЬМО, ЧТЕНИЕ. Более подробную информацию по подготовке к ЕГЭ по английскому языку можно найти на сайте www.help-ege.ru.

Успехов!

Автор и составитель Ю.С. Веселова

COLLOCATIONS

BE AND HAVE

Task 1. Which words and expressions go with BE, and which go with HAVE? Tick (v) the correct column.

BE		HAVE
	fed up with somebody/something	
	a right to do something	
	on the safe side	
	in touch with somebody	
	somebody round	
	a word with somebody	
	no point in doing something	
	off colour	
	on one's mind	
	out of one's mind	
	up to date	
	a ball	
	in charge of somebody/something	
	no chance of doing something	
	the nerve to do something	

Task 2. Complete the sentences with one of the expressions above in the correct form.

- There aren't usually any major side effects after this injection, but you might _____ a bit _____ for a few days.
- Thank you for your time, Miss Clarke. We still have to interview a few more candidates, so we _____ with you as soon as we've made a decision.
- We _____ Mel and Andy _____ for dinner next Friday. We haven't seen them for ages.
- I can't stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend. She _____ always _____.
- Where have you been all night? I _____ with worry. I even rang the police.
- Excuse me, Mrs. Bennett! Can I _____ for a minute? It's about your son Ben.
- Jack was so cheeky! He _____ to tell me that I was too fat. He should look at himself in the mirror!
- I've got extra insurance just in case we have an accident on holiday. You know me! I always like _____.
- I'm going to apply for a new job, but I know I _____ getting it. I just have the right experience.
- I _____ the office while the manager is away for a few days.
- Did you read Sally's postcard? She's in Greece, sunbathing all day and dancing all night. It sounds like she's _____.
- If there's something you don't like, it's just bad luck. There _____ complaining. It's the same for all of us.
- If you're a stock broker, you need to _____ on the state of the markets in different parts of the world.

DO AND MAKE

Use **MAKE** to talk about producing, creating or constructing something.

I cut out the pieces, but she *made the model* all by herself.
I *made some fresh coffee* and gave her a cup.

Also use make with certain nouns, particularly when we are talking about an action that someone performs:

Try not to *make a noise*.

We can use make to say how successful someone was or would be in a particular job or position, or how successful something was or would be for a particular purpose:

He would probably have made *an excellent prime minister*.

That old table would (*or will*) make *a good place to put the television*.

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
make arrangements for	The school can <i>make arrangements for</i> pupils with special needs.
make a change / changes	The new manager is planning to <i>make some changes</i> .
make a choice	Jill had to <i>make a choice</i> between her career and her family.
make a comment / comments	Would anyone like to <i>make any comments</i> on the talk?
make a contribution to	She <i>made a</i> useful <i>contribution to</i> the discussion.
make a decision	I'm glad it's you who has to <i>make the decision</i> , not me.
make an effort	Joe is really <i>making an effort</i> with his maths this term.
make an excuse	I'm too tired to go out. Let's <i>make an excuse</i> and stay at home.
make friends	Karen is very good at <i>making friends</i> .
make an improvement	Repainting the room has really <i>made an improvement</i> .
make a mistake	They've <i>made a mistake</i> in our bill.
make a phone call	I've got to <i>make some phone calls</i> before dinner.
make progress	Harriet is <i>making progress</i> with all her schoolwork.

Other nouns commonly used with **make**:

an announcement, an application, an attempt, a difference, a discovery, an enquiry, a habit of doing something, a list, a journey, money, a plan, a point, a promise, a remark, a sound, a speech, a suggestion.

Use **DO** to talk about performing an action.

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
do your best	All that matters in the exam is to <i>do your best</i> .
do damage	The storm <i>did some damage</i> to our roof.
do an experiment	We are <i>doing an experiment</i> to test how the metal reacts with water.
do exercises	We'll <i>do some exercises</i> practising these collocations tomorrow.
do someone a good turn/ do someone a favour	Scouts and guides are supposed to <i>do someone a good turn</i> every day.
do harm	Changing the rules may <i>do more harm</i> than good.
do your hair	No, I'm not ready. I haven't <i>done my hair</i> yet.
do your homework	My son has to <i>do his homework</i> straight after school.
do the ironing/ shopping/ washing, etc.	I'll <i>do the washing</i> if you <i>do the ironing</i> .
do some work	We'll <i>do some work</i> on our project and then we'll go to the cinema.

Task 1. Use a collocation with *make* and a noun instead of the underlined words in each of these conversations.

1. Miriam: The bill says we've had three desserts. We only had two.
Rosa: The waiter must have been mistaken. _____
2. Kim: It's so difficult. Should I take the job or not?
Todd: I know it's difficult. But you have to decide one way or the other. _____
3. Jane: Can you and Brian come to dinner on Saturday?
Jill: Yes, we'll have to arrange to get a babysitter, but it should be OK. _____
4. Brona: Did you hear about the air traffic controllers' strike in the USA?
Aaron: Yes. We had to change our travel itinerary because of it. _____
5. Pete: Can I have chips *and* rice with my lunch?
Clare: No, you have to choose, chips or rice, but not both. _____
6. Fran: Do you intend to speak at the meeting?
Gloria: Yes, I hope I can contribute to the debate. _____

Task 2. Choose the correct collocation, *do* or *make*.

1. Did the fire *do* / *make* much damage to the factory?
2. I hate *doing* / *making* my homework at the last minute.
3. You must *do* / *make* an effort to work harder.
4. Did you *do* / *make* any work at the weekend?
5. We are trying to *do* / *make* improvements to the system for registering.
6. Do you think it would *do* / *make* any harm if I cut some leaves off this plant?

Task 3. Complete each question of the questionnaire with *do* or *make*.

1. Do you always _____ your best to be on time when meeting a friend? _____
2. Do you ever _____ the cooking at home? _____
3. Do you _____ excuses if someone asks you to _____ a big favour for them? _____
4. Do you ever _____ negative comments about your friends' hair, clothes, etc? _____
5. Do you find it easy to _____ friends? _____

Task 4. Match 1-8 and a-h to form expressions with *make* and *do*.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. make a good | _____ | a) understood |
| 2. do a good | _____ | b) best |
| 3. do somebody | _____ | c) a favour |
| 4. do something for | _____ | d) a living |
| 5. do your | _____ | e) impression |
| 6. make yourself | _____ | f) business |
| 7. make something | _____ | g) job |
| 8. do | _____ | h) clear |

Task 5. If possible, write a sentence with a similar meaning, using *do ...ing*. If it is not possible, write X.

1. I'll shop after work. *I'll do the shopping...*
2. She writes a lot of letters in her spare time. _____
3. I enjoy cooking when I've got plenty of time. _____
4. She said she was staying in to watch television. _____
5. I'll iron if you wash up. _____
6. Paul often goes to the local lake to watch birds. _____
7. He thought he might play football this afternoon. _____

Task 6. Choose a form of *do or make* and one of these nouns to complete the sentences.

arrangement contribution damage discovery research

1. The storm *did* a lot of *damage* to the trees in our garden.
2. I'm sure we _____ a definite _____ to meet on Thursday.
3. When they studied the figures closely, they _____ a startling _____.
4. Michael always _____ an important _____ to our meetings.
5. We are _____ some _____ to try to find the origin of the name of our street.

Task 7. Complete these sentences with a form of *do or make* and any appropriate noun.

1. While she was skiing she hit a tree and _____ herself a serious _____.
2. If you give him the job you'll be _____ him a(n) _____. He needs some money at the moment.
3. She was feeling unwell at the party, so she _____ a(n) _____ and left.
4. When Clive left school, he had to _____ a(n) _____ between working for his father and going to university.
5. I tried to dissuade her from leaving her job. But it _____ any _____ - she handed in her resignation the next day.

Task 8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do or make*.

1. She is fond of children. She will _____ a perfect mother one day!
2. I don't know what to _____ of the new president.
3. They spent most of the last year _____ up their kitchen.
4. There's no electricity at the moment so we'll have to _____ without it.
5. It really _____ my day when he gave me those flowers.
6. They _____ away with one-pound notes years ago. They only use one-pound coins now.
7. He's always _____ up excuses for being late to class!
8. I've been working non-stop for the last five hours. I could really _____ with a break.
9. It _____ a big difference to the cost if you pay in advance.
10. Do you think we'll _____ the bank in time before it closes?
11. OK. That _____ it! I'm leaving! I can't stand any more of your rudeness!
12. After graduating from university he's going to _____ a skilled scientist.

BECOME, GET, GO AND TURN

GET and **BECOME** can often be used with the same collocations:

I would like to *become* involved in raising money for charity.

I would like to *get* involved in raising money for charity.

The same is true for collocations with adjectives such as **angry, bored, excited, depressed, upset, impatient, violent**:

He *became* depressed after his wife's death.

Use **BECOME** to describe to describe a process of change and to describe a change of job:

Their bodies have *become* adapted to living at high altitudes.

Dr Smallman *became* an adviser to the US government.

BECOME is used with the following: **extinct, (un)popular, homeless, famous**.

Our local baker's has *become famous* for its apple tarts.

Other linking verbs can be used instead of **BECOME**: **come, get, go, grow, turn (into), fall, have, make**.

Use **GET** in informal speech and writing, and in phrases such as **get broken, get dressed, get killed, get lost, get married, get washed**:

Don't get upset about it!

Where did you live before you *got married*?

GO

GO is used for changes in people's personality, appearance and physical abilities:

People **go mad/bald/grey/blind/deaf** and in phrases such as **go bad/off/mouldy** (food), **go dead** (a telephone), **go missing, go wrong**.

The children *went completely crazy* at the party.

My computer's *gone wrong* again.

GO is often used for sudden, usually negative, changes:

He was very embarrassed and his face *went red*.

GO can also be used for slower colour changes:

The pages of the book had *gone yellow* over the years.

TURN

TURN often collocates with colours:

When the tomatoes *turn red*, the farmers pick them and sell them.

Use **TURN** to say that somebody reaches a particular age, and **TURN INTO** when we say that one material or thing becomes another:

He *turned sixty* last year.

In my dream all the sheep *turned into wolves*.

Task 1. Underline the correct or more likely alternative.

1. Sorry I'm late. I *became/got* lost.
2. Although he was young, he *became/got* regarded by the people as their leader.
3. He wouldn't let me get a word in and it *became/got* a bit irritating in the end.
4. It's time to go to school. *Become/Get* ready quickly!
5. She *became/got* a minister in the government in 1981.
6. As the microscope ~~was~~ focused, the bacteria *became/got* visible.
7. The children *became/got* really excited on Christmas Eve.
8. As his condition worsened his speech *became/got* unintelligible.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with *went or turned (into)* and one of the following words or phrases. If either verb is possible, give them both.

bald black dead a film forty missing white wild

1. Just like his father, he _____ before he was thirty.
2. Having now _____, he feels that his footballing career is coming to an end.
3. I was so dirty, the water in the bath _____ as soon as I stepped into it.
4. When I picked up the receiver, the line _____.
5. When we broke the news to Val, her face _____ and she collapsed.
6. The jewels _____ at exactly the same time as the child vanished.
7. Her latest novel, *The Inner Limits*, is to be _____.
8. When Germany scored for a seventh time, the crowd _____ with excitement.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of *come, get, go, grow or turn*. If more than one answer is possible, give them both.

1. Over the years, he _____ to resemble his father more and more.
2. The mirror _____ broken when I dropped it in the bathroom.
3. I was going to put cheese on my sandwiches, but it had _____ mouldy.
4. They lived in a part of the city that people _____ to call 'The Rocks'.
5. He _____ deaf in his right ear when a gun was fired close to him.
6. Later on, I _____ to understand why my sister had changed.

Task 4. Correct these sentences.

1. Dinosaurs got extinct thousands of years ago. _____
2. When I get married, I'd like to get lots of children. _____
3. Janet fell depressed after failing her final exams. _____
4. Hamid has always dreamt of getting famous. _____
5. Would you be interested in growing involved in this project? _____
6. More people have got homeless this year than in any previous year. _____
7. My sister got a baby last week. _____
8. My grandfather got a heart attack last winter. _____

Task 5. Replace each use of *get* with a verb from the box.

become *fall* *become* *grow* *have* *make*

As you get older, you'll begin to understand your parents better. Getting angry with them all the time doesn't help. You may not want to go to summer camp when *none* of your friends will be there, but your parents know you will soon get new friends there. You would all have gone on a family holiday together, if your grandmother hadn't got ill, but surely you can understand why they don't want to leave her. You'll feel much more sympathetic to your parents' feelings when you get a child of your own!

Task 6. Complete the collocations in these sentences.

1. I think I'd go _____ if I had to put up with such a terrible boss!
2. It was a wonderful sunset. The sky _____ gold and we sat on the terrace enjoying it.
3. Once upon a time the walls were probably cream but they have _____ brown now and badly need repainting.
4. When I start _____ grey I 'm definitely going to dye my hair.
5. As the headmaster walked into the hall, the children _____ all silent.
6. The noise on the street _____ louder and I looked out of the window to see what was happening.
7. My grandmother is a little afraid of _____ ill while she is abroad.
8. I was so embarrassed that I _____ bright red.

Task 7. Answer these questions using the collocations given above.

1. What can happen to men as they get older? (Clue: Think of their hair.)
2. What can happen if you are embarrassed? (Clue: Think of your face.)
3. What can happen if you get bad news? (Clue: Think of your face or hair.)
4. What can happen to the pages of a newspaper after a long time?
5. What happens to strawberries as they ripen?
6. The poet John Milton lost his eyesight at the end of his life. What is another way of saying that?
7. The composer Beethoven lost his hearing at the end of his life. What is another way of saying that?
8. At the end of Shakespeare's play, Hamlet loses his mind. What is another way of saying that?
9. If it is about to rain, what might happen to the sky?

Task 8. Complete the sentences with *get, become and be* in the correct form and one of the words or expressions from the box.

better	clear	ready (2)	dressed	dark	ill	tired	to like	used to
to know	a pilot	lost	upset	a bore	widespread	divorced		

1. I always _____ when I watch the news. There are so many awful things happening in the world.
2. It was reported that many of the guests _____ with food poisoning after the wedding reception.
3. – How are you feeling?
– I _____ slowly, but I still feel a bit weak.
4. My little nephew is determined _____ when he grows up.
5. – Come on, Helen! Get a move on! The play starts in ten minutes.
– I _____ in two minutes. I _____ just _____.
– I don't know why it takes so long. I _____ since 6.00.
6. – Do we turn right or left at the next junction?
– I've no idea! I think we _____.
7. – Did you hear that Sue and Chris _____?
– No! I don't believe it. I always thought they were the perfect couple.
8. After hours of discussion it gradually _____ that those at the meeting would never reach agreement.
9. I didn't like Mick at all when I first met him, but as I _____ him, I _____ him more and more. Now he's my best friend!
10. If you _____ Indian food, this dish will taste very hot and spicy.
11. Uncle Ted _____ a bit of _____ lately. All he talks about is how good things were in the old days when he was a young man. We're all fed up with him.
12. Can we stop walking for a minute? I need a rest. I _____.
13. In summer it is still light at 9.00 in the evening, but in winter it _____ at 5.00.
14. The police authorities are concerned that drug taking _____ more _____ among young people. More and more teenagers admit to trying illegal drugs.

HAVE, TAKE AND PAY

Use **HAVE + NOUN** to describe an action.

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
have an accident	Mr Grey <i>had an accident</i> last night but he's OK now.
have an argument / a row	We <i>had an argument / a row</i> about how to fix the car.
have a break	Let's <i>have a break</i> when you finish this exercise.
have a conversation/chat	I hope we'll have time to <i>have a chat</i> after the meeting.
have difficulty	The class <i>had difficulty</i> understanding what to do.
have a dream/nightmare	I <i>had a nightmare</i> last night.
have an experience	I <i>had a frightening experience</i> the other day.
have a feeling	I <i>have a feeling</i> that something is wrong.
have fun / a good time	I'm sure you'll <i>have fun</i> on the school trip.
have a look	The teacher wanted to <i>have a look</i> at what we were doing.
have a party	Let's <i>have a party</i> at the end of term.
have a problem / problems	Ask the teacher if you <i>have problems</i> with the exercise.
have a try/go	I'll explain what to do and then you can <i>have a go/try</i> .
have a sleep	I <i>had a sleep</i> .

Here are some other nouns that are commonly used with **have**:
a chat, a dance, an effect, a fall, a meal, a quarrel, a say (= be involved in deciding something),
something to eat, a talk, a wash, a word (= a brief discussion).

Use **TAKE+ NOUN**:

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
take a message	Don isn't here now. Would you like me to <i>take a message</i> ?
take a breath	Calm down! <i>Take a deep breath</i> and tell me what happened.
take care	You should <i>take care of</i> your pets.
take a risk	Some people can't live without taking a risk.
take responsibility	Adults always take responsibility for young children.
take a photo	Let's take photos of this beautiful place.

Here are some other nouns like this include
an advantage, action, a bus, a chance, a decision (or *make a decision*), **a dislike to, interest, power, the trouble**.

With some nouns we can use either **HAVE or TAKE**, but TAKE is often more formal:

Would you like *to have a walk* with me, Richard? (or *...take a walk...*)

Other nouns like this include **a bath, a break, a drink, an exam / a test, a guess, a holiday, a look, a nap, a rest, a shower, a sip, a stroll, a swim**.

PAY

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
pay attention	You must <i>pay attention</i> to the teacher.
pay a compliment	I was trying to <i>pay her a compliment</i> but she misunderstood.
pay your (last) respects	At a funeral people <i>pay their last respects</i> to the person who has died.
pay tribute [formal]	When Jack retired, his boss made a speech <i>paying tribute</i> to all he had done for the company.

Task 1. Complete the questions using collocations with *have*.

