

By and until

By the time ...

A

By ... = not later than:

- I sent the documents to them today, so they should receive them **by Monday**. (= on or before Monday, not later than Monday)
- We'd better hurry. We have to be home **by 5 o'clock**. (= at or before 5 o'clock, not later than 5 o'clock)
- Where's Sarah? She should be here **by now**. (= now or before now – so she should have already arrived)

This milk has to be used **by 14 August**.

B

We use **until** (or **till**) to say *how long* a situation continues:

- 'Shall we go now?' 'No, let's **wait until** it stops raining.' or '... **till** it stops raining.'
- I couldn't get up this morning. { **I stayed in bed until** half past ten.
I didn't get up **until** half past ten.

Compare **until** and **by**:Something *continues until* a time in the future:

- Joe **will be away until** Monday.
(so he'll be back **on** Monday)
- I'll **be working until** 11.30.
(so I'll stop working **at** 11.30)

Something *happens by* a time in the future:

- Joe **will be back by** Monday.
(= he'll be back not later than Monday)
- I'll **have finished my work by** 11.30.
(= I'll finish my work not later than 11.30.)

C

You can say '**by the time** something happens'. Study these examples:

- It's too late to go to the bank now. **By the time we get there**, it will be closed.
(= the bank will close between now and the time we get there)
- (from a postcard) Our holiday ends tomorrow. So **by the time you receive this postcard**, I'll be back home.
(= I will arrive home between tomorrow and the time you receive this postcard)
- Hurry up! **By the time we get to the cinema**, the film will already have started.

You can say '**by the time** something happened' (for the past):

- Karen's car broke down on the way to the party last night. **By the time she arrived**, most of the other guests had left.
(= it took her a long time to get to the party and most of the guests left during this time)
- I had a lot of work to do yesterday evening. I was very tired **by the time I finished**.
(= it took me a long time to do the work, and I became more and more tired during this time)
- We went to the cinema last night. It took us a long time to find somewhere to park the car. **By the time we got to the cinema**, the film had already started.

Also **by then** or **by that time**:

- Karen finally got to the party at midnight, but **by then**, most of the other guests had left.
or ... but **by that time**, most of the other guests had left.

Exercises

120.1 Complete the sentences with **by**.

- 1 We have to be home not later than 5 o'clock.
We have to be home by 5 o'clock.
- 2 I have to be at the airport not later than 8.30.
I have to be at the airport
- 3 Let me know not later than Saturday whether you can come to the party.
..... whether you can come to the party.
- 4 Please make sure that you're here not later than 2 o'clock.
Please make sure that
- 5 If we leave now, we should arrive not later than lunchtime.
If we leave now,

120.2 Put in **by** or **until**.

- 1 Steve has gone away. He'll be away until until Monday.
- 2 Sorry, but I must go. I have to be home 5 o'clock.
- 3 I've been offered a job. I haven't decided yet whether to accept it or not. I have to decide Friday.
- 4 I think I'll wait Thursday before making a decision.
- 5 It's too late to go shopping. The shops are open only 5.30 today. They'll be closed now.
- 6 I need to pay the phone bill. It has to be paid tomorrow.
- 7 Don't pay the bill today. Wait tomorrow.
- 8 A: Have you finished redecorating your house?
B: Not yet. We hope to finish the end of the week.
- 9 A: I'm going out now. I'll be back at about 10.30. Will you still be here?
B: I don't think so. I'll probably have gone out then.
- 10 I'm moving into my new flat next week. I'm staying with a friend then.
- 11 I've got a lot of work to do. the time I finish, it will be time to go to bed.
- 12 If you want to take part in the competition, you have to apply 3 April.

120.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use **by** or **until**.

- 1 David is away at the moment. He'll be away until Monday
- 2 David is away at the moment. He'll be back by Monday
- 3 I'm just going out. I won't be very long. Wait here
- 4 I'm going out to buy a few things. It's 4.30 now. I won't be long. I'll be back
- 5 If you want to apply for the job, your application must be received
- 6 Last night I watched TV

120.4 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **By the time**

- 1 I was invited to a party, but I got there much later than I intended.
By the time I got to the party, most of the other guests had left.
- 2 I intended to catch a train, but it took me longer than expected to get to the station.
....., my train had already left.
- 3 I wanted to go shopping after finishing my work. But I finished much later than expected.
....., it was too late to go shopping.
- 4 I saw two men who looked as if they were trying to steal a car. I called the police, but it was some time before they arrived.
....., the two men had disappeared.
- 5 We climbed a mountain and it took us a very long time to get to the top. There wasn't much time to enjoy the view.
....., we had to come down again.

At/on/in (time)

A

Compare **at**, **on** and **in**:

- They arrived **at 5 o'clock**.
- They arrived **on Friday**.
- They arrived **in October**. / They arrived **in 1998**.

We use:

at for the time of day**at five o'clock** **at 11.45** **at midnight** **at lunchtime** **at sunset** etc.**on** for days and dates**on Friday** / **on Fridays** **on 16 May 2009** **on Christmas Day** **on my birthday****in** for longer periods (for example: months/years/seasons)**in October** **in 1998** **in the 18th century** **in the past**
in (the) winter **in the 1990s** **in the Middle Ages** **in (the) future**

B

We use **at** in these expressions:**at night** I don't like working **at night**.**at the weekend** / **at weekends** Will you be here **at the weekend**?**at Christmas** Do you give each other presents **at Christmas**?**at the moment** / **at present** The manager isn't here **at the moment** / **at present**.**at the same time** Kate and I arrived **at the same time**.

C

We say:

in the morning(s)

but

on Friday morning(s)**in the afternoon(s)****on Sunday afternoon(s)****in the evening(s)****on Monday evening(s)** etc. I'll see you **in the morning**. I'll see you **on Friday morning**. Do you work **in the evenings**? Do you work **on Saturday evenings**?

D

We do not use **at/on/in** before **last/next/this/every**:

- I'll see you **next Friday**. (*not on next Friday*)
- They got married **last March**.

In spoken English we often leave out **on** before days (**Sunday/Monday** etc.). So you can say:

- I'll see you **on Friday**. or I'll see you **Friday**.
- I don't work **on Monday mornings**. or I don't work **Monday mornings**.

E

In a few minutes / in six months etc.

- The train will be leaving **in a few minutes**. (= a few minutes from now)
- Andy has gone away. He'll be back **in a week**. (= a week from now)
- They'll be here **in a moment**. (= a moment from now)

You can also say: **in six months' time**, **in a week's time** etc.

- They're getting married **in six months' time**. or ... **in six months**.

We also use **in** ... to say how long it takes to do something:

- I learnt to drive **in four weeks**. (= it took me four weeks to learn)

Exercises

121.1 Put in at, on or in.

- 1 Mozart was born in Salzburg ... in ... 1756.
- 2 I've been invited to a wedding 14 February.
- 3 Electricity prices are going up October.
- 4 weekends, we often go for long walks in the country.
- 5 I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
- 6 Jonathan is 63. He'll be retiring from his job two years' time.
- 7 I'm busy right now, but I'll be with you a moment.
- 8 My brother is an engineer, but he doesn't have a job the moment.
- 9 There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
- 10 I don't like driving night.
- 11 My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready two hours.
- 12 My phone and the doorbell rang the same time.
- 13 Mary and David always go out for dinner their wedding anniversary.
- 14 It was a short book and easy to read. I read it a day.
- 15 Saturday night I went to bed midnight.
- 16 We travelled overnight and arrived 5 o'clock the morning.
- 17 The course begins 7 January and ends sometime April.
- 18 I might not be at home Tuesday morning, but I'll be there the afternoon.

121.2 Complete the sentences. Use at, on or in + the following:

the evening	about 20 minutes	1492	the same time
the moment	21 July 1969	the 1920s	night
Saturdays	the Middle Ages	11 seconds	

- 1 Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to America ... in 1492
- 2 If the sky is clear, you can see the stars
- 3 After working hard during the day, I like to relax
- 4 Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon
- 5 It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking
- 6 Jazz became popular in the United States
- 7 I'm just going out to the shop. I'll be back
- 8 'Can I speak to Dan?' 'I'm afraid he's busy
- 9 Many of Europe's great cathedrals were built
- 10 Ben is a very fast runner. He can run 100 metres
- 11 Liz works from Monday to Friday. Sometimes she also works

121.3 Which is correct: a, b, or both of them?

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 a I'll see you on Friday. | b I'll see you Friday. | both |
| 2 a I'll see you on next Friday. | b I'll see you next Friday. | b |
| 3 a Paul got married in April. | b Paul got married April. | |
| 4 a They never go out on Sunday evenings. | b They never go out Sunday evenings. | |
| 5 a We often have a short holiday on Christmas. | b We often have a short holiday at Christmas. | |
| 6 a What are you doing the weekend? | b What are you doing at the weekend? | |
| 7 a Will you be here on Tuesday? | b Will you be here Tuesday? | |
| 8 a We were ill at the same time. | b We were ill in the same time. | |
| 9 a Sue got married at 18 May 2008. | b Sue got married on 18 May 2008. | |
| 10 a He left school last June. | b He left school in last June. | |

On time and in time At the end and in the end**A****On time and in time**

On time = punctual, not late. If something happens **on time**, it happens at the time that was planned:

- The 11.45 train left **on time**. (= it left at 11.45)
- 'I'll meet you at 7.30.' 'OK, but please be **on time**.' (= don't be late, be there at 7.30)
- The conference was well-organised. Everything began and finished **on time**.

The opposite of **on time** is **late**:

- Be **on time**. Don't be **late**.

