

Prepositions after verbs (1)

learn *about/of* & know *about/of* We use either *about* or *of* with *learn* and *know* when we talk about something that happens to somebody or something, or about a particular event. *Of* is more formal with these verbs:

- I have just **learnt *about/of*** the death of Dr Brown. (= found out about)
- What little is **known *about/of*** the plans suggests they will be unpopular.

know & know *about/of* We use *know* + *noun* when we talk about personal experience of people and things. Otherwise, we use *know about/of* + *noun*. Compare:

- My uncle **knew** Churchill. *and*
- The whole country **knew *about/of*** Churchill's love of cigars.

learn *about* & know *about* We use *learn about* and *know about* (*not* 'of') when we talk about a particular subject that we study:

- They began to **learn *about*** *nutrition* when they were at primary school.
- Ten years ago we **knew *about*** *black holes*.

ask *about* & enquire *about* We use *ask about* or *enquire* (*or inquire*) *about* when we talk about getting information about something or someone:

- He got angry when they started to **ask *about* / enquire *about*** his private life.

ask *after* & enquire *after* We use *ask after* or *enquire* (*or inquire*) *after* to ask for information about a person (but not a thing), particularly concerning their health. *Ask/enquire about* can also be used:

- I'm phoning to **ask (*or enquire*) *after/about*** Mrs Brown. She's in Ward 4.

ask *for* You use *ask for* (*not* 'enquire for') to ask someone to give you something or do something:

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

enquire *into* When we *enquire into* (*not* 'ask into') some organisation, event or person we try to find out facts in order to investigate them:

- The body has been set up to **enquire *into*** near-accidents reported by airline pilots.

think *of/about* *Think of* is preferred when you talk about something that suddenly enters your mind (it occurs to you) and *think about* when you talk about something that you consider over a longer period:

- He suddenly **thought *of*** Hilary. Perhaps she would help. (*rather than* ...thought about...)
- We have been **thinking *about*** Jan and her problems for a while. (*rather than* ...thinking of...)

think *about* We use *think about* (*rather than* 'think of') when we talk about concentrating on something:

- Your job is to **think *about*** safety and nothing else.

think *of* We use *think of* (*rather than* 'think about') to give opinions and ask about them, to talk about an idea, and to talk about remembering something. We also prefer *of* in the pattern (be) *thinking of* + *-ing* to talk about intentions:

- What do you **think *of*** my car? I've just bought it.
- I don't **think** a lot of his work. (= it's not very good)
- He **thinks** a lot of his sister. (= likes/respects her)
- He's always **thinking *of*** ways to increase our sales.
- I know it's here somewhere. I just can't **think *of*** where I've put it.
- I'm **thinking *of*** selling my motorbike.

EXERCISES

- 111.1** Put in the correct or most appropriate preposition. Sometimes two answers are possible. (A, B & C)
- 1 I've been thinking your proposal, and I've decided I would like to join you after all.
 - 2 The more she learnt the American Civil War, the more fascinated with it she became.
 - 3 I know she thinks a lot your work, so you'll probably get the job.
 - 4 He slept soundly and only learnt the fire when he went to work next morning.
 - 5 I am writing to enquire the possibility of hiring a conference room at the hotel on 2nd September.
 - 6 Karen's leaving and I'm thinking applying for her job.
 - 7 I phoned my solicitor and asked an appointment to see her.
 - 8 There seemed to be no way into the house without his keys. But then he thought the window at the back he'd left open that morning.
 - 9 Only four people in the company knew the robbery.
 - 10 Conversation was rather slow until I asked their lives before they came to Canada.
 - 11 I'm thinking advertising for someone to take care of the garden.
 - 12 Terry phoned and asked me a lift into the office.
 - 13 She knows more classical music than anyone I've ever met.
 - 14 The government is going to enquire standards of health in the city.
- 111.2** Complete these sentences with an appropriate verb (ask, enquire, know, learn, or think) in a correct form and a preposition (about, after, into, or of). (A, B & C)
- 1 A special committee is being set up to the rioting at the prison.
 - 2 It took a long time, but finally I a plan.
 - 3 Although it was a history lesson we a lot contemporary politics, too.
 - 4 I knew that Jim had been unwell, but when I him I was shocked to hear that he was in hospital.
 - 5 A: I'm having trouble with the brakes.
B: You should speak to Bob. He a lot cars.
 - 6 As I sat waiting outside the office, the more I the coming interview, the more nervous I got.
 - 7 Lucy's a lot better now, thanks. Nice of you to her.
- 111.3** Rewrite these sentences using a form of the verb think and either about or of. If both about and of are possible, give them both. (C)
- 1 If you consider it, we're quite lucky to live where we are. If you think about it, we're quite lucky...
 - 2 I didn't like the film much.
 - 3 They're talking about going to Mexico for their holiday.
 - 4 I'm sure I know what number their house is, but I've forgotten it for the moment.
 - 5 It's my job to come up with suggestions for improvements.
 - 6 How do you like my new guitar?