1. You want a friend to look at a letter you have written before you send it.
YOU: Could you _____ ?
2. You want to know why your two friends aren't speaking to each other.
YOU: Why aren't you speaking to Rosa? Did you _____ ?
3. A friend comes to school on crutches with a bandage round her head.
YOU: What happened? Did you _____ ?
4. You want to know if a friend did lots of enjoyable things on their recent holiday.
YOU: How was the holiday? Did you _____ ?
5. You are having a meeting with some friends. You think it is time to stop for half an hour or so.
YOU: Shall we _____ ?
6. A friend has just bought a new bicycle. You'd like to ride it to see what it's like.
YOU: Nice bike! Can I _____ ?
7. You want to talk informally to your teacher about what to do next year.
YOU: When you're free, could I _____ ?
8. A friend is trying with difficulty to read your address you have just written down for him.
YOU: What's the matter? Are you _____ ?

Task 2. Complete these sentences with an appropriate form of *have* or *take* and one of these nouns. If either verb is possible, write them both.

care a dislike an effect a fall a look power a say a sip a stroll a word

1. Mr Hammond, may I _____ with you, please. It's about my salary.
2. I _____ to Cathy's new boyfriend the moment I met him.
3. After breakfast yesterday we _____ around the park.
4. Can you _____ of Peter on Saturday while I go shopping?
5. Olivia's recent illness obviously _____ on her performance in the match.
6. It's very important for the workers to _____ in how the company is run.
7. She _____ of her coffee, but it was still too hot to drink.
8. I felt much better after I had _____ in the sun.
9. I _____ on a patch of ice and broke my glasses.
10. When the present government _____ in 1996, inflation was 250%.
11. If you're thinking of buying the house, come and _____ around.

Task 3. A number of common expressions include *have* or *take* + *noun*. Do you know what these mean?

- 1 Why don't you **have a go**?
- 2 Well, that really **takes the biscuit**!
- 3 I'll have to **take the plunge** and tell her.
- 4 She was always **taking mickey** out of me.

Task 4. Choose the correct collocation.

1. She *had / took / paid* attention to what I told her and started working harder.
2. I *had / made / took* over a hundred photographs on my trip to Antarctica.
3. She *made / paid / brought* me a nice compliment yesterday.
4. I *got / made / had* a bad dream last night and woke up sweating.
5. The President *made / gave / paid* tribute to all the people who had supported him.
6. I *got / took / had* a liking to our new teacher the moment I met her.
7. I *gave / made / had* a feeling I had met Richard before, but I couldn't remember where.
8. I went to Douglas Farnham's funeral to *give / take / pay* my last respects to a fine man.
9. I think I'll *take / make / do* a chance and leave my flight booking till the last minute. I may get a cheaper ticket.
10. Shall we *make / get / have* a party for Jane? She's leaving the school next week.
11. We need to *make / get / take* action immediately!
12. I *had / got / took* a feeling that he was trying to hide something from me.

Task 5. Which collocations in this text could be replaced by collocations with *take* instead of the verbs used?

Next time you go on a trip to the coast, why not get the train?

Why suffer endless delays in long traffic jams? And why run risks when you're travelling – travel by train and arrive safely. What's more, if you decide to have a holiday in the capital city, you'll have a more relaxing time if you go by rail. Or why not pay a surprise visit to an old friend during an off-peak time? Call now and make use of our special offers. 0800-347655

Task 6. Match 1-6 to make expressions with verbs *put* and *take*.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. put yourself | _____ | a) word for it |
| 2. don't take | _____ | b) time |
| 3. take my | _____ | c) easy |
| 4. take it | _____ | d) foot in it |
| 5. you really put your | _____ | e) it personally |
| 6. take your | _____ | f) in my shoes |

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *take and put*.

1. People often _____ their health for granted.
2. You always _____ your work first! Why don't you pay some attention to me for a change?
3. We need to _____ a stop to this bad behaviour.
4. _____ no notice of her. She doesn't know what she's talking about.
5. She's got a lot of good plans but rarely has time to _____ them into practice.
6. How many countries are _____ part in the Olympic Games this year?
7. He always _____ ages to get dressed in the morning.
8. We are being _____ under a lot of pressure to reach our sales targets this year.
9. She _____ offence when he said he didn't like the food she made.
10. Where's the meeting _____ place?
11. He _____ my advice and bought a new pair of shoes.
12. He's been _____ in charge of buying the drinks for the party.

Task 8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a phrasal verb.

take back take in take on take off put off put on put out put away

1. Could you please _____ that box _____?
2. _____ that _____! That was a really horrible thing to say.
3. What music shall we _____ now?
4. Business really _____ last year. We made a profit of over \$200,000.
5. They're not _____ any new staff until the summer.
6. Can you help me _____ these boxes _____?
7. Don't give them too much information. They won't be able to _____ it all _____.
8. I had a very bad experience at that restaurant once and it's _____ me _____ eating there ever again.

KEEP AND LOSE

Task 1. Which words and expressions go with KEEP, and which go with LOSE? Tick (v) the correct column.

KEEP		LOSE
	calm	
	weight	
	a promise	
	your way	
	going	
	in touch with somebody	
	somebody company	
	your nerve	
	a secret	
	somebody waiting	
	your temper	
	fit	

Task 2. Complete the sentences with one of the expressions above in the correct form.

1. When you go away, please write. I'd like to _____ with you.
2. When the children broke the TV, I _____ my _____ and started shouting at them.
3. – I'm tired. Can't we have a rest?
- No. We can't stop. We must _____ until we get to the top of the mountain.
4. Can you _____ Jane and I have decided to get married, but don't tell anyone.
5. I was going to do a bungee jump, but when I stood at the top I couldn't do it. I _____ and I had to climb down.
6. I go to the gym every day because I like to _____.
7. - Oh, no. I've lost my purse!
- Now don't panic. When did you last have it?
8. Sorry I'm late. I took the wrong road and I _____ my _____. I ended up miles away and I had to ask for directions.

SET AND BREAK

Task 1. Which words and expressions go with SET, and which go with BREAK? Tick (v) the correct column.

SET		BREAK
	off on a journey	
	a bone skiing	
	a bone in plaster	
	fire to something	
	your alarm clock	
	the sound barrier	
	the law	
	a good example	
	a new world record	
	the old world record	
	a promise	
	someone's heart	
	your heart on doing something	
	the speed limit	

Task 2. Complete the sentences with one of the expressions above in the correct form.

1. Teachers should _____ to their students. They should be punctual and professional.
2. You're doing sixty miles per hour in a built-up area. Slow down! You are _____.
3. We have to be up at 6.00 tomorrow morning. I'll _____ for 5.45.
4. After fifteen years of marriage she left him for another man. It _____, and he never really got over it.
5. I was cooking some chips when the frying pan was knocked over, and I _____ the kitchen.
6. Anyone who rides a motorbike without a helmet is _____.
7. – What time do we need _____?
– The plane leaves at 10.00, so we should leave here about 8.00.
8. Woods has run the 100 metres in 8.5 seconds! He's _____ by 0.7 of a second.
9. Lane has jumped an incredible 3.6 metres! She's _____!
10. I _____ my arm when I fell off my horse. When the doctor _____ I screamed with the pain.
11. If you say you're going to do something, you must do it. You should never _____.
12. Concorde can only go at full speed over the sea. When it _____, there is a huge sonic boom.
13. We've found the house of our dreams. We've _____ moving there, but I don't know if we'll get it.

GET

Verb to get is also a phrasal verb. Look at the examples and analyse how prepositions change the meaning of the verb.

<i>verb + preposition</i>	<i>example</i>
get at	My teacher's always <i>getting at</i> me for no reason. It's not fair!
get out	The news <i>got out</i> that she was planning to leave.
get through	After five attempts she finally <i>got through</i> her driving test.
get on	I <i>get on</i> very well with my neighbours.
get over	I had flu last month and it took me over two weeks to <i>get over</i> it.
get in touch with	I'll <i>get in touch with</i> you as soon as the news comes.

Task 1. Rewrite the sentences. Change the underlined words for the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box. Make any other necessary changes. Here are some more meanings of the phrasal verb to get with prepositions.

get across get out of get in touch with get round (2) get over get at get through

1. I've been so busy that I haven't found time to pay the phone bill yet.
2. I can't believe how tall you are now!
3. What exactly are you trying to say?
4. How do you think we can solve this problem?
5. As usual, he managed to avoid doing any housework at the weekend.
6. Emily contacted me a couple of days ago.
7. Steve drank loads of beer at the party.
8. Sometimes he finds it difficult to communicate his ideas clearly

CHANGE

<i>Collocation</i>	<i>Example</i>
change places/seats	Would you like to <i>change places/seats</i> with me — then you can sit next to your friend.
change jobs/schools/ doctors, but move house	Jack is going to <i>change jobs</i> next year so they'll have to <i>move house</i> and the children will have to <i>change schools</i> .
change your mind	Harry is planning to study law at university but he may <i>change his mind</i> .
change the subject	Whenever Fiona talks about marriage. Bill <i>changes the subject</i> .
change the beds	I'll get some clean sheets and we'll <i>change the beds</i> .
change the baby	It's your turn to <i>change the baby</i> - there's a packet of nappies upstairs.
change your clothes	Do you want to <i>change your clothes</i> before we go out?
exchange money (from one currency to another)	Could you exchange some money for at the reception?
exchange addresses (when people give each other details of where they live)	We should <i>exchange our addresses</i> to visit each other some day.
exchange ideas (when people share their thoughts about something)	On our brainstorm meeting I suggest we should <i>exchange ideas</i> about the project.

RISE AND RAISE

<i>Collocation</i>	<i>Example</i>
Something rises , (prices rise, profits rise, the sun rises).	<i>Prices have risen</i> a lot since the new government took the power.
raise taxes	Every new government <i>raises taxes</i> .
raise your hand	<i>Raise your hand</i> if you agree with me.
raise a question	On the meeting we'll <i>raise a question</i> about new improvements at the office.

Here are some collocations relating to the theme of change which seem to cause particular problems, so note them carefully.

Some new jobs will *become* available soon. (NOT get)

I'm sure George will *become* successful one day. (NOT get)

The standard of living *is rising steadily / is improving*. (NOT increasing or growing)

Interest in old cars has *grown* considerably over the last few years. (NOT has increased)

There's been a big *improvement* in your performance this year. (NOT increase)

A number of problems *arose* during the journey. (NOT appeared)

Task 1. Use collocations with *change*.

1. A friend starts to talk about something unpleasant and you would prefer to talk about something else.

YOU: I'd rather not talk about that. Let's _____.

2. You are on a train, sitting next to the window. A parent and child get on and the child sits next to you. Offer the child your window seat.

YOU: Would you like _____?

3. You order something in a restaurant but immediately wish you had ordered something different. You call the waiter back.

YOU: Sorry, I've _____. Can I have fish instead?

4. A friend says she hates her job and is bored with it. Suggest she gets a new one.

YOU: Have you thought about _____?

5. You and a friend are wearing smart clothes and are about to do a messy, dirty job. Suggest you put different clothes on.

YOU: It's going to be messy. I think we should _____ before we start.

6. You have three guests coming to stay. Suggest to your housemate that you should put new sheets on the guest beds.

YOU: They're arriving this evening. We should _____.

Task 2. Choose the correct collocation.

1. The standard of living has *grown / risen / increased* in the last ten years.

2. We *changed / exchanged / passed* some interesting ideas with our colleagues in the USA.

3. Tom and Jo are *changing / transferring / moving* house to be nearer Jo's elderly parents.

4. The new model of this computer will *become / get / make* available in September.

5. At the end of the presentation we could *raise / rise / arise* any issues that we wanted to discuss.

6. The firm *got / made / became* very successful, but then problems *appeared / arrived / arose*.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

Collocation	Example
go along with an idea / a view	I <i>go along with your view</i> that crime and poverty are linked.
be in (complete) agreement	We <i>are in complete agreement</i> over the question of drug abuse in athletics.
tend to agree/disagree	I <i>tend to agree</i> that parents often blame teachers for problems which start within the family.
share an opinion / a view	I <i>share your opinion</i> that sport is over-commercialised.
appreciate someone's point of view	I <i>appreciate your point of view</i> , but I still think you are overstating the problem.
see someone's point	= understand someone's opinion: I can <i>see your point</i> ; I've never thought of it in that way before.
enter into an argument	I'd prefer not to <i>enter into an argument</i> over the war in Collocania.
differences arise/exist	<i>Differences exist / have arisen</i> between the unions and the management over how to solve the problem.
come to / reach a compromise	We disagree over what to do, but I'm sure we can <i>come to / reach a compromise</i> .
settle a dispute / your differences	The management and the union have finally <i>settled their pay dispute</i> . I'm sure we can <i>settle our differences</i> without damaging our friendship.
agree to differ	= agree to have different opinions: I don't think we will ever agree with each other. We'll just have to <i>agree to differ</i> .
agree entirely / wholeheartedly	I <i>entirely agree</i> with you on the question of nuclear waste.
agree partly / up to a point	I <i>agree up to a point</i> , but I also think there are other important factors.
disagree fundamentally / totally / strongly	The two philosophers <i>disagreed fundamentally</i> over the effect of the environment on behaviour.

Task 1. Put the expressions into the appropriate category below.

a controversy rages
settle a dispute

a head-on clash
come to a compromise

a heated argument
differences exist

<i>reaching agreement</i>	<i>disagreeing</i>

Task 2. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets, so that it keeps the same meaning.

1. I don't completely agree with what you say. (POINT)

2. I am in total agreement with you. (ENTIRELY)

3. There was no disagreement among the committee members. (UNANIMOUS)

4. There will always be differences of opinion even between friends. (ARISE)

5. James and Brian had a big disagreement over the question of climate change. (STRONGLY)

6. The project has been delayed because of the different opinions among the members of the committee. (CONFLICT)

7. I find it difficult to agree with such an idea. (ALONG)

8. We are in total disagreement about most things. (FUNDAMENTALLY)

Task 3. Answer these questions about the collocations.

1. Which collocation suggests that a disagreement is like a high temperature? _____

2. Which two collocations suggest that a disagreement is like a fight or a war? _____

3. Which collocation suggests that controversy is like anger? _____

4. Why do you think the word *bitter* is used to refer to quarrels and disputes as well as to taste?

5. Which collocation suggests that understanding someone's opinion is like using your eyes?

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS sometimes have a **literal** meaning, and sometimes an **idiomatic** meaning.

I *looked up* the tree, but I couldn't see the bird singing. (Literal)

I *looked up* the spelling in my dictionary. (Idiomatic)

Task 1. Fill the pairs of gaps with the same phrasal verb from the box in the correct form. Think if its meaning is literal or idiomatic.

take off	put up	fall out	stand up	pick up	hold on	sort out
----------	--------	----------	----------	---------	---------	----------

1. After my operation, all my hair _____. It's growing back now, though.
Jane and John _____ again last night. I could hear them arguing.
2. Don't know how you _____ with your boyfriend. He is so unreliable.
_____ your hand if you know the answer.
3. I _____ all my clothes drawers today, so now I know where everything is.
You and I have a problem of communication, but if we try hard I'm sure we can _____ it _____.
4. When I was at school, we had to _____ when the teacher came in the room.
You shouldn't let your sister boss you about and tell you what to do all the time. You should _____ for yourself, and tell her what you want to do.
5. (On the phone) 'Can I speak to Kate, please?' - _____. I'll just get her.
When you're riding as a passenger on a motorbike, you have to _____ tight.
6. It's too warm to be wearing a wooly jumper. Why don't you _____ it _____.
My business really started to _____ after it was featured in the local newspaper.
7. I was never taught how to cook. I just _____ it _____ from my mother.
The baby's crying. Can you _____ him _____ ?

Task 2. Fill the gaps with a particle from the box. Some are used more than once.

away	on	off	back	out	down	in
------	----	-----	------	-----	------	----

1. The dentist said my tooth was rotten. He had to pull it _____.
2. Don't run _____ ! Come here! I want to talk to you.
3. My aunt fell _____ the stairs and broke her leg.
4. And I fell _____ my horse.
5. When the sun went _____ it was really cold.
6. A button has come _____ my shirt. Could you sew it back _____ for me?
7. I don't feel like cooking tonight. Shall we eat _____ ?
8. I'm going to the library to take _____ the books I've finished.
9. The washing is hanging up outside, and it's just started to rain. Can you help me to bring it _____ ?
10. Don't throw that empty box _____. I'm sure I can use it for something.

Type 1 PHRASAL VERBS consist of *a verb + an adverb*.

There is no object. They can be both literal and metaphorical.

She *stood up* and *walked out*. (Literal).

Their marriage didn't *work out*, so they *broke up*. (Metaphorical).

Task 3. Match a phrasal verb in A column with a definition in B column.

A	B
show off	admit responsibility
find out	have a calmer, more stable life
doze off	explode
hold on	be quiet
speak up	discover
set off	be happier
blow up	not go out, stay at home
settle down	stop burning
turn up	arrive
own up	wait
cheer up	boast
go out	fall asleep
shut up	talk louder
stay in	begin a journey

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the correct form.

- Who broke the window? We aren't leaving this room until someone _____.
- The fire _____ because we didn't put enough wood on it.
- Is Peter at the party?
- No, but I'm sure he _____ soon.
- We have a long journey tomorrow. What time do we have to _____?
- Why are you so miserable? It's not the end of the world.
- I came first in all my exams.
- Stop _____! You're such a big head.
- I don't feel like going out tonight. Shall we _____?
- Larry was a bit wild at university, but then he got a job, found a lovely wife, _____ and had kids.
- After a heavy meal and a glass or two of wine, I _____ in front of the telly.
- Can I copy your homework? The teacher will never _____.
- _____! I'm trying to watch a programme and you're all talking.
- What's Bill phone number? - _____. I'll just look in my address book.
- _____! We can't hear you at the back!
- A soldier was injured when the bridge he was crossing _____.

Both **type 2** and **3 PHRASAL VERBS** have *an object*.

In **type 2** the particle can move.

Take off your coat. – *Take* your coat *off*.

I didn't want to *let down* my friends. - I didn't want to *let* my friends *down*.

If the object is a pronoun (him, it, me, etc.) the particle comes after it.

Take it off.

I didn't want to *let them down*.

In **type 3** the particle cannot move.

Look after your sister.

I can always *get round* my father.

Dictionaries tell you which type a phrasal verb is.

make smth up The particle is shown after smth. This is type 2.

look into smth The particle is shown before smth. This is type 3.

Task 5. Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences. To do this, you need to decide which type of phrasal verbs is being used.