In time (for something / to do something) = soon enough:

- Will you be home **in time for dinner**? (= soon enough for dinner)
- I've sent Tracey a birthday present. I hope it arrives **in time** (for her birthday). (= on or before her birthday)
- I'm in a hurry. I want to get home **in time to see** the game on TV. (= soon enough to see the game)

The opposite of **in time** is **too late**:

- I got home **too late** to see the game on TV.

You can say **just in time** (= almost too late):

- We got to the station **just in time** for our train.
- A child ran into the road in front of the car – I managed to stop **just in time**.

B**At the end and in the end**

At the end (of something) = at the time when something ends. For example:

at the end of the month	at the end of January	at the end of the game
at the end of the film	at the end of the course	at the end of the concert

- I'm going away **at the end of January** / **at the end of the month**.
- At the end of the concert**, everyone applauded.
- The players shook hands **at the end of the game**.

We do not say '**in** the end of ...'. So you cannot say 'in the end of January' or 'in the end of the concert'.

The opposite of **at the end (of ...)** is **at the beginning (of ...)**:

- I'm going away **at the beginning of January**. (*not* in the beginning)

In the end = finally.

We use **in the end** when we say what the final result of a situation was:

- We had a lot of problems with our car. We sold it **in the end**. (= finally we sold it)
- He got more and more angry. **In the end** he just walked out of the room.
- Alan couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere **in the end**. (*not* at the end)

The opposite of **in the end** is usually **at first**:

- At first** we didn't get on very well, but **in the end** we became good friends.

Exercises

122.1 Complete the sentences with **on time** or **in time**.

- 1 The bus was late this morning, but it's usually **on time**
- 2 The film was supposed to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin
- 3 I like to get up to have a big breakfast before going to work.
- 4 We want to start the meeting , so please don't be late.
- 5 I've just washed this shirt. I want to wear it this evening, so I hope it will be dry
- 6 The train service isn't very good. The trains are rarely
- 7 I nearly missed my flight this morning. I got to the airport just
- 8 I almost forgot that it was Joe's birthday. Fortunately I remembered
- 9 Why are you never ? You always keep everybody waiting.

122.2 Read the situations and make sentences using **just in time**.

- 1 A child ran into the road in front of your car. You saw the child at the last moment.
(manage / stop) I **managed to stop just in time**
- 2 You were walking home. Just after you got home, it started to rain very heavily.
(get / home) I
- 3 Tim was going to sit on the chair you had just painted. You said, 'Don't sit on that chair!', so he didn't. (stop / him) I
- 4 You and a friend went to the cinema. You were late, and you thought you would miss the beginning of the film. But the film began just as you sat down in the cinema.
(get / cinema / beginning / film)
We

122.3 Complete the sentences using **at the end + the following**:

the course the game the interview the month the race

- 1 The players shook hands **at the end of the game**
- 2 I usually get paid
- 3 The students had a party
- 4 Two of the runners collapsed
- 5 To my surprise, I was offered the job

122.4 Write sentences with **In the end**. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1 We had a lot of problems with our car. (sell) **In the end we sold it**
- 2 Anna got more and more fed up with her job.
(resign)
- 3 I tried to learn German, but I found it too difficult.
(give up)
- 4 We couldn't decide whether to go to the party or not.
(not / go)

122.5 Put in **at** or **in**.

- 1 I'm going away **at** at the end of the month.
- 2 It took me a long time to find a job. the end I got a job in a hotel.
- 3 Are you going away the beginning of August or the end?
- 4 I couldn't decide what to buy Laura for her birthday. I didn't buy her anything the end.
- 5 We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up the end and walked home.
- 6 I'll be moving to a new address the end of September.
- 7 We had a few problems at first, but the end everything was OK.
- 8 I'm going away the end of this week.
- 9 A: I didn't know what to do.
B: Yes, you were in a difficult position. What did you do the end?

In/at/on (position) 1

A

In



in a room
in a building
in a box



in a garden
in a town/country
in the city centre



in a pool
in the sea
in a river

- There's no-one **in the room / in the building / in the garden.**
- What have you got **in your hand / in your mouth?**
- When we were **in Italy**, we spent a few days **in Venice**.
- I have a friend who lives **in a small village in the mountains.**
- There were some people swimming **in the pool / in the sea / in the river.**

B

At



at the bus stop



at the door



at the roundabout

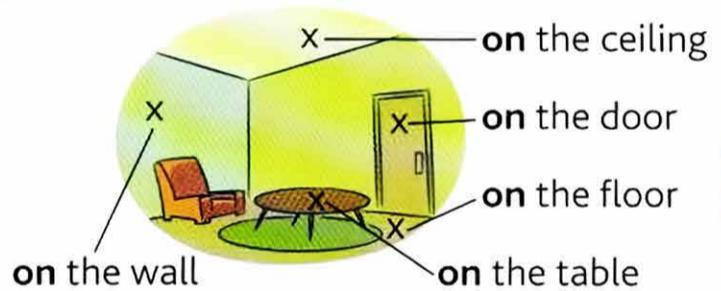


at reception

- Who is that man standing **at the bus stop / at the door / at the window?**
- Turn left **at the traffic lights / at the church / at the roundabout / at the junction.**
- We have to get off the bus **at the next stop.**
- When you leave the hotel, please leave your key **at reception.** (= at the reception desk)

C

On



on the ceiling

on the door

on the floor

on the wall

on the table

on her nose

on a page

on an island

- I sat **on the floor / on the ground / on the grass / on the beach / on a chair.**
- There's a dirty mark **on the wall / on the ceiling / on your nose / on your shirt.**
- Have you seen the notice **on the notice board / on the door?**
- You'll find details of TV programmes **on page seven** (of the newspaper).
- The hotel is **on a small island** in the middle of a lake.

D

Compare **in** and **at**:

- There were a lot of people **in the shop.** It was very crowded.
Go along this road, then turn left **at the shop.**
- I'll meet you **in the hotel lobby.**
I'll meet you **at the entrance to the hotel.**



on the bottle

in the bottle

Compare **in** and **on**:

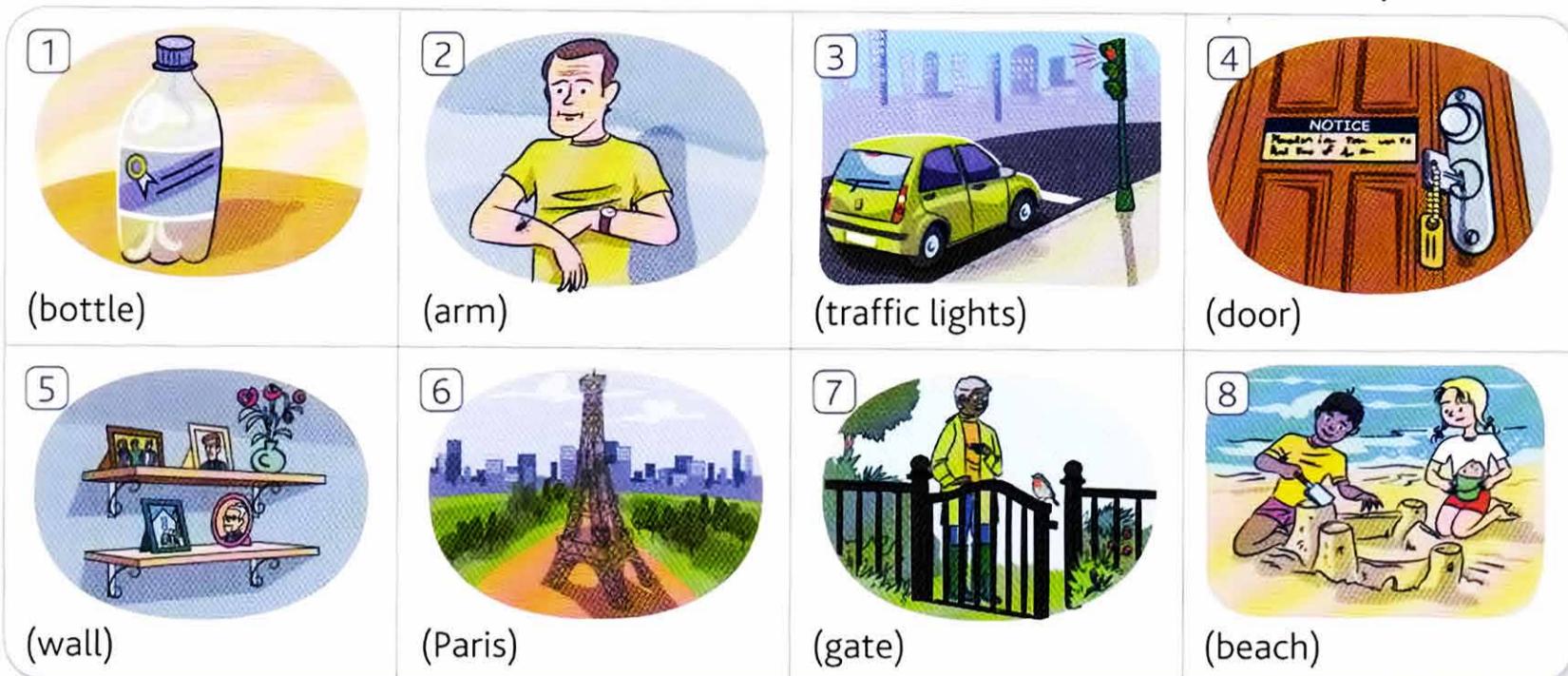
- There is some water **in the bottle.**
There is a label **on the bottle.**

Compare **at** and **on**:

- There is somebody **at the door.** Shall I go and see who it is?
There is a notice **on the door.** It says 'Do not disturb'.