Prepositions after verbs (2)

hear about/of We can use either **hear about** or **hear of** when we talk about *gaining information* about someone or something:

- I **heard about/of** this restaurant through Pam.
- You don't often **hear about/of** people with cholera in Britain.

hear about We use **hear about** (*not* 'hear of') to talk about getting some *news* about someone or something:

- Have you **heard about** Jan's accident?
- Did you **hear about** the match? I won!

hear of We use **hear of** (*rather than* 'hear about') to indicate whether we know about the existence of something or somebody:

- You must have **heard of** the Amsterdam flower market. It's famous.
- It was a book by an author I'd never **heard of**.

We use the expression **won't hear of** to mean that someone refuses to let you do something:

- I want to repay Jim the money I owe him, but he **won't hear of** it.

hear from We use **hear from** when we talk about receiving some communication – e.g. a phone call or letter – from somebody:

- I **heard from** Pauline recently. She told me she's moving back to Greece.
- When did you last **hear from** Don?

laugh about/at We can say we **laugh at** an amusing person, thing or situation, or something we don't take seriously, when the amusing thing, etc., is present. We use **laugh about** when we are remembering the amusing person, thing or situation at a later date:

- We spent a happy couple of hours **laughing at** photos from the party.
- The programme was so funny! We **laugh about** it every time we think of it.

If one person is the object of another person's amusement, instead of sharing in the amusement, and consequently suffers, we use **laugh at**. We don't use **laugh about** in this way:

- When she fell off her chair, all her friends **laughed at** her and she started to cry.

agree with We use **agree with** to say that two people have the same opinion; to say that you approve of a particular idea or action; or to say that two things match. We also use **agree with** to talk about things that make us feel healthy or happy:

- Adam thinks we should accept the offer, and I **agree with** him.
- I **agree with** letting children choose the clothes they want to wear.
- Tom's story **agreed with** that of his son.
- Being on holiday **agrees with** me. I feel great.

agree to We use **agree to** to say that someone allows something to happen, or to say that someone is prepared to do something:

- Once the government **agreed to** the scheme it went ahead without delay.
- He **agreed to** the idea of a barbecue on condition that he could do the cooking.

agree on We use **agree on** to say that two or more people decide something:

- We **agreed on** a time and place to meet.

agree about We use **agree about** to say that people have the same opinion on a particular subject. When a *decision* depends on people's opinions, we can use either **agree on** or **agree about**:

- Something that everyone can **agree about** is that we all want to be happy.
- We couldn't **agree on/about** the colour to paint the kitchen.

EXERCISES

112.1 Put in the correct or most likely preposition. Sometimes two answers are possible. (A, B & C)



- 1 Did you hear the tiger? It's escaped again.
- 2 They heard the Department of Transport that their house was on the route of a proposed new road.
- 3 I know it's unkind to laugh her, but her new hair style looks so funny.
- 4 We couldn't agree what caused the accident or what we should do about it.
- 5 Who has now heard the thousands of Greeks who were forced to flee their homes last century?
- 6 My parents think that we should move to a bigger house, but personally I don't agree them.
- 7 We found it difficult to agree what to do with the money.
- 8 The concert was given by people I had never heard
- 9 He's told that joke so often that no-one laughs it any more.
- 10 Julian spent most of his holiday in the bathroom. He ate some seafood that didn't agree him.
- 11 After much discussion, they finally agreed the changes.
- 12 I hope that one day we'll be able to laugh how I had to sell my watch in order to buy some food.
- 13 He generally kept quiet, afraid of being laughed
- 14 You often hear women who work right up until the day they give birth.
- 15 I agreed my neighbour that we should remove the fence between the gardens.
- 16 We used to see each other regularly, but I haven't heard him since last year.
- 17 Most people have never even heard a graphic equaliser.
- 18 I wanted to buy a motorbike but my parents wouldn't hear it.
- 19 At the meeting in Bonn, the ministers agreed new measures to combat terrorism.

