

Collocations/Expressions

A Complete the blanks with the verbs leave, put, set or shake.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>put</u> a stop to sth | <u>shake</u> hands with sb | <u>put</u> pressure on sb |
| <u>set</u> fire to sth | <u>leave</u> a message | <u>set</u> foot in |
| <u>set</u> an example | <u>set</u> the table | <u>set</u> the alarm clock |

B Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of the verbs put, set or shake.

- The university has set very high **standards** to attract the best students.
- Don't put **the blame on** him. He's not the one responsible for the accident.
- Jerry shook **his head** in disappointment.
- She loved the house the minute she set **eyes on** it.
- Ian put a lot of **effort into** repairing that old car.
- Mrs Smith set her children **the task** of clearing out the attic.
- After years of imprisonment, the man who had wrongfully been accused of the robbery was finally set **free**.
- They have announced their engagement but they haven't set **a date** for their wedding yet.

C Complete the blanks with the verbs miss, or lose.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>lose</u> interest in | <u>miss</u> a class | <u>lose</u> contact | <u>lose</u> patience |
| <u>lose</u> a competition | <u>lose</u> weight | <u>lose</u> control (over) | <u>miss</u> an opportunity |
| <u>miss</u> a chance | <u>lose</u> one's job | <u>lose</u> one's temper | <u>lose</u> one's way |
| <u>lose</u> money | <u>miss</u> a train/plane etc. | <u>miss</u> a meeting | |
| <u>lose/miss</u> a person | <u>miss</u> a/your turn | <u>lose/miss</u> a match | |

D Complete the sentences with the collocations/expressions in the box below.

out of the way under way by the way on the way way ahead one way or another there's no way
make our way to have it your way come a long way way of thinking way of life

- "This job is going to be done one way or another," said the manager in a determined voice.
- I'm on the way to Julie's house. Will I see you there?
- This school has come a long way since its first year in operation, when it only had twenty students.
- We were asked to make our way to the dining hall.
- Can you please move out of the way? We want to move this big box.
- Negotiations are under way to buy a new striker, to improve the team's chances.
- There's no way our parents will let us go to the rock festival next weekend.
- By the way, whose turn is it to wash the dishes?
- Once you understand the lecturer's way of thinking, his theory becomes quite easy to follow.
- Why must you always have it your way? It's not fair!
- Stop wasting your time in class, Michael. The rest of the class is way ahead of you in Mathematics.
- Teenagers tend to idolise film stars and imitate the way they look and their way of life.

Sentence Linkers

Complete the sentences/paragraphs with the sentence linkers in the box below.

furthermore what is more nevertheless not only yet likewise
besides otherwise to be more specific to tell you the truth similarly

- The students are not happy with their new English teacher. Not only does he assign them a lot of homework, but he is also very critical of their work.
- I felt like complaining to the airport authorities the other day. Our flight was delayed for an unknown reason. What is more/Besides/Furthermore the airline didn't bother to apologise for the inconvenience. Besides/ What is more/ Furthermore, the airline representative I asked was of no help, if not rude. Nevertheless/Yet, I managed to stay calm and get the information I needed.
- To tell you the truth, I don't think Adam is very good at his job. To be more specific, he is slow and not very creative. Furthermore/ Besides/ Yet/ Nevertheless, he believes that he is the backbone of the company. He is so annoying! What is more, I don't dare to challenge him because of his close friendship with the manager. Otherwise, I would not have a problem telling him a thing or two.
- If you change address notify me. Similarly/Likewise, do so if your phone number changes.
- Reading books in a foreign language helps you expand your vocabulary. Likewise/Similarly, watching films helps you get used to the pronunciation.

Phrasal Verbs

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

A PUT

- Even though it was summer, I still needed to **put on** a jumper at night.
- Jane shouldn't have to **put up with** that noisy class.
- We will have to **put off** the barbecue if the rain continues.
- Why must you **put yourself through** all this stress?
- The students were told to **put away** their books and clear their desks.
- I **put** money **aside** every month, so that I would have enough for my summer holidays.
- Jason **put on** a lot of weight over the summer break.
- The man I was sitting next to asked me to **put out** my cigarette.
- I was more than happy to **put** my friend **up** for the summer.
- Just a minute, sir. I'll **put** you **through** to Mr Jones.
- I have **put** a lot of work **into** this project.