Exercises

123.1 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- 1 Where's the label? On the bottle.
- 2 Where's the fly?
- 3 Where is the car waiting?
- 4 a Where's the notice?
b Where's the key?
- 5 Where are the shelves?
- 6 Where's the Eiffel Tower?
- 7 a Where's the man standing?
b Where's the bird?
- 8 Where are the children playing?

123.2 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the window	your coffee	the mountains	that tree
my guitar	the river	the island	the next petrol station

- 1 Look at those people swimming in the river.
- 2 One of the strings is broken.
- 3 There's something wrong with the car. We'd better stop
- 4 Would you like sugar?
- 5 The leaves are a beautiful colour.
- 6 Last year we had a wonderful skiing holiday
- 7 There's nobody living It's uninhabited.
- 8 He spends most of the day sitting and looking outside.

123.3 Complete the sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- 1 There was a long queue of people at the bus stop.
- 2 Nicola was wearing a silver ring her little finger.
- 3 There was an accident the crossroads this morning.
- 4 I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name the door.
- 5 There are some beautiful trees the park.
- 6 You'll find the sports results the back page of the newspaper.
- 7 I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting a computer.
- 8 My brother lives a small village the south-west of England.
- 9 The man the police are looking for has a scar his right cheek.
- 10 The headquarters of the company are Milan.
- 11 I like that picture hanging the wall the kitchen.
- 12 If you come here by bus, get off the stop after the traffic lights.

In/at/on (position) 2

A

We say that somebody/something is:

in a line / in a row / in a queue	in bed
in the sky / in the world	in the country / in the countryside
in an office / in a department	in a picture / in a photo / in a photograph
in a book / in a paper (= newspaper) / in a magazine / in a letter	

- When I go to the cinema, I like to sit **in the front row**.
- James isn't up yet. He's still **in bed**.
- It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud **in the sky**.
- I've just started working **in the sales department**.
- Who is the woman **in that photo**?
- Have you seen this picture **in today's paper**?



in a row

B

on the left / on the right on the left-hand side / on the right-hand side

on the ground floor / on the first floor / on the second floor etc.

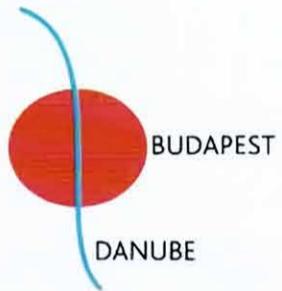
on a map / on a menu / on a list

on a farm

- In Britain we drive **on the left**. or ... **on the left-hand side**.
- Our apartment is **on the second floor** of the building.
- Here's a shopping list. Don't buy anything that's not **on the list**.
- Have you ever worked **on a farm**?

We say that a place is **on a river** / **on a road** / **on the coast**:

- Budapest is **on the (river) Danube**.
- The town where you live – is it **on the coast** or inland?

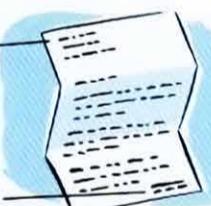
Also **on the way**:

- We stopped to buy some things in a shop **on the way** home.

C

at the top (of) / at the bottom (of) / at the end (of)

- Write your name **at the top of the page**.
- Jane's house is **at the other end of the street**.

at the top (of the page)**at the bottom (of the page)**

D

in the front / in the back of a car

- I was sitting **in the back** (of the car) when we crashed.

at the back**at the front / at the back** of a building / theatre / group of people etc.

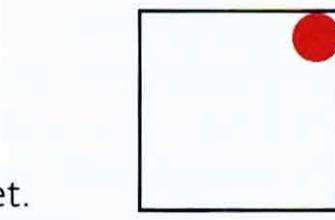
- The garden is **at the back of the house**.
- Let's sit **at the front** (of the cinema).
- We were **at the back**, so we couldn't see very well.



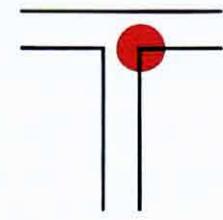
at the front

on the front / on the back of a letter / piece of paper etc.

- I wrote the date **on the back of the photo**.



in the corner



at/on the corner

E

in the corner of a room

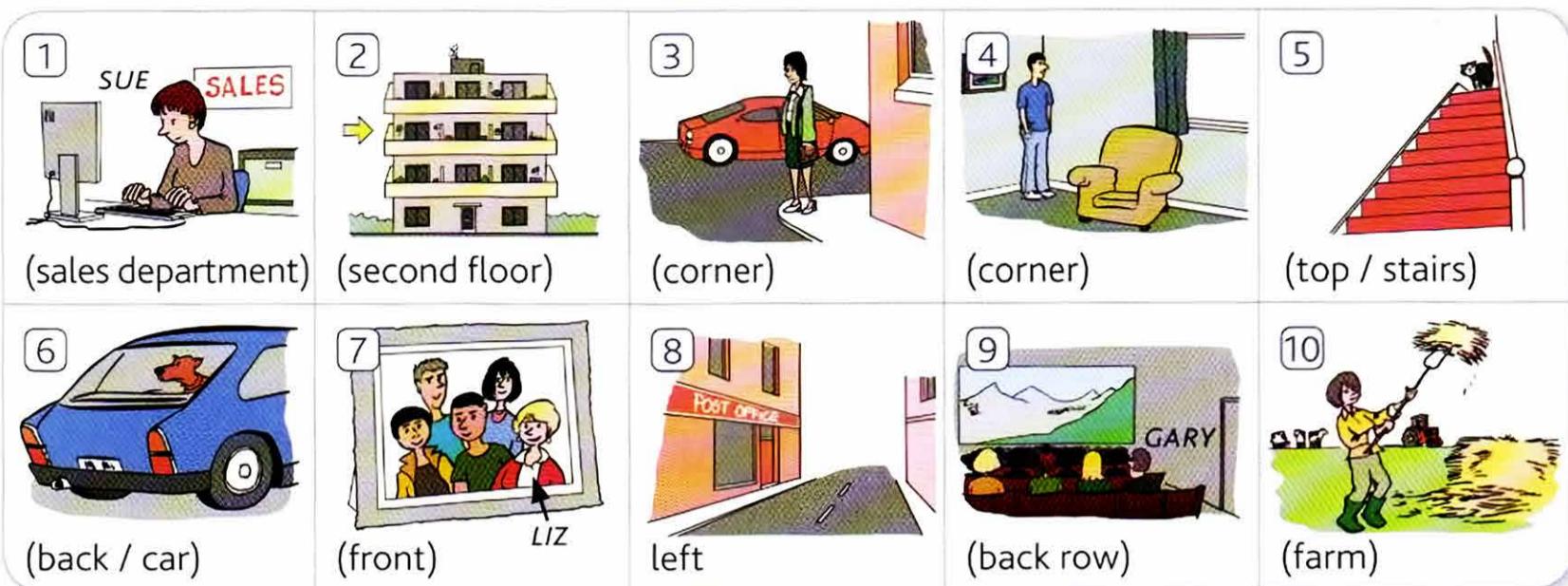
- The TV is **in the corner** of the room.

at the corner or on the corner of a street

- There is a small shop **at/on the corner** of the street.

Exercises

124.1 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- 1 Where does Sue work? In the sales department.
- 2 Sue lives in this building. Where's her flat exactly?
- 3 Where is the woman standing?
- 4 Where is the man standing?
- 5 Where's the cat?
- 6 Where's the dog?
- 7 Liz is in this group of people. Where is she?
- 8 Where's the post office?
- 9 Gary is at the cinema. Where is he sitting?
- 10 Where does Kate work?

124.2 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the west coast	the world	the back of the class	the sky
the front row	the right	the back of this card	the way to work

- 1 It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky.
- 2 In most countries people drive
- 3 What is the tallest building?
- 4 I usually buy a newspaper in the morning.
- 5 San Francisco is of the United States.
- 6 We went to the theatre last night. We had seats
- 7 I couldn't hear the teacher. She spoke quietly and I was sitting
- 8 I don't have your address. Could you write it?

124.3 Complete the sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- 1 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 2 Is your sister this photograph? I don't recognise her.
- 3 I didn't feel very well when I woke up, so I stayed bed.
- 4 We normally use the front entrance to the building, but there's another one the back.
- 5 Is there anything interesting the paper today?
- 6 There was a list of names, but my name wasn't the list.
- 7 the end of the street, there is a path leading to the river.
- 8 I love to look up at the stars the sky at night.
- 9 When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit the front.
- 10 I live in a very small village. You probably won't find it your map.
- 11 Joe works the furniture department of a large store.
- 12 Paris is the river Seine.
- 13 I don't like cities. I'd much prefer to live the country.
- 14 My office is the top floor. It's the left as you come out of the lift.

In/at/on (position) 3

A

In hospital / at work etc.

We say that somebody is **in hospital / in prison / in jail**:

- Anna's mother is **in hospital**.

We say that somebody is **at work / at school / at university / at college**:

- I'll be **at work** until 5.30.
- Julia is studying chemistry **at university**.

We say that somebody **is at home** or **is home** (with or without **at**), but we say **do something at home** (with **at**):

- I'll **be at home** all evening. or I'll **be home** all evening.
- Shall we go to a restaurant or **eat at home**?

B

At a party / at a concert etc.

We say that somebody is **at** an event (**at a party / at a conference** etc.):

- Were there many people **at the party / at the meeting / at the wedding**?
- I saw Steve **at a conference / at a concert** on Saturday.

