

# Connecting ideas in a sentence and between sentences

## A

Some words and phrases (*sentence connectors*) are used to connect one sentence with a previous sentence or sentences. Often (but not always) these go at the beginning of the sentence:

- There was no heating in the building. **As a result**, the workers had to be sent home.

Other words and phrases (*conjunctions*) are used to connect clauses *within* a single sentence:

- While** I was waiting, I read a magazine.
- I stood up **so that** I could see better.

type of connection	sentence connectors	conjunctions
comparing, contrasting, and indicating that a situation (in the main clause) is unexpected	after all, all the same, alternatively, anyway, by contrast, even so, however ( <i>but see C</i> ), in any case, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand	although, even though, though, whereas, while, yet
reasons and results	as a consequence, as a result, consequently, for one thing, so; hence, in consequence, therefore, thus ( <i>the last four are rather formal</i> )	as, because, for, in that, since, insofar as, so, so that
adding information	above all, after all, also, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, what's more; as well, too ( <i>the last two are not used at the beginning of a sentence</i> )	
condition	if not, if so, otherwise	as long as, assuming (that), if, on condition that, provided (that), so long as, supposing (that), unless
time: one event at the same time as another	at that time, at the same time, meanwhile	as, when, whenever, while
time: one event before or after another	after, after that, afterwards, before, before that, earlier, later, previously, soon, subsequently, then	after, as soon as, before, since, until

Note that **after**, **before** and **so** can be both connectors and conjunctions.

We can't use a sentence connector on its own with a comma to connect clauses *within* one sentence (e.g. *not I expect to be promoted, if not I'll leave*).

However, a sentence connector can be used to connect two clauses in one sentence if the clauses are joined with **and**, **but**, **or**, **so**, or a **semi-colon** (:), **colon** (:), or **dash** (-):

- The building was extremely well constructed **and**, **as a result**, difficult to demolish.
- You could fly via Singapore; **however**, this isn't the only way.

## B

**Even though** is a conjunction used to say that a fact doesn't make the rest of the sentence untrue (see also [Unit 82B](#)). It connects ideas *within* a sentence:

- Even though** it was midday, I put on the light.

**Even so** is a sentence connector used to introduce a fact that is surprising in the context of what was just said. It connects ideas *between* sentences:

- It was midday. **Even so**, I put on the light.

## C

**However** is often used as a sentence connector, but it can also be used –

- ★ as an adverb when it is followed by an **adjective**, **adverb**, or **much / many**:
  - We just don't have the money to do the work, **however necessary** you think it is.
- ★ as a conjunction when it means 'in whatever way':
  - However** she held the mirror, she couldn't see the back of her neck.

# Exercises

**87.1** Choose items from (i) and from (ii) to complete these texts in an appropriate way. Note the punctuation at the ends of the sentences and phrases already given. **A & B**

(i)

(ii)

alternatively  
as long as  
for one thing  
meanwhile  
otherwise  
**so that**  
while  
yet

**everybody had their fair share**  
you could poison them  
his face seemed familiar  
it's too expensive  
the rent was paid on time  
the street was deserted  
the volcano continues to erupt  
we were on holiday

1 Mara cut the cake carefully into slices so that everybody had their fair share.

2 A small boy was kicking a ball against a wall;

3 I couldn't remember meeting him before,

4 A mass evacuation of islanders is taking place.

5 A: Why don't you like that new French restaurant?

B:

6 Ingrid came down with flu

7 My landlady didn't mind me having parties in my room

8 One way of getting rid of weeds is to dig them out.

**87.2** Underline the correct option. **A–C**

- Your essay is badly organised and full of spelling mistakes. *Though / Nevertheless*, it contains some very interesting ideas.
- To the east the trees were left standing, *while / in contrast* to the west they were cut down.
- I felt guilty about leaving the company *even so / even though* I knew it was the right decision.
- The course taught me a lot about astronomy. *Even though / Even so*, there is still a lot to learn.
- I expected my mother to be happy with the news. *Instead / Although* she started to cry.
- Herbs are usually grown in temperate climates, *whereas / on the other hand* spices are mainly from tropical areas.
- We were very short of money *so / as a consequence* we had to spend the night on a park bench.
- I turned the ignition, but the car wouldn't start. *As / Meanwhile* the lions were getting ever closer.
- She wrote the questions on the whiteboard *while / at the same time* the students copied them into their books.
- Previously / Before* I went to Australia, I'd never seen a koala.
- I'll have to buy some ladders *unless / if not* I can borrow a pair from Harry.
- I first met Connor in the 1970s. *At that time / When* he had long hair and a beard.

**87.3** Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Begin **however + adjective / adverb / many / much. C**

- She is determined to be a successful artist, however difficult it might be to achieve.
- ....., it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down on the amount you eat.
- ....., it is important to spend some time apart.
- Professor Malcolm is always happy to spend time with his students, .....
- ....., it never fails to impress me.
- Some people never seem content, .....

## Prepositions of position and movement

## A

**Across, over**

We can use **across** or **over** to talk about a *position* on the other side of, or *moving* to the other side of a road, bridge, border, river, etc.:

- Antonio lives in the house **across / over** the road from ours.
- Once she was **across / over** the border, she knew she would be safe.

We use **over** rather than **across** when we talk about reaching the other side of something that is high, or higher than it is wide. Compare:

- He jumped **over** the fence into the garden. *and*
- He jumped **across** the stream.

When we are talking about something we think of as a flat surface, or an area such as a country or sea, we prefer **across** rather than **over**:

- He suddenly saw Eva **across** the room.
- The programme was broadcast **across** Canada.

We prefer **all over** rather than **all across** to mean 'to or in many different parts of an area'. However, we commonly use **across**, or **right across** for emphasis:

- The disease has now spread **all over** the world. (*or ... (right) across* the world.)

## B

**Along, through**

When we talk about following a line of some kind (a road, a river, etc.), we use **along**:

- They walked **along** the footpath until they came to a small bridge.

We use **through** to emphasise that we are talking about movement in a three dimensional space, with things all around, rather than a two dimensional space, a flat surface or area:

- He pushed his way **through** the crowd of people to get to her.

**Through** often suggests movement from one side or end of the space to the other. Compare:

- She walked **through** the forest to get to her grandmother's house. *and*
- She spent a lot of her free time walking **in** the forest.

## C

**Above, over; below, under; beneath, underneath**

We can use either **above** or **over** when we say that one thing is at a higher level than another:

- Above / Over** the door was a sign saying, 'Mind your head'.

However, we prefer **above**, when one thing is not directly over the other. Compare:

- They lived in a village in the mountains **above** the lake. (*not directly over*) *and*
- The bird hovered just a few metres **above / over** the lake. (*directly over*)

We use **over**, not **above**, when something covers something else and touches it:

- She put a quilt **over** the bed.

and usually when we are talking about horizontal movement at a higher level than something:

- I saw the helicopter fly out **over** the water, near the fishing boat.