Example:

The music is too loud. Please turn it down _____.

1. I know you've got a lot of problems, but I'm sure you'll come _____ through _____.
2. Jane had a problem with her work, so we talked _____ over _____, and now it's fine.
3. I'm just like my mother. I take _____ after _____ in every way.
4. There are problems with my computer. I'll sort _____ out _____ tomorrow.
5. I used to like Ann, but since you told me what she did to you, I've really gone _____ off _____.
6. We were going to have a meeting, but we had to call _____ off _____ at the last minute.
7. There are clothes all over your bedroom. Please put _____ away _____.
8. If you are going out with your baby brother, you'd better look _____ after _____.
9. I'm sorry you had a complaint about your room. I'll look _____ into _____ right away.
10. My dog died last week. I don't think I'll ever get _____ over _____.
11. I need a calculator to work out how much money I've got left. I can't work _____ out _____ in my head.
12. I wish you'd stop getting at me. You're always putting _____ down _____.

Type 4 PHRASAL VERBS consist of *a verb + an adverb + a preposition*.

The preposition is an object. The word order cannot change.

Do you *get on with* your neighbours? - Do you *get on with* them?

We've *run out of* sugar. - We've *run out of* it.

Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.

get away with smth - This is type 4.

break up (with smb) - This is type 1.

They broke up after five years' marriage.

She's sad because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.

Task 6. Complete the sentences using one of the combinations in the box.

up with	up to	in with	away with (2)	away from
on with	up for	out with	down on (2)	up against

1. Keep _____ me! I've got a terrible cold, and I don't want you to catch it.
2. We must try to cut _____ the amount of money we spend a month. We spend more than we earn.
3. Don't let me disturb you. Carry _____ your work.
4. Face _____ reality. You've got to realize that you are responsible for your own actions.
5. She's such a snob. She looks _____ everyone who doesn't have as much money as she does.
6. His crime was really quite serious, so he was lucky to get _____ a fine rather than a prison sentence.
7. I know you're disappointed that we didn't have a summer holiday this year. We'll try to get a few days away in the autumn to make _____ it.
8. There is a move in Britain to do _____ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
9. My daughter had a few weeks off school recently. When she went back, she had to try hard to catch _____ all the work she had missed.
10. Jane's a very argumentative person. She's always having rows with people and falling _____ them.
11. The government has come _____ a big problem in their economic policy. The unions won't co-operate, and management doesn't approve of what they're trying to do.
12. The antique table is very nice, but it doesn't fit _____ the rest of the furniture, which is modern.

PHRASAL VERBS AND NOUNS THAT GO TOGETHER

Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects.

set out a journey

work out the solution to a problem

Task 7. Match a verb in A column with an object in B column. There may be several possibilities, but there is usually one answer that is best.

A	B
come up with	a cupboard and throw out what you don't want
beat up	a naughty child
break into	an old man, a victim of a crime
break off	a problem, a complaint, a difficult customer
bring out	the other people in the group
bring up	a university course after one year
clear out	someone you respect
count on	a new idea, a plan
deal with	your best friend to help you
drop out of	children to be honest and hard-working
fit in with	a house, a flat, to steal something
look up to	a fact that someone might not be aware of
point out	what I said – I didn't mean it
take back	a relationship, an engagement
tell off	a new product on the market

Task 8. Complete the sentences with one of the expressions above in the correct form.

1. It's time to _____ my garage. There's so much rubbish in it that I need to get rid of.
2. Waterhouse Publishers are _____ a new book on the history of the twentieth century. It should be in the shops next month.
3. The thieves _____ the warehouse and stole goods worth £ 2,000.
4. As they were leaving, they were disturbed by the security guard. They _____ him _____ and left him bleeding on the ground.
5. He _____ his elder sister, because to him she always seemed so wise and experienced.
6. I accused you of being mean the other day. I _____ it all _____. I'm sorry. I didn't mean it.
7. Which one is Adam? When I see him, I _____ him _____ to you.
8. Scientists will have to _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
9. She _____ Tom _____ because he hit his baby sister and made her cry.
10. I had a new student in my class today. He seems very nice. I'm sure he'll _____ the rest of the class just fine.
11. Why did you _____ university after just one term? What are you going to do with the rest of your life?
12. I'm standing at the elections to be President. I hope I can _____ your support.
13. My parents _____ me _____ to be a Catholic, but I don't go to church any more.

NOUNS FROM PHRASAL VERBS

There are many nouns formed from phrasal verbs. Sometimes the verb element comes first, and sometimes it comes second.

make-up
drawback

downfall
outbreak

hangover
takeaway

upbringing
by-pass

Task 9. Complete the sentences with the nouns from the box.

outcome	breakthrough	by-pass	outbreak
hangover	takeaway	check-up	breakdown
comeback	feedback	outlook	downfall

1. The _____ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.
2. His career as a pop singer has suffered over the past few years, but now with a new album and a world tour, he's trying to make a _____.
3. I had too much beer last night. Today I've got a _____.
4. I go to the dentist twice a year for a _____.
5. The _____ of the election is that Labour has a majority of 90.
6. There used to be so much traffic going through our town, but since the _____ was built we only have local traffic.
7. The weather should be stable over the next few days, and the _____ for the weekend is warm and sunny.
8. There has been an _____ of food poisoning as a result of people eating contaminated meat pies.
9. There has been a significant _____ in the search to find a cure for the common cold.
10. Producers often ask their customers to complete questionnaires on their products, because they need to get _____ to see what people think.
11. – What's for supper?
– A Chinese _____.
12. He used to be a highly successful businessman, but he lost the lot. Greed was his _____.

Task 10. Complete the sentences using a suitable phrasal verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verb each time.

speak up (= speak louder)	turn up (= appear/arrive)	close down
clear up (= become bright- for weather)	move in	fall off
show off (= show how good you are at something)	grow up	get on

1. Be careful on that horse! Don't _____!
2. Sorry I'm late. The car _____ on the way here.
3. How did you _____ in your interview yesterday?
4. There used to be a very good shop on the corner but it _____ a year ago.
5. 'We've bought a new house.' 'Oh, have you? When are you _____?'
6. Wayne is eight years old. When he _____ he wants to be a pilot.
7. I arranged to meet Jim after work last night but he didn't _____.
8. The weather's horrible, isn't it? I hope it _____ later.
9. We all know how wonderful you are. There's no need to _____.
10. (*on the telephone*) I can't hear you very well. Can you _____ a bit?

Task 11. Complete these sentences.

1. He told me to put out my cigarette, so I _____.
2. He told me to take off my shoes, so I _____.
3. He told me to turn on the heating, so _____.
4. He told me to ring up Ann, so _____.
5. He told me to give up smoking, so _____.
6. He told me to put on my glasses, so _____.
7. He told me to write down my address, so _____.

Task 12. Complete these sentences using a suitable phrasal verb. Where necessary use the past tense of the verb. Each time use *it/them/me* with the verb.

look up pick up cross out wake up knock out shave off try on turn down

1. The radio is a bit loud. Can you _____ a bit, please?
2. There was a £20 note lying on the pavement, so I _____.
3. The children are asleep. Don't _____!
4. If you make a mistake, just _____.
5. I saw a jacket which I liked in the shop. So I went in and _____ to see if it fitted me.
6. There were a few words that I didn't understand, so I _____ in my dictionary.
7. He had a beard for a long time but he got fed up with it. So he _____.
8. A stone fell on my head and _____ I was unconscious for half an hour.

HAVE AND HAVE GOT

1. **HAVE** and **HAVE GOT** are both used to express present possessions.

Do you have any brothers or sisters? - Yes, I do. I have two brothers.

Have you got any brothers or sisters? - Yes, I have. I've got two brothers.

2. **HAVE TO** can be replaced with **HAVE GOT TO** for present obligation.

Do you have to go now? - Yes, I do. I have to catch the bus.

Have you got to go now? - Yes, I have. I've got to catch the bus.

3. Use **HAVE**, not **HAVE GOT TO**, in *to-infinitive*, *-ing forms* and after *modal verbs*.

Do you want to have a drink?

I find having no car very inconvenient.

She can't have that old bike for much longer. She's getting a new one.

Task 13. Complete the dialogues with a correct form of *have and have got*. Sometimes both forms are possible. Be careful with tenses of the verbs.

1. – Rebecca, _____ you _____ a headache? You don't look well.

– No, it's not that. I _____ a baby and feel sick.

– Congratulations! Do you want a boy or a girl?

– Well, I _____ three boys, so it would be nice _____ a girl this time.

2. – Jane, _____ you _____ any chocolate?

– No, of course I _____. I'm on a diet.

– You are joking. You _____ two Mars Bars yesterday.

– I know, I _____ any willpower, but I really want to be slim for my holiday next month.

– Good luck!

3. – Nick, I thought you _____ a company car. Why are you cycling to work?

– I _____ an accident last week. I drove through a red light and hit a police car.

– That's a bad luck. _____ you _____ go to court?

– Yes, I will.

4. – _____ you _____ any pets?

– No, we _____ you?

– Oh, yes. I _____ a dog all my life. At the moment I _____ a dog, two cats, and two crocodiles.

– I'd love _____ a dog, but I'm not so sure about cats and crocodiles!

5. – Come on! We _____ hurry. We're late.

– But I _____ my passport. I can't find it anywhere!

– What! You _____ it yesterday. _____ a look in your bag.

– Thank goodness. It's here!

6. – I'm looking forward to _____ a few days' holiday. I _____ so much work for the past couple of months, I _____ a break for ages.

PREPOSITIONS

NOUN + PREPOSITION

<i>Noun + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
a cheque FOR (a sum of money)	They sent me a cheque for £50.
a demand / a need FOR something	The firm closed down because there wasn't enough demand for its product.
a reason FOR something	The train was late but no-one knew the reason for the delay.
a rise / an increase / a fall / a decrease IN something	There has been an increase in road accidents recently.
an advantage / a disadvantage OF something	The advantage of living alone is that you can do what you like.
there is an advantage IN doing something	There are many advantages in living alone.
a cause OF something	Nobody knows what the cause of the explosion was.
a photograph / a picture OF someone/something	He always keeps a photograph of his wife in his wallet.
damage TO something	The accident was my fault, so I paid for the damage to the other car.
an invitation TO a party / a wedding etc.	Did you get an invitation to the party?
a reaction TO something	I was surprised at his reaction to what I said.
a solution TO a problem / an answer TO a question / a reply TO a letter / a key TO a door	Do you think we'll find a solution to this problem? The answer to your question is 'No'!
an attitude TO/TOWARDS someone/something	His attitude to/towards his job is very negative.
a relationship / a connection / contact WITH someone/something	Do you have a good relationship with your parents? Police want to question a man in connection with the robbery.
a relationship / a connection / contact / a difference BETWEEN two things	Police have said that there is no connection between the two murders. There are some differences between British English and American English.

Task 1. Complete another sentence with the same meaning.

1. We're trying to solve the problem. – We're trying to find a solution _____.
2. Ann gets on well with her brother. – Ann has a good relationship _____.
3. Prices have increased a lot. – There has been a big increase _____.
4. I don't know how to answer your question. – I can't think of an answer _____.
5. Nobody wants to buy shoes like these any more. – There is no demand _____.
6. I think that being married has some advantages.
I think that there are some advantages _____.
7. The number of people without jobs has fallen this year.
There has been a fall _____.
8. I don't think that a new road is necessary.
I don't think that there is any need _____.

Task 2. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. I've just received an invitation _____ a wedding next week.
2. The cause _____ the fire in the hotel last night is still unknown.
3. Ann showed me a photograph _____ the hotel where she stayed during her holiday.
4. Money isn't the solution _____ every problem.
5. The company has rejected the workers' demands _____ an increase _____ pay.
6. The two companies' are completely independent. There is no connection _____ them.
7. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a cheque _____ £500.
8. Have you seen this picture _____ the town as it looked 100 years ago?
9. Sorry I haven't written to you for so long. The reason _____ this is that I've been ill lately.
10. The advantage _____ having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
11. There are many advantages _____ being able to speak a foreign language.
12. There has been a sharp rise _____ the cost of living in the past few years.
13. The front door is locked. Have you got the key _____ the back door?
14. Bill and I used to be good friends but I don't have much contact _____ him now.
15. I've never met Carol but I've seen a photograph _____ her.
16. It wasn't a serious accident. The damage _____ the car was only slight.
17. Tom's reaction _____ my suggestion was not very enthusiastic.
18. What were George's reasons _____ giving up his job?
19. The fact that he got a job in the company has no connection _____ the fact that his father is the managing director.
20. When he left home, his attitude _____ his parents seemed to change.
21. I wrote to Jim last week, but I still haven't received a reply _____ my letter.
22. There are some differences _____ British English and American English.

PREPOSITION + NOUN

<i>Preposition + Noun</i>	<i>Example</i>
to pay BY cheque	Did you pay by cheque?
to pay IN cash or 'to pay cash'	Did you pay (in) cash?
to do something BY accident / BY mistake / BY chance	We hadn't arranged to meet. We met by chance.
a play BY Shakespeare / a painting BY Rembrandt/ a novel BY Tolstoy etc.	Have you read any books by Agatha Christie?
(to be / to fall) IN love WITH someone	Have you ever been in love with anyone?
IN (my) opinion	In my opinion the film wasn't very good.
to be ON fire	Look. That car is on fire.
to be ON the telephone / ON the phone	You can't phone me. I'm not on the phone.
ON television / ON the radio	I didn't watch the match on television. I listened to it on, the radio.
to be / to go ON a diet	I've put on a lot of weight. I'll have to go on a diet.
to be / to go ON strike	There are no trains today. The railway workers are on strike.
to be / to go ON holiday / ON business / ON a trip / ON a tour / ON an excursion / ON a cruise / ON an expedition etc.	Tom's away at the moment. He is on holiday in France. Did you go to Paris on business or on holiday? One day I'd like to go on a world tour.
to go to a place FOR a holiday / FOR my holiday(s)	Tom has gone to France for a holiday. Where are you going for your holidays this year?
to go / to come FOR a walk / FOR a swim /FOR a drink etc.	She always goes for a walk with her dog in the morning. After work we went to a cafe for a drink.
to have something FOR breakfast / FOR lunch / FOR dinner	What did you have for lunch?

Task 3. Complete these sentences with a preposition and one of the words or phrases.

mistake business a diet breakfast a swim strike the phone televisio
Shakespeare cheque love a drink

1. After work we went to a cafe _____.
2. The factory has closed because the workers have gone _____.
3. I didn't intend to take your umbrella. I took it _____.
4. I got up late this morning and had to rush. All I had _____ was a cup of coffee.
5. I feel lazy this evening. Is there anything worth watching _____?
6. They fell _____ with each other almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
7. It was an extremely hot day, so we went _____ in the river.
8. Jim's job involves a lot of travelling. He often goes to other towns _____.
9. I didn't have any money on me, so I paid _____.
10. George has put on a lot of weight recently. I think he should go _____.
11. It's difficult to contact Sue because she's not _____.
12. 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth' are plays _____.

Task 4. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. I'm hungry. What's _____ dinner this evening?
2. _____ my opinion, violent films shouldn't be shown _____ television.
3. I think I need a bit of exercise. Shall we go _____ a walk?
4. Do you know any songs _____ the Beatles?
5. I mustn't eat too much. I'm supposed to be _____ a diet.
6. There was panic when people realised the building was _____ fire.
7. The weather was terrible when we were _____ holiday in Scotland.
8. Next month I'm going to Scotland _____ a short holiday.
9. Where did you go _____ your holidays last year?
10. I won't be at work next week. I'll be _____ holiday.
11. We're going _____ holiday with some friends of ours in September.
12. I wouldn't like to go _____ a cruise. I think I'd get bored.
13. The shop assistant wouldn't accept my cheque and insisted that I paid _____ cash.
14. Ann reads a lot of books _____ American women writers.
15. Did you hear the news this morning _____ the radio?
16. It was only _____ accident that I found out who the man really was.
17. When we went to Rome, we went _____ a tour around the city.
18. I wouldn't like his job. He spends most of his time talking _____ the telephone.
19. What's that music? I can't remember the title but I know it's _____ Beethoven.
20. When I was 14, I went _____ a trip to France organized by my school.

ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

<i>Adjective + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
nice / kind / generous / mean / stupid / silly / intelligent / clever / sensible / (im)polite / rude / unreasonable OF someone to do something	Thank you. It was very nice/kind of you to help me. It's silly of her to go out without a coat. She'll catch cold.
to be nice / kind / good / generous / mean / (im)polite / rude / (un)pleasant/ (un)friendly / cruel TO someone	She has always always been very nice/kind to me. Why were you so rude/unfriendly to Ann?
angry / annoyed / furious ABOUT something	What are you so angry/annoyed about?
angry / annoyed / furious WITH someone FOR doing something	They were furious with me for not inviting them to the party.
delighted / pleased / satisfied / disappointed WITH something	I was delighted/pleased with the present you gave me. Were you disappointed with your examination results?
bored / fed up WITH something	You get bored / fed up with doing the same thing every day
surprised /shocked / amazed / astonished AT/BY something	Everybody was surprised/shocked at/by the news.
excited / worried / upset ABOUT something	Are you excited about going on holiday next week? Ann is upset about not being invited to the party.
afraid / frightened / terrified / scared OF someone/something	'Are you afraid of dogs?' 'Yes, I'm terrified of them.'
proud/ashamed OF someone/something	I'm not ashamed of what I did. In fact I'm quite proud of it.
jealous / envious / suspicious OF someone/something	Why are you always so jealous of other people? He didn't trust me. He was suspicious of my intentions
aware / conscious OF something	Did you know they were married?' 'No, I wasn't aware of that.'
good / bad / excellent / brilliant / hopeless AT (doing) something	I'm not very good at repairing things.
married / engaged TO someone	Linda is married to an American.

Task 5. In this exercise you have to say how you feel about George in each situation.

Example: George has kept you waiting for hours, (annoyed) I'm annoyed with him.

1. George hasn't been eating well recently, (worried) I'm _____ him.
2. George has been telling lies about you. (angry) I'm _____ him.
3. George is much better at everything than you are. (jealous) _____
4. George is big, strong, aggressive and violent. (afraid) _____
5. You've had enough of George. (fed up) I'm _____
6. (*ladies only*) But George is your husband. (married) _____ !