C

In and **at** for buildings

You can often use **in** or **at** with buildings. For example, you can eat **in a restaurant** or **at a restaurant**; you can buy something **in a supermarket** or **at a supermarket**. We usually say **at** when we say where an event takes place (for example: a concert, a film, a party, a meeting):

- We went to a concert **at the National Concert Hall**.
- The meeting took place **at the company's head office** in Frankfurt.
- There was a robbery **at the supermarket**.

We say **at the station / at the airport**:

- There's no need to meet me **at the station**. I can get a taxi.

We say **at** somebody's house:

- I was **at Helen's house** last night. or I was **at Helen's** last night.

Also **at the doctor's / at the hairdresser's** etc.

We use **in** when we are thinking about the building itself. Compare:

- We had dinner **at the hotel**.
All the rooms **in the hotel** have air conditioning. (*not at the hotel*)
- I was **at Helen's (house)** last night.
It's always cold **in Helen's house**. The heating doesn't work well. (*not at Helen's house*)

D

In and **at** for towns etc.

We normally use **in** with cities, towns and villages:

- The Louvre is a famous art museum **in Paris**. (*not at Paris*)
- Sam's parents live **in a village** in the south of France. (*not at a village*)

We use **at** when we think of the place as a point or station on a journey:

- Does this train stop **at Oxford**? (= at Oxford station)

E

On a bus / in a car etc.

We usually say **on a bus / on a train / on a plane / on a ship but in a car / in a taxi**:

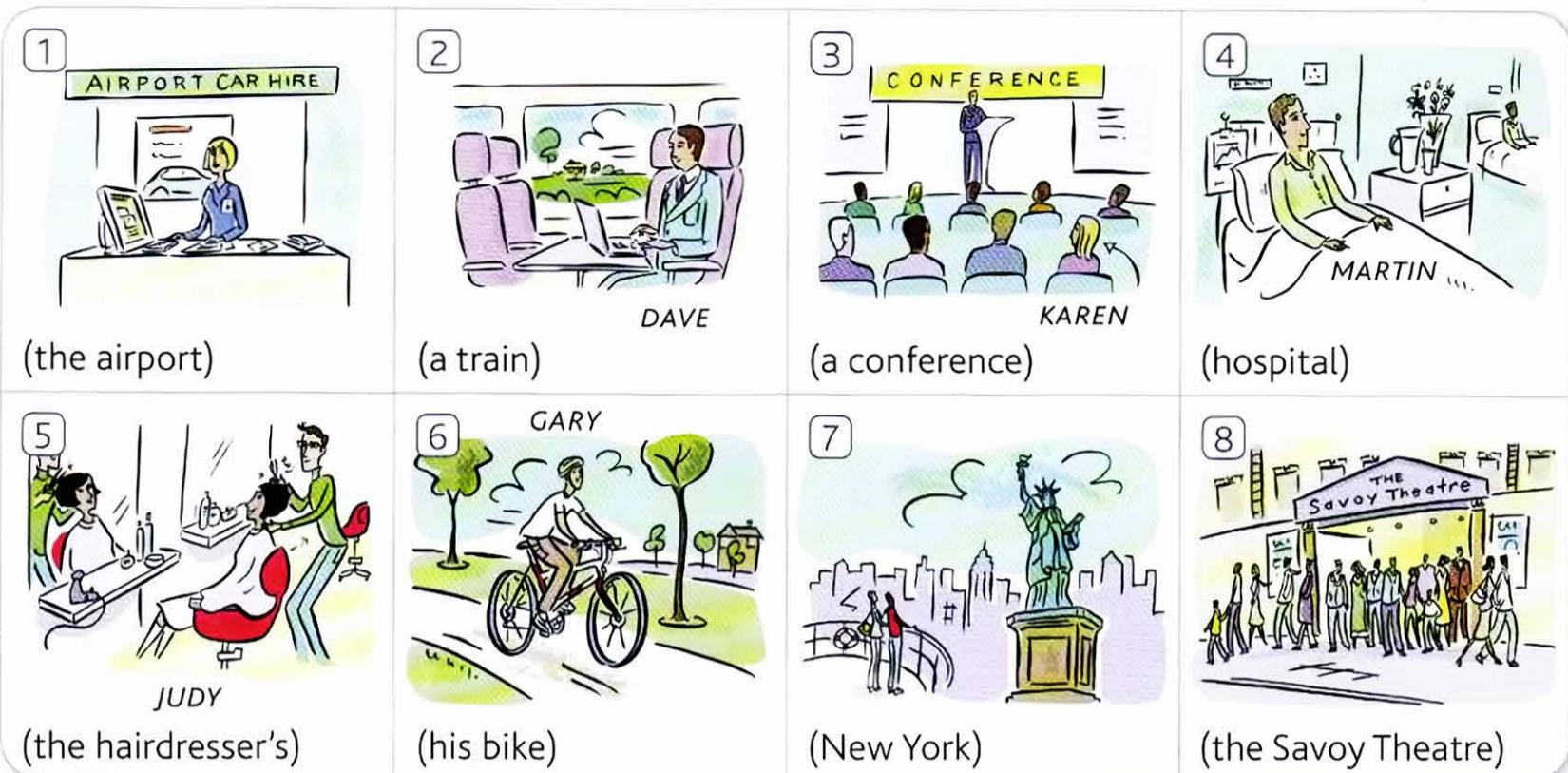
- The bus** was very full. There were too many people **on it**.
- Laura arrived **in a taxi**.

We say **on a bike** (= bicycle) / **on a motorbike / on a horse**:

- Jane passed me **on her bike**.

Exercises

125.1 Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- 1 You can hire a car **at** the airport. 5 Judy is
 2 Dave is 6 I saw Gary
 3 Karen is 7 We spent a few days
 4 Martin is 8 We went to a show

125.2 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the plane
Tokyo

hospital
school

a taxi
prison

the station
the airport

the cinema
the sports centre

- 1 My train arrives at 11.30. Can you meet me **at** the station? ?
 2 We walked to the restaurant, but we went home
 3 I'd like to see a film. What's on this week?
 4 Some people are for crimes that they did not commit.
 5 'What does your sister do? Does she have a job?' 'No, she's still'
 6 I play basketball on Friday evenings.
 7 A friend of mine was injured in an accident a few days ago. She's still
 8 Our flight was delayed. We had to wait for four hours.
 9 I enjoyed the flight, but the food wasn't very nice.
 10 Vicky has gone to Japan. She's living

125.3 Complete these sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- 1 We went to a concert **at** the National Concert Hall.
 2 It was a very slow train. It stopped every station.
 3 My parents live a small village about 50 miles from London.
 4 I haven't seen Kate for some time. I last saw her David's wedding.
 5 We stayed a very comfortable hotel when we were Amsterdam.
 6 There were about fifty rooms the hotel.
 7 I don't know where my umbrella is. Perhaps I left it the bus.
 8 'Where were you on Monday evening?' 'I was a friend's house.'
 9 There must be somebody the house. The lights are on.
 10 The exhibition the Museum of Modern Art finishes on Saturday.
 11 Shall we travel your car or mine?
 12 I didn't expect you to be home. I thought you'd be work.
 13 'Did you like the movie?' 'Yes, but it was too hot the cinema.'
 14 Paul lives Birmingham. He's a student Birmingham University.

To/at/in/into

A

We say **go/come/travel** (etc.) **to** a place or event. For example:

go to China**go back to** Italy**return to** London**welcome** somebody **to** a place**go to** bed**go to** the bank**go to** a concert**come to** my house**be taken to** hospital**be sent to** prison**drive to** the airport

TO



- When are your friends **going back to** Italy? (*not going back in* Italy)
- Three people were injured in the accident and **taken to** hospital.
- Welcome to** our country! (*not Welcome in*)

In the same way we say 'a **journey to** / a **trip to** / a **visit to** / **on my way to** ...' etc. :

- Did you enjoy **your trip to** Paris / **your visit to** the zoo?

Compare **to** (for *movement*) and **in/at** (for *position*):

- They are **going to** France. *but* They **live in** France.
- Can you **come to** the party? *but* I'll **see you at** the party.

We say **been to** a place or an event:

- I've **been to** Italy four times, but I've never **been to** Rome.
- Amanda has never **been to a football match** in her life.

B

Get and arrive

We say **get to** a place:

- What time did they **get to** London / **to work** / **to the hotel**?

But we say **arrive in** ... or **arrive at** ... (*not arrive to*).

We say **arrive in** a town, city or country:

- They **arrived in** London / **in** Spain a week ago.

For other places (buildings etc.) or events, we say **arrive at**:

- When did they **arrive at the hotel** / **at the airport** / **at the party**?

C

Home

We say **go home** / **come home** / **get home** / **arrive home** / **on the way home** etc. (no preposition).

We do not say '**to home**':

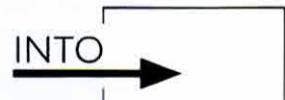
- I'm tired. Let's **go home** now. (*not go to home*)
- I met Lisa **on my way home**. (*not my way to home*)

D

Into

Go into, get into ... etc. = enter (a room / a building / a car etc.):

- I opened the door, **went into** the room and sat down.
- A bird **flew into** the kitchen through the window.
- Every month, my salary **is paid** directly **into** my bank account.



With some verbs (especially **go/get/put**) we often use **in** (instead of **into**):

- She **got in** the car and drove away. (*or She got into the car ...*)
- I read the letter and **put it** back **in** the envelope.

The opposite of **into** is **out of**:

- She **got out of** the car and **went into** a shop.