**Below** is the opposite of **above**; **under** is the opposite of **over**. The differences in the uses of **below** and **under** are similar to those between **above** and **over** (see above):

- It's hard to believe that there is a railway line **below / under** the building. (*at a lower level*)
- Her head was **below** the level of the table so nobody noticed her. (*not directly under*)
- She hid the presents **under** a blanket. (*the blanket covers and touches the presents*)
- Zara ran **under** the bridge. (*horizontal movement at a lower level*)

We can use **underneath** as an alternative to **under** as a preposition of place. **Beneath** is sometimes used as a more formal alternative to **under** or **below**.

# Exercises

**88.1** Complete the sentences with **across** or **over**, whichever is correct or more likely. If both are possible, write **across / over**. **A**

- 1 After I'd finished work I walked ..... the car park to where Mona was waiting.
- 2 They own a house ..... the river in the old town.
- 3 The gate was locked so we had to climb ..... the wall.
- 4 You're not allowed to walk ..... the railway line. You have to use the bridge.
- 5 Julie Wafaei was the first woman to row alone ..... the Atlantic.
- 6 Nuclear waste is transported ..... the country, despite objections from campaigners.
- 7 The traffic was busy on the main road so we walked ..... the pedestrian crossing.
- 8 She leaned out ..... the balcony rail and looked for Omar in the square below.

**88.2** Underline the correct or most appropriate option(s) in each sentence. **A & B**

- 1 It took several minutes to walk *across / over / along / through* the corridor to the exit.
- 2 *Across / Over / Along / Through* the table I could see Oliver looking at his watch.
- 3 He fell *across / over / along / through* the floor into the cellar below.
- 4 I could see Lisa *across / over / along / through* the other side of the river.
- 5 He cycles thousands of miles each year all *across / over / along / through* the country.
- 6 Hotels have been built *across / over / along / through* the beach for about 25 kilometres.

**88.3** Correct the prepositions (**above**, **over**, **below**, **under**) if necessary, or write **✓**. **C**

- 1 He slept with his wallet **below** his pillow.
- 2 He broke his leg just **below** his knee.
- 3 The town stood at the top of the hill, and stretching into the distance **under** it were green fields.
- 4 She threw a coat **above** her shoulders and stepped out into the cold.
- 5 He lived in a first-floor flat **above** a greengrocer's in Leyton.
- 6 When the police got to the car they found the driver slumped **above** the steering wheel.
- 7 He always wore a vest **below** his shirt, even in summer.
- 8 I could hear the plane flying **high** **over** the clouds.

**88.4** A number of common idioms include the prepositions in this unit. Match the idioms in *italics* to their meanings below.

- 1 A: What's wrong?  
B: I'm just feeling rather *under the weather*.
- 2 A: You never arrive on time. You'd be late for your own funeral, you would!  
B: That's a bit *below the belt*, isn't it?
- 3 She already has 18 books on gardening *under her belt* and she is now working on number 19.
- 4 He had never played well for the club and left *under a cloud*.
- 5 She lost her temper and went completely *over the top*, accusing him of cheating.
- 6 They received a bonus in December *over and above* their monthly salary.

- |   |
|---|
| a in addition to                            |
| b successfully completed                    |
| c ill                                       |
| d cruel or unfair                           |
| e with some people's disapproval            |
| f extreme behaviour; indicating disapproval |

# Between and among

A

As prepositions of place we use **between** with two or more people or things that we see as individual or separate, and we use **among** when we see the people or things as part of a group or mass. **Among** is only used with three or more people or things:

- She held the diamond **between** her thumb and forefinger.
- Zimbabwe is situated **between** Zambia to the north, Mozambique to the east, Botswana to the west, and South Africa to the south.
- He stood **among** all his friends at the party and felt very happy.
- She eventually found her passport **among** the clothes in the drawer.

Note that **amongst** is sometimes used instead of **among**, but in more literary contexts.

B

**Between** and **among** are not only used as prepositions of place. For example, we can use either to talk about something divided or shared between people:

- The money is to be divided **between / among** the towns in the area.
- The prize will be shared **between / among** the first six finishers in the race.

We also use **between** –

- ★ to talk about comparisons and relationships:
  - There should be a better *balance* on the committee **between** the various ethnic groups.
  - They are wrong to claim that there is a *link* **between** unemployment and crime.

Also: **association, comparison, connection, contrast, correlation, difference, distinction, relationship**

- ★ to talk about choices:
  - I have to choose **between** the universities of Leeds, York and Manchester.
  - He felt torn **between** his family and his friends.
- ★ to talk about discussions or the results of discussions when we specify the two or more people or groups involved:
  - There was a disagreement **between** Emma, Jade and Zoe.
  - The treaty was signed **between** Great Britain and France.
- ★ to say that people or things share an amount of something:
  - Between** them, Will and Alice must earn about €100,000 a year.
  - Last year the three companies built 30,000 houses **between** them.

We also use **among** –

- ★ when we mean 'existing or happening in a particular group':
  - The disease has now broken out **among** the hill tribes.
  - Their music is still very popular **among** teenagers.
- ★ when we mean 'included in a particular group':
  - They are **among** the best hockey players in the world.
  - Among** the capital cities of South America, Quito is the second highest.

C

There are a number of common expressions using **between** and **among**:

- The concert features, **among others**, Karl Frisk and the Johnsons. (= other singers / groups are featured, too)
- I later found out that he had been a carpenter and a plumber, **among other things**. (= he had had other jobs, too)
- Between ourselves / Between you and me** (= keep this a secret), I don't think Jack is as honest as he should be.