Task 6. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. It's very nice _____ you to let me use your car. Thank you very much.
2. Why are you always so rude _____ your parents? Can't you be nice _____ them?
3. It wasn't very polite _____ him to leave without saying thank you.
4. I can't understand people who are cruel _____ animals.
5. Why do you always get so annoyed _____ little things?
6. The people next door are annoyed _____ us _____ making so much noise last night.
7. We enjoyed our holiday but we were rather disappointed _____ the hotel.
8. I was surprised _____ the way he behaved. It was quite out of character.
9. She doesn't often go out at night. She's afraid _____ the dark.
10. I've been trying to learn Spanish but I'm not very satisfied _____ my progress.
11. Jill starts her new job on Monday. She's quite excited _____ it.
12. I was shocked _____ what you said. You should be ashamed _____ yourself.
13. Did you know that Linda is engaged _____ a friend of mine?
14. I had never seen so many people before. I was astonished _____ the crowds.
15. Bill has been doing the same job for too long. He's bored _____ it.
16. These days everybody is aware _____ the dangers of smoking.
17. Are you still upset _____ what I said to you yesterday?
18. She's quite nice but I wouldn't like to be married _____ her.
19. David spends a lot of time gardening. His garden is well-kept and he's very proud _____ it.

Task 7. Now you have to write sentences about yourself. Are you good at these things or not?

Use: brilliant / very good / quite good / not very good / hopeless

1. (repairing things) _____
2. (tennis) _____
3. (remembering people's names) _____
4. (telling jokes) _____
5. (languages) _____

<i>Adjective + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
sorry ABOUT something	I'm sorry about the noise last night. We were having a party.
sorry FOR doing something	I'm sorry for shouting at you yesterday.
to feel / to be sorry FOR someone	I feel sorry for George. He has got no friends and no money.
impressed BY/WITH someone/something	I wasn't very impressed by/with the film.
famous FOR something	The Italian city of Florence is famous for its art treasures.
responsible FOR something	Who was responsible for all that noise last night?
different FROM (or TO) someone/something	The film was quite different from (or to) what I expected.
interested IN something	Are you interested in art and architecture?
capable/incapable OF something	I'm sure you are capable of passing the examination.
fond OF someone/something	Mary is very fond of animals. She has three cats and two dogs.
full OF something	The letter I wrote was full of mistakes.
short OF something	I'm a bit short of money. Can you lend me some?
tired OF something	Come on, let's go! I'm tired of waiting.
keen ON something	We stayed at home because Ann wasn't very keen on going out in the rain.
similar TO something	Your writing is similar to mine.
crowded WITH (people etc.)	The city, centre was crowded with tourists.

Task 8. Complete the sentences with the most suitable word in the box with the correct preposition.

different full sorry responsible interested capable impressed short similar tired

1. I don't feel _____ George. All his problems are entirely his own fault.
2. I can't stop to talk to you now. I'm a bit _____ time.
3. 'Do you want to watch the football match on television?'-'No, thanks. I'm not _____ football.'
4. Your shoes are _____ mine but they're not exactly the same.
5. My new job is a completely new experience for me. It's quite _____ what I did before.
6. Man is now _____ destroying the whole world with nuclear weapons.
7. We've got plenty of things to eat. The fridge is _____ food.
8. I wasn't very _____ the service in the restaurant. We had to wait ages before getting our food,
9. Can't we have something different to eat for a change? I'm _____ having the same thing day after day.
10. The editor is _____ what appears in his newspaper.

Task 9. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. I'd rather not go to an Indian restaurant. I'm not very keen _____ Indian food.
2. Ann is very fond _____ her younger brother.
3. This part of town is always very lively at night. It's usually crowded _____ people.
4. In the cupboard I found a box full _____ old letters.
5. I feel sorry _____ the children when we went on holiday. It rained every day and they had to spend most of the time indoors.
6. He said he was sorry _____ the situation but that there was nothing he could do.
7. Britain certainly isn't famous _____ its food.
8. They looked bored. I don't think they were interested _____ what I was saying.
9. That man's very honest. He isn't capable _____ telling a lie.
10. The man we interviewed for the job was quite intelligent but we weren't very impressed _____ his appearance.
11. Travelling is great at first, but you get tired _____ it after a while.
12. Do you know anyone who might be interested _____ buying an old car?
13. Our house is similar _____ theirs -I think ours is a bit larger.
14. Bill and I come from the same town but my accent is different _____ his.
15. The police are responsible _____ maintaining law and order.
16. We're short _____ staff in our café at the moment. There aren't enough people to do the work that has to be done.
17. I'm sorry _____ the smell in this room. It's just been painted.

VERB + PREPOSITION

<i>Verb + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
apologise TO someone FOR something	When I realised I was wrong, I apologised to him for my mistake.
apply FOR a job / a place at university etc.	I think this job would suit you. Why don't you apply for it?
believe IN something	Do you believe in God? I believe in saying what I think.
belong TO someone	Who does this coat belong to?
care ABOUT someone/something	He is very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.
care FOR someone/something	1) = like something: Would you care for a cup of coffee? 2) = look after someone: She is very old. She needs someone to care for her.
take care OF someone/something	= look after: Have a nice holiday. Take care of yourself!
collide WITH someone/something	There was an accident this morning. A bus collided with a car.
complain TO someone / ABOUT someone/something	We complained to the manager of the restaurant about the food.
concentrate ON something	Don't look out of the window. Concentrate on your work!
consist OF something	We had an enormous meal. It consisted of seven courses.
crash / drive / bump / run INTO someone/something	He lost control of the car and crashed into a wall.
depend ON someone/something	'What time will you arrive?' 'I don't know. It depends on the traffic.'
die OF an illness	'What did he die off?' - 'A heart attack.'

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the following words with the correct preposition.

belong applied apologised die concentrate believe crashed depends

1. When I realised that I had taken the wrong umbrella, I immediately _____ my mistake.
2. I was driving along when the car in front of me stopped suddenly. Unfortunately I couldn't stop in time and _____ the back of it.
3. 'Does this bag _____ you?' – 'No, it isn't mine.'
4. Don't try and do two things at once _____ one thing at a time.
5. Ken is still unemployed. He has _____ several jobs but hasn't had any luck yet.
6. 'Are you playing tennis tomorrow?' 'I hope so, but it _____ the weather.'
7. If you smoke, there is a greater chance that you will _____ lung cancer.
8. I don't _____ ghosts. I think people only imagine that they see them.

Task 11. Complete these sentences with a preposition (if a preposition is necessary).

1. He loves complaining. He complains _____ everything.
2. Our neighbours complained _____ us _____ the noise we made last night.
3. She hasn't got a job. She depends _____ her parents for money.
4. You were very rude to Tom. Don't think you should apologise _____ him?
5. Are you going to apologise _____ what you did?
6. Tom and I ran _____ each other in town yesterday afternoon.
7. He decided to give up sport in order to concentrate _____ his studies.
8. I don't believe _____ working hard. It's not worth it.
9. A football team consists _____ 11 players.
10. It is terrible that some people are dying _____ hunger while others eat too much.
11. As I was going out of the room, I collided _____ someone who was coming in.
12. There was an awful noise as the car crashed _____ the tree.
13. Do you belong _____ a political party?
14. I don't know whether I'll go out tonight. It depends _____ how I feel.

Task 12. Put in the correct preposition after *care*.

1. Are you hungry? Would you care _____ something to eat?
2. He doesn't care _____ the examination. He's not worried whether he passes or fails.
3. Please let me borrow your camera. I promise I'll take good care _____ it.
4. I don't care _____ money. It's not important to me.
5. Don't worry about arranging our holiday. I'll take care _____ that.
6. 'Do you like this coat?' - 'No, I don't care _____ the colour.'

<i>Verb + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
dream ABOUT someone/something	I dreamt about you last night.
dream OF being something/ doing something	= imagine: I often dream of being rich.
happen TO someone/something	A strange thing happened to me the other day. What happened to that gold watch you used to have?
hear ABOUT something	= be told about something: Did you hear about the fight in the club on Saturday night? Have you heard about Jane? She's getting married.
hear OF someone/something)	= know that someone/something exists: 'Who is Tom Madly?' - 'I have no idea. I've never heard of him.' Have you heard of a company called 'Smith Electrics'?
hear FROM someone	= receive a letter / telephone call from someone: 'Have you heard from Ann recently?' - 'Yes, she wrote to me last week.'
laugh / smile AT someone/something	I look stupid with this haircut. Everyone will laugh at me.
listen TO someone/something	We spent the evening listening to records.
live ON money/food	George's salary is very low. It isn't enough to live on.
look AT / stare AT / glance AT someone/something	= look in the direction of: Why are you looking at me like that?
look FOR someone/something	= try to find: I've lost my keys. Can you help me look for them?
look AFTER someone/something	= take care of: She's very old. She needs someone to look after her. You can borrow this book if you promise to look after it.
pay (someone) FOR something but pay a bill/a fine/\$10	I didn't have enough money to pay for the meal.
rely ON someone/something	You can rely on Jack. He always keeps his promises.

Task 13. Complete these sentences with one of the following words with a preposition.

rely listen look live laughing glanced paid happened

1. She's very old and can't live alone. She needs someone to _____ her.
2. I haven't seen Harry for ages. I wonder what's _____ him.
3. You must _____ this record. You'll love it.
4. I _____ the newspaper to see if there was anything interesting in it.
5. When you went to the theatre with Paul, who _____ the tickets?
6. It's not a very good bus service. You can't _____ it.
7. What are you _____? I don't understand what's funny.
8. It's a very cheap country. You can _____ very little money there.

Task 14. Complete these sentences with a preposition (if a preposition is necessary).

1. Don't listen _____ what he says. He's stupid.
2. What happened _____ the picture that used to be on that wall?
3. A: You wouldn't go away without telling me, would you?
B: Of course not. I wouldn't dream _____ it.
4. I dreamt _____ Ann last night. We were dancing together at a party. Then I woke up.
5. The accident was my fault, so I had to pay _____ the damage.
6. I didn't have enough money to pay _____ the bill.
7. You know that you can always rely _____ me if you need any help.
8. The man sitting opposite me on the train kept staring _____ me.
9. She doesn't eat very much. She lives _____ bread and eggs.

In these sentences put in the correct preposition after *hear*.

10. 'Did you hear _____ the accident last night?' 'Yes, Ann told me.'
11. Jill used to write to me quite often but I haven't heard _____ her for a long time now.
12. A: Have you read any books by James Hudson?
B: James Hudson? No, I've never heard _____ him.
13. Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear _____ you again.
14. 'Do you want to hear _____ our holiday?' 'No, tell me later.'
15. The town I come from is very small. You've probably never heard _____ it.

In these sentences put in the correct preposition after *look*.

16. When I looked _____ my watch, I couldn't believe that it was so late.
17. Who looked _____ you when you were ill?
18. The police are still looking _____ the seven-year-old boy who disappeared last week.
19. When we went out for the evening, a neighbour of ours looked _____ the children.
20. I'm looking _____ Tom, Have you seen him anywhere?

<i>Verb + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
search a person / a place / a bag etc. FOR someone/something	I've searched the whole house for my keys but I still can't find them. The police are searching for die escaped prisoner.
shout AT someone (when you are angry)	He was very angry and suited shouting at' me.
shout TO someone (so that they can hear you)	He shouted to me from the other side of the street.
speak/talk TO someone	(on <i>the telephone</i>) Hello, can I speak to Jane, please? Who was that man I saw you talking to in the pub?
suffer FROM an illness	The number of people suffering from heart disease has increased.
think ABOUT someone/something	= <i>consider, concentrate the mind on:</i> You're quiet this morning. What are you thinking about? I've thought about what you said and I've decided to take your advice. 'Will you lend me the money?' 'I'll think about it.'
think OF someone/something	1) = remember, bring to mind, have an idea: He told me his name but I can't think of it now. That's a good idea. Why didn't I think of that? 2) = give an <i>opinion</i> : What did you think of the film?' 'I didn't think much of it.'
wait FOR someone/something	I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting for the rain to stop.
write TO someone	Sorry I haven't written to you for such a long time.
phone someone	Did you phone your father yesterday?
discuss something	We discussed many things at the meeting.
enter somewhere	= go into a place: She felt nervous as she entered the room.

Task 15. Complete these sentences with a preposition where necessary.

1. I've searched everywhere _____ John but I haven't been able to find him.
2. Ken gets very jealous. He doesn't like his girlfriend talking _____ other men.
3. I don't want to go out yet. I'm waiting _____ the post to arrive.
4. Please don't shout _____ me! Be nice to me.
5. We passed Tom as we were driving along. I shouted _____ him but he didn't hear.
6. Ann doesn't write _____ her parents very often but she phones _____ them once a week.
7. Can I speak _____ you a moment? There's something I want to ask you.
8. Sally is often not well. She suffers _____ severe headaches.
9. The police have been searching the countryside _____ the missing girl.
10. She's a bit lonely. She needs someone to talk _____.
11. I don't want to discuss _____ what happened last night. I want to forget about it.
12. We're going out for a meal tonight. I must phone _____ the restaurant to reserve a table.

Use the correct preposition after *think*.

13. Before you make a final decision, think carefully _____ what I said.
14. I don't know what to get Ann for her birthday. Can you think _____ anything?
15. You're selfish. You only think _____ yourself.
16. 'I've finished the book you lent me.' 'Oh, have you? What did you think _____ it?'
17. We're thinking _____ going out for a meal tonight. Would you like to come?
18. I don't really want to go out to dinner with Tom tonight. I'll have to think _____ an excuse.
19. When he asked her to marry him, she said that she wanted to go away and think _____.
20. She is rather homesick. She's always thinking _____ her family back home.
21. I don't think much _____ his coffee. It's like water.

Task 17. Complete these sentences with one of the following words. Use a preposition if necessary.

phoned shouted discussed entered wrote waited

1. He got angry and _____ me.
2. I _____ Ann last week but she hasn't replied to my letter yet.
3. I _____ Tom yesterday but there was no answer. He must have been out.
4. We _____ the problem but we didn't reach a decision.
5. We _____ Jim for half an hour but he never arrived.
6. The children stopped talking when the teacher _____ the room.

VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION

<i>Verb + Object + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
accuse someone OF (doing) something	Tom accused Ann of being selfish. Three students were accused of cheating in the exam.
ask (someone) FOR something	I wrote to the company asking them for more information about the job.
ask (someone) a question	Can I ask you a question?
blame someone/something FOR something	Everybody blamed me for the accident.
blame something ON someone/something	Everybody blamed the accident on me.
someone is to blame for something	Everybody said that I was to blame for the accident.
borrow something FROM someone	I didn't have any money. I had to borrow some from a friend of mine.
charge someone WITH (an offence / a crime)	Three men have been arrested and charged with robbery.
congratulate someone ON (doing) something	When I heard that he had passed his examination, I phoned him to congratulate him on his success.
divide / cut / split something INTO (two or more parts)	The book is divided into three parts. Cut the meat into small pieces before frying it.
do something ABOUT something	= do something to improve a bad situation: The economic situation is getting worse and worse. The government ought to do something about it.
explain (a problem/ a situation /a word etc.) TO someone	Can you explain this word to me? (not 'explain me this word')
explain (to someone) that/what/how/why ...	Let me explain to you what I mean.
invite someone TO (a party / a wedding etc.)	Have you been invited to any parties recently?
have (a place) FOR (another place)	I haven't seen her since she left home for work this morning.
point/aim something AT someone/something	Don't point thru knife at me! It's dangerous.

Task 18. Complete these sentences with a preposition.

1. You're always asking me _____ money. Why don't you ask someone else for a change?
2. I've been invited _____ the wedding but unfortunately I can't go.
3. When I saw Dave, I congratulated him _____ passing his driving test.
4. Be careful with those scissors. Don't point them _____ me!
5. It's not very pleasant when you are accused _____ something you didn't do.
6. The driver *of* the car was taken to the police station and later charged _____ dangerous driving.
7. 'Is that your own book?' 'No, I borrowed it _____ the library.'
8. It's a very large house. It's divided _____ four flats.
9. Mr and Mrs Roberts are on a tour of Europe at the moment. They're in Rome now, but tomorrow they leave _____ Venice.
10. The roof of the house is in very bad condition. I think we ought to do something _____ it.

Task 19. Use the correct preposition after *blame*.

1. Ann said that what happened was Jim's fault. Ann blamed Jim _____.
2. You always say that everything is my fault. You always blame everything _____.
3. Do you think that the economic situation is the fault of the government?
Do you blame the government _____?
4. I think that the increase in violent crime is the fault of television.
I blame the increase in violent crime _____.

Now re-write sentences 3 and 4 using ... *to blame for*

5. Do you think that the government is _____?
6. I think that _____.

Task 20. Make sentences using *explain*. You ask someone to explain some things that you don't understand.

1. (I don't understand this question.) Can you explain _____?
2. (I don't understand the system.) Can you _____?
3. (I don't understand how this machine works.) _____?
4. (I don't understand why English food is so bad) _____?

<i>Verb + Object + Preposition</i>	<i>Example</i>
prefer someone/something TO someone/something	I prefer tea to coffee.
protect someone/something FROM (or against) someone/something	He put sun-tan oil on his body to protect his skin <i>from</i> the sun. (or... against the sun.)
provide someone WITH something	The school provides all its students with books.
regard someone/something AS something	I've always regarded you as one of my best friends.
remind someone OF someone/something	= cause someone to remember: This house reminds me of the one I lived in when I was a child. Look at this photograph of Tom. Who does he remind you of?
remind someone ABOUT something	= tell someone not to forget: I'm glad you reminded me about the party. I had completely forgotten it.
sentence someone TO (a period of imprisonment)	He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
spend (money) ON something	How much money do you spend on food each week ?
spend (time) doing something	I spend a lot of time reading.
throw something AT someone/something (in order to hit them)	Someone threw an egg at the minister while he was speaking.
throw something TO someone (for someone to catch)	Ann shouted 'Catch!' and threw the keys to me from the window.
translate (a book etc.) FROM one language INTO another language	George Orwell's books have been translated into many languages.
warn someone ABOUT someone/something (of is also possible sometimes)	I knew she was a bit strange before I met her. Tom had warned me about her. Everybody has been warned about the dangers of smoking.