We usually say '**get on/off** a bus / a train / a plane' (*not usually* into/out of):

- She **got on the bus** and I never saw her again.

Exercises

126.1 Put in **to/at/in/into** where necessary. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 Three people were taken to hospital after the accident.
- 2 I met Kate on my way - home. (*no preposition*)
- 3 We left our luggage the station and went to find something to eat.
- 4 Shall we take a taxi the station or shall we walk?
- 5 I have to go the bank today. What time does it open?
- 6 The Amazon flows the Atlantic Ocean.
- 7 'Do you have your camera with you?' 'No, I left it the car.'
- 8 Have you ever been China?
- 9 I had lost my key, but I managed to climb the house through a window.
- 10 We got stuck in a traffic jam on our way the airport.
- 11 We had lunch the airport while we were waiting for our plane.
- 12 Welcome the hotel. We hope you enjoy your stay here.
- 13 We drove along the main road for about a kilometre and then turned a narrow side street.
- 14 Did you enjoy your visit the museum?
- 15 I'm tired. As soon as I get home, I'm going bed.
- 16 Marcel is French. He has just returned France after two years Brazil.
- 17 Carl was born Chicago, but his family moved New York when he was three. He still lives New York.

126.2 Have you been to these places? If so, how many times? Choose three of the places and write a sentence using **been to**.

Athens	Australia	Hong Kong	Mexico	Paris
Rome	Singapore	Sweden	Tokyo	the United States

1 (example answers) I've never been to Australia. / I've been to Mexico once.

2

3

4

126.3 Put in **to/at/in** where necessary. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 What time does this train get to London?
- 2 We arrived Barcelona a few days ago.
- 3 What time did you get home last night?
- 4 What time do you usually arrive work in the morning?
- 5 When we got the cinema, there was a long queue outside.
- 6 I arrived home feeling very tired.

126.4 Write sentences using **got + into / out of / on / off**.

- 1 You were walking home. A friend passed you in her car. She saw you, stopped and offered you a lift. She opened the door. What did you do? I got into the car.
- 2 You were waiting for the bus. At last your bus came. The doors opened. What did you do then? I the bus.
- 3 You drove home in your car. You stopped outside your house and parked the car. What did you do then?
- 4 You were travelling by train to Manchester. When the train got to Manchester, what did you do?
- 5 You needed a taxi. After a few minutes a taxi stopped for you. You opened the door. What did you do then?
- 6 You were travelling by air. At the end of your flight, your plane landed at the airport and stopped. The doors were opened, you took your bag and stood up. What did you do then?

In/on/at (other uses)

A

In

in the rain / in the sun / in the shade / in the dark / in bad weather etc.

- We sat **in the shade**. It was too hot to sit **in the sun**.
- Don't go out **in the rain**. Wait until it stops.

**(write) in ink / in pen / in pencil**

- When you do the exam, you're not allowed to write **in pencil**.

Also (write) in words / in figures / in capital letters etc.

- Please write your name **in capital letters**.
- Write the story **in your own words**. (= don't copy somebody else)

the shade

(be/fall) in love (with somebody)

- They're very happy together. They're **in love**.

in (my) opinion

- In my opinion**, the movie wasn't very good.

B

On

on TV / on television / on the radio

- I didn't watch the news **on television**, but I heard it **on the radio**.

on the phone

- I've never met her, but I've spoken to her **on the phone** a few times.

(be/go) on strike

- There are no trains today. The drivers are **on strike**.

(be/go) on a diet

- I've put on a lot of weight. I'll have to go **on a diet**.

(be) on fire

- Look! That car is **on fire**.

on the whole (= in general)

- Sometimes I have problems at work, but **on the whole** I enjoy my job.

on purpose (= intentionally)

- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to annoy you. I didn't do it **on purpose**.

C

On holiday / on a trip etc.We say: **(be/go) on holiday / on business / on a trip / on a tour / on a cruise etc.**

- I'm going **on holiday** next week.
- Emma's away **on business** at the moment.
- One day I'd like to go **on a world tour**.

You can also say 'go to a place **for a holiday / for my holiday(s)**':

- Steve has gone to France **for a holiday**.

D

At the age of ... etc.We say **at the age of 16 / at 120 miles an hour /****at 100 degrees etc.:**

- Tracy left school **at 16**. or ... **at the age of 16**.
- The train was travelling **at 120 miles an hour**.
- Water boils **at 100 degrees Celsius**.

We are now flying **at a speed of**
800 kilometres an hour and **at**
an altitude of 9,000 metres.



Exercises

127.1 Complete the sentences using **in** + the following:

capital letters	cold weather	love	my opinion
pencil	the rain	the shade	

- 1 Don't go out ... **in the rain** Wait until it stops.
- 2 Matt likes to keep warm, so he doesn't go out much
- 3 If you write and make a mistake, you can rub it out and correct it.
- 4 They fell almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
- 5 Please write your address clearly, preferably
- 6 It's too hot in the sun. I'm going to sit
- 7 Amanda thought the restaurant was OK, but it wasn't very good.

127.2 Complete the sentences using **on** + the following:

business	a diet	fire	holiday	the phone
purpose	strike	TV	a tour	the whole

- 1 Look! That car is ... **on fire** ... ! Somebody call the fire brigade.
- 2 Workers at the factory have gone for better pay and conditions.
- 3 Soon after we arrived, we were taken of the city.
- 4 I feel lazy this evening. Is there anything worth watching ?
- 5 I'm sorry. It was an accident. I didn't do it
- 6 Richard has put on a lot of weight recently. I think he should go
- 7 Jane's job involves a lot of travelling. She often has to go away
- 8 A: I'm going next week.
B: Where are you going? Somewhere nice?
- 9 A: Is Sarah here?
B: Yes, but she's at the moment. She won't be long.
- 10 A: How was your exam?
B: Well, there were some difficult questions, but it was OK.

127.3 Complete the sentences with **in**, **on** or **at**.

- 1 Water boils ... **at** ... 100 degrees Celsius.
- 2 When I was 14, I went a trip to France organised by my school.
- 3 There was panic when people realised that the building was fire.
- 4 Julia's grandmother died recently the age of 79.
- 5 Can you turn the light on, please? I don't want to sit the dark.
- 6 We didn't go holiday last year. We stayed at home.
- 7 I hate driving fog. You can't see anything.
- 8 I won't be here next week. I'll be holiday.
- 9 Technology has developed great speed.
- 10 Alan got married 17, which is rather young to get married.
- 11 I heard an interesting programme the radio this morning.
- 12 my opinion, violent films should not be shown television.
- 13 I wouldn't like to go a cruise. I think I'd get bored.
- 14 I shouldn't eat too much. I'm supposed to be a diet.
- 15 I wouldn't like his job. He spends most of his time talking the phone.
- 16 The earth travels round the sun 107,000 kilometres an hour.
- 17 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' 'Not every minute, but the whole, yes.'
- 18 A lot of houses were damaged the storm last week.

By

A

We use **by** in many expressions to say how we do something. For example, you can:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| send something by post | contact somebody by phone / by email |
| do something by hand | pay by credit card / by cheque |

- Can I pay **by credit card**?
- You can contact me **by phone or by email**.

But we say **pay cash** or **pay in cash** (*not usually* by cash).

We also say that something happens **by mistake / by accident / by chance**:

- We hadn't arranged to meet. We met **by chance**.

But we say 'do something **on purpose**' (= you mean to do it):

- I didn't do it **on purpose**. It was an accident.

Note that we say **by chance**, **by credit card** etc. (*not* by the chance / by a credit card). In these expressions we use **by + noun** without **the** or **a**.

B

In the same way we use **by ...** to say how somebody travels:

by car / by train / by plane / by boat / by ship / by bus / by bike etc.

by road / by rail / by air / by sea

- Jess usually goes to work **by bus**.

But we say **on foot**:

- Did you come here **by car or on foot**?

You cannot use **by** if you say **my car / the train / a taxi** etc. We say:

by car but in my car (not by my car)

by train but on the train (not by the train)

We use **in** for cars and taxis:

- They didn't come **in their car**. They came **in a taxi**.

We use **on** for bikes and public transport (buses, trains etc.):

- We travelled **on the 6.45 train**.

C

We say that 'something is done **by** somebody/something' (passive):

- Have you ever been bitten **by a dog**?
- The programme was watched **by millions of people**.

Compare **by** and **with**:

- The door must have been opened **with a key**. (*not* by a key)
(= somebody used a key to open it)
- The door must have been opened **by somebody** with a key.

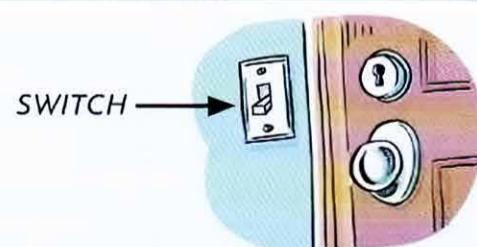
We say 'a play **by Shakespeare**' / 'a painting **by Rembrandt**' / 'a novel **by Tolstoy**' etc. :

- Have you read anything **by Ernest Hemingway**?

D

By also means 'next to / beside':

- Come and sit **by me**. (= next to me)
- 'Where's the light switch?' '**By the door**.'



E

Note the following use of **by**:

- Clare's salary has just gone up **from £2,500** a month **to £2,750**. So it has increased **by £250 / by ten per cent**.
- Carl and Mike had a race over 200 metres. Carl won **by about three metres**.