112.2 Match the sentence halves, adding an appropriate form of the verb agree and about, with, to, or on. If more than one answer is possible, consider what difference in meaning there might be. (C)

- 1 The children couldn't
- 2 You don't have to
- 3 Many of my colleagues
- 4 The rebels have
- 5 Despite early opposition, local residents have now
- 6 The two airline companies have
- 7 I don't often
- 8 We'd hoped to have a holiday this year, but we couldn't

- a the release of all prisoners.
- b the proposal to build a road through the area.
- c ~~which game to play next.~~
- d Campbell's political views to enjoy his writing.
- e whether to go hill-walking or laze on a beach.
- f me about our working conditions.
- g my brother, but I think he's right this time.
- h a plan to co-operate in scheduling trans-Atlantic flights.

Example: 1 + (c) The children couldn't agree about/on which game to play next.

care about/for We use either care about or care for to talk about feeling affection for someone:

- If you really cared about/for me, you wouldn't spend so much time away from home.
- Jim and Ann are always together. They seem to care about/for each other a lot.

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

- Frank cared about his clothes more than anything else.
- He doesn't seem to care about the effect smoking has on him.

care for We use care for to say that we look after someone or something and keep them in good health or condition. We can use take care of in the same way:

- Jean cared for her disabled mother until her death last year. (or Jean took care of...)
- You need to consider how easy it will be to care for the garden. (or ...to take care of...)

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

- I don't care for the theatre much.
- Would you care for a cup of coffee?

care + no preposition We use care with no preposition before how, if, what, when, etc. to mean that something is (not) considered important or significant:

- I must buy it. I don't care how much it costs.
- He often walks along the street singing loudly. He doesn't seem to care who is around.
- I don't care if you're busy. I need the car today!

shout/point/throw at/to You shout at someone because you are angry with them:

- Don't shout at me, I'm doing my best!

You shout to someone who is a long way from you so that they can hear:

- The taxi driver shouted to someone across the street. 'Is the station near here?'

We use point something at when we aim a knife, camera, finger, etc. in a particular direction:

- She pointed the knife at me and started to laugh.

When you point at or point to something, you show where something is by holding out your finger (we can also use point towards):

- The food's over there,' said Toni, pointing at/to/towards the corner of the room.

We use point to when we say that a particular fact suggests that something else is true or will happen:

- The increase in house prices points to an upturn in the economy.

We throw something to someone for them to catch it:

- Fletcher picked up the ball and threw it back to the goalkeeper.

We throw something at something or someone to try to hit them:

- A monkey was sitting in the tree, throwing nuts at anyone who walked past.

wonder about If we wonder about doing something, we think about doing it in the future, or say that we want to know about something or someone:

- I've been wondering about visiting Lynn.
- John has looked tired recently, and I've started to wonder about his health.

wonder at If we wonder at something, we say that we are surprised at it or impressed by it. This is a rather literary use:

- The children had their faces pressed to the glass of the cage, wondering at the tigers they could see only inches away on the other side.

EXERCISES

113.1 Choose an appropriate preposition to complete these sentences. If no preposition is needed write -. If there are two possible answers, write them both. (A)

- 1 Mike doesn't care losing money, he just wants to sell the car as soon as possible.
- 2 Janice has to care eight two-year-old children. It's very hard work.
- 3 She cared deeply Richard, but he didn't seem to feel the same way.
- 4 I don't care what time I arrive; I just need to get to Madrid tomorrow.
- 5 Would you care breakfast now or later?
- 6 While we were away in Japan, Lynn took care our garden.
- 7 He doesn't seem to care his appearance at all. He always looks untidy.
- 8 I'm not selling the painting. I don't care how much money I'm offered.

113.2 Complete these sentences with an appropriate form of one of the verbs point, shout or throw and write either at or to in the correct place. If both at and to are possible, write them both. the same verb in each pair of sentences. (B)

- 1 a When I pointed my camera ^{at} the baby she started to cry.
b She the first door and said, 'Go through there.'
- 2 a Although they were quite well behaved, he was always his children.
b I could see Sam me above the noise, but I couldn't hear what he was saying.
- 3 a 'Get out!' he shouted, a rock the dog.
b The children were feeding the ducks, pieces of bread them.
- 4 a his knee, he cried out in pain and fell to the floor.
b The evidence so far mechanical failure rather than a bomb.