Task 21. Complete another sentence with the same meaning.

1. I don't mind pop music but I prefer classical music. I prefer _____.
2. He has enemies but he has a bodyguard to protect him.
He has a bodyguard to protect _____ his enemies.
3. I got all the information I needed from Tom. Tom provided _____.
4. I bought a pair of shoes this morning - they cost £40.
This morning I spent _____.
5. Ann said to Tom: 'Don't forget your appointment with Mr Fox.'
Ann reminded _____.

Task 22. Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Do you prefer your present job _____ the one you had before?
2. They wore warm clothes to protect themselves _____ the cold.
3. He's written many books but most people regard his first book _____ his best.
4. Do you spend much money _____ clothes?
5. Do you see that girl over there? Does she remind you _____ anyone you know?
6. Remind me _____ the meeting tomorrow night. I'm sure to forget otherwise.
7. I love this music. It always makes me feel very happy, it reminds me _____ a warm spring day.
8. When we went on our skiing holiday last year, the organisers provided us _____ all the equipment we needed.
9. Before he came to Britain, many people had warned him _____ the weather. So he was prepared for plenty of rain.
10. He was sentenced _____ life imprisonment for the murder of a policeman.
11. Don't throw stones _____ the birds! It's cruel.
12. If you don't want to eat that sandwich, throw it _____ the birds. They'll eat it.
13. I couldn't understand the letter because it was in Spanish. So a friend of mine translated it _____ English for me.
14. I prefer travelling by train _____ driving. It's much more pleasant.
15. What do you spend most of your money _____?
16. She got really angry. She even threw a chair _____ me!
17. You remind me very much _____ someone I used to know a long time ago. You are really like him in many ways.
18. Some words are difficult to translate _____ one language _____ another.
19. Before you go into the house, I must warn you _____ the dog. He can be very aggressive sometimes.

CONFUSING WORDS AND FALSE FRIENDS

CONFUSING WORDS are two or more words which have a similar meaning to each other but are used in a different way. They may be related to the same topic. They look similar, but have a different meaning.

FALSE FRIENDS are words in English which have a similar-looking word in another language but which have a different meaning.

These words are commonly confused. The following exercises will help you to avoid making mistakes when you use these words.

The following exercises will help you to choose the correct answer in the examination.

Task 1. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word.

1. –action / activity

The police took immediate _____ when they realised the situation was getting out of hand.

Economic _____ stagnated as the recession took hold.

2. advice / advise

Can you _____ me on the best course of action to take?

He offered me some excellent _____.

3. affect / effect

Cuts in spending will have a serious _____ on the National Health Service.

The strike will seriously _____ train services.

4. avoid / prevent

Rapid government reforms managed to _____ a revolution taking place.

He's always trying to _____ taking a decision if he can help it.

5. beside / besides

The office is just _____ the railway station.

_____ their regular daytime job, many people do extra work in the evening.

6. briefly / shortly

_____ before the conflict began, the army pulled down the border posts.

The minister spoke _____ about the need for political reform.

7. channel / canal

The television _____ received a formal complaint about the programme.

The Suez _____ was built in the second half of the nineteenth century.

8. conscientious / conscious

Most people are _____ of the need to protect the environment.

_____ workers should be rewarded for their hard work.

9. control / inspect

Environmental health officers regularly _____ kitchens and other food preparation areas.

The government plans to _____ the price of meat to make sure it doesn't go up too much.

10. criticism(s) / objection(s)

They didn't raise any _____ when we insisted on inspecting the figures.

The government's plan was met with severe _____.

11. damage / injury / harm

It was a severe _____ which needed immediate hospital treatment.

A lot of _____ was caused to buildings along the coast during the storm.

There's no _____ in taking a break from your job now and then.

12. discover / invent

When did he _____ the telephone?

Did Alexander Fleming _____ penicillin?

13. during / for / while

Shops were closed _____ the duration of the conflict.

_____ the transition from a dictatorship to democracy, the country experienced severe strikes and riots.

The bomb went off _____ the President was making his speech.

14. however / moreover

The plan was good in theory _____, in practice it was extremely difficult to implement.

The plan was excellent _____, it was clear from the beginning that it was going to be a success.

15. job / work

Everybody has the right to a decent _____ with good pay.

Following the recession, many people are still looking for _____.

16. lay(s) / lie(s)

The city of Quito _____ near the equator.

The manager made it clear he intended to _____ down some strict rules.

17. look at / watch

We must _____ the situation in Lugumba carefully, and be prepared to act if violence flares again.

We need to _____ the problem carefully and decide if there is anything we can do about it.

18. permission / permit

I'm afraid we can't _____ photography in here.

They received _____ to attend the sessions as long as they didn't interrupt.

19. possibility / chance

There is always the _____ that the government will reverse its decision.

If we act now, we have a good _____ of finding a cure for the disease.

20. practice / practise

It's important to _____ your English whenever possible.

You need more _____ before you take the exam.

21. principal(s) / principle(s)

Many people refuse to eat meat on _____.

The _____ of the college is an ardent non-smoker.

The country's _____ products are paper and wood.

Not many people are familiar with the _____ of nuclear physics.

22. process / procession

The _____ made its way down the avenue.

Applying for a visa can be a long and frustrating _____.

23. raise/rise

As prices _____, demand usually drops.

In response to the current oil shortage, most airlines plan to _____ their fares.

24. treat / cure

Hospitals are so understaffed that they find it almost impossible to _____ patients with minor injuries.

They were unable to _____ the disease, and hundreds died as a result.

Task 2. Here are some pairs of adjectives that are easy to confuse. Fill the gap with the correct adjective.

1. continual/ continuous

A _____ trade embargo has badly affected the economic infrastructure.
The computer has given us _____ problems ever since we installed it.

2. inconsiderate / inconsiderable

An _____ amount of money was wasted.
_____ behaviour makes life unpleasant for everybody.

3. intolerable / intolerant

I consider his behaviour to be quite _____.
The government is _____ of other political parties.
Susan is so _____ of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best.
I find Mark's behaviour _____. It's unfair to be so selfish.

4. respectable / respectful

The delegates listened in _____ silence as the chairman spoke.
They want to bring up their children in an area which is considered to be _____.

5. unreadable / illegible

I couldn't work out who the letter was from.
I know Shakespeare is very popular but I find him totally _____.

6. childish / childlike

Sarah is so _____. She's always having temper tantrums.
It was wonderful to watch the tiny lambs playing, I got such _____ pleasure from the experience.

7. sensible / sensitive

Sophie is extremely _____ at the moment. Anything you say seems to upset her.
Karen is not a very _____ person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk.

8. true / truthful

I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very _____ person.
I can never watch sad films that are based on a _____ story. They make me cry.

9. economic / economical

We're having an _____ crisis at the moment. James has lost his job and I don't know how we are going to pay the mortgage.
It's more _____ to drive slowly. You can do a lot more miles to the gallon.

Task 3. These words are often confused. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. expect / wait for / look forward to

We _____ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.
The weather forecast says a lot of rain _____ over the next few days.
The children _____ opening their presents on Christmas Day.

2. floor / ground

The _____ was wet from all the rain.
We have tiled the _____ in our kitchen.
The Men's Department is on the _____ floor.

3. alone / lone / lonely

I like living _____, I never feel _____.
A _____ survivor could be seen in the life raft.

4. bring / take / fetch

I _____ usually _____ to school by my father when I was a child.
My mother always _____ me back home.
Our dog can _____ sticks if you throw them for him.

5. see / watch / look at

_____ you _____ that new Spielberg film yet?
The police sat in their car. They _____ every move the man made.
_____ this lovely picture little Emma has painted!

6. actually / at the moment / really

"What a shame James lost the match." " _____, he won"
The children are out playing in the garden _____.
You _____ shouldn't have bothered.

7. ashamed / embarrassed / nervous

The actors were really _____ before the first performance.
He was _____ when his trousers split.
I feel so _____. I shouldn't have lied.

8. priceless / worthless

_____ paintings by artists like Van Gogh should not be in the hands of private collectors.
As inflation spiralled out of control, paper money suddenly became _____.

Task 4. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word.

1. opposite / compared / unlike / different

This programme is _____ any other programme on TV at the moment.
I know that I'm quite lucky, _____ to a lot of other people.
My opinion on this subject is the _____ of yours.
Our house is _____ from the others in the road.

2. cut / reduced / shortened / lost

Sean has _____ a lot of weight and looks quite thin now.
These trousers to be _____ - they're too long for me.
The number of unemployed people _____ considerably last month.
I've _____ a few words from the paragraph because it's too long.

3. lifting / gaining / advancing / rising

I'm _____ a lot of knowledge on this course.
The level of the water was _____ fast
People were _____ their children onto their shoulders so that they could see.
Technology is _____ all the time.

4. resulting / turning / causing / creating

The management is currently _____ a lot of new jobs at the company.
Pressure at work is _____ her to become quite depressed.
The new manager is _____ the company into a very successful one.
Economic problems are _____ in a lot of job losses.

5. sources / means / origins / materials

What are the _____ used in making this product?
We need to find more _____ of income to increase our profit.
Trams and bikes are the most popular _____ of transport in this city.
I've been learning about the _____ of the sport of rugby.

6. placed / set / brought / made

She carefully _____ each piece of furniture around the room.
I've just cleaned that window and you've already _____ a mark on it.
When he'd finished cooking, he _____ the food to the table.
Somebody _____ the building on fire during the night.

7. Even / Although / As / Despite

_____ the weather wasn't very good, we had an enjoyable day.
_____ having very little money, they're quite happy.
_____ I was feeling very tired, I went to bed early.
_____ Georgia was angry, and she doesn't usually get angry.

8. really / properly / surely / fully

He didn't do the job _____ - it was full of mistakes.
The apartment was _____ furnished, so we didn't have to buy any furniture.
I _____ did try hard, but I wasn't able to do it.
You _____ don't intend to do such a stupid thing, do you?

9. pass / extend / cover / spread

The news will _____ quickly and soon everyone will know what happened.
She was enjoying herself in Paris and she decided to _____ her stay there.
We're going to _____ a distance about 1000km on our trip.
You _____ the university as you drive along that road.

10. learnt / noticed / known / experienced

I've _____ recently that Mia seems a lot happier than she used to be.
Jack is an honest person but he's been _____ to tell lies occasionally.
I've _____ a lot about the past from talking to my grandparents.
The same feeling of shock was _____ by everyone in the room.

11. prove / happen / come / end

How did this problem _____ about?
She was worried about what was going to _____ to her in that dangerous situation.
The treatment is likely to _____ successful and he will probably recover completely.
He's very clever and he'll probably _____ up with a very good job.

12. achieve / land / get / reach

Because of the delay, we didn't _____ our destination on time.
That insect is going to _____ on our food in a moment.
She's very happy because she's managed to _____ her ambition.
We have to _____ to the airport two hours before our flight.

Task 5. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

A1. Insects are attracted to flowers that reflect ultraviolet light.

1. affected by 2. inspiring to 3. perplexed by 4. drawn towards

A2. Baby animals imitate their parents.

1. desire 2. copy 3. disrupt 4. arouse

A3. A simple society is based on an exchange of goods and services.

1. a cycle 2. a harmony 3. a trade 4. a collection

A4. Most advanced countries have compulsory education.

1. considerable 2. required 3. elaborate 4. high-powered

A5. In 1962 James Meredith made his first attempt at enrolling at the University of Mississippi.

1. appeal 2. try 3. headway 4. overthrow

A6. A bad winter storm can paralyze an urban area.

1. immobilize 2. evacuate 3. isolate 4. stabilize

A7. In 1605 the Mughal Empire ruled most India.

1. separated 2. employed 3. controlled 4. influenced

A8. Jack London was a bold, rugged adventurer.

1. fearless 2. ambitious 3. astute 4. bizarre

Task 6. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

A1. A major portion of water in the US is used for agricultural purposes.

1. needs 2. farmland 3. innovation 4. surveys

A2. Young teenage boys are often shorter than girls their age.

1. not as creative 2. not as tall 3. more aggressive 4. more active

A3. Scientists around the world are working on methods of predicting earthquakes.

1. surmising 2. foretelling 3. verifying 4. advocating

A4. Mythical creatures have been a part of the folklore of many cultures throughout the centuries.

1. Appealing 2. Magical 3. Legendary 4. Fighting

A5. From an airplane, farms dotting the countryside look like toys.

1. scattered across 2. bordering 3. separating 4. running into

A6. One of the most celebrated holidays in the United States is Christmas.

1. curious 2. elaborate 3. imitated 4. famous

A7. The precision of tools in a computer manufacturing company is critical.

1. cleanliness 2. accuracy 3. temperature 4. size

A8. Everyone would like a panacea for health problems.

1. protection against 2. advice for 3. a cure-all for 4. a decrease in

A9. People often marvel over the intense colours of tropical sunsets.

1. vivid 2. glowing 3. harsh 4. penetrating

A10. Nonfat milk has slightly less fat than low-fat milk.

1. even 2. much 3. a lot 4. a little

A11. It can be detrimental to your health to eat decayed food.

1. rotten 2. raw 3. dirty 4. ripe

A12. Science researchers are looking into ways to extend human life.

1. impeding 2. anticipating 3. dissecting 4. investigating

A13. In order to be a good cheerleader, one must be very enthusiastic.

1. healthy 2. excited 3. limber 4. strong

A14. A new president tries to embody a new policy during his first term in office.

1. enjoy 2. demonstrate 3. expand 4. gain

A15. The gruesome details of Edgar Allan Poe's stories often stick in people's minds.

1. gratifying 2. exhilarating 3. fiery 4. horrible

Task 7. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

- A1. Mass production yields vast quantities of goods for domestic and foreign use.
1. expanding 2. diverse 3. enormous 4. intense
- A2. The Smithsonian Institution houses administrative offices as well as museums.
1. shelters 2. builds 3. places 4. rents
- A3. In many parts of the world wild animals are practically nonexistent.
1. primitive 2. dangerous 3. undisturbed 4. undomesticated
- A4. Cold jewelry is as dazzling as it is expensive.
1. shocking 2. brilliant 3. colorful 4. valued
- A5. The earliest Islamic metal objects reveal past traditions in their decoration.
1. suggest 2. inherit 3. fabricate 4. display
- A6. The Japanese tea ceremony embodies a simple and direct spirit.
1. ghost 2. soul 3. feeling 4. solution
- A7. It is common to find a great number of museum items preserved in storage rooms.
1. features 2. manufactured 3. prepared 4. protected
- A8. Most teachers spend considerable time planning lessons and correcting papers.
1. much 2. important 3. quality 4. excessive
- A9. Selected animals around the world are being studied for the purpose of preserving threatened species.
1. angry 2. harmful 3. endangered 4. menacing
- A10. The newly planned satellite flights will begin a new phase in the American space program.
1. system 2. season 3. stage 4. position
- A11. A deficiency in zinc can cause birth defects in rodents.
1. A lack of 2. An overdose of 3. An impurity in 4. A defect in
- A12. One of the mundane tasks in life is cleaning the house.
1. boring 2. manual 3. ordinary 4. necessary
- A13. Some people feel queasy when taking ocean trips.
1. nauseous 2. energized 3. confused 4. afraid
- A14. The U.S. park system employs hundreds of people each year to clear paths for visitors' use.
1. latrines 2. walkways 3. campsites 4. amphitheaters
- A15. A U.S. president has the power to veto a bill.
1. enforce 2. modify 3. reject 4. verify
- A16. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin.
1. an isolated 2. a drafty 3. a cozy 4. a wooden

Task 8. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

A1. In San Francisco ferries are sometimes used to take people to work.

1. cable cars 2. boats 3. subways 4. trams

A2. Today, in this global state, the English language has more variety of local expressions than it ever has had before.

1. condition 2. territory 3. rank 4. government

A3. A pontil is a tool used to handle hot glass while it is being shaped during glassmaking.

1. disposed of 2. copied 3. designed 4. formed

A4. English furniture made between 1714 and 1830 is called Georgian, after the reigning monarchs of that time.

1. ruling 2. historic 3. winning 4. scholarly

A5. From the beginnings of history, literature has recorded the story of human dreams.

1. processed 2. transformed 3. preserved 4. reproduced

A6. The Puritans, early American settlers, shared many of the same beliefs as the Pilgrims.

1. divided 2. enjoyed 3. contributed 4. had

A7. The Roman Pantheon and the Colosseum represent two of the world's most durable examples of concrete architecture.

1. are 2. erected 3. support 4. belong to

A8. Some plants can produce a chemical that stunts the growth of insects.

1. increases 2. halts 3. releases 4. submerges

A9. The mountains around the Li River have lured poets and artists for centuries.

1. intrigued 2. mystified 3. inspired 4. attracted

A10. Harsh arctic and desert environments have always posed great challenges to human life.

1. Severe 2. Barren 3. Bright 4. Exceptional

A11. Human beings share a common heritage of a life cycle that includes trial and error, success, and failure.

1. hierarchy 2. inheritance 3. mark 4. problem

A12. The Northwest is an important area for the lumber industry.

1. steel 2. garment 3. timber 4. fishing

A13. It is possible that an emotional condition can trigger a physical reaction.

1. cause 2. diminish 3. enhance 4. supersede

A14. Toddlers sometimes require special attention.

1. Elderly people 2. Babies 3. Pets 4. Houseplants

A15. Minoan kings had such strong navies that they were able to build unfortified palaces.