Exercises

128.1 Complete the sentences using **by** + the following:

canal chance credit card hand mistake

- 1 We hadn't arranged to meet. We met by chance
- 2 I didn't intend to take your umbrella. I took it
- 3 Don't put the sweater in the washing machine. It has to be washed
- 4 I don't need cash. I can pay the bill
- 5 The town is not on the coast, but is connected to the sea

128.2 Put in **by**, **in** or **on**.

- 1 Jess usually goes to work by bus.
- 2 I saw Jane this morning. She was the bus.
- 3 How did you get here? Did you come train?
- 4 I decided not to go car. I went my bike instead.
- 5 I didn't feel like walking home, so I came home a taxi.
- 6 Sorry we're late. We missed the bus, so we had to come foot.
- 7 How long does it take to cross the Atlantic ship?

128.3 All these sentences have a mistake. Correct them.

- 1 Did you come here by Kate's car or yours? in Kate's car
- 2 I don't like travelling on bus.
- 3 These photographs were taken by a very good camera.
- 4 I know this music is from Beethoven, but I can't remember what it's called.
- 5 I couldn't pay by cash – I didn't have any money on me.
- 6 We lost the game because of a mistake of one of our players.

128.4 Write three sentences like the examples. Write about a song, a painting, a film, a book etc.

- 1 War and Peace is a book by Tolstoy.
- 2 Romeo and Juliet is a play by Shakespeare.
- 3
- 4
- 5

128.5 Put in **by**, **in**, **on** or **with**.

- 1 Have you ever been bitten by a dog?
- 2 The plane was badly damaged lightning.
- 3 We managed to put the fire out a fire extinguisher.
- 4 Who is that man standing the window?
- 5 These photographs were taken a friend of mine.
- 6 I don't mind going car, but I don't want to go your car.
- 7 There was a small table the bed a lamp and a clock it.

128.6 Complete the sentences using **by**.

- 1 Clare's salary was £2,500 a month. Now it is £2,750.
Her salary has increased by £250.
- 2 My daily newspaper used to cost 80 pence. From today it costs 90.
The price has gone up
- 3 There was an election. Helen won. She got 25 votes and James got 23.
Helen won
- 4 I went to Kate's house to see her, but she had gone out five minutes before I arrived.
I missed

Noun + preposition (reason for, cause of etc.)

A Noun + for ...

a demand / a need FOR ...

- The company closed down because there wasn't enough **demand for** its product.
- There's no excuse for behaviour like that. There's no **need for** it.

a reason FOR ...

- The train was late, but nobody knew the **reason for** the delay. (*not reason of*)

B Noun + of ...

an advantage / a disadvantage OF ...

- The **advantage of living alone** is that you can do what you like.
but
- there is** an advantage **in** (or **to**) doing something
- There are** many advantages **in** living alone. *or* ... many advantages **to** living alone.

a cause OF ...

- The **cause of** the explosion is unknown.

a picture / a photo / a photograph / a map / a plan / a drawing (etc.) OF ...

- Rachel showed me some **pictures of** her family.
- I had a **map of** the town, so I was able to find my way around.

C Noun + in ...

an increase / a decrease / a rise / a fall IN (prices etc.)

- There has been an **increase in** the number of road accidents recently.
- Last year was a bad one for the company. There was a big **fall in** sales.

D Noun + to ...

damage TO ...

- The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the **damage to** the other car.

an invitation TO ... (a party / a wedding etc.)

- Did you get an **invitation to** the party?

a solution TO (a problem) / a key TO (a door) / an answer TO (a question) / a reply TO (a letter) / a reaction TO ...

- I hope we find a **solution to** the problem. (*not a solution of the problem*)
- I was surprised at her **reaction to** my suggestion.

an attitude TO ... or an attitude TOWARDS ...

- His **attitude to** his job is very negative. *or* His **attitude towards** his job ...

E Noun + with ... / between ...

a relationship / a connection / contact WITH ...

- Do you have a good **relationship with** your parents?
- The police want to question a man in **connection with** the robbery.

but

a relationship / a connection / contact / a difference BETWEEN two things or people

- The police believe that there is no **connection between** the two crimes.
- There are some **differences between** British and American English.

Exercises

129.1 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

- 1 What caused the explosion? What was the cause of the explosion ?
- 2 We're trying to solve the problem.
We're trying to find a solution
- 3 Sue gets on well with her brother.
Sue has a good relationship
- 4 The cost of living has gone up a lot.
There has been a big increase
- 5 I don't know how to answer your question.
I can't think of an answer
- 6 I don't think that a new road is necessary.
I don't think there is any need
- 7 I think that working at home has many advantages.
I think that there are many advantages
- 8 The number of people without jobs fell last month.
Last month there was a fall
- 9 Nobody wants to buy shoes like these any more.
There is no demand
- 10 In what way is your job different from mine?
What is the difference

129.2 Complete the sentences using these nouns + a preposition:

cause	connection	contact	damage	invitation
key	map	photographs	reason	reply

- 1 On the wall there were some pictures and a map of the world.
- 2 Thank you for the invitation to your party next week.
- 3 Since she left home two years ago, Sophie has had little contact with her family.
- 4 I can't open this door. Do you have a key to the other door?
- 5 The cause of the fire at the hotel last week is still unknown.
- 6 Did you get a copy of the email you sent to the company?
- 7 The two companies are completely independent. There is no connection between them.
- 8 Jane showed me some old photographs of the city as it looked 100 years ago.
- 9 Carol has decided to give up her job. I don't know her reason for doing this.
- 10 It wasn't a bad accident. The cause of the car wasn't serious.

129.3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 There are some differences between British and American English.
- 2 Money isn't the solution to every problem.
- 3 There has been an increase in the amount of traffic using this road.
- 4 The advantage of having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
- 5 There are many advantages of being able to speak a foreign language.
- 6 Everything can be explained. There's a reason for everything.
- 7 When Paul left home, his attitude towards his parents seemed to change.
- 8 Ben and I used to be good friends, but I don't have much contact with him now.
- 9 There has been a sharp rise in property prices in the past few years.
- 10 What was Sarah's reaction to the news?
- 11 If I give you the camera, can you take a picture of me?
- 12 The company has rejected the workers' demands without a rise in pay.
- 13 What was the answer to question 3 in the test?
- 14 The fact that Jane was offered a job has no connection with the fact that she is a friend of the managing director.

Adjective + preposition 1

A

It was **nice of** you to ...

nice / kind / good / generous / polite / stupid / silly etc. **OF** somebody (to do something)

- Thank you. It was very **kind of** you to help me.
- It is **stupid of me** to go out without a coat in such cold weather.

but

(be) **nice / kind / good / generous / polite / rude / friendly / cruel** etc. **TO** somebody

- They have always been very **nice to** me. (*not with* me)
- Why were you so **unfriendly to** Lucy?

B

Adjective + **about / with**

angry / annoyed / furious / upset { **ABOUT** something
{ **WITH** somebody **FOR** doing something

- There's no point in getting **angry about** things that don't matter.
- Are you **annoyed with** me **for** being late?
- Lisa is **upset about** not being invited to the party.

excited / worried / nervous / happy etc. **ABOUT** a situation

- Are you **nervous about** the exam?

pleased / satisfied / happy / delighted / disappointed **WITH** something you receive, or the result of something

- They were **delighted with** the present I gave them.
- Were you **happy with** your exam results?

C

Adjective + **at / by / with / of**

surprised / shocked / amazed / astonished / upset **AT or BY** something

- Everybody was **surprised at** (*or by*) the news.
- I hope you weren't **shocked by** (*or at*) what I said.

impressed WITH or BY somebody/something

- I'm very **impressed with** (*or by*) her English. It's very good.

fed up / bored WITH something

- I don't enjoy my job any more. I'm **fed up with** it. / I'm **bored with** it.

tired / sick OF something

- Come on, let's go! I'm **tired of** waiting. / I'm **sick of** waiting.

D

Sorry about / for

sorry ABOUT a situation or something that happened

- I'm **sorry about** the mess. I'll clear it up later.
- Sorry about** last night. (= Sorry about something that happened last night)

sorry FOR or ABOUT something you did

- Alex is very **sorry for** what he said. (*or sorry about* what he said)
- I'm **sorry for** shouting at you yesterday. (*or sorry about* shouting)

You can also say 'I'm sorry I (did something)':

- I'm **sorry I shouted** at you yesterday.

feel / be sorry FOR somebody who is in a bad situation

- I **feel sorry for** Matt. He's had a lot of bad luck. (*not I feel sorry about* Matt)

Exercises

130.1 Complete the sentences using **nice of ... , kind of ... etc.**

- 1 I went out in the cold without a coat.
- 2 Tom offered to drive me to the airport.
- 3 I needed money and Sue gave me some.
- 4 They didn't invite us to their party.
- 5 Can I help you with your luggage?
- 6 Kevin never says 'thank you'.
- 7 They've had an argument and now they refuse to speak to each other.

(silly) That was silly of you.
 (nice) That was him.
 (generous)
 That
 (not very nice)
 That wasn't
 (very kind)

 (not very polite)

 (a bit childish)

130.2 Complete the sentences using these adjectives + a preposition:

amazed angry bored careless excited impressed kind nervous

- 1 Are you nervous about the exam?
- 2 Thank you for all you've done. You've been very me.
- 3 What have I done wrong? Why are you me?
- 4 You must be very your trip next week. It sounds really great.
- 5 I wasn't the service in the restaurant. We had to wait ages before our food arrived.
- 6 Ben isn't very happy at college. He says he's the course he's doing.
- 7 I'd never seen so many people before. I was the crowds.
- 8 It was you to leave the door unlocked when you went out.