# Exercises

**89.1** Underline the correct option. **A**

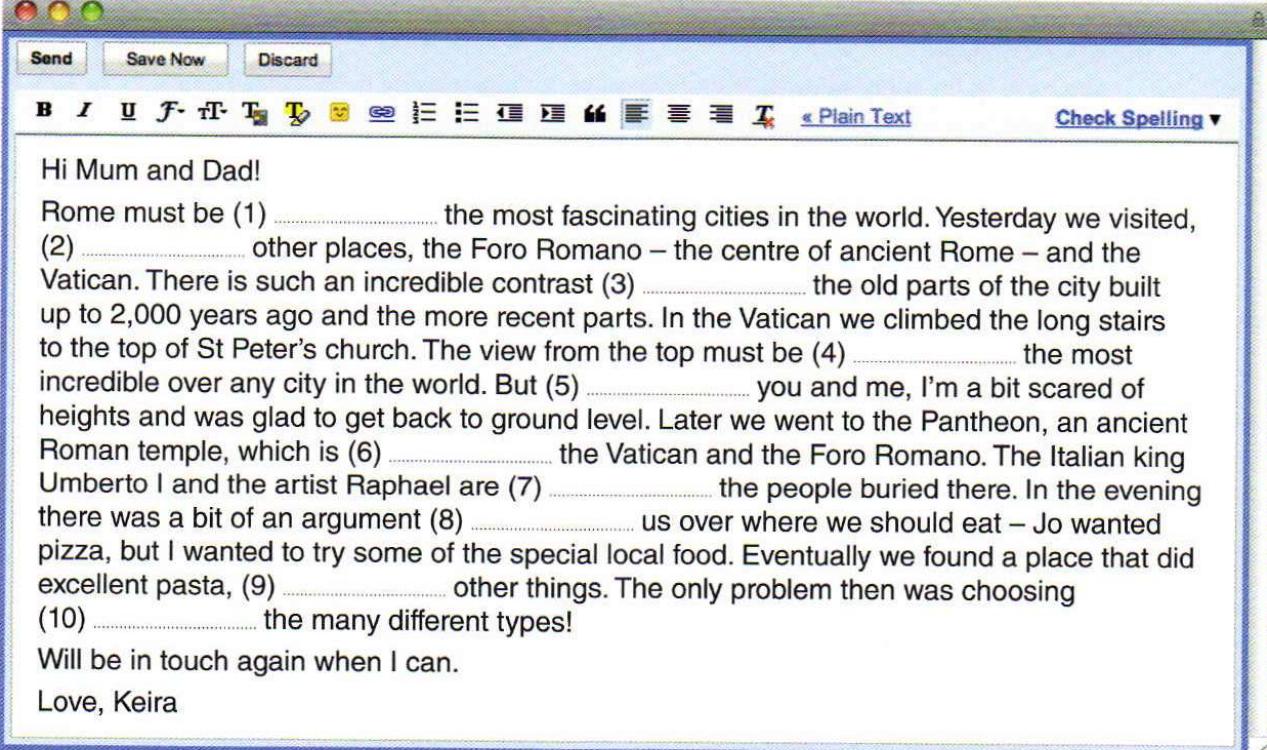
- 1 For a couple of days I've had a pain *between / among* my shoulder blades.
- 2 He couldn't find a microphone *between / among* all the recording equipment he had with him.
- 3 It would be easier to read if you put a line space *between / among* the paragraphs.
- 4 In the photograph Anna is standing *between / among* her parents.
- 5 The lost manuscript was discovered *between / among* the thousands of books in the cellar.
- 6 The buffet is towards the middle of the train *between / among* the first and second class sections.
- 7 She carried trays of drinks and food *between / among* the crowd of guests in the room.
- 8 I couldn't see Robbie *between / among* the audience, although he said he would be there.
- 9 Rebecca commutes *between / among* her flat in Paris and her office in Brussels.

**89.2** Complete the sentences with ***between*** or ***among*** and the most likely words or phrases from the box. If you can use either, write *between / among*. **B**

amateur      its clients      my closest friends      cooking  
 intake of refined sugar      the pupils      his remaining relatives  
 the striking dockers      teenagers      -us-

- 1 I wasn't feeling very hungry, so Daniel and I shared a bowl of noodles ..... *between us*.
- 2 I bought four bars of chocolate and divided them ..... in the class.
- 3 The distinction ..... and professional athletes is becoming less clear.
- 4 It has become fashionable ..... to dye their hair in various colours.
- 5 When Malik died, his daughter inherited the house and the rest of his money was split ..... .
- 6 The advertising company is very successful, numbering most of the big banks ..... .
- 7 Researchers have found a striking correlation ..... and arthritis.
- 8 Given a choice ..... and washing up, I know which I'd prefer to do.
- 9 Luka and Ivan are ..... , so I'll invite them to the wedding, of course.
- 10 Late last night the talks ..... and their employers broke down.

**89.3** Complete this email with ***between*** or ***among***. **A & B**


 Hi Mum and Dad!  
 Rome must be (1) ..... the most fascinating cities in the world. Yesterday we visited, (2) ..... other places, the Foro Romano – the centre of ancient Rome – and the Vatican. There is such an incredible contrast (3) ..... the old parts of the city built up to 2,000 years ago and the more recent parts. In the Vatican we climbed the long stairs to the top of St Peter's church. The view from the top must be (4) ..... the most incredible over any city in the world. But (5) ..... you and me, I'm a bit scared of heights and was glad to get back to ground level. Later we went to the Pantheon, an ancient Roman temple, which is (6) ..... the Vatican and the Foro Romano. The Italian King Umberto I and the artist Raphael are (7) ..... the people buried there. In the evening there was a bit of an argument (8) ..... us over where we should eat – Jo wanted pizza, but I wanted to try some of the special local food. Eventually we found a place that did excellent pasta, (9) ..... other things. The only problem then was choosing (10) ..... the many different types!  
 Will be in touch again when I can.  
 Love, Keira

# Prepositions of time

## A During, in, over, throughout

We use **during** or **in** to talk about a period of time within which an event or activity occurs. The activity may continue for the whole of the period of time:

- I stayed at home **during** the summer. (or ... **in** the summer.)
- The population of the city has actually fallen **during** the last decade. (or ... **in** the last ...) or the event may happen at some time, or be repeated a number of times, in the period of time:
  - We went to Turkey **during** the summer. (or ... **in** the summer.)
  - He suffered a number of injuries **during** his career as a jockey. (or ... **in** his career ...)

We use **during**, rather than **in**, to mean 'at some time in the period of' before nouns such as **illness**, **holiday**, **meal**, **stay**, **treatment**, and **visit**, when we refer to an event which lasts some time:

- The President made the speech **during** a *visit* to Madrid.

and also with the phrase **the whole (of)**, emphasising duration of an entire period:

- No one was allowed to leave the ship **during** *the whole of* its time in port.

We can use **throughout** to emphasise that something happens over the whole of a period of time:

- We had enough firewood to keep us warm **throughout** the winter. (or ... warm **during** / **through** the winter.)

## B

We can use **over** or **during** when we talk about something that goes on for a length of time within a *period of time*, either for some of that period or for the whole of it:

- Weather conditions have been improving **over** / **during** *the past few days*.
- I hit my head and can't remember anything that happened **over** / **during** *the next hour or so*.

However, if we talk about a short event that happens within a period of time, we prefer **during**:

- She sneezed **during** the performance. (= once or a few times; *not* ... over the performance.)
- During** a pause in the conversation, she left the room. (*not* Over a pause ...)

## C

## Until, by, up to

There are a number of ways of saying when something that has continued for some time stops –

★ We use **until** (or informally **till**) to say that something continued or will continue to a particular time, and **by** to say that something happened or will happen either before a particular time or at that time at the latest. Compare:

- We have to be at home **until** 2:30. (We must not leave home before 2:30) *and*
- We have to be at home **by** 2:30. (We must arrive home either before or at 2:30)

★ In informal contexts we can use **up to** or **up till** instead of **until**. We commonly use **up to** / **till** with **now** and with **then**:

- I've just bought a tablet computer. I've always used a laptop **up to now**. (or ... **up till now** ...)

★ We can use **until now** to talk about a situation that will not continue beyond now:

- Supermarkets say that **until now** there has been little consumer interest in buying organic produce. (The situation has changed or is going to change)

Note, however, that we don't use **until now** for a situation that will or may continue into the future. Instead we can use **so far** or, in formal contexts, **to date**:

- It was certainly the best match of the football season **so far**.
- When the contract is signed it will be the building company's biggest order **to date**.