113.3 Complete the sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form, and an appropriate preposition in the correct place. (A, B & C)

care point shout throw wonder

- 1 I turned round to find a man pointing ^{at} a knife at me.
- 2 'Go away!' he the young man who walked through the door.
- 3 Despite the growth of tourism, there is still plenty to on the beautiful island of Bali
- 4 After so long, he didn't the quality of the work, he just wanted to get it finished quickly.
- 5 A policeman caught the boys stones passing trains.
- 6 I used to John's reasons for helping me, but now I realise he does it because he's a very kind person.
- 7 Her suspicious behaviour her guilt.
- 8 Above the confusion I heard one policeman another, 'Shall we try to get back to the car?'

113.4 These sentences include more verbs that may be followed by at or to. Can you explain the difference in meaning?



- 1 I smiled to myself. / Mona smiled at me.
- 2 He called at his mother's. / He called to his mother.
- 3 We are looking to the government to help us. / She looked at her watch.
- 4 We protested to our neighbours about the noise. / The students were protesting at the increase in tuition fees.

7 + b She left the party quietly in order not to have to say goodbye. (or so as not to have)

97.2

- 1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗
5 ✗ 6 ✓ 7 ✗

97.3

- 2 he can film his holiday.
3 it is always in the sun.
4 we could hear the door bell.
5 he is/will be ready to take over the job.

97.4

- 2 So ill did she look that her parents immediately took her to the doctor.
3 So relaxing was the bath that he went to sleep.
4 So surprised were they that they could hardly speak.
5 So sorry did he sound that I just had to forgive him.

97.5

- 1 to stop it
2 So worried was Tom
3 So precisely did the victim describe
4 not in order to
5 so as not to laugh
6 for covering walls

UNIT 98

98.1

- 2 + d Unlikely though/as the results seem, they are nevertheless correct.
3 + e Tired though/as she was, Sandra walked home.
4 + a Poor though/as she is, she always buys me a birthday present.
5 + f Ingenious though/as the invention is, nobody will ever buy it.
6 + h Huge though/as the building was, it wasn't sufficiently vast to hold the city library.
7 + g Outnumbered though/as they were, they put up a good performance.
8 + b Excellent though/as the food is, there is still room for improvement.

98.2

- 1 even though
2 Even if
3 even though
4 even if
5 even if
6 even though
7 even though
8 Even if

98.3

- 2 In spite of a losing a lot of blood
3 In spite of having a bad cough
4 In spite of her success
5 In spite of his illness
6 In spite of his promise that he wouldn't be late, (or In spite of his promise not to be late,)

98.4

Example answers:

- 2 Beautiful though it was, the scenery wasn't as impressive as in Scotland.
3 Even though I met a lot of people, I didn't really make any friends.
4 Despite having a very comfortable bed, I had difficulty sleeping.

UNIT 99

99.1

- 2 real
3 unreal
4 real
5 real
6 unreal
7 real
8 unreal

99.2

Most likely answers:

- 2 If he had prepared for the interview, he would (or might) have got the job.
3 If more money were/was spent on cancer research, a prevention would be found. (or would have been found.)
4 If Andrew had been brave enough, he would have asked Frank Sinatra for his autograph.
5 You didn't listen to me, so we went the wrong way.
6 They found him in time, so they were able to save his life.

- 7 There isn't any truth in her allegations, so I won't resign.
8 I would have written to you earlier, but I've been busy. (or I was busy.)

99.3

- 1 he would have returned...
2 ✓
3 If she had really wanted to see me...
4 If he didn't break...
5 If Claire continues...
6 ✓
7 ...if I stayed... or I'll be able to visit Jim first thing in the morning if I stay...
8 ✓
9 If you knew... or If you know what it's going to be like...
10 ✓
11 ...the children would have objected.
12 ...if all goes according...

UNIT 100

100.1

Most likely answers:

- 2 were to fail
3 knew
4 were to win
5 understood (or knew)
6 liked

100.2

Most likely answers:

- 2 Should you have any complaints about the product, return it to the shop.
3 Were they to arrive today, there would be nowhere for them to stay.
4 If it hadn't been for Suzanne's help, I wouldn't have finished this book.
5 But for John giving me a lift, I wouldn't be able to visit you.
6 Were it not for e-mail, it would be difficult for us (or Megan and I) to keep in touch.