- devote to
- wear
- save
- suffer
- postpone
- extinguish
- offer hospitality to
- tolerate
- gain
- put sth in its usual place
- connect by telephone

B LAY, SET, SETTLE

- As soon as the new teacher introduced herself, she **laid down** her rules.
- We have **laid out** the garden. It should look beautiful in spring.
- The stall was **set up** and ready for business.
- After years of living with friends, Geoffrey decided it was time to **set up** a home of his own.
- The group **set off/out** early in the morning to climb the treacherous peak.
- I **set out** this morning to clean the garden but was interrupted by the rain.
- Technical problems **set** us **back** two weeks.
- It took Jill months to **settle into** her new home.
- Carl was not the type to **settle down**, so his announcement that he was going to marry soon took everyone by surprise.

- establish, create
- state, establish
- start living a quiet life in a place
- delay
- begin a journey
- start doing sth
- become used to
- make the necessary preparations for sth to start
- plan and arrange how sth should appear

unit 08

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
afraid <u>of</u>	(give) advice <u>on</u>	advise sb <u>on/about</u> sth	occur <u>to</u>
(in)capable <u>of</u>	a hope <u>for</u>	choose <u>between</u> two	point <u>to/at</u>
confident <u>of/about</u>	protection <u>from/against</u>	choose <u>from</u>	prefer <u>to</u>
(be) free <u>from/of</u> sth	a reputation <u>for</u>	collaborate <u>with</u>	prepare <u>for</u>
handy <u>for</u>	a result <u>of</u>	communicate <u>with</u>	prevent <u>from</u>
polite <u>to</u>	a specialist <u>in</u>	connect <u>to/with</u>	refer <u>to</u>
upset <u>about</u>		cope <u>with</u>	result <u>in</u> (= cause to happen)
		explain sth <u>to</u> sb	result <u>from</u> (= be caused by)
		listen <u>to</u>	
		mention <u>to</u>	

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- A compass may come in **handy** for our hiking trip next week.
- Sunscreen offers **protection** from / against the sun's harmful rays.
- We have a variety of materials to **choose** from.
- Her aggressive behaviour **resulted** in her being fired.
- You can **choose** between the red or the blue dress.
- These yoghurts are **free** of artificial colouring.
- The damage to their property **resulted** from the fire.
- Must I always **explain** everything to you twice?
- The local councils decided to **collaborate** with one another for the protection of the environment.
- The doctor **advised** his patient on/about the risks involved in smoking.
- The accident was the **result** of his carelessness.

Grammar Revision (Passive Voice)

See Grammar Review page 157

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

The Loch Ness Monster (1) is thought to be one of the world's most famous mysteries. Nessie, as her fans call her, is believed (2) to be living in the Scottish loch (lake) Ness. Scientists as well as ordinary people (3) are fascinated by the mystery of the existence of a very large living creature which (4) is still unknown to science. However, it is very unlikely for an animal to (5) be living in Loch Ness, as it is deep, dark, very cold and almost lifeless. Arthur Grant is alleged to (6) have encountered Nessie on January 5th, 1934. Being a veterinary student himself, he gave a detailed description of the animal which matched the portrait of a plesiosaur—a prehistoric aquatic reptile which had (7) been considered extinct for more than sixty million years. Nevertheless, many sonar and photographic recordings (8) have been obtained (9) by several scientific teams over the years. Unfortunately, none of them could (10) be used to provide any form of evidence that Nessie exists. Long-necked water monsters are (11) being detected every now and then in several other Scottish lochs. For this reason, Scotland has become a popular holiday destination and (12) is visited by millions of tourists every year.