# Exercises

**90.1** In which of the sentences can the word in brackets replace **during**? Write **✓** if it can replace it and **X** if it can't. **A & B**

- 1 I'm going to get a cup of coffee *during* the break. (*in*)
- 2 She lost more than 15 kilos *during* her illness and she was off work for two months. (*in*)
- 3 He twisted his ankle *during* the match and had to retire injured. (*over*)
- 4 The weather was terrible here *during* December. (*in*)
- 5 The meeting will be some time *during* January. (*over*)
- 6 People no longer expect to be employed in the same place *during* the whole of their working lives. (*in*)
- 7 Do you think standards of numeracy have fallen *during* the last 20 years? (*over*)
- 8 She sang in a choir *during* her childhood. (*throughout*)
- 9 The town was rebuilt *during* the early 16th century. (*over*)
- 10 It was impossible to buy bananas *during* the war. (*in*)
- 11 Karl had a phone call *during* the meal and had to leave early. (*in*)
- 12 My stomach ache got steadily worse *during* the evening. (*over*)

**90.2** Complete the pairs of sentences with **by** and **until**. Use **by** in one sentence and **until** in the other. **C**

- 1 a I was feeling really hungry ..... the time dinner was served.  
b We sat around the fire talking ..... the time dinner was served.
- 2 a Sorry I'm late. I've been in a meeting ..... now.  
b I thought Lars would have been here ..... now.
- 3 a I've got to pay the money back ..... the end of the month.  
b I've got ..... the end of the month to pay the money back.
- 4 a I put on an extra pair of socks. ..... then my feet were freezing cold.  
b I stood outside the cinema for an hour. ..... then my feet were freezing cold.
- 5 a She was already a leading economist ..... her early twenties.  
b She studied economics ..... her early twenties and then moved into law.
- 6 a I hope to finish the decorating ..... the weekend.  
b It will take me ..... the weekend to finish the decorating.

**90.3** Underline the correct or more likely option (or both if possible) in this email. **A-C**

The screenshot shows a Windows-style email application window. The toolbar at the top includes 'Send', 'Save Now', and 'Discard' buttons. Below the toolbar are standard font and style buttons. To the right of the toolbar are buttons for 'Plain Text' and 'Check Spelling'. The main body of the email contains the following text:

Hi Pete

(1) Over / During the last three weeks we've covered thousands of kilometres by train.  
 (2) So far / Until now we've been to Stockholm, Berlin and Rome, and now we're in Amsterdam. (3) So far / Until now I thought Rome was the best city we'd been to, but I think I love Amsterdam even more. We've been here for three days, and have been very impressed with what we've seen (4) so far / until now. We spent the first two days in galleries, looking particularly at Van Gogh's paintings. I didn't know much about his work (5) so far / until now. Incidentally, we bumped into your friend Eleni (6) in / during our visit to the Van Gogh museum. We're staying here (7) until / by Saturday and then we're going to Paris. Must go now. We're off to The Hague for the day and have to be at the station (8) until / by 9:30.

Hope all is well with you.

Love, Keira

## Talking about exceptions

A

We use **except (for)** to introduce the only thing(s) or person / people that a statement does not include:

- The price of the holiday includes all meals **except (for)** lunch.
- Everyone seemed to have been invited **except (for)** Mrs Woodford and me.
- I had no money to give him **except (for)** the few coins in my pocket.

We use **except**, not **except for**, with **to-infinitives**, and **that-clauses**:

- I rarely need to go into the city centre **except** to do some shopping.
- They look just like the real thing, **except that** they're made of plastic.

We usually use **except** before **prepositions**, **bare infinitives**, and **that-clauses** including those where the word *that* is left out (see **Unit 53**). However, informally **except for** is sometimes also used, although this is grammatically incorrect:

- There is likely to be rain everywhere today **except in** Wales.
- There is nothing more the doctor can do **except keep** an eye on him.
- They look just like the real thing, **except (that)** they're made of plastic.

We can use **except for**, but not **except**, with the meaning 'but for' (see **C** below).

B

We use **except (for)** to mean that something is not included in a particular statement, but we use **besides** to mean 'as well as' or 'in addition to'. Compare:

- I don't enjoy watching any sports **except (for)** cricket. (= I enjoy only cricket) *and*
- Besides** cricket, I enjoy watching football and basketball. (= I enjoy three sports)
- I haven't read anything by her, **except (for)** one of her short stories. *and*
- Besides** her novels and poems, she published a number of short stories.

**Apart from** can be used with the same meanings as both **except (for)** and **besides**:

- I don't enjoy watching any sports **apart from** cricket. (= except for)
- Apart from** cricket, I enjoy watching football and basketball. (= besides; as well as)

C

We can use **but** with a similar meaning to **except (for)**, particularly after negative words such as **no**, **nobody**, and **nothing**:

- After the operation he could see *nothing but* / **except (for)** / **apart from** vague shadows.
- There was *no way out but* / **except** / **apart from** upwards, towards the light.

**But for** has a different meaning from **except for**. We use it to say what would or might have happened if the thing introduced by **but for** had not happened:

- The country would now be self-sufficient in food **but for** the drought last year. (= if there hadn't been the drought ...)
- But for** the leg injury he suffered last year, he would probably have been picked for the national team by now. (= if he hadn't injured his leg ...)

However, some people use **except for** in the same way as **but for**, particularly in informal spoken English:

- I'd have got there on time **except for** the taxi being late. (*or ... but for* the taxi being late.)
- Except for** the problems with my computer, I would have got the book finished weeks ago. (*or But for* the problems with my computer ...)

Note that we can use **excepted**, **apart** or **aside** after mentioning a person or thing to say that they are not included in the statement we make:

- It has been, 1984 **excepted** / **apart** / **aside**, the hottest July for the last 100 years.

# Exercises

**91.1** Complete the sentences with **except** or **except for**. Indicate where both are possible. **A & C**

- 1 He was dressed very smartly ..... that his shoes were dirty.
- 2 I liked everything in the meal ..... the cabbage.
- 3 I had nothing to do ..... sit by the pool and relax.
- 4 We would have gone walking last week ..... the terrible weather.
- 5 She had no choice ..... to wait for the next train.
- 6 There are very few wolves left in the country ..... in the northern forests.
- 7 All the puddings on the menu cost €6 ..... the ice cream, which was €4.
- 8 I'm in the office all the time ..... at lunchtimes.
- 9 She might have won the race ..... hitting the last fence.
- 10 The plant is found on every continent ..... Africa.
- 11 He gave no excuse for turning up late ..... that he was tired.
- 12 I drove all the way without stopping ..... to buy petrol.

**91.2** If necessary, correct these sentences with **besides** or **except (for)**. If the sentence is already correct, write ✓. **B**

- 1 She had never been out of the country besides a week in Ireland as a child.
- 2 Besides being small, Denmark is very flat, with villages linked by country roads.
- 3 The new road will increase traffic in the area except for damaging an area of woodland.
- 4 Except for his novels, Campbell wrote a number of biographies.
- 5 There was nothing in the fridge besides a rather mouldy piece of cheese.
- 6 He was unhurt in the crash except for a bruise on his forehead.