100.3

- 2 ✓
3 ✓ (a request)
4 ✓
5 If anyone asks...
6 If he continues to improve...

100.4

- 1 If you would excuse me, I have to make a telephone call.
- 2 If you would (care to / like to) leave your name and telephone number, I'll call you back as soon as I can.
- 3 If you would stay here until I return, I'd appreciate it.

100.5

- 2 If you happen to be at home...
- 3 ✗
- 4 If I happen to be in New York...
- 5 If you happen to like...
- 6 ✗

UNIT 101**101.1**

- 2 Unless the hospital gets more money, it will close.
- 3 You shouldn't keep medicines in the fridge unless it is necessary.
- 4 Don't speak to her unless she speaks to you first.
- 5 Unless it rains within the next week, water supplies will be cut off.

101.2

- 1 If it hadn't been
- 2 if you don't take
- 3 Unless we cut / If we don't cut
- 4 unless they are given / if they're not given
- 5 Unless we hear from you / If we don't hear from you
- 6 unless you want
- 7 unless we can attract / if we can't attract
- 8 if he hadn't
- 9 if you don't go

101.3

- 1 if/whether
- 2 whether
- 3 whether
- 4 if/whether
- 5 Whether
- 6 whether ('if' is also possible, but 'whether' is more likely here)
- 7 if/whether
- 8 whether

101.4

- 1 Provided / As long as
- 2 Unless

3 Supposing**Example answers:**

- 4 ...I'm going to build an observatory in my garden.
- 5 ...how will I pay the rent on my flat?
- 6 ...hundreds of animal and plant species will disappear.

UNIT 102**102.1**

- 2 While agreeing
- 3 Since arriving (or walking)
- 4 Besides teaching
- 5 Since being sentenced
- 6 After walking
- 7 Before leaving
- 8 While being blamed ('After being blamed...' is also possible)

102.2

- 2 + a On hearing of Ed's accident, she immediately went to see him in hospital.
- 3 + g By studying two hours every evening, she passed her university course.
- 4 + f By (or In) leaving work early, she was able to avoid the heavy traffic.
- 5 + b On opening the box, she was surprised to find a new watch.
- 6 + c In taking the back off the computer, she damaged some of the circuits. ('By taking' is inappropriate here as it would suggest that she took the back off the computer in order to damage the circuits.)
- 7 + e By moving into a smaller house, she managed to save money.

102.3

- 1 With the holidays approaching, she was starting to get excited.
- 2 Without checking with Sue, I can't tell you whether we're free tonight.
- 3 Without wishing to be rude, I think you've got your jumper on back to front.
- 4 With so many people crowding around the entrance, we couldn't get into the shop.

UNIT 103**103.1**

- 2 At that time he was working as a librarian
- 3 ...though the acting was superb.
- 4 ...when the snow began to fall.
- 5 ...before we met each other.
- 6 Nevertheless, I was still late for work.
- 7 Then he began his story.

103.2

- 1 Consequently,
- 2 while
- 3 Even so,
- 4 so
- 5 Instead
- 6 However,
- 7 Even though
- 8 since
- 9 Nevertheless
- 10 as
- 11 yet
- 12 afterwards
- 13 Even so
- 14 while
- 15 After that,

103.3**Example answers:**

- 2 We are unlikely ever to find a cure for the common cold, however much research is done.
- 3 However well you play a musical instrument, it's always possible to improve.
- 4 I never get tired of listening to Beethoven's 5th Symphony, however many times I hear it.

UNIT 104**104.1****Prepositions with the most likely phrases.**

- 1 at a dinner
- 2 in Tunisia
- 3 on the pitch
- 4 at the Opera House
- 5 on the main road
- 6 in this country
- 7 at parties
- 8 at the top end
- 9 in this booklet
- 10 on your lawn
- 11 in his pocket
- 12 on the table

104.2

- 1 a at; b in/at
- 2 a on; b in
- 3 a on; b on/in
- 4 a at; b in
- 5 a in/at; b at
- 6 a in/at; b in
- 7 a at (= the university) / in
(= the city); b in

104.3

- 1 on
- 2 at
- 3 on
- 4 on
- 5 at
- 6 on
- 7 in/on

UNIT 105**105.1**

- 1 across
- 2 across/over
- 3 over
- 4 over
- 5 over
- 6 across/over
- 7 over
- 8 across/over
- 9 across