1. unprotected 2. undeveloped 3. unequalled 4. unidentified

Task 9. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

- A1. Tempe, Arizona was known as Hayden's Ferry when it was founded in 1872.
1. discovered 2. destroyed 3. established 4. built
- A2. Chester Alan Arthur, 21st president of the United States, was a handsome man with a ruddy complexion.
1. broad shoulders 2. red-colored skin 3. a slight limp 4. wavy hair
- A3. Automation has done away with much of the drudgery of work.
1. uniqueness 2. dirtiness 3. unpleasantness 4. slowness
- A4. In the spring, one might see newly born animals taking their first wobbly steps.
1. unsteady 2. mincing 3. baby 4. tentative
- A5. Marion Anderson's European debut was triumphant.
1. luxuriant 2. disastrous 3. victorious 4. newsworthy
- A6. In his conquest of the Mediterranean, Alexander the Great seized many of the coastal cities held by the Russian navy.
1. released 2. captured 3. surrounded 4. segregated
- A7. In some parts of the world, an everyday outfit consists of a colorful shirt and baggy pants.
1. tight 2. worn 3. loose 4. woven
- A8. Gradually, air conditioning and air travel have changed vacation habits.
1. Little by little 2. Recently 3. Suddenly 4. All at once
- A9. In ballet, Degas discovered the subject that was ideal for his talents.
1. representative of 2. perfect for 3. challenging for 4. old-fashioned for
- A10. A pamphlet will usually explain brief information about a new product.
1. A small booklet 2. A large sign 3. An advertisement 4. A slip of paper
- A11. The early 1930s were years of great hardship in North America.
1. famine 2. floods 3. commerce 4. suffering
- A12. Schools must protect children from the dangers of asbestos material.
1. threaten 2. promote 3. guard 4. mask
- A13. The first major effort to cope with soil erosion in the United States began in the 1930s.
1. select 2. advance 3. fund 4. manage
- A14. Sometimes a psychological problem will trigger a physical reaction.
1. release 2. initiate 3. perform 4. settle
- A15. The Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. presents a wide variety of Asian pottery and sculpture.
1. gives 2. sees 3. displays 4. preserves

Task 10. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

- A1. Begonias are hardy and easy to grow under favorable conditions.
1. sunny 2. valuable 3. credit 4. advantageous
- A2. Since language is a cultural system, specific languages may classify objects and ideas in totally different fashions.
1. families 2. manners 3. levels 4. grades
- A3. The first spectacles were probably invented by Roger Bacon in the 13th century.
1. telescopes 2. eyeglasses 3. microscopes 4. binoculars
- A4. Fascinated with the idea of space travel as a child, Robert Goddard grew up to fire the world's first liquid-fueled rocket in 1926.
1. Studious about 2. Attracted by 3. Involved in 4. Attached to
- A5. Some doctors are not in favor of extending life, and they argue that people should have the right to die when they want.
1. creating 2. prolonging 3. hampering 4. redeeming
- A6. Even though there are many schools of martial art, one principle is common to all: training one's mind and body.
1. colleges 2. abilities 3. types 4. levels
- A7. The colors of the ocean and the sky merge into one on the horizon.
1. blend 2. maintain 3. vanish 4. alter
- A8. Few scientific breakthroughs are discovered merely by coincidence.
1. talent 2. laymen 3. chance 4. imagination
- A9. Bison are characterized by huge head massive humps.
1. novel 2. flimsy 3. large 4. fat
- A10. In 1863 President Lincoln proclaimed all slaves to be free.
1. dedicated 2. requested 3. decided 4. declared
- A11. Man's awareness of time is basically his consciousness of past, present, and future.
1. innocence 2. knowledge 3. capability 4. system
- A12. Thomas A. Edison was a celebrated inventor in the 19th century.
1. an ingenious 2. a creative 3. an eminent 4. a successful
- A13. Vincent Van Gogh is renowned for his post-impressionist paintings.
1. regarded 2. applauded 3. accomplished 4. famous
- A14. Extreme sunburn can cause small blisters on the skin.
1. spots 2. swellings 3. wounds 4. bites
- A15. Natural occurrences such as hurricanes, Earthquakes, and tornadoes can have catastrophic effects on people.
1. disastrous 2. killing 3. categorical 4. unimaginable

Task 11. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

- A1. Jane Coodall has written a new, comprehensive book on her study of the chimpanzees in Africa.
1. complete 2. factual 3. festive 4. illustrated
- A2. The earthworm is a segmented worm found in "most all parts of the world."
1. plated 2. round 3. long 4. sectional
- A3. Ammonia is a chemical with a penetrating odour.
1. smell 2. flavor 3. sting 4. burn
- A4. After the American Civil War, the Southern armies were granted amnesty.
1. punished 2. frightened 3. pardoned 4. separated
- A5. Amphibians like frogs and toads have moist skin.
1. wet 2. slimy 3. sticky 4. tough
- A6. The Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 resulted in severe criticism of President Kennedy by the American people.
1. deep 2. special 3. tight 4. harsh
- A7. Coral is made by a small, sedentary animal that lives in the ocean.
1. secluded 2. hard-working 3. immobile 4. lively
- A8. Charles Darwin formulated his famous theory of evolution during his five-year cruise on the *Beagle*.
1. expanded 2. developed 3. critiqued 4. finished
- A9. By the end of the Crimean War, the name of Florence Nightingale was legendary.
1. imaginary 2. novel 3. gratifying 4. famous
- A10. A devastating earthquake in North America occurred in Alaska in 1964.
1. damaging 2. divisive 3. crushing 4. shocking
- A11. In many coastal areas of the U.S. there is a deficiency of sand, causing an erosion problem.
1. quality 2. propagation 3. movement 4. lack
- A12. A credit card allows the user to receive credit at the time of a purchase.
1. donate 2. arbitrate 3. reject 4. obtain
- A13. Credit card holders can postpone payment on their purchases by accepting a monthly interest charge.
1. provide 2. decrease 3. mail 4. defer
- A14. William Faulkner, a brilliant American novelist, was awarded the 1949 Nobel Prize in literature.
1. intelligent 2. starry 3. captive 4. well-known
- A15. When frost appears on a window, it often has a delicate and curious pattern.
1. special 2. strange 3. fine 4. cute

Task 12. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase of the original sentence.

- A1. When the earth turns, the moon appears to rise in the east and set in the west.
1. refers 2. seems 3. is likely 4. is supposed
- A2. One goal of a physical fitness program is to maximize a person's strength and endurance.
1. split 2. distinguish 3. increase 4. combine
- A3. Among the dangers of drilling for oil in the ocean is the problem of potential leaks.
1. serious 2. dangerous 3. influential 4. possible
- A4. Kangaroos give birth to babies that develop within their mothers' pouches.
1. abdominal sacks 2. tender care 3. range of hearing 4. concealed nests
- A5. Unicorns, dragons, and centaurs are all imaginary animals.
1. magic 2. unimportant 3. pictorial 4. unreal
- A6. The Milky Way consists of about a hundred billion stars.
1. is conscious of 2. surrounds 3. is composed of 4. makes
- A7. To make raisins, the ripened grapes are usually picked by hand, placed on trays, and set in the sun for several days.
1. dried 2. cleaned 3. crushed 4. mature
- A7. Scientific probes have searched for life beyond the earth.
1. over 2. outside of 3. surpassing 4. exceeding
- A8. A beam of light contains all the colors of the rainbow.
1. speck 2. signal 3. stream 4. crosspiece
- A9. Because of Nicolaus Copernicus' writings in the 15th century, people began to take a fresh interest in astronomy.
1. bright 2. cool 3. bold 4. new
- A10. Many people consider automobiles to be essential to American life.
1. critical 2. accessible 3. necessary 4. advantageous
- A11. Icarus and Daedalus are familiar from one of the earliest legends of flying.
1. stories 2. histories 3. epics 4. heroes
- A12. Saint Thomas Aquinas had a powerful influence on the thinking of his time.
1. effect 2. critique 3. affection 4. domination
- A13. Food that is considered a delicacy in one culture may be abhorred in another.
1. basic 2. special 3. satisfactory 4. plentiful
- A14. The ancient Romans built huge aqueducts that ran through tunnels and over bridges.
1. impressive 2. solid 3. large 4. high
- A15. Vision is one of the five basic senses of animals in the animal kingdom.
1. accurate 2. exceptional 3. fundamental 4. beneficial

Task 13. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word.

- A1. This jacket was a. _____ bargain. It was reduced from £100 to £25.
1. big 2. real 3. important 4. complete
- A2. I didn't have much cash so I decided to pay _____ cheque.
1. in 2. on 3. with 4. by
- A3. There was a really _____ queue outside the cinema.
1. large 2. long 3. wide 4. broad
- A4. I always wait to buy my clothes _____ the sales.
1. on 2. with 3. to 4. in
- A5. We try to budget _____ all the unexpected expenses that can come up.
1. with 2. for 3. to 4. on
- A6. I got a big discount _____ this table because it had a scratch on it.
1. with 2. for 3. to 4. on
- A7. I asked them but they wouldn't _____ me a refund.
1. give 2. do 3. make 4. have
- A8. This DVD player doesn't work. We'll have to _____ it back to the shop.
1. return 2. bring 3. have 4. take
- A9. Do you have these trousers . _____ grey?
1. in 2. on 3. for 4. at
- A10. Footballer Jimmie White was _____ in the second half of the match in a tackle with the goalkeeper.
1. wounded 2. injured 3. damaged
- A11. Suddenly Tom felt a sharp _____ in his stomach.
1. pain 2. ache 3. indigestion
- A12. Whenever I eat shellfish I get _____ all over my body.
1. bruises 2. a rash 3. warts
- A13. Lots of people are _____ to nuts.
1. allergic to 2. allergic with 3. allergic from
- A14. Ouch! I've got _____ on my heel from these new shoes.
1. a blister 2. a blemish 3. a boil
- A15. My uncle hates heights. When he looks down he feels _____.
1. drowsy 2. tipsy 3. dizzy
- A16. There's nothing seriously wrong with me. I'm just a bit _____ because I've been working so hard recently.
1. run in 2. run over 3. run down

ЗАДАНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТИПА

(MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Задание на употребление лексических единиц с учетом сочетаемости слов в коммуникативном контексте (задание на заполнение пропусков из множественного выбора) A22-A28

1. Прежде всего, прочитайте весь текст, чтобы понять его общее содержание.
2. Поняв смысл предложения, в котором пропущено слово, мысленно подставьте каждый из представленных вариантов ответа в пропуск, чтобы определить, значение какого слова точно соответствует содержанию текста.
3. Убедитесь в том, что выбранное Вами слово сочетается со словами, стоящими до и после пропуска. Особое внимание уделите фразовым глаголам, глаголам с предлогами, устойчивым сочетаниям слов.

Task 1.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Many film critics think that *The Matrix* is one of the best films of the 21st century so far. In my opinion, the main reason for this is that the A22 _____ is both original and extremely mysterious. Of course the special effects are amazing as well, especially all the fight A23 _____ when the actors do incredible *kungfu* A24 _____.

For me, the most memorable scene in the film is the one where Keanu Reeves, who A25 _____ the part of Neo, and Morpheus meet for the first time. The tension reaches a A26 _____ when we learn the truth about the Matrix.

I first saw this film in the front A27 _____ of my local cinema but like many people I have watched it many times since then on DVD, on the small screens of my lap top computer. Although the A28 _____ didn't quite live up to my expectations, I still think the first film is great.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) plot | 2) scene | 3) role |
| A23 | 1) areas | 2) places | 3) sequences |
| A24 | 1) acts | 2) games | 3) stunts |
| A25 | 1) does | 2) plays | 3) makes |
| A26 | 1) summit | 2) top | 3) climax |
| A27 | 1) line | 2) queue | 3) row |
| A28 | 1) sequels | 2) remakes | 3) developments |

Task 2.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

There was a famous criminal lawyer who had defended many people. One week, he was involved in a very controversial murder A22 _____ and I decided to go along and watch the proceedings.

The defendant was A23 _____ of having murdered his wife. One night, they had a violent argument. At one point, the man put his hands around the woman's neck. He claimed that he had not been trying to strangle her but that he was acting in self defence. She collapsed and soon afterwards he A24 _____ asleep from exhaustion. When he woke up and saw his wife, he was horrified to discover that she was dead. He phoned the police to A25 _____ the crime and they came and arrested him. The man was charged with murder. If he had been A26 _____, he would have received a long prison sentence, since A27 _____ punishment had already been abolished, but the crime was still very serious.

Various experts were called to give evidence about the woman's death, but they couldn't agree about exactly how she had died. The jury thought the evidence was so confusing that it took them three whole days to A28 _____ a verdict. In the end, they decided the man was innocent, and he walked away free.

A22 1) trial 2) court 3) judgement 4) decision

A23 1) blamed 2) prosecuted 3) accused 4) arrested

A24 1) fell 2) dropped 3) slid 4) went

A25 1) state 2) report 3) inform 4) notify

A26 1) found 2) stated 3) shown 4) revealed

A27 1) mortal 2) capital 3) fatal 4) death

A28 1) make 2) arrive 3) reach 4) have

Task 3.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

We know a good deal about the history of coins. The first coins were issued in the ancient kingdom of Lydia, probably by King Croesus, in the A22 _____ seventh century BC. The first Greek drachmas were not far behind and before early coins were being used throughout the Mediterranean. Soon they had caught up all over the developed world.

We know so much about the history of coins because there are still a lot of them around. Before the A23 _____ of banks people often buried coins for A24 _____ keeping, sometimes so thoroughly that centuries passed before they were found again.

Coins often have a tale to tell. They provide us with what are sometimes the only A25 _____ we have of the rulers of the past, giving us what amounts at a gallery in miniature of the great and powerful. By tracing the distribution of buried coins we can A26 _____ at a record of the territories these people controlled or influenced and the trade links they made with other nations. For example, Roman coins have come up as far away as India and ancient Greek silver coins have been found in Italy, North Africa and A27 _____.

As the fortunes of these city states varied so did the purity of the metals they used in their coins. Gold, silver, copper and brass have, in times of hardship, been mixed with other less valuable metals or have been replaced altogether by nickel, iron and even cardboard and leather. Though these materials are not so durable, it seems that coins themselves are here to A28 _____.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) late | 2) end | 3) final | 4) finish |
| A23 | 1) days | 2) weeks | 3) years | 4) times |
| A24 | 1) security | 2) safe | 3) certain | 4) guarded |
| A25 | 1) views | 2) visions | 3) portraits | 4) profiles |
| A26 | 1) reach | 2) arrive | 3) get | 4) come |
| A27 | 1) far | 2) away | 3) off | 4) distant |
| A28 | 1) remains | 2) stop | 3) last | 4) stay |

Task 4.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A2–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

In Europe, Midsummer Night's Eve, also known as St John's Eve, occurs on June 23rd. It originates from the pagan celebrations of the summer solstice which were held on June 21st. On that night throughout Europe bonfires were lit along hillsides to A22 _____ the shortest night of the year. It must have looked as if some kind of violent insurrection was taking A23 _____ down the coast of Scotland and England, but these signal fires in fact had a very important purpose. Bones of farm animals slaughtered the previous autumn were burned and, when the fires had gone out, the remaining ash was put to good use: it was spread on the fields to enrich the land and A24 _____ a good harvest. The word 'bonfire' is derived from 'bone fire'.

In Brazil too St John's Eve means bonfires and fireworks. Another quaint tradition involves the A25 _____ of small paper hot-air balloons, although they are prohibited by law in the cities because of the fire hazard. Bonfires mark the beginning of spring rather than the summer in Sweden and are lit on the last night of April. In the Swedish Midsummer's Eve A26 _____, held on June 24th, a large pole, decorated with flowers and leaves, is placed in the ground.

Thistles also have a A27 _____ role in the celebration of Midsummer's Night in Europe. In the past they were thought to ward off witches. The pretty plant was nailed over barn doors in the circular shape being a A28 _____ of the turning of the seasons.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) celebrate | 2) honour | 3) commemorate | 4) commiserate |
| A23 | 1) space | 2) place | 3) site | 4) location |
| A24 | 1) assure | 2) safeguard | 3) ensure | 4) endanger |
| A25 | 1) landing | 2) launching | 3) propelling | 4) ejecting |
| A26 | 1) tradition | 2) custom | 3) ceremony | 4) practice |
| A27 | 1) decisive | 2) serious | 3) trivial | 4) significant |
| A28 | 1) sign | 2) password | 3) logo | 4) symbol |

Task 5.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

On 31st March 2002 I had my only first-hand experience of a fairly small natural disaster, when, within four hours, about 224 litres of water per square metre A22 _____ on the city of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, where I live.

The evening before we noticed some unusual cloud formations that looked as if they were carrying a huge volume of water. It didn't rain during the night but in the morning we noticed that the air was hot and A23 _____. At around midday it began to drizzle but this quickly developed into quite a heavy downpour. It didn't stop. The rain continued to A24 _____ down until about five o'clock when there was a brief pause. We didn't go outside as we were too busy mopping up all the water that had come in through small cracks in the roof. The people who did, soon discovered that they were mistaken if they thought the storm had A25 _____. Instead there was thunder and lightning and more torrential rain. Cars were swept A26 _____, houses flooded and seven people lost their lives.

After the storm, many people spent days without either electricity or water and others were A27 _____ in temporary shelters until the roads could be cleared of the mud and fallen trees. It seems strange that in a place where there is a volcano that could A28 _____ and where there are occasional earth tremors, the first real natural disaster I experienced was a flood!!

A22 1) dropped 2) felt 3) fell 4) showered

A23 1) humid 2) damp 3) wet 4) moist

A24 1) spill 2) go 3) put 4) pour

A25 1) gone out 2) moved through 3) blown over 4) passed up

A26 1) off 2) away 3) over 4) down

A27 1) put out 2) put up 3) put in 4) put down

A28 1) explode 2) light 3) burn 4) erupt

Task 6.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Tony Wheeler and his wife Maureen started the company known as *Lonely Planet* after a year-long journey across Asia in 1973. They were amazed to find that their friends were A22 _____ to read their accounts of the trip, which had taken them well off the beaten track.

It was not long before they formed a company and began publishing guides to independent travel. In their early books they A23 _____ to write about those destinations for which there were no existing guidebooks. Since then, they've A24 _____ the company and have published more than four hundred guides which cover everything from low-budget exploration to more luxurious adventures. Even today, the *Lonely Planet Guide to Mongolia* is the only one of its A25 _____.

Tony says it was easier to write the first guide than later ones because they had actually done the trips they were writing about. Nevertheless, the guides remain very popular and include information on every A26 _____ of travelling, from what brand of insect repellent to use, to where to get a haircut or have your clothes washed.