130.3 Put in the correct preposition.

- 1 They were delighted with the present I gave them.
- 2 It was nice you to come and see me when I was ill.
- 3 Why are you so rude people? Why can't you be more polite?
- 4 We always have the same food every day. I'm fed up it.
- 5 We enjoyed our holiday, but we were a bit disappointed the hotel.
- 6 I can't understand people who are cruel animals.
- 7 I was surprised the way he behaved. It was completely out of character.
- 8 I've been trying to learn Spanish, but I'm not very satisfied my progress.
- 9 Tanya doesn't look very well. I'm worried her.
- 10 They told me they were sorry the situation, but there was nothing they could do.
- 11 I wouldn't like to be in her position. I feel sorry her.
- 12 Are you still upset what I said to you yesterday?
- 13 Some people say Kate is unfriendly, but she's always been very nice me.
- 14 I'm tired doing the same thing every day. I need a change.
- 15 The man we interviewed for the job was intelligent and we were impressed the way he answered our questions.
- 16 I'm sorry the smell of paint in this room. I've just finished redecorating it.
- 17 I was shocked what I saw. I'd never seen anything like it before.
- 18 Our neighbours were very angry the noise we made.
- 19 Our neighbours were furious us making so much noise.
- 20 I'm sorry what I did. I hope you're not angry me.

Adjective + preposition 2

A

Adjective + of (1)

afraid / frightened / terrified / scared OF ...

- 'Are you **afraid of** spiders?' 'Yes, I'm **terrified of** them.'

fond / proud / ashamed / jealous / envious OF ...

- Why are you always so **jealous of** other people?

suspicious / critical / tolerant OF ...

- He didn't trust me. He was **suspicious of** my motives.

B

Adjective + of (2)

aware / conscious OF ...

- 'Did you know he was married?' 'No, I wasn't **aware of** that.'

capable / incapable OF ...

- I'm sure you are **capable of** passing the examination.

full / short OF ...

- Amy is a very active person. She's always **full of** energy.

- I'm **short of** money. Can you lend me some?

typical OF ...

- He's late again. It's **typical of** him to keep everybody waiting.

certain / sure OF or ABOUT ...

- I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not **sure of** that. *or* ... not **sure about** that.

C

Adjective + at / to / from / in / on / with / for

good / bad / brilliant / better / hopeless etc. AT ...

- I'm not very **good at** repairing things. (*not good in* repairing things)

married / engaged TO ...

- Louise is **married to** an American. (*not married with*)

but Louise is married **with three children**. (= she is married and has three children)

similar TO ...

- Your writing is **similar to** mine.

different FROM or different TO ...

- The film was **different from** what I'd expected. *or* ... **different to** what I'd expected.

interested IN ...

- Are you **interested in** art?

keen ON ...

- We stayed at home because Chris wasn't very **keen on** going out.

dependent ON ... (but independent OF ...)

- I don't want to be **dependent on** anybody.

crowded WITH (people etc.)

- The streets were **crowded with** tourists. (*but ... full of* tourists)

famous FOR ...

- The Italian city of Florence is **famous for** its art treasures.

responsible FOR ...

- Who was **responsible for** all that noise last night?

Exercises

131.1 Complete the sentences using these adjectives + the correct preposition:

afraid capable different interested proud responsible similar ~~sure~~

- 1 I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that.
- 2 Your camera is mine, but it isn't exactly the same.
- 3 Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be
- 4 I never watch the news on TV. I'm not the news.
- 5 The editor is the person who is what appears in a newspaper.
- 6 Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very her garden and loves showing it to visitors.
- 7 I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was what I expected.
- 8 He could become world champion one day. He's it.

131.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 There were lots of tourists in the streets. | The streets were crowded <u>with</u> tourists |
| 2 There was a lot of furniture in the room. | The room was full |
| 3 I don't like sport very much. | I'm not very keen |
| 4 We don't have enough time. | We're short |
| 5 I'm not a very good tennis player. | I'm not very good |
| 6 Catherine's husband is Russian. | Catherine is married |
| 7 I don't trust Robert. | I'm suspicious |
| 8 My problem is not the same as yours. | My problem is different |

131.3 Put in the correct preposition.

- 1 Amy is always full of energy.
- 2 My home town is not a very interesting place. It's not famous anything.
- 3 Kate is very fond her younger brother.
- 4 I don't like going up ladders. I'm scared heights.
- 5 You look bored. You don't seem interested what I'm saying.
- 6 'Our flight departs at 10.35.' 'Are you sure that?'
- 7 I'm not ashamed what I did. In fact I'm quite proud it.
- 8 I wanted to go out for a meal, but nobody else was keen the idea.
- 9 These days everybody is aware the dangers of smoking.
- 10 The station platform was crowded people waiting for the train.
- 11 Sue is much more successful than I am. Sometimes I feel a bit jealous her.
- 12 Do you know anyone who might be interested buying an old car?
- 13 We've got plenty to eat. The fridge is full food.
- 14 She's very honest. I don't think she is capable telling a lie.
- 15 Helen works hard and she's extremely good her job.
- 16 It's typical him to change his mind at the last minute.
- 17 Mark has no money of his own. He's totally dependent his parents.
- 18 We're short staff in our office at the moment. We need more people to do the work.

131.4 Write sentences about yourself. Are you good at these things or not? Use the following:

good pretty good not very good hopeless

- 1 (repairing things) I'm not very good at repairing things
- 2 (telling jokes)
- 3 (maths)
- 4 (remembering names)
- 5 (sport)

Verb + preposition 1 **to** and **at****A** Verb + to

talk / speak TO somebody (**with** is also possible but less usual)

- Who was that man you were **talking to**?

listen TO ...

- We spent the evening **listening to** music. (*not listening* music)

apologise TO somebody (for ...)

- They **apologised to me** for what happened. (*not They apologised me*)

explain something TO somebody

- Can you **explain** this word **to me**? (*not explain me this word*)

explain / describe (to somebody) what/how/why ...

- I **explained to them** why I was worried. (*not I explained them*)

- Let me **describe to you** what I saw. (*not Let me describe you*)

B We do not use **to** with these verbs:

phone / call / email / text somebody

- I **called the airline** to cancel my flight. (*not called to the airline*)

but write (a letter) **to** somebody

answer somebody/something

- He refused to **answer my question**. (*not answer to my question*)

but reply to an email / a letter etc.

ask somebody

- Can I **ask you** a question? (*not ask to you*)

thank somebody (for something)

- He **thanked me** for helping him. (*not He thanked to me*)

C Verb + at

look / stare / glance AT ... , **have a look / take a look AT** ...

- Why are you **looking at** me like that?

laugh AT ...

- I look stupid with this haircut. Everybody will **laugh at** me.

aim / point (something) **AT** ... , **shoot / fire** (a gun) **AT** ...

- Don't **point** that knife **at** me. It's dangerous.

- We saw someone with a gun **shooting at** birds, but he didn't hit any.

D Some verbs can be followed by **at** or **to**, with a difference in meaning. For example:

shout AT somebody (when you are angry)

- He got very angry and started **shouting at** me.

shout TO somebody (so that they can hear you)

- He **shouted to** me from the other side of the street.

throw something **AT** somebody/something (in order to hit them)

- Somebody **threw** an egg **at** the minister.

throw something **TO** somebody (for somebody to catch)

- Lisa shouted 'Catch!' and **threw** the keys **to** me from the window.

Exercises

132.1 Which is correct?

- 1 a Can you explain this word to me?
- 1 b Can you explain me this word?
- 2 a I got angry with Mark. Afterwards, I apologised to him.
- 2 b I got angry with Mark. Afterwards I apologised him.
- 3 a Amy won't be able to help you. There's no point in asking to her.
- 3 b Amy won't be able to help you. There's no point in asking her.
- 4 a I need somebody to explain me what I have to do.
- 4 b I need somebody to explain to me what I have to do.
- 5 a They didn't understand the system, so I explained it to them.
- 5 b They didn't understand the system, so I explained it them.
- 6 a I like to sit on the beach and listen to the sound of the sea.
- 6 b I like to sit on the beach and listen the sound of the sea.
- 7 a I asked them to describe me exactly what happened.
- 7 b I asked them to describe to me exactly what happened.
- 8 a We'd better phone the restaurant to reserve a table.
- 8 b We'd better phone to the restaurant to reserve a table.
- 9 a It was a difficult question. I couldn't answer to it.
- 9 b It was a difficult question. I couldn't answer it.
- 10 a I explained everybody the reasons for my decision.
- 10 b I explained to everybody the reasons for my decision.
- 11 a I thanked everybody for all the help they had given me.
- 11 b I thanked to everybody for all the help they had given me.
- 12 a My friend texted to me to let me know she was going to be late.
- 12 b My friend texted me to let me know she was going to be late.

132.2 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs + the correct preposition:

explain laugh listen look point reply speak throw throw

- 1 I look stupid with this haircut. Everybody will laugh at me.
- 2 I don't understand this. Can you explain it to me?
- 3 Sue and Kevin had an argument and now they're refusing to each other.
- 4 Be careful with those scissors! Don't them me!
- 5 I'm not sure where we are. I'll have to the map.
- 6 Please me! I've got something important to tell you.
- 7 Don't stones the birds! It's cruel.
- 8 If you don't want that sandwich, it the birds. They'll eat it.
- 9 I tried to contact Tina, but she didn't my emails.