105.2

- 1 through
- 2 across
- 3 through
- 4 across/over
- 5 along
- 6 along
- 7 over
- 8 through

105.3

- 1 over
- 2 ✓ ('under' is also possible)
- 3 under
- 4 ✓ ('above' is also possible)
- 5 over
- 6 ✓
- 7 above
- 8 below
- 9 ✓ ('over' is also possible)

105.4

- 1 over the hill = too old
- 2 pull the wool over someone's eyes = try to deceive them
- 3 feel under the weather = feel unwell

- 4 get under someone's feet = be in the way when someone else is trying to do something
- 5 over the moon = very happy

UNIT 106**106.1**

- 1 between
- 2 between
- 3 among
- 4 among
- 5 between
- 6 between
- 7 among
- 8 between

106.2

- 2 among the successful applicants
- 3 among young men
- 4 between/among the members of the choir
- 5 between Poland
- 6 between the President
- 7 among the many winners
- 8 between the North
- 9 between butter

106.3

Likely corrections are given.

- 1 near Paris...
- 2 near the Eiffel Tower...
- 3 ✓
- 4 the nearest window...
- 5 the next stop...
- 6 ✓
- 7 among other things...
- 8 ✓
- 9 near the capital...

UNIT 107**107.1**

- 1 at Christmas.
- 2 ✓
- 3 in the middle of January.
- 4 in the night...
- 5 ✓
- 6 ✓
- 7 at night...
- 8 on the morning of Friday, 21st January.

107.2

- 2 in half an hour
- 3 in the week before Christmas
- 4 on the 4th July

- 5 in a moment
- 6 at midnight

107.3

- 1 at
- 2 on ('-' is also possible)
- 3 at
- 4 at
- 5 in
- 6 On
- 7 in
- 8 in
- 9 -
- 10 at
- 11 -
- 12 in
- 13 in
- 14 -
- 15 in
- 16 on
- 17 on
- 18 at

UNIT 108**108.1**

- 1 during/in
- 2 during
- 3 during
- 4 During/Over
- 5 during (Here 'over' would mean that the building started on 1st January 1300 and finished on 31st December 1399, which seems unlikely)
- 6 during/in
- 7 for
- 8 during/over
- 9 for
- 10 during/over
- 11 during
- 12 For
- 13 during
- 14 during/in
- 15 for
- 16 during
- 17 during/over

108.2

- 1 a until; b by
- 2 a By; b until
- 3 a by; b until
- 4 a until; b By
- 5 a by; b until
- 6 a until; b By

UNIT 109

109.1

- 1 except (for)
- 2 except
- 3 except
- 4 except
- 5 except for
- 6 except (for)
- 7 except
- 8 except (for)
- 9 except for
- 10 except

109.2

- 1 besides
- 2 ✓
- 3 except (for)
- 4 Besides
- 5 except (for)
- 6 ✓

109.3

- 2 + a But for the great encouragement of his family, he would never have become a writer.
- 3 + c But for the tremendous energy of the two reporters, the story would probably not have come to light.
- 4 + e But for the financial support of British people living abroad, the party would not have been able to mount such a successful election campaign.
- 5 + b But for the millions of dollars' worth of aid (given by governments around the world), most people in the country would have starved to death.

UNIT 110

110.1

- 2 argument about
- 3 reflect on
- 4 asked ... about / taught ... about
- 5 focused on
- 6 taught ... about
- 7 letters about
- 8 inquire about
- 9 chat about
- 10 comment on
- 11 knew about
- 12 insist on

110.2

- 1 a about/on; b about
- 2 a about/on; b about
- 3 a about; b about/on
- 4 a about; b about/on
- 5 a about/on; b about

110.3

- 1 with a rolled-up newspaper.
- 2 by adding sugar.
- 3 ✓
- 4 with my credit card. / by credit card.
- 5 by standing on a ladder.
- 6 by air.
- 7 ✓
- 8 on the train. / by train.
- 9 ✓
- 10 with a key.
- 11 on the phone.

UNIT 111

111.1

- 1 about
- 2 about
- 3 of
- 4 about/of
- 5 about
- 6 about/of
- 7 for
- 8 of
- 9 about/of
- 10 about
- 11 about/of
- 12 for
- 13 about
- 14 into

111.2

- 1 enquire into
- 2 thought of
- 3 learnt ... about
- 4 asked/enquired after (or asked/enquired about)
- 5 knows ... about
- 6 thought about
- 7 ask/enquire after (or ask/enquire about)

111.3

- 2 I didn't think much of the film.
- 3 They're thinking about/of going to Mexico for their holiday.
- 4 I'm sure I know what their house number is, but I can't think of it for the moment.