Tony and Maureen are A27 _____ of all of their guides but say their favourite is the guide to India. The couple have not stopped travelling - they still A28 _____ backpacking themselves, and usually head for or the Himalayas, which they love. Naturally enough, on these trips Tony and Maureen take the *Lonely Planet Guide to India* with them!

A22 1) eager 2) enthusiastic 3) motivated 4) committed

A23 1) set out 2) went in 3) made for 4) took off

A24 1) extended 2) expanded 3) increased 4) broadened

A25 1) sort 2) nature 3) character 4) kind

A26 1) subject 2) matter 3) aspect 4) concern

A27 1) pleased 2) excited 3) keen 4) proud

A28 1) do 2) make 3) go 4) have

Task 7.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Once upon a time, people left school or university, joined a company and stayed with it until they retired. The concept of a job for life is now long gone, and nowadays many employees find it hard to stay loyal to their companies for even a relatively short A22_____ of time. According to a recent survey, this is particularly A23_____ in London, where more than half of those asked said that they constantly A24_____ one eye on other job opportunities, even if they are fairly happy in their existing jobs. A high number of London workers say that they are always on the A25_____, although they are content and motivated in their current position.

Job seekers find that the Internet A26_____ them with a quick and easy way to find out what's available, and 53 per cent said that they had applied for a job or registered with an employment agency in the past 12 months. This proactive approach means that people can look for a perfect job match with the A27_____ of effort. But while this is good for job hunters, the growing lack of company loyalty could A28_____ up being a big problem for employers. Perhaps surprisingly, the biggest factor attracting job seekers was not more money, but challenging and interesting work.

A22 1) stage 2) point 3) section 4) period

A23 1) right 2) true 3) actual 4) real

A24 1) hold 2) put 3) keep 4) place

A25 1) lookout 2) search 3) watch 4) pursuit

A26 1) serves 2) delivers 3) provides 4) fulfils

A27 1) least 2) smallest 3) lowest 4) minimum

A28 1) come 2) end 3) lead 4) run

Task 8.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Most companies spend a large proportion of their budgets persuading us to buy their products, and it is their marketing executives who have to decide how to make consumers aware of new products. To do this, they usually set up an advertising A22 _____ of some kind.

Generally, A23 _____ a new product involves TV and radio commercials, and there may also be large advertisements on A24 _____ along motorways and major roads.

In the past, companies employed people to sell the product A25 _____ but nowadays there is a far more popular technique which uses the telephone. Staff in large call-centres telephone potential A26 _____, tell them about the product and try to convince them that it is worth buying. Another technique is to A27 _____ the new product by post. The company sends colourful catalogue to every house even though people haven't asked for them. They are so unpopular that people call them A28 _____ mail - and even though they may contain free samples or discount vouchers, many people just put them straight into the rubbish bin!

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|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) program | 2) campaign | 3) approach | 4) operation |
| A23 | 1) starting | 2) commencing | 3) launching | 4) beginning |
| A24 | 1) hoardings | 2) boards | 3) displays | 4) screens |
| A25 | 1) in person | 2) to face | 3) at hand | 4) on show |
| A26 | 1) shoppers | 2) investors | 3) buyers | 4) customers |
| A27 | 1) promote | 2) sponsor | 3) support | 4) demonstrate |
| A28 | 1) rubbish | 2) garbage | 3) junk | 4) waste |

Task 9.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

We can only see the Earth as it is today, and we can't tell if it is here simply due to some happy accident. That's why Earth scientists are A22 _____ a renewed interest in astronomy. Powerful new telescopes A23 _____ to infrared radiation can stare deep into star-forming regions to see what may have happened when our own solar system was born. Around some of the young stars they have revealed proto-planetary discs, perhaps new solar systems in formation. But the A24 _____ for fully formed Earth-like planets is more difficult.

Nevertheless, indirect methods have A25 _____ to the discovery of planets in recent years due to gravitational effects. The clearest and therefore the first discovered effects seem to be due to planets far bigger than Jupiter orbiting far closer to their stars than the Earth is to the Sun. So they could hardly have formed into Earth-like planets. But A26 _____ for solar systems more like our own is beginning to accumulate, though small and hospitable planets like Earth will be hard to A27 _____. To see such planets directly would take telescopes in space that we can scarcely dream of. But then they might be able to see signs in distant planetary atmosphere and, in particular, they might find ozone. That would A28 _____ Earth-like conditions of climate and chemistry plus the existence of free oxygen which can only be maintained by life. There are ambitious plans in both the USA and Europe for a network of linked infrared telescopes.

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|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) getting | 2) gaining | 3) holding | 4) taking |
| A23 | 1) sensible | 2) sensitive | 3) appropriate | 4) suitable |
| A24 | 1) survey | 2) investigation | 3) search | 4) research |
| A25 | 1) directed | 2) led | 3) guided | 4) influenced |
| A26 | 1) evidence | 2) announcement | 3) confirmation | 4) proof |
| A27 | 1) define | 2) reveal | 3) detect | 4) determine |
| A28 | 1) propose | 2) relate | 3) concern | 4) imply |

Task 10.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

How can a contemporary football coach expect to A22 _____ any real impression on the very wealthy young men in elite football teams like Manchester United? The problem is how to motivate people who have often become used to being treated like kings. Manchester United coach Steve McClaren looked for solutions in sports where coaches had already managed to resolve a similar problem and that meant the US sports in which multi-million-dollar contracts have been commonplace for many years. Here's what he had to say. 'I still read the books of eminent American football and baseball coaches. What they give you is an insight into dealing with millionaire athletes. It's a matter of trying to instill selflessness. You have to A23 _____ them feel "it's 'we' rather than 'me' that matters." With the team I coached before it was mainly a question of analysing the opposition and how best to operate against them, so as to gain an advantage in the match itself.

With Manchester it's a matter of focusing 99 per cent on our players. To an extent, competition helps. But you still need to reassure people and resolve their A24 _____ about themselves and their place in the club. Once the training session is over what really A25 _____ a difference is taking a personal interest in the players. Good, strong management helps too. I always A26 _____ my word. The players know that. If there is any tendency to lose motivation, they know there are plenty of others dying to get that promotion from the reserves. The coach's best friend is the bench. At the end of the day, it's the only way you can A27 _____ control over them. Because they all want to play. Sometimes they ask me: "Where the hell do I go from here?" It's a good question since many great players do A28 _____ into trouble when they move on from an elite club. Some do go into coaching, though. The trouble is a lot of players now don't want to start at the bottom. They want an assistant manager's job at least. They don't want to work with kids or the reserves. But you only gain experience through working your way up through the ranks. That's what I resolved to do when I was younger and look where I am today.'

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) get | 2) achieve | 3) do | 4) make |
| A23 | 1) get | 2) have | 3) do | 4) make |
| A24 | 1) debts | 2) doubts | 3) debits | 4) deficits |
| A25 | 1) gets | 2) has | 3) does | 4) makes |
| A26 | 1) keep | 2) retain | 3) maintain | 4) hold |
| A27 | 1) take | 2) obtain | 3) gain | 4) acquire |
| A28 | 1) get | 2) hit | 3) fall | 4) arrive |

Task 11.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Many young people dream about sailing on oceans around the world, but few actually get the A22 _____ to do it. Last year, the call went out for young people A23 _____ in joining the crew of the Gypsy Moth IV (GMIV). The boat had originally been sailed by Sir Francis Chichester during his record-breaking 1966 voyage round the world.

Amie Mayers had heard about the GMIV project at school and was doing work experience at the United Kingdom Sailing Academy when the call for crew went out. She had enjoyed her week of work experience and was A24 _____ about the prospect of doing something she'd never done before, so she applied to join the crew, and was accepted. Before setting sail, Amie had to make sure she was A25 _____ prepared for her time at sea. Her training included sea survival, health and safety, and in fact..... the ins and outs of sailing a yacht. Amie wasn't scared throughout the journey. Luckily, she always had another crew member to A26 _____ her company and was under the watchful eye of the skipper.

Amie says her experience at sea changed her life, and it seems it has because soon after her voyage she was A27 _____ a scholarship by the UKSA. She is now training to become a professional watersports instructor. "I'm very, very A28 _____ of what I've done," says Amie. She now wants others to take any opportunities for challenging experiences that come their way. "Grab the opportunity with both hands, because otherwise you're going to regret it," she says.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| A22 | 1) possibility | 2) chance | 3) moment | 4) occasion |
| A23 | 1) willing | 2) attracted | 3) eager | 4) interested |
| A24 | 1) keen | 2) fond | 3) excited | 4) fascinated |
| A25 | 1) properly | 2) accurately | 3) rightly | 4) precisely |
| A26 | 1) take | 2) keep | 3) provide | 4) mind |
| A27 | 1) rewarded | 2) assigned | 3) awarded | 4) donated |
| A28 | 1) proud | 2) satisfied | 3) delighted | 4) pleased |

Task 12.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Most of American mass media are supported by advertising, commercial radio and television are 100 percent so. Newspapers and magazines A22 _____ heavily upon advertising income. The price of a newspaper does little more than cover distribution costs, leaving all editorial and production costs to paid advertising.

It is obvious that television is not all entertainment. The schedule is regularly interspersed with a mosaic of commercials. Some of them appear to be better than the surrounding programming. That advertising should A23 _____ to the format of the medium is not surprising. The role of advertising agencies in mass communication industries is to inject entertainment into commercials. In any case the purpose of television programming is to deliver its audience to the advertisers. It is significant that although only 10 percent of the information that is available to media reporters eventually appears in the news medium, nearly all the advertising is published or broadcast (with only minor A24 _____ such as ads that are for illegal or controversial products, or that simply cannot be squeezed into the available time and space). This may demonstrate the values placed on advertising and information in a commercial society.

A highly profitable aspect of filmmaking is A25 _____ with persuasion and information. Commercials are an obvious example. In addition, there are also training and educational films. They have limited appeal and are shown only to special audiences. They constitute a large portion of filmmaking, but they A26 _____ the large audiences which films shown on television can gather. Film today shows considerable persuasive and informational content. It is beginning to make a serious A27 _____ to being the main medium of cultural transmission showing the triumphs and failures of society. Movies containing a good A28 _____ of social comment have proven profitable.

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|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A22 | 1) trust | 2) confide | 3) rely | 4) secure |
| A23 | 1) conform | 2) obey | 3) agree | 4) accept |
| A24 | 1) shortcomings | 2) omissions | 3) exceptions | 4) limitations |
| A25 | 1) referred | 2) concerned | 3) related | 4) involved |
| A26 | 1) miss | 2) omit | 3) lack | 4) fail |
| A27 | 1) statement | 2) offer | 3) suggestion | 4) claim |
| A28 | 1) share | 2) deal | 3) bargain | 4) portion |

Task 13.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

For many of us, life is full of man-made sounds: traffic, machinery, television and other human beings. It is not surprising therefore that camping continues to A22 _____ in popularity, as it teaches us to take our focus off these distractions and A23 _____ to enrich our lives.

According to a recent report, one holiday A24 _____ eight in Europe is a camping holiday. Despite that, some would still have you believe that camping should be considered an alternative holiday that you are driven towards because money is A25 _____. Nonsense. It is a lifestyle choice to be embraced and enjoyed, for it allows us the freedom to explore in our own time and A26 _____ our own speed.

The opportunities available for mixing camping with some form of recreational activity are as varied as Europe's many thousands of miles of hiking trails, cycling routes, canals, rivers and lakes. Whether your chosen form of activity is recreational or competitive, a sociable hobby or a way of A27 _____ the crowds, there can be nothing more pleasurable than sitting outside your tent after a day of activity with only the hum of dragonflies and the gas stove A28 _____ the peace.

And just remember: whatever form of camping you choose, as long as you are out there enjoying yourself and the surroundings, the rest of the world can wait.

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|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A22 | 1) enlarge | 2) grow | 3) raise | 4) stretch |
| A23 | 1) contributes | 2) gives | 3) supplies | 4) helps |
| A24 | 1) from | 2) on | 3) for | 4) in |
| A25 | 1) hard | 2) rare | 3) tight | 4) slim |
| A26 | 1) of | 2) at | 3) by | 4) to |
| A27 | 1) escaping | 2) separating | 3) clearing | 4) departing |
| A28 | 1) stopping | 2) annoying | 3) disturbing | 4) breaking |

Task 14.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Textbooks, which make up about half of the book publishing industry, are expected by their publishers and readers to consist primarily of information. Their voluntary readership is slight, and they are generally read at the direction of an instructor. For this reason publishers frequently attempt to insert humour as a **A22** _____ from the heavy dose of information. Not incidentally, publishers also hope to sell a lot of books in order to **A23** _____ a profit. The other branches of book publishing – trade books, fiction and non-fiction – are freer to depart from pure information, but their information function is still relatively high, **A24** _____ a wide variety of topics from which readers choose according to their preferences.

Although television's primary function is entertainment, it does include some information. There are newscasts that tend to take on entertainment overtones. They move quickly and dramatically **A25** _____ of the significance of the information they are presenting.

Documentaries also take on a dramatic quality and sometimes, but not always, develop a point of view that is designed to **A26** _____ to the taste of their massive audience and is not necessarily objective in its analysis. Television cannot be entirely **A27** _____ for its brief treatment of serious topics. Profit is the motivating force.

Television's ratings **A28** _____ massive regular departures of viewers whenever a documentary appears. For instance, would you be more interested in watching an hour-long programme on industrial waste or a network showing a Hollywood blockbuster?

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1) recovery | 2) cure | 3) relief | 4) revival |
| A23 | 1) reach | 2) do | 3) deserve | 4) make |
| A24 | 1) ranging | 2) covering | 3) reaching | 4) spreading |
| A25 | 1) independent | 2) separate | 3) regardless | 4) disconnected |
| A26 | 1) apply | 2) appeal | 3) aim | 4) attract |
| A27 | 1) blamed | 2) accused | 3) charged | 4) condemned |
| A28 | 1) determine | 2) identify | 3) define | 4) indicate |

ОТВЕТЫ

COLLOCATIONS

BE AND HAVE

- Task 1. no point in doing something the nerve to do something
 out of one's mind a word with somebody
BE in charge of somebody/something **HAVE** somebody round
 in touch with somebody a ball
 on the safe side no chance of doing something
 off colour
 up to date
 on one's mind
- Task 2. 1. be a bit of colour, 2. will be in touch, 3. are having Mel and Andy round, 4. is always on my mind, 5. have been out of my mind, 6. have a word with you, 7. had the nerve, 8. to be on the safe side, 9. have no chance of, 10. am in charge of, 11. having a ball, 12. is no point in, 13. be up to date.

DO AND MAKE

- Task 1. 1. made a mistake, 2. make a decision, 3. make arrangements / an arrangement, 4. make a change / (some) changes to, 5. make a choice, 6. make a contribution
- Task 2. 1. do, 2. doing, 3. make, 4. do, 5. do, 6. do
- Task 3. 1. do, 2. make, 3. make, do, 4. make, 5. make
- Task 4. 1 e, 2 g, 3 c, 4 d, 5 b, 6 a, 7 h, 8 f
- Task 5. 2. She does a lot of letter-writing,
 3. I enjoy doing cooking,
 4. X,
 5. I'll do the ironing if you do the washing-up,
 6. to do some bird-watching,
 7. X
- Task 6. 2. made a definite arrangement,
 3. made a startling discovery,
 4. made/makes an important contribution,
 5. doing some research
- Task 7. 1. did injury.
 2. doing a favour.
 3. made an excuse.
 4. make a choice.
 5. didn't do any good

- Task 8. 1. make, 2. make, 3. doing, 4. do, 5. made, 6. did, 7. making, 8. do, 9. makes, 10. make, 11. does, 12. make

BECOME, GET, GO AND TURN

- Task 1. 1. got, 2. became, 3. got, 4. get, 5. became, 6. became, 7. got, 8. became
- Task 2. 1. went bald, 2. turned forty, 3. went/turned black, 4. went dead, 5. went/turned white, 6. went missing, 7. turned into a film, 8. went wild
- Task 3. 1. came/grew, 2. got, 3. gone, 4. came/grew, 5. went, 6. came/grew
- Task 4. 1. Dinosaurs became extinct ...
2. ... I'd like to have lots of children.
3. Janet became depressed ...
4. ... dreamt of becoming famous.
5. Would you be interested in becoming/getting involved ...
6. More people have become homeless ...
7. My sister had a baby ...
8. My grandfather had/suffered a heart attack ...
- Task 5. As you grow older, you'll begin to understand your parents better. Becoming angry with them all the time doesn't help. You may not want to go to summer camp when none of your friends will be there, but your parents know you will soon make new friends there. You would all have gone on a family holiday together if your grandmother hadn't fallen ill, but surely you can understand why they don't want to leave her. You'll feel much more sympathetic to your parents' feelings when you have a child of your own!
- Task 6. 1. mad, 2. turned, 3. gone, 4. going / to go, 5. fell, 6. grew, 7. falling, 8. went/turned
- Task 7. 1. They can go bald. / They can go grey.
2. You can go red.
3. Your face / You can go white. If the news is a great shock your hair might go / turn white.
4. They can go yellow.
5. They turn red.
6. John Milton went blind.
7. Beethoven went deaf.
8. Hamlet went mad.
9. It might turn grey. / It might go dark.
- Task 8. 1. get upset, 2. became ill, 3. am getting better, 4. to become a pilot, 5. will be ready, am just getting dressed, have been ready, 6. are lost, 7. are getting/are going to get/have got divorced, 8. became clear, 9. got to know, got to like, 10. aren't used to, 11. has become a bit of a bore, 12. am tired, 13. gets dark, 14. is becoming more widespread.