Points to remember

- ⑤ They gave him a puppy for his birthday. →
He was given a puppy for his birthday. ✓
A puppy was given to him for his birthday. ✓
~~A puppy was given him for his birthday.~~
- ⑤ We bought Susan a new camera. →
A new camera was bought for Susan. ✓
(Use the prepositions **to** and **for** before the indirect object - person - of passive verbs.)
- ⑤ We heard him say that he was guilty. ✓
~~We heard him to say that he was guilty.~~
He was heard to say that he was guilty. ✓
~~He was heard say that he was guilty.~~
(see, hear + bare infinitive in Active Voice;
see, hear + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ⑤ Joe helped Sue carry/to carry her suitcase. →
Sue was helped to carry her suitcase. ✓
~~Sue was helped carry her suitcase.~~
(help + full / bare infinitive in Active Voice;
help + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ⑤ Mary made the children wash their hands. ✓
~~Mary made the children to wash their hands.~~
The children were made to wash their hands. ✓
~~The children were made wash their hands.~~
(make + bare infinitive in Active Voice;
make + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- ⑤ The dangerous scenes of the film were performed by stuntmen.
The forest was destroyed by fire.
The photograph was taken with an expensive camera.
(by + agent (person or thing), with + instrument)
- ⑤ Who wrote this essay? →
Who(m) was this essay written by? ✓
- ⑤ By whom was this essay written? ✓
~~Who was this essay written?~~
- ⑤ What caused the power failure? →
What was the power failure caused by? ✓
~~What was the power failure caused?~~
(When asking about the agent of a passive sentence, **by** must be included in the question.)
- ⑤ She couldn't sleep because she was terrified by the horror film. ✓
Terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep. ✓
She couldn't sleep because she had been terrified by the horror film. ✓
Having been terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep. ✓
~~Been terrified by the horror film, she couldn't sleep.~~
(Past and perfect participles may replace clauses in the passive voice.)
- ⑤ They accused Harry of stealing the money. →
Harry was accused of stealing the money.
(In the Passive Voice the preposition of prepositional verbs goes immediately after the verb.)
- ⑤ We haven't touched anything. →
Nothing has been touched. ✓
~~Anything has not been touched.~~
(any + compounds in Active Voice
no + compounds in Passive Voice)
- ⑤ They didn't let me buy a dog. →
I was not allowed to buy a dog. ✓
~~I was not let to buy a dog.~~
(let in Active Voice → be allowed to in Passive Voice)

Key Transformations

- ⑤ I haven't told anyone the news yet.
No one has been told the news yet.
- ⑤ Susan was amazed to find out that her book was missing.
To Susan's amazement, her book was missing.
- ⑤ We expect that the Australian athlete will win the race.
It is expected that the Australian athlete will win the race.
The Australian athlete is expected to win the race.
- ⑤ Julie's parents allow her to go to parties.
Julie's parents let her go to parties.
Julie is allowed to go to parties.
Julie's parents give her permission to go to parties.
- Julie is permitted to go to parties.
Julie has her parents' permission to go to parties.
- ⑤ Julie's parents don't allow her to go to parties.
Julie's parents don't let her go to parties.
Julie is not allowed to go to parties.
Julie cannot get her parents' permission to go to parties.
Julie is forbidden to go to parties.
- ⑤ One must not smuggle goods into the country.
It is not allowed to smuggle goods into the country.
It is illegal to smuggle goods into the country.
It is against the law to smuggle goods into the country.
It is forbidden to smuggle goods into the country.

Examination Practice

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

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China (1) is known to be over 1900 kilometres long, making it by far the longest wall in the world. The building of the wall is said (2) to have begun in the third century BC (3) by the Emperor Shih Huangti. The reason it (4) was built was to keep the Huns out of Central Asia. A lot of effort was put (5) into constructing the wall. It is (6) made of earth, stone and brick and its highest section is close to nine metres. Over the centuries, the wall has often (7) been added to, rebuilt and repaired. This was done to give China protection (8) from invaders. Despite its size, however, the wall failed to (9) put a stop to invading armies such as the Mongols and the Manchus.



The wall is still of great importance, as it divides Inner China from Outer China. What is (10) more, it is useful for dividing the region into cultivated land and pastureland. The Great Wall holds another impressive record which won't (11) be surpassed for quite a while; it is the only man-made structure visible from space. It is no wonder that most travel guides refer (12) to the Great Wall of China as the world's greatest tourist attraction.

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given unchanged. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 They had to postpone the match until next week.

put The match had to be put off until next week.

2 We haven't told anyone about the change in our plans.

informed No one has been informed about the change in our plans.

3 We had to go up the stairs because someone was using the lift.

so The lift was being used so we had to go up the stairs.

4 Experts believe that the landslides were caused by recent floods.

resulted The landslides are believed to have resulted from recent floods.

5 She doesn't let him smoke in the house.

allowed He is not allowed to smoke in the house.

6 We mustn't park on the yellow line.

forbidden It is forbidden to park on the yellow line.

7 The teacher saw two students leave the school.

were Two students were seen to leave the school.

8 The coach let the players take the day off.

permission The players got the coach's permission to take the day off.