**91.3** Match pairs of sentences and rewrite them as single sentences beginning **But for the ...** . **C**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Katerina gave me excellent directions.   | a If it hadn't, the building would have been completed by now.         |
| 2 The bad weather caused interruptions.    | b Without this, human rights would not have improved in the country.   |
| 3 The charity supplied food and medicines. | c Otherwise, many more people would have died in the famine.           |
| 4 The trees provided shelter.              | d If it hadn't, I would not have been able to set up my business.      |
| 5 The EU threatened sanctions.             | e <del>Without these, I would have got totally lost.</del>             |
| 6 The bank gave me a loan.                 | f Otherwise, the wind would have caused even more damage to the house. |

1 + e *But for the excellent directions Katerina gave me, I would have got totally lost.*

## Prepositions after verbs

A

Some verbs are frequently followed by particular prepositions:

	<i>about</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>agree</i>	✓			✓	✓
<i>argue</i>	✓	✓			✓
<i>ask</i>	✓	✓	✓		
<i>care</i>	✓	✓			
<i>know</i>	✓		✓		
<i>learn</i>	✓		✓		
<i>talk</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓

B

*about* usually means 'concerning a particular thing':

- They began to **learn about** nutrition when they were at primary school.

We use **care about** to talk about something we are (not) concerned about:

- He doesn't seem to **care about** the effect a poor diet has on him.

*for* is used with **ask** to talk about what people want:

- He finished the drink quickly and **asked for** another.

with **argue** when we talk about giving reasons why something is true or right:

- Many people **are arguing for** a big tax cut.

and with **care** to talk about doing the necessary things for someone or something in order to keep them in good health or condition:

- Jo **cared for** her disabled mother until her death last year. (or Jo **took care of** ...)

or to mean 'like', particularly in negative sentences, and to mean 'want' in offers. Both of these uses of **care for** are rather formal:

- I don't **care for** the theatre much.

- Would you **care for** a cup of coffee?

*of* is used with **talk**, **know**, and **learn** to talk about discussing, having or getting information:

- Mira went recently to Laos and can **talk of** nothing else. (or less formally ... **talk about** ...)

- The whole country **knew of** Churchill's love of cigars. (or less formally ... **knew about** ...)

- I have just **learnt of** the death of Dr Ramirez. (or less formally ... **learnt about** ...)

We use **ask of** when we make or talk about requests:

- I have a favour to **ask of** you and your sister.

*on* is used with **talk** and **agree** to mean 'concerned with a particular topic':

- I was asked to **talk on** my research. (or ... to **talk about** ...)

- We **agreed on** a time to meet. (usually there has been previous discussion or disagreement.)

Note that we use **agree to** to say that someone allows something to happen:

- Once the government **agreed to** the scheme it went ahead without delay.

*with* is used with **argue** and **talk** when we go on to mention the person involved:

- I used to **argue / talk with** Pedro for hours.

We use **agree with** to say that two people have the same opinion:

- Adam thinks we should accept the offer, and I **agree with** him.

and to say that we approve of a particular idea or action:

- I **agree with** letting children choose the clothes they wear. (or I **agree about / on** ...)

or to say that two descriptions are the same:

- Stefan's story **agreed with** that of his son.

# Exercises

**92.1** Cross out any incorrect prepositions. **A**

- 1 I only advertised the car for sale on Wednesday, but by the end of the week ten people had phoned to ask *of / for / about* it.
- 2 We can learn a great deal *after / about / for* the oceans by studying even a small piece of coral.
- 3 I didn't agree *about / for / with* a word of what she said.
- 4 Professor Owen is giving a talk *of / with / on* the Romans in Lecture Hall 1.
- 5 I had to care *for / after / about* my elderly parents when they both became ill.
- 6 For many years we have been arguing *for / on / with* changes in the way the college is managed.
- 7 She didn't know *of / about / on* her stepbrother's existence until her mother died.

**92.2** Complete the sentences using the correct or most appropriate preposition from section A. Sometimes two answers are possible. **A & B**

- 1 On the website they ask ..... your email address.
- 2 I first learnt ..... his decision to resign on the radio last night.
- 3 We're going to talk ..... the council about planting some new trees in the park.
- 4 I don't care ..... pop music at all. I much prefer classical music.
- 5 The teacher says we've got to do the test, so there's no point in arguing ..... it.
- 6 Scientists do not agree ..... the origin of the universe.
- 7 If you know ..... any reasons why you should not be given medical insurance, you must declare them here.
- 8 A: Josh can be really stupid sometimes.  
B: You shouldn't talk ..... your brother like that.
- 9 She's always arguing ..... her parents about what to watch on television.
- 10 I know it's a lot to ask ..... you, but would you look after the children while I'm in Japan on business?
- 11 The course was brilliant. We learnt ..... using the Internet in teaching writing.
- 12 A: Dan said he'll try to fix my car.  
B: What does he know ..... cars?
- 13 I don't think the government cares enough ..... nursery education to fund it properly.
- 14 After days of discussion, the committee agreed ..... the amount of money to donate.

**92.3** These pairs of sentences include more verbs that are commonly followed by the prepositions in A. Can you explain the difference in meaning? Use a dictionary if necessary.

- 1 a The police *acted on* the information very quickly.  
b I couldn't be at the meeting, so my solicitor *acted for* me.
- 2 a I've been *thinking a lot about* your idea, and I've decided I'd like to support you.  
b What do you *think of* the colour in the bedroom?
- 3 a Doctors have *called on* the Health Minister to resign.  
b Campaigners have *called for* a referendum on the issue.
- 4 a They say he *worked for* the CIA in the 1980s.  
b She *works with* computers.
- 5 a We're *counting on* Julia to supply the food for the party.  
b Playing exciting basketball *counts for* little if the team isn't winning.

## Prepositions after nouns

## A

Many nouns are followed by the same prepositions as their related adjective or verb. Compare:

- Are you **satisfied** *with* the way that the business is being run? *and*
- The shareholders have expressed **satisfaction** *with* the way the business is being run.

A few nouns are followed by different prepositions. Compare:

- They became **fond** *of* each other at school. *and*
- Their **fondness** *for* each other grew and many years later they married.

Also: **proud of / pride in,**  
**ashamed of / shame about / at**

Some nouns take a preposition where their related verb does not. Compare:

- I **respect** Louis enormously. *and*
- I have enormous **respect for** Louis.

Also: **admiration for, ban on, discussion about / on, improvement in, influence on, interview with, lack of, respect for**

Note that many other nouns are commonly followed by *of* phrases which indicate possession, a property, or classify the noun by describing what it relates to. Compare:

- He **described** the conductor as moving his arms like a windmill. *and*
- His **description of** the conductor was very funny.

## B

Some nouns can be followed by **of + -ing** but not usually **to-infinitive**:

- He's got into the **habit of biting** his nails when he's nervous.