- 5 It's my job to think of suggestions for improvements.
- 6 What do you think of my new guitar?

UNIT 112

112.1

- 1 about
- 2 from
- 3 at
- 4 about/on
- 5 of
- 6 with
- 7 about/on
- 8 of
- 9 at
- 10 with
- 11 to/on
- 12 about
- 13 at
- 14 about/of
- 15 with
- 16 from
- 17 of
- 18 of
- 19 on/to

112.2

- 1 + c 'agree about' and 'agree on' have a similar meaning here.
- 2 + d You don't have to agree with Campbell's political views to enjoy his writing.
- 3 + f Many of my colleagues agree/agreed with me about our working conditions.
- 4 + a The rebels have agreed to the release of all prisoners. ('agreed on the release' is also possible. 'agreed to' suggests that the rebels are allowing the prisoners to be released (and seems more likely here), while 'agreed on' suggests that various groups within the rebels have reached an agreement on the release of the prisoners.)
- 5 + b Despite early opposition, local residents have now agreed to the proposal to build a road through the area.

- 6 + h The two airline companies have agreed on a plan to co-operate in scheduling trans-Atlantic flights. ('agreed to' is also possible. 'agreed on' suggests that the companies have reached a decision about a plan which they themselves have put forward (and seems more likely here), while 'agreed to' suggests that they have allowed a plan, perhaps imposed by some external authority, to go forward.)
- 7 + g I don't often agree with my brother, but I think he's right this time.
- 8 + e We'd hoped to have a holiday this year, but we couldn't agree about/on whether to go hill-walking or laze on a beach. ('agree about' and 'agree on' have a similar meaning here.)

UNIT 113

113.1

- 1 about
- 2 for
- 3 about/for
- 4 -
- 5 for
- 6 of
- 7 about ('for' is also possible, but less likely. 'Care for' means that he doesn't like his appearance; 'care about' means that he isn't concerned about his appearance.)
- 8 -

113.2

- 1 b pointed at/to
- 2 a shouting at; b shouting to ('shouting at' is also possible if Sam is angry with 'me', but this seems less likely here)
- 3 a throwing a rock at; b throwing pieces of bread to
- 4 a Pointing at/to; b points to

113.3

- 2 shouted at ('shouted to' is also possible if, for example, the speaker is giving a warning rather than speaking in anger)
- 3 wonder at
- 4 care about
- 5 throwing stones at
- 6 wonder about

- 7 pointed/points to
- 8 shout to

113.4

- 1 You smile to yourself (when you are pleased with yourself); you smile at someone else.
- 2 He called at his mother's. (= He visited her); He called to his mother. (= He said something to her to attract her attention)
- 3 You look to someone in the hope that they will provide something you want.
- 4 When you protest to someone, you complain to them about something you object to. When you protest at something, you object to it. We can use 'protest against' or 'protest about' instead of 'protest at'.

UNIT 114

114.1

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✓
- 3 ...see through her story...
- 4 ✓
- 5 ...tell the sisters apart
- 6 ...ordering people about.
- 7 *More likely is* ...turned in an excellent essay...

114.2

- 2 I'll find a pen so that I can get ✓ the details ✓.
- 3 You can play with Lynn when you've drunk ✓ your milk ✓.
- 4 If you drink it ✓ quickly __, the medicine won't taste so bad.
- 5 He quickly sorted ✓ his clothes ✓, and hung them back up in the wardrobe.
- 6 When I've sorted ✓ the problems that John left behind when he resigned __, I can start on my own work.

114.3

- 2 called on the United Nations
- 3 shot two aircraft down / shot down two aircraft
- 4 resulted from John's mistakes
- 5 checked into a hotel
- 6 gathered up his papers / gathered his papers up
- 7 made up her mind / made her mind up

- 8 flicked through the article

114.4

- 1 ...patients looked up to Dr Hickman ...
- 2 If I let you in on the secret,...
- 3 ...to come in for a lot of criticism...
- 4 ...to put his bad mood down to tiredness ...
- 5 ...to put up with the cold...

UNIT 115

115.1

- 3 There was nothing on her desk but a calculator.
- 4 There was a big orange sign on the window.
- 6 There was something odd about his voice.
- 7 Is there any information on the label about the ingredients?
- 8 There were no traffic lights on this stretch of the road.