HAVE, TAKE AND PAY

- Task 1. *Suggested questions:*
1. Could you have a look at this letter before I send it?
 2. Did you have an argument / a row?
 3. What happened? Did you have an accident?
 4. How was the holiday? Did you have fun / have a good time?
 5. Shall we have a break for half an hour or so?
 6. Nice bike! Can I have a go/try (on it)?
 7. When you're free, could I have a chat with you about next year?
 8. What's the matter? Are you having difficulty / problems / a problem reading it?
- Task 2. 1. have a word, 2. took a dislike, 3. took/had a stroll, 4. take care, 5. had an effect, 6. have a say, 7. took/had a sip, 8. taken/had a holiday, 9. had a fall, 10. took power, 11. take/have a look
- Task 3.
1. Why don't you **have a go?** (= try)
 2. Well, that really **takes the biscuit!** (= used to show that I think it's one of the most surprising or stupid things I've ever heard of someone doing).
 3. I'll have to **take the plunge** and tell her. (= decide to do something, particularly something that I don't want to do and have been thinking about for a long time).
 4. She was always **taking the mickey** out of me. (= making fun of me in an unkind way, particularly by copying what I said or did).
- Task 4. 1. paid, 2. took, 3. paid, 4. had, 5. paid, 6. took, 7. had, 8. pay, 9. take, 10. have, 11. take, 12. had
- Task 5. **Next time you take a trip to the coast, why not take the train?**
Why suffer endless delays in long traffic jams? And why take risks when you're travelling - take a train and arrive safely. What's more, if you decide to take a holiday in the capital city, you'll have a more relaxing time if you take a train. Or why not pay a surprise visit to an old friend during an off-peak time? Call now and take advantage of our special offers. 0800347655
- Task 6. 1f, 2 e, 3 a, 4 c, 5 d, 6 b
- Task 7. 1. take, 2. put, 3. put, 4. Take, 5. put, 6. taking, 7. takes, 8. put, 9. took, 10. taking, 11. took, 12. put.
- Task 8. 1. put ... out, 2. take ... back, 3. put on, 4. took off, 5. taking on, 6. put ... away, 7. take ... in, 8. put off.

KEEP AND LOSE

- | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------|---|
| Task 1. | calm
a promise
going
in touch with somebody
somebody company
your nerve
a secret
somebody waiting
fit
your temper | LOSE | weight
your way
your nerve
your temper |
| | KEEP | | |

- Task 2. 1. keep in touch, 2. lost my temper, 3. keep going, 4. keep a secret, 5. lost my nerve, 6. keep fit, 7. Keep calm, 8. lost my way.

SET AND BREAK

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Task 1. | off a journey | | a bone skiing |
| | a bone in plaster | | the sound barrier |
| SET | fire to somebody | BREAK | the law |
| | your alarm clock | | the old world record |
| | a good example | | a promise |
| | a new world record | | someone's heart |
| | your heart on doing something | | the speed limit |

- Task 2. 1. set a good example, 2. breaking the speed limit, 3. set the alarm clock, 4. broke his heart, 5. set fire to, 6. breaking the law, 7. to set off, 8. broken the old world record, 9. set a new world record, 10. broke my arm, set my arm in plaster, 11. break a promise, 12. breaks sound barrier, 13. set our hearts on.

GET

- Task 1. 1. got round to paying, 2. get over, 3. getting at, 4. get round, 5. get out of, 6. got in touch with, 7. got through, 8. get his ideas across

CHANGE, RISE AND RAISE

- Task 1. 1. change the subject, 2. to change places/seats? 3. changed my mind, 4. changing jobs? 5. change our clothes, 6. change the beds.

- Task 2. 1. risen, 2. exchanged, 3. moving, 4. become, 5. raise, 6. became; arose.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

Task 1.

<i>reaching agreement</i>	<i>disagreeing</i>
come to a compromise settle a dispute	a controversy rages a head-on clash a heated argument differences exist

Task 2.

1. I (can) agree with what you say up to a point.
2. I entirely agree with you.
3. The committee members reached a unanimous agreement.
4. Differences (of opinion) will always arise even between friends.
5. James and Brian strongly disagreed over the question of climate change.
6. The project has been delayed because of a conflict of opinion / because of conflicting opinions among the members of the committee.
7. I find it difficult to go along with such an idea.
8. We fundamentally disagree / disagree fundamentally about most things.

- Task 3.
1. a heated argument
 2. a head-on clash, a conflict of opinion
 3. controversy rages
 4. Because *bitter* usually refers to an unpleasant taste and for most people disagreements are unpleasant and can even be said to leave an unpleasant taste in your mouth.
 5. see someone's point

PHRASAL VERBS

- Task 1.
1. fell out (L), fell out (I), 2. put up (I), put up (L), 3. have sorted out (L), sort it out (I), 4. stand up (L), stand up (I), 5. Hold on (I), hold on (L), 6. take it off (L), take off (I), 7. picked it up (I), pick him up (L).

- Task 2.
1. out, 2. away, 3. down, 4. off, 5. down, 6. off, on, 7. out, 8. back, 9. in, 10. away.

- Task 3.
- show off – boast
 - find out – discover
 - doze off – fall asleep
 - hold on – wait
 - speak up – talk louder
 - set off – begin a journey
 - blow up – explode
 - settle down – have a calmer, more stable life
 - turn up – arrive
 - own up – admit responsibility
 - cheer up – be happier
 - go out – stop burning
 - shut up – be quiet
 - stay in – not go out, stay at home.

- Task 4.
1. owns up, 2. went out, 3. will turn up, 4. set off, 5. Cheer up, 6. showing off, 7. stay in, 8. settled down, 9. dozed off, 10. find out, 11. Shut up, 12. Hold on, 13. Speak up, 14. blew up.

- Task 5.
1. come through them, 2. talked it over, 3. take after her, 4. sort it out, 5. gone off her, 6. call it off, 7. put them away, 8. look after him, 9. look into it, 10. get over it, 11. work it out, 12. putting me down.

- Task 6.
1. away from, 2. down on, 3. on with, 4. up to, 5. down on, 6. away with, 7. up for, 8. away with, 9. up with, 10. out with, 11. up against, 12. in with.

- Task 7.
- come up with a new idea, a plan
 - beat up an old man, a victim of a crime
 - break into a house, a flat, to steal something
 - break off a relationship, an engagement
 - bring out a new product on the market
 - bring up children to be honest and hard-working
 - clear out a cupboard and throw out what you don't want
 - count on your best friend to help you
 - deal with a problem, a complaint, a difficult customer

drop out of a university course after one year
fit in with the other people in the group
look up to someone you respect
point out a fact that someone might not be aware of
take back what I said – I didn't mean it
tell off a naughty child

- Task 8. 1. clear out, 2. are bringing out, 3. broke into, 4. beat him up, 5. looked up to, 6. I take it all back, 7. I'll point him out, 8. come up with, 9. told Tom off, 10. fit in with, 11. drop out of, 12. count on, 13. brought me up.
- Task 9. 1. breakdown, 2. comeback, 3. hangover, 4. check-up, 5. outcome, 6. by-pass, 7. outlook, 8. outbreak, 9. breakthrough, 10. feedback, 11. takeaway, 12. downfall.
- Task 10. 1. fall off, 2. broke down, 3. get on, 4. closed down, 5. moving in, 6. grows up, 7. turn up, 8. clears up, 9. show off, 10. speak up.
- Task 11. 1. I put it out.
2. I took them off.
3. I turned it on.
4. I rang her up.
5. I gave it up.
6. I put them on.
7. I wrote it down.
- Task 12. 1. turn it down.
2. picked it up.
3. wake them up.
4. cross it out.
5. tried it on.
6. looked them up.
7. shaved it off.
8. knocked me out.
- Task 13. 1. have you got/do you have a, I'm having, I've got/have, to have.
2. have you got/do you have, I haven't/ don't, had, haven't got/don't have.
3. had, had, will you have to.
4. Have you got/Do you have, No, we haven't/ don't. Have/ do you?, I've had, I've got/have, to have.
5. we've got to/have to, haven't got/don't have, had, Have.
6. having, I've had, haven't, had.

PREPOSITIONS

- Task 1. 1. a solution to the problem
2. a good relationship with her brother
3. a big increase in prices
4. an answer to your question
5. no demand for shoes like these any more
6. some advantages in being married
7. a fall in the number of people without jobs this year
8. any need for a new road

- Task 2. 1. to, 2. of, 3. of, 4. to, 5. for ... in, 6. between, 7. for 8. of, 9. for, 10. of, 11. in, 12. in, 13. to, 14. with, 15. of, 16. to, 17. to, 18. for, 19. with, 20. to/toward, 21. to, 22. between.
- Task 3. 1. for a drink, 2. on strike, 3. by mistake, 4. for breakfast, 5. on television, 6. in love, 7. for a swim, 8. on business, 9. by cheque, 10. on a diet, 11. on the phone, 12. by Shakespeare
- Task 4. 1. for, 2. In ... on, 3. for, 4. by, 5. on, 6. on, 7. on, 8. for, 9. for, 10. on, 11. on, 12. on, 13. paid in cash, 14. by, 15. on, 16. by, 17. on, 18. on, 19. by, 20. on.
- Task 5. 1. I'm worried about him.
2. I'm angry with him.
3. I'm jealous of him.
4. I'm afraid of him.
5. I'm fed up with him.
6. I'm married to him!
- Task 6. 1. of, 2. to ... to, 3. of, 4. to, 5. about, 6. with ... for, 7. with, 8. at/by, 9. of, 10. with, 11. about, 12. shocked at/by ... ashamed of, 13. to, 14. at/by, 15. with, 16. of, 17. about/by, 18. to, 19. of.
- Task 7. Check your answers with your partner.
- Task 8. 1. sorry for, 2. short of, 3. interested in, 4. similar to, 5. different from/to, 6. capable of, 7. full of, 8. impressed with/by, 9. tired of, 10. responsible for.
- Task 9. 1. on, 2. of, 3. with, 4. of, 5. for, 6. about, 7. for, 8. in, 9. of, 10. with/by, 11. of, 12. in, 13. to, 14. from/to, 15. for, 16. of, 17. about.
- Task 10. 1. apologised for, 2. crashed into, 3. belong to, 4. Concentrate on, 5. applied for, 6. depends on, 7. die of, 8. believe in.
- Task 11. 1. about, 2. to ... about, 3. on, 4. to, 5. for, 6. into, 7. on, 8. in, 9. of, 10. of, 11. with, 12. into, 13. to, 14. on.
- Task 12. 1. for, 2. about, 3. of, 4. about, 5. of, 6. for.
- Task 13. 1. look after, 2. happened to, 3. listen to, 4. glanced at, 5. paid for, 6. rely on, 7. laughing at, 8. live on.
- Task 14. 1. to, 2. to, 3. of, 4. about, 5. for, 6. pay the bill, 7. on, 8. at, 9. on, 10. about, 11. from, 12. of, 13. from, 14. about, 15. of, 16. at, 17. after, 18. for, 19. after, 20. for.
- Task 15. 1. for, 2. to, 3. for, 4. at, 5. to, 6. write to her parents, she phones them, 7. to, 8. from, 9. for, 10. to, 11. discuss what happened, 12. phone the restaurant, 13. about, 14. of, 15. of/about, 16. of, 17. of/about, 18. of, 19. about, 20. of/about, 21. of.
- Task 16. 1. shouted at, 2. wrote to, 3. phoned (no preposition), 4. discussed (no preposition), 5. waited for, 6. entered (no preposition).
- Task 17. 1. Ann blamed him *for* what happened.
2. You always blame everything *on* me.
3. Do you blame the government *for* the economic situation?
4. I blame the increase in violent crime *on* television.
5. Do you think that the government *is to blame for* the economic situation?
6. I think that *television is to blame for the* increase in violent crime.

- Task 18.
1. Can you explain this question to me?
 2. Can you explain the system to me?
 3. Can you explain to me how this machine works?
 4. Can you explain to me why English food is so bad?
- Task 19.
1. I prefer classical music to pop music.
 2. He has 2 bodyguard to protect him from / against his enemies.
 3. Tom provided me with all the information I needed.
 4. This morning I spent £40 on a pair of shoes.
 5. Ann reminded Tom about his appointment with Mr Fox.
- Task 20.
1. to, 2. from/against, 3. as, 4. on, 5. of, 6. about, 7. of, 8. with, 9. about, 10. to, 11. at, 12. to, 13. into, 14. to, 15. on, 16. at, 17. of, 18. from ... into, 19. about.

CONFUSING WORDS AND FALSE FRIENDS

- Task 1.
1. action / activity, 2. advise / advice, 3. effect / affect, 4. prevent / avoid, 5. beside / Besides, 6. Shortly / briefly, 7. channel / canal, 8. conscious / Conscientious, 9. inspect/ control, 10. objections / criticism, 11. injury / damage/ harm, 12. invent / discover, 13. for / During / while, 14. However / Moreover, 15. job / work, 16. lies / lay, 17. watch / look at, 18. permit / permission, 19. possibility / chance, 20. practise / practice, 21. principle / principal / principal / principle, 22. procession / process, 23. rise / raise, 24. treat/cure
- Task 2.
1. continuous/ continual, 2. inconsiderable / Inconsiderate, 3. intolerable / intolerant / intolerant / intolerable, 4. respectful / respectable, 5. illegible / unreadable, 6. childish / childlike, 7. sensitive / sensible, 8. truthful / true, 9. economic / economical
- Task 3.
1. are waiting for / is expected / are looking forward to
 2. ground / floor / ground
 3. alone / lonely / lone
 4. was usually taken / brought/brings / fetch
 5. Have you seen / were watching / Look at
 6. Actually / at the moment / really
 7. nervous / embarrassed / ashamed
 8. Priceless / worthless
- Task 4.
1. unlike / compared / opposite / different
 2. lost / shortened / cut / reduced
 3. gaining / rising / lifting / advancing
 4. creating / causing / turning / resulting
 5. materials / sources / means / origins
 6. placed / made / brought / set
 7. Although / Despite / As / Even
 8. properly / fully / really / surely
 9. spread / extend / cover / pass
 10. noticed / known / learnt / experienced
 11. come / happen / prove / end
 12. reach / land / achieve / get
- Task 5.
- A1 – 4, A5 – 2, A3 – 3, A4 – 2, A5 – 2, A6 – 1, A7 – 3, A8 – 1
- Task 6.
- A1 – 1, A2 – 2, A3 – 2, A4 – 2, A5 – 2, A6 – 4, A7 – 2, A8 – 3, A9 – 1, A10 – 4, A11 – 1, A12 – 4, A13 – 2, A14 – 2, A15 – 4
- Task 7.
- A1 – 3, A2 – 1, A3 – 4, A4 – 2, A5 – 4, A6 – 3, A7 – 4, A8 – 1, A9 – 3, A10 – 3, A11 – 1, A12 – 3, A13 – 1, A14 – 2, A15 – 3, A16 – 4

- Task 8. A1 – 2, A2 – 1, A3 – 4, A4 – 1, A5 – 3, A6 – 4, A7 – 1, A8 – 2, A9 – 4, A10 – 1, A11 – 2, A12 – 3, A13 – 1, A14 – 2, A15 – 1
- Task 9. A1 – 3, A2 – 2, A3 – 3, A4 – 1, A5 – 3, A6 – 2, A7 – 3, A8 – 1, A9 – 2, A10 – 1, A11 – 4, A12 – 3, A13 – 4, A14 – 2, A15 – 3
- Task 10. A1 – 4, A2 – 2, A3 – 2, A4 – 2, A5 – 2, A6 – 3, A7 – 1, A8 – 3, A9 – 3, A10 – 4, A11 – 2, A12 – 3, A13 – 4, A14 – 2, A15 – 1
- Task 11. A1 – 1, A2 – 4, A3 – 1, A4 – 3, A5 – 1, A6 – 4, A7 – 3, A8 – 2, A9 – 4, A10 – 1, A11 – 4, A12 – 4, A13 – 4, A14 – 1, A15 – 2
- Task 12. A1 – 2, A2 – 3, A3 – 4, A4 – 1, A5 – 4, A6 – 3, A7 – 2, A8 – 3, A9 – 4, A10 – C, A11 – 1, A12 – 1, A13 – 2, A14 – 3, A15 – 3
- Task 13. A1 – 2, A2 – 4, A3 – 2, A4 – 4, A5 – 2, A6 – 4, A7 – 1, A8 – 4, A9 – 1
- Task 14. A1 – 2, A2 – 4, A3 – 2, A4 – 4, A5 – 2, A6 – 4, A7 – 1, A8 – 4, A9 – 1, A10 – 2, A11 – 1, A12 – 2, A13 – 1, A14 – 1, A15 – 3, A16 – 3

ЗАДАНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТИПА (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

- Task 1. A22 – 1, A22 – 3, A24 – 3, A25 – 2, A26 – 3, A27 – 3, A28 – 1
- Task 2. A22 – 1, A23 – 3, A24 – 1, A25 – 1, A26 – 1, A27 – 2, A28 – 3
- Task 3. A22 – 1, A23 – 4, A24 – 2, A25 – 3, A26 – 2, A27 – 1, A28 – 4
- Task 4. A22 – 1, A23 – 2, A24 – 3, A25 – 2, A26 – 3, A27 – 4, A28 – 4
- Task 5. A22 – 3, A23 – 1, A24 – 4, A25 – 3, A26 – 2, A27 – 2, A28 – 4
- Task 6. A22 – 1, A23 – 1, A24 – 2, A25 – 4, A26 – 3, A27 – 4, A28 – 3
- Task 7. A22 – 4, A23 – 2, A24 – 3, A25 – 1, A26 – 3, A27 – 4, A28 – 2
- Task 8. A22 – 2, A23 – 3, A24 – 1, A25 – 1, A26 – 4, A27 – 1, A28 – 3
- Task 9. A22 – 4, A23 – 2, A24 – 3, A25 – 2, A26 – 1, A27 – 3, A28 – 4
- Task 10. A22 – 4, A23 – 4, A24 – 2, A25 – 4, A26 – 1, A27 – 3, A28 – 1
- Task 11. A22 – 2, A23 – 4, A24 – 3, A25 – 1, A26 – 2, A27 – 3, A28 – 1
- Task 12. A22 – 3, A23 – 1, A24 – 1, A25 – 2, A26 – 3, A27 – 4, A28 – 2
- Task 13. A22 – 2, A23 – 4, A24 – 4, A25 – 3, A26 – 2, A27 – 1, A28 – 3
- Task 14. A22 – 3, A23 – 4, A24 – 2, A25 – 3, A26 – 2, A27 – 1, A28 – 4

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