Also: **cost, effect, fear, likelihood, possibility, probability, problem, prospect, risk, sign**

Some nouns can be followed by a **to-infinitive** but not usually **of + -ing**:

- His unhappy childhood explains his **reluctance to talk** about his parents.

Also: **ability, attempt, concern, decision, desire, determination, failure, inability, permission, proposal, reason, refusal, (un)willingness**

Note that many of these nouns can also be used with other prepositions + **-ing**  
(e.g. **attempt at -ing, reason for -ing**, etc.).

## C

Some nouns can sometimes be followed either by **of + -ing** or a **to-infinitive** with a similar meaning, usually after **the**:

- Do staff have **the opportunity of taking** unpaid leave? (*or ... the opportunity to take ...*)
- The aim of providing** clean drinking water has been achieved. (*or The aim to provide ...*)

Also: **ambition, idea, option, plan.**

However, some nouns, such as **chance, sense** and **way**, have more than one meaning and are followed either by **of + -ing** or a **to-infinitive** depending on which meaning is used. Compare:

- What's the **chance of getting** five heads when you toss a coin five times? (= likelihood; *not ... chance to get ...*) *and*
- Will you get the **chance to visit** Miki in Japan? (= opportunity; *not ... of visiting ...*)
- He didn't have the **sense to move** away from the puddle of water as the bus went past. (= good judgement; *not ... sense of moving ...*) *and*
- Everyone was very friendly and she had a **sense of belonging** within a few days of moving to her new school. (= feeling; *not ... sense to belong ...*)
- I've got a new **way to cook** rice. (= method; *or ... way of cooking ...*) *and*
- She has a really funny **way of speaking**. (= manner; *not ... way to speak*)

Note also that **of + -ing** usually follows **no / every / the sole / the slightest / (not) any / with the + intention**, but that we can use either **of + -ing** or a **to-infinitive** in most other cases. Compare:

- I have **no intention of lending** Dan any more money. (*not ... no intention to lend ...*) *and*
- He announced his **intention to stand** in the election. (*or ... intention of standing ...*)

# Exercises

**93.1** Rewrite the italicised words with a similar meaning using a noun related to the underlined verb.  
Add an appropriate preposition after the noun. **A**

- 1 I greatly admire people who work full time and also study for a university degree.  
have great admiration for
- 2 Yasemin is still in hospital but over the last couple of days her condition has improved.
- 3 Rashid is very proud of his cooking, and is always eager to talk about his recipes.
- 4 The website advises on how to lose weight.
- 5 I hate it when people are cruel to animals, and would support a ban on hunting.
- 6 We discussed the relative merits of CDs and records for a long time.
- 7 I had to be vaccinated against typhoid before entering the country.
- 8 Benny Carter significantly influenced the development of British jazz.
- 9 The city lacks affordable housing and many people are homeless.
- 10 There is widespread support for fireworks to be banned.

**93.2** Complete the sentences with a noun from (i) and either **of + -ing** or the **to-infinitive** form of a verb from (ii). **B**

(i)

(ii)

ability	cost	decision
failure	<u>fear</u>	possibility
reason	risk	sign
unwillingness		

acknowledge	allow	buy
<u>fly</u>	get	protect
remember	stop	transmit
worry		

- 1 My mother recently overcame her fear of flying and had a holiday in South Africa.
- 2 The snow has been falling now for two days and shows no ..... .
- 3 The government has defended its ..... coal mining in the national park.
- 4 Your blood pressure is a little high, but there is no ..... about it.
- 5 She was kept in isolation to reduce the ..... the virus to other people in the hospital.
- 6 The exercise tests children's ..... a random sequence of numbers.
- 7 The government has been criticised for its ..... the region from flooding.
- 8 The ..... a new car in Europe is expected to fall in the next year.
- 9 I knew that there was little ..... the job with so many applicants.
- 10 It's hard to work with Nik because of his ..... that he ever makes mistakes.

**93.3** Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb using either **of + -ing** or a **to-infinitive**. Give both forms if both are possible. **C**

- 1 Although Mia said she would think about it, she never had the slightest intention of accepting my suggestion.
- 2 It's going to be cloudy tonight so there is only a fifty-fifty chance ..... the eclipse of the moon.
- 3 It's pouring with rain. I hope David had the sense ..... an umbrella with him.
- 4 The head of the company repeated his intention ..... on his 65th birthday.
- 5 When the History Department closed she was given the option ..... another job.
- 6 Katrin had a very unusual way ..... , keeping her feet firmly on the floor and waving her arms around her head.

## Two- and three-word verbs: word order

## A

The meaning of some verbs commonly used with a particular *preposition* or *adverb* (or *particle*) is often different from the meaning of their separate parts. We can call these *two-word verbs*:

- I'll quickly **go over** the main points of the report again. (= summarise)
- She had to **let** her dress **out** because she'd put on weight. (= make it larger)

Other *three-word verbs* are commonly used with an *adverb + preposition*.

- Do you think he's really likely to **go through with** his threat? (= do it)
- The team has failed to **live up to** earlier expectations. (= achieve what was expected)

These two- and three-word verbs are sometimes also called *phrasal verbs*.

## B

Many two-word verbs are usually *intransitive*:

- He **grew up** on a farm.
- When she **came to** she found herself in hospital.

**Also:** **crop up, fall through, get up, move off, shop around, splash out**

However, some two-word verbs can be used transitively or intransitively with the same meaning:

- I'll **call back** later.
- I'll **call you back** when I get home.

**Also:** **answer back, clear away, cover up, help out, take over, tidy up, wash up**

and other two-word verbs can be used transitively or intransitively with a different meaning:

- The engine **cut out** and the car came to a stop.
- I **cut the picture out** and kept it.

**Also:** **break in, hold out, look out, look up, pick up, split up, turn in, wind up**

## C

With many *transitive* two-word verbs, the object can come before or after the adverb:

- I want to **try out** the local food. or
- I want to **try the local food out**.

**Also:** **bring about, clean up, count out, drink up, gather up, get down, leave out, make up, mess up, shoot down, sort out, throw away, use up**

However, if the object is a pronoun it must come between the verb and the adverb:

- I won't be able to go to the party. You'll have to **count me out**. (*not ... count out me.*)

and we prefer to put the object after the adverb when the object is long. Compare:

- She had to **clean the kitchen up**. (*or ... clean up the kitchen.*) and
- She had to **clean up the mess in the kitchen**. (*rather than ... clean the mess in the kitchen up.*)

## D

With some transitive two-word verbs, the object comes between the verb and the adverb:

- I just couldn't **tell the twins apart**. (*not ... tell apart the twins*)

**Also:** **catch out, hear out, order about, pull to, push to, shut up** (= to silence), **stand up**

## E

With some transitive two-word verbs, the object follows the preposition:

- She **takes after** her mother.
- I **flicked through** a magazine while I was waiting.

**Also:** **account for, act on, approve of, call on, check into, look after, provide for, result from, run into, take against**

## F

With most three-word verbs, the object goes after the preposition:

- He really **looks up to** his older brother.