(Sentences with 'There...' are unlikely in 2, 5, 9 and 10 because the subjects have a definite or specific meaning, indicated by 'Peter', 'my', 'the' and 'this'.)

115.2

- 1 is 2 is 3 is
 - 4 are 5 is 6 are
- (In spoken English we might use 'There is...' in sentences 4 and 6.)

115.3

- 2 + c There was a narrow bridge that/which connected the two halves of the village.
- 3 + a There are still people in the world who/that have never seen a television.
- 4 + h There aren't many Beatles songs (that/which) he can't play on the piano.
- 5 + b There have been rumours (that) the finance minister is going to resign.
- 6 + f There aren't many workers who/that would welcome an increase in income tax.
- 7 + d There are a lot of toys in the shop (that/which) I would like to get for the children.
- 8 + e There was a man at the barbecue who/ that was wearing only a pair of shorts.

- 115.4
2 There being only one train a week to Mount Isa, I decided to fly.
3 There being no objections to the proposal, we moved on to the next agenda item.
4 There being no demand for their products, the company was forced to close.

UNIT 116

- 116.1
2 It was a miracle that she wasn't hurt in the fall.
3 ✗
4 It was far from clear where the light was coming from.
5 ✗
6 It is obvious that you already know my secret.
7 It will be surprising if the two countries don't reach an agreement soon.
8 ✗

(In spoken English we might say:
3 It was a serious drawback, their decision.; 5 It's to be made this evening, the announcement.; 8 It's arrived, the parcel I was expecting. However, these are unlikely in written English.)

116.2

Most likely answers:

- 2 + d It seemed to be the case that Beckman had a wrist injury for most of the match.
3 + e It emerged after the concert that this was to be the band's last world tour.
4 + a It transpired during the trial that Jacobs possessed three handguns.
5 + b It follows from the results of the survey that people are happy with the quality of supermarket food.

(These sentences would be more likely in written than in spoken English.)

116.3

- 2 It is planned to hold the competition again next year.
3 It is not known why the robbery was not reported earlier.

- 4 It is expected that around 100,000 will attend the rally.
5 It is believed that the men escaped through a broken window.
6 It is not yet understood how the accident happened.

116.4

Example answers:

- 2 It takes considerable patience to teach small children.
3 It takes courage to go bungee jumping.
4 It takes a lot of application to learn a foreign language.

UNIT 117

117.1

- 2 noticed
3 enjoyed it
4 leave it
5 owe it
6 love it
7 remembered
8 consider it

117.2

- 1 *Other possible answers:* I see it as necessary to perform the operation... / ...that we should perform the operation...
2 I take it as a good sign that Alan is now able to get out of bed.
3 I take it as an indication of the success of the treatment that he can already walk again.
4 I view it as important that he returns to work... / ...that he should return to work... / ...that he return to work as soon as possible.
5 I regard it as remarkable that he has made a complete recovery.

(For more information about the alternative answers in 1 and 4, see Unit 48.)

117.3

- 1 There's no need
2 It's no surprise
3 There's no chance/hope/question
4 it's no longer
5 There's no doubt
6 there's no point
7 It's no secret

- 8 It's no good/use or There's no point in

UNIT 118

118.1

- 2 ...it's in the Queen Mary Hospital (that/where) she's having the operation.
3 ...it was because they wanted to watch TV (that) they came to visit us.
4 ...it's because he's working so hard (that) he's feeling unwell.

118.2

- 2 No, what I meant was that I will/would lend you the money until next week.
3 No, what I thought was that he was going on his own. (or would be going)
5 No, what I did was (to) repair the old one. (or (to) get the old one repaired.)
6 No, what I did was (to) phone the managing director directly.
7 No, what I did was (to) invite him to my house instead.

118.3

- 2 No, not exactly; the place (where/that) Nick lives is called Broomfield.
3 Yes, in fact the reason (why/that) we moved house was that we wanted a bigger garden.
4 If you ask me, somebody who/that takes excellent photographs is David Diskin.

UNIT 119

119.1

- 2 ...down came a heavy snowfall.
3 In front of the station, the two men were talking. (no inversion)
4 Behind the protesters was a line of police officers.
5 At the end of the street ran a small stream. Across the stream (there) was an overgrown garden.
6 ...and suddenly round the corner it came. (no inversion)