**Also:** **come in for, come up against, cut back on, look down on, put up with**

However, a few three-word verbs usually have the object immediately after the verb. A second noun or noun phrase goes after the preposition:

- She tried to **talk me out of** the plan.

**Also:** **do out of, help on with, let in on, put down as, put up to, take up on**

# Exercises

**94.1** If possible or necessary, add an appropriate noun or pronoun in the space. **B**

- 1 The same problem kept cropping ..... up, even though I thought I'd fixed it.
- 2 I'm not sure how you spell it. I'll look ..... up in the dictionary.
- 3 I'm busy at the moment, but I can help ..... out this evening.
- 4 If you tidy ..... up, I'll do the cleaning.
- 5 The deal fell ..... through because we couldn't agree a price.

**94.2** Show where the word or phrase in brackets should go in each sentence with a **G**. If it is possible to put it in more than one place, mark these two possibilities. **C**

- 1 The house is untidy, but I haven't got time to sort **G** out now. (*it*)
- 2 We've introduced a training scheme to bring about. (*some improvement*)
- 3 The strike by airline pilots messed up. (*the holiday I'd spent months planning*)
- 4 I decided to try out for a couple of months. (*the diet*)
- 5 I used up to buy the car. (*all my savings*)
- 6 A: I must get my shoes repaired again.  
B: But they're so old – why don't you just throw away? (*them*)

**94.3** Complete each sentence using a two-word verb from (i) and a noun phrase from (ii). If two word orders are possible, give both. **C & D**

(i)

get down	leave out	make up
-push to-	hear out	shut up

(ii)

the general ideas	me	my mind
her name	the thing	the window

- 1 It's freezing in here. **Can you push the window to?**
- 2 When she filled the form in she ..... , so they sent it back to her.
- 3 The alarm started when I opened the car door, and now I can't .....
- 4 There were so many desserts on the menu, I couldn't .....
- 5 I ..... , but the lecturer spoke so quickly I couldn't follow the details.
- 6 I know you suspect me of cheating, but you've got to give me a chance to explain myself. At least ..... before making up your mind.

**94.4** If necessary, correct the word order or give a more likely word order in these sentences. If they are already correct, write **✓**. **D, E & F**

- 1 He was always ordering about everyone, getting them to do his work for him.
- 2 It is assumed that parents will provide their children for until they are 18.
- 3 She wouldn't let in me on the secret, however hard I tried to persuade her.
- 4 The snow was so heavy that the police called motorists on to avoid unnecessary journeys.
- 5 I checked into the hotel at about four.
- 6 I took up Emre on his offer and stayed in his flat while I was in Ankara.
- 7 The government has come in for a lot of criticism over its decision to increase spending on defence.
- 8 My parents didn't approve of our engagement.
- 9 I had always looked Mr Gao up to, so I was shocked to discover what he had done.

## Inversion 1

A

In statements it is usual for the verb to follow the subject, but sometimes this word order is reversed. We can refer to this as *inversion*. There are two main types of inversion: when the verb comes before the subject (inversion is often optional), and when the auxiliary comes before the subject and the rest of the verb phrase follows the subject (inversion is usually necessary):

- Alex **stood** in the doorway. → In the doorway **stood** Alex. (or ... Alex stood.)
- I **had** rarely **seen** such a view. → Rarely **had** / **seen** such a view. (not Rarely I had seen ...)

Inversion brings about *fronting*, the re-ordering of information in a sentence to give emphasis in a particular place. Often this causes an element to be postponed until later in the sentence, focusing attention on it.

B

In conversation we use **Here comes + noun** and **There goes + noun**, with inversion of verb and subject, to talk about things and people moving towards or away from the speaker:

- Here comes** the bus.
- There goes** Per Alvin, the conductor.

**Here comes** ... is also used to say that something is going to happen soon, and **There goes** ... is used to talk about things (particularly money) being lost and to say that something (such as a phone or door bell) is ringing:

- Here comes** lunch.
- My bike's been stolen! **There goes** £100!
- There goes** the phone. Can you answer it?

We also put the verb before the subject when we use adverbs expressing direction of movement, such as **along**, **away**, **back**, **down**, **in**, **off**, **out**, **up** with verbs such as **come**, **fly**, **go**. This pattern is found particularly in narrative, to mark a change in events:

- The door opened and **in came** the doctor. (less formally ... and the doctor came in.)
- As soon as I let go of the string, **up went the balloon**, high into the sky. (less formally ... the balloon went up ...)

For more on inversion after adverbs of place and direction, see Unit 76A.

C

We can use clauses with inversion instead of certain kinds of **if-clause** (see Unit 83). Compare:

<input type="checkbox"/> It would be a serious setback, <b>if the talks were to fail.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> It would be a serious setback, <b>were the talks to fail.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> If you <b>should need</b> more information, please telephone our main office.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Should you need</b> more information, please telephone our main office.
<input type="checkbox"/> If Andy <b>had asked</b> , I would have been able to help.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Had Andy asked</b> , I would have been able to help.

The sentences with inversion are rather more formal than those with 'if'. Note that in negative clauses with inversion, we don't use contracted forms:

- Had the plane not been diverted**, they would have arrived early. (not Hadn't the plane ...)

D

In formal written language we commonly use inversion after **as** and **than** in comparisons:

- Paper was invented in China, **as was the process of printing.**
- Most young people did not vote in the election, **as was the case in 2010.**
- I believed, **as did my colleagues**, that the plan would work.
- Research shows that parents watch more television **than do their children.**

Note that we don't invert subject and verb after **as** or **than** when the subject is a pronoun:

- We now know a lot more about the universe **than we did** ten years ago. (not ... than did we ten years ago.)

# Exercises

99.1

Complete the sentences with an appropriate adverb and a form of either **come** or **go**. **B**

- 1 We'd just got to the top of the hill when ..... down came the rain and we got soaked.
- 2 Just when you've bought a computer that you think will last a lifetime, ..... some new software that needs an even bigger hard drive.
- 3 Whenever I ask the class a question, ..... their hands and they sit patiently until I choose one of them to answer.
- 4 I asked Ryan to get three kilos of potatoes from the supermarket and he only bought one kilo, so ..... he ..... to get some more.
- 5 After I'd been waiting for an hour, the door opened and ..... the nurse, who said the dentist would be able to see me now.
- 6 I'd lost hope of getting the cat out of the tree, when ..... a man with a ladder.
- 7 As soon as I'd given Daisy some pocket money, ..... she to buy sweets.

99.2

Match the sentence halves and write new sentences beginning **Were ... , Should ... , or Had ... .** **C**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 If Kahn had not resigned as party leader, ...                             | a it would cut the journey time from New York to Tokyo by four hours.     |
| 2 If you do not wish to receive further information about our products, ... | b there are less expensive models in the range.                           |
| 3 If the plane were ever to be built, ...                                   | c <del>he would have been sacked.</del>                                   |
| 4 If the ice hockey team wins again today, ...                              | d I would have no hesitation in accepting.                                |
| 5 If I were offered the job, ...  | e he would be writing novels about the homeless in London.                |
| 6 If a car had been coming the other way, ...                               | f it is unlikely that the electorate would have supported the government. |
| 7 If there had been a referendum on the issue, ...                          | g it will be their tenth consecutive victory.                             |
| 8 If you are not able to afford the SXL3, ...                               | h click on the box below.   |
| 9 If Charles Dickens were alive today, ...                                  | i I might have been seriously injured.                                    |

1 + c Had Kahn not resigned as party leader, he would have been sacked.

99.3

Report the information in the table. Write three sentences using sentence frame (i) and three using sentence frame (ii).

Household expenditure (% of total income)

	Housing	Food and drink	Clothing	Transport	Recreation
Europe 1970	22	12	3	8	10
America 1970	15	14	2	6	12
Europe Today	17	8	5	12	9
America Today	16	15	3	7	13

(i) Europeans / Americans spend / spent more / less of their income on ... today / in 1970 than do / did Europeans / Americans

1 Americans spend more of their income on food and drink today than do Europeans.

(ii) Europeans / Americans spend / spent more / less of their income on ... than on ... today / in 1970, as is / was the case today / in 1970.

99.4

Rewrite these sentences with a similar meaning using **as** or **than + be** or **do**. **D**

- 1 I was opposed to the new road. Everyone else in the village was opposed to it, too.  
I was opposed to the new road, as was everyone else in the village.
- 2 Kamal went to Oxford University. His sister went there, too. Kamal went ...
- 3 Compared with people in developed nations, people in poorer countries consume a far smaller proportion of the earth's resources. People in poorer countries ...
- 4 Compared to five years ago, he is a much better teacher. He is ...
- 5 Dan is a keen golfer. His wife is a keen golfer, too. Dan is ...

## A

## Inversion after negative adverbials

In formal and literary language in particular, we use negative adverbials at the beginning of a clause. The subject and first auxiliary are inverted, and **do** is used with a simple tense verb after –

- ★ the time adverbials **never (before), rarely, seldom; barely / hardly / scarcely ... when / before; no sooner ... than:**
  - Seldom do we have** goods returned to us because they are faulty.
  - Hardly had everybody taken** their seats when Dr Lee began her lecture.
- ★ **only + a time expression**, as in **only after, only later, only if, only once, only then, only when:**
  - She bought a newspaper and some milk at the shop on the corner. **Only later did she realise** that she'd been given the wrong change.
  - Only when she apologises will / speak** to her again.
- ★ **only + other prepositional phrases beginning only by ..., only in ..., only with ..., etc.:**
  - Only by chance had Carl discovered** where the birds were nesting.
  - Maria had to work in the evenings. **Only in this way was she able to complete** the report.
- ★ expressions such as **at no time, in no way, on no account, under / in no circumstances:**
  - At no time did they actually break** the rules of the game.
  - Under no circumstances are passengers permitted** to open the doors themselves.
- ★ expressions with **not ...**, such as **not only, not until, not since, not for one moment** and also **not a + noun:**
  - Not until August did the government order** an inquiry into the accident.
  - Not a word had she written** since the exam had started.
- ★ **little** with a negative meaning:
  - Little do they know** how lucky they are to live in such a wonderful house. (= 'they don't know' or 'they don't know sufficiently')

Note that inversion can occur after a clause beginning **only after / if / when or not until:**

- Only when the famine gets worse will world governments begin** to act.
- Not until the train pulled into the station did Miguel find** that his coat had gone.

## B

Inversion after **so + adjective ... that; such + be ... that; neither ... / nor ...**

We can use **so + adjective** at the beginning of a clause to emphasise the adjective. When we do this, the subject and first auxiliary are inverted, and **do** is used with a simple tense verb:

- So successful was her business,** that Lana was able to retire at the age of 50.
- So dangerous did weather conditions become,** that all mountain roads were closed.

We can use **such + be** at the beginning of a clause to emphasise the extent or degree of something:

- Such is the popularity** of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.

We use inversion after **neither** and **nor** when these words begin a clause to introduce a negative addition to a previous negative clause or sentence:

- For some time after the explosion Jack couldn't hear, and **neither could he see.**
- The council never wanted the new supermarket to be built, **nor did local residents.**

Note that we also use inversion in **Neither / Nor do I, Neither / Nor does Diane** (etc.) and in **So do I, So does Maya** (etc.).

# Exercises

**100.1** Rewrite the sentences with a similar meaning beginning with a word / phrase from the box. **A**

only if    barely    only with    rarely    at no time    little

- 1 A new film has not often before produced such positive reviews.  
*Rarely has a new film produced such positive reviews.*
- 2 The public was never in any danger.
- 3 He only felt entirely relaxed with close friends and family.
- 4 The match won't be cancelled unless the pitch is frozen.
- 5 I didn't know then that Carmen and I would be married one day.
- 6 He had only just entered the water when it became clear he couldn't swim.

Now do the same using these words and phrases. **A**

only once    only in    on no account    hardly    not only    not for one moment

- 7 You must not light the fire if you are alone in the house.
- 8 There was never any rivalry between the three brothers.
- 9 I wasn't only wet through, I was freezing cold.
- 10 I had only ever climbed this high once before.
- 11 The audience had only just taken their seats when the conductor stepped onto the stage.
- 12 He has only been acknowledged to be a great author in the last few years.

**100.2** Complete these sentences in any appropriate way using the words from the box. **B**

alike    boring    complicated    dominance    interest    strength

- 1 Such *is the interest in Dr Lowe's talk* that it will be held in a bigger lecture theatre.
- 2 Such ..... that few buildings were left standing.
- 3 Such ..... that she hasn't lost a match for over three years.
- 4 So ..... that even their parents couldn't tell them apart.
- 5 So ..... that it even took a computer three days to solve it.
- 6 So ..... that most of the students went to sleep.

**100.3** Correct any mistakes in this news article. **Units 99 & 100**

## NEWS ONLINE

### TOWN EVACUATED AS FOREST FIRES APPROACH

The people of Sawston were evacuated yesterday as forest fires headed towards the town. Such the heat was of the oncoming inferno that trees more than 100 metres ahead began to smoulder. Only once in recent years, during 2004, a town of this size has had to be evacuated because of forest fires. A fleet of coaches and lorries arrived in the town in the early morning. Into these vehicles the sick and elderly climbed, before they headed off to safety across the river. Residents with cars left by mid morning, as all non-essential police officers did.

Hardly the evacuation had been completed when the wind changed direction and it became clear that the fire would leave Sawston untouched. Soon after that were heard complaints from some residents. 'At no time the fires posed a real threat,' said one local man. 'I didn't want to leave my home, and nor most of my neighbours did.' So upset some elderly residents are that they are threatening to complain to their MP. But Chief Fire Officer Jones replied, 'Hadn't we taken this action, lives would have been put at risk. Only when the fires have moved well away from the town residents will be allowed to return to their homes.'