132.3 Put in **to** or **at**.

- 1 They apologised to me for what happened.
- 2 I glanced my watch to see what time it was.
- 3 Please don't shout me! Try to calm down.
- 4 I saw Sue as I was cycling along the road. I shouted her, but she didn't hear me.
- 5 Don't listen what he says. He doesn't know what he's talking about.
- 6 What's so funny? What are you laughing ?
- 7 Could I have a look your magazine, please?
- 8 I'm lonely. I need somebody to talk
- 9 She was so angry she threw a book the wall.
- 10 The woman sitting opposite me on the train kept staring me.
- 11 Can I speak you a moment? There's something I want to ask you.

Verb + preposition 2 **about/for/of/after****A** Verb + about

talk / read / know ABOUT ... , tell somebody ABOUT ...

- We **talked about** a lot of things at the meeting.

have a discussion ABOUT something, but discuss something (no preposition)

- We **had a discussion about** what we should do.
- We **discussed** a lot of things at the meeting. (*not discussed about*)

do something ABOUT something = do something to improve a bad situation

- If you're worried about the problem, you should **do** something **about** it.

B Verb + for

ask (somebody) FOR ...

- I sent an email to the company **asking** them **for** more information about the job.
but 'I **asked** him **the way** to ...', 'She **asked** me **my name**' (no preposition)

apply (TO a person, a company etc.) FOR a job etc.

- I think you'd be good at this job. Why don't you **apply for** it?

wait FOR ...

- Don't **wait for** me. I'll join you later.
- I'm not going out yet. I'm **waiting for** the rain to stop.

search (a person / a place / a bag etc.) FOR ...

- I've **searched** the house **for** my keys, but I still can't find them.

leave (a place) FOR another place

- I haven't seen her since she **left** (home) **for** the office this morning.
(*not left to the office*)

C Care about, care for and take care of

care ABOUT somebody/something = think that somebody/something is important

- He's very selfish. He doesn't **care about** other people.

We say '**care what/where/how ...**' etc. (*without about*):

- You can do what you like. I don't **care what** you do.

care FOR somebody/something

(1) = *like something* (usually negative sentences)

- I don't **care for** very hot weather. (= I don't like ...)

(2) = *look after somebody*

- Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **care for** him.

take care OF ... = look after, keep safe, take responsibility for

- Don't worry about me. I can **take care of** myself.
- I'll **take care of** the travel arrangements. You don't need to do anything.

D Look for and look after

look FOR ... = search for, try to find

- I've lost my keys. Can you help me to **look for** them?

look AFTER ... = take care of, keep safe or in good condition

- Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **look after** him. (*not look for*)
- You can borrow this book, but you must promise to **look after** it.

Exercises

133.1 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting the rain to stop.
- 2 Don't ask me money. I don't have any.
- 3 I've applied a job at the factory. I don't know if I'll get it.
- 4 I've applied three colleges. I hope one of them accepts me.
- 5 I've searched everywhere Joe, but I haven't been able to find him.
- 6 I don't want to talk what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- 7 I don't want to discuss what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- 8 We had an interesting discussion the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- 9 We discussed the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- 10 I sent her an email. Now I'm waiting her to reply.
- 11 Ken and Sonia are travelling in Italy. They're in Rome right now, and tomorrow they leave Venice.
- 12 The roof of the house is in very bad condition. I think we ought to do something it.
- 13 We waited Steve for half an hour, but he never came.
- 14 Tomorrow morning I have to catch a plane. I'm leaving my house the airport at 7.30.

133.2 Put in the correct preposition after **care**. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 He's very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.
- 2 Who's going to take care you when you are old?
- 3 She doesn't care the exam. She doesn't care whether she passes or fails.
- 4 'Do you like this coat?' 'Not really. I don't care the colour.'
- 5 Don't worry about the shopping. I'll take care that.
- 6 He gave up his job to care his elderly father.
- 7 I want to have a good holiday. I don't care the cost.
- 8 I want to have a good holiday. I don't care how much it costs.

133.3 Complete the sentences with **look for** or **look after**. Use the correct form of **look** (**looks/looked/looking**).

- 1 I looked for my keys, but I couldn't find them anywhere.
- 2 Kate is a job. I hope she finds one soon.
- 3 Who you when you were ill?
- 4 I'm Liz. I need to ask her something. Have you seen her?
- 5 The car park was full, so we had to somewhere else to park.
- 6 A babysitter is somebody who other people's children.

133.4 Complete the sentences with these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

apply ask do leave look search talk wait

- 1 Police are searching for the man who escaped from prison.
- 2 Sarah wasn't ready. We had to her.
- 3 I think Ben likes his job, but he doesn't it much.
- 4 When I'd finished my meal, I the waiter the bill.
- 5 Cathy is unemployed. She has several jobs, but she hasn't had any luck.
- 6 If something is wrong, why don't you something it?
- 7 Helen's car is very old, but it's in excellent condition. She it very well.
- 8 Diane is from Boston, but now she lives in Paris. She Boston Paris when she was 19.

Verb + preposition 3 **about** and **of****A****hear ABOUT ...** = *be told about something*

- Did you **hear about** the fire at the hotel yesterday?

hear OF ... = *know that somebody/something exists*

- 'Who is Tom Hart?' 'I have no idea. I've never **heard of** him.' (*not heard from him*)

hear FROM ... = *be in contact with somebody*

- 'Have you **heard from** Jane recently?' 'Yes, she called me a few days ago.'

B**think ABOUT ... and think OF ...**When you **think ABOUT** something, you consider it, you concentrate your mind on it:

- I've **thought about** what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
 'Will you lend me the money?' 'I'll **think about** it.'

When you **think OF** something, the idea comes to your mind:

- It was my idea. I **thought of** it first. (*not thought about it*)
 I felt embarrassed. I couldn't **think of** anything to say. (*not think about anything*)

We also use **think of** when we ask or give an opinion:

- 'What did you **think of** the movie?' 'I didn't **think** much **of** it.' (= I didn't like it much)

The difference is sometimes very small and you can use **of** or **about**:

- When I'm alone, I often **think of** (**or about**) you.

You can say **think of** or **think about** doing something (for possible future actions):

- My sister is **thinking of** (**or about**) going to Canada. (= she is considering it)

C**dream ABOUT ...** (when you are asleep)

- I **dreamt about** you last night.

dream OF or ABOUT being something / doing something = *imagine*

- Do you **dream of** (**or about**) being rich and famous?

I wouldn't dream OF doing something = *I would never do it*

- 'Don't tell anyone what I said.' 'No, I **wouldn't dream of** it.' (= I would never do it)

D**complain (TO somebody) ABOUT ...** = *say that you are not satisfied*

- We **complained to** the manager of the restaurant **about** the food.

complain OF a pain, an illness etc. = *say that you have a pain etc.*

- We called the doctor because George was **complaining of** a pain in his stomach.

E**remind somebody ABOUT ...** = *tell somebody not to forget*

- I'm glad you **reminded** me **about** the meeting. I'd completely forgotten about it.

remind somebody OF ... = *cause somebody to remember*

- This house **reminds** me **of** the one I lived in when I was a child.
 Look at this photograph of Richard. Who does he **remind** you **of**?

F**warn** somebody **ABOUT** a person or thing which is bad, dangerous, unusual etc.

- I knew he was a strange person. I had been **warned about** him. (*not warned of him*)
 Vicky **warned me** about the traffic. She said it would be bad.

warn somebody **ABOUT or OF** a danger, something bad which might happen later

- Scientists have **warned us about** (**or of**) the effects of climate change.

Exercises

134.1 Complete the sentences using **hear** or **heard** + a preposition (**about/of/from**).

- 1 I've never heard of Tom Hart. Who is he?
- 2 'Did you the accident last night?' 'Yes, Vicky told me.'
- 3 Jane used to call me quite often, but I haven't her for a long time now.
- 4 A: Have you a writer called William Hudson?
B: No, I don't think so. What sort of writer is he?
- 5 Thanks for your email. It was good to you.
- 6 'Do you want to our holiday?' 'Not now. Tell me later.'
- 7 I live in a small town in the north of England. You've probably never it.

134.2 Complete the sentences using **think about** or **think of**. Sometimes both **about** and **of** are possible. Use the correct form of **think** (**think/thinking/thought**).

- 1 You look serious. What are you thinking about
- 2 I need time to make decisions. I like to things carefully.
- 3 That's a good idea. Why didn't I that?
- 4 A: I've finished reading the book you lent me.
B: What did you it? Did you think it was good?
- 5 We're going out to eat this evening. Would you like to come?
- 6 I don't really want to go out with Tom tonight. I'll have to an excuse.
- 7 When I was offered the job, I didn't accept immediately. I went away and it for a while. In the end I decided to take the job.
- 8 I don't much this coffee. It's like water.
- 9 Katherine is homesick. She's always her family back home.
- 10 A: Do you think I should apply to do the course?
B: I can't any reason why not.

134.3 Put in the correct preposition.

- 1 Did you hear the fire at the hotel yesterday?
- 2 'I had a strange dream last night.' 'Did you? What did you dream ?'
- 3 Our neighbours complained us the noise we made last night.
- 4 Kevin was complaining pains in his chest, so he went to the doctor.
- 5 I love this music. It reminds me a warm day in spring.
- 6 He loves his job. He thinks his work all the time, he dreams it, he talks it and I'm fed up with hearing it.
- 7 'We've got no money. What can we do?' 'Don't worry. I'll think something.'
- 8 Jackie warned me the water. She said it wasn't safe to drink.
- 9 We warned our children the dangers of playing in the street.

134.4 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

complain dream hear remind remind think think warn

- 1 It was my idea. I thought of it first.
- 2 Ben is never satisfied. He's always something.
- 3 I can't make a decision yet. I need time to your proposal.
- 4 Before you go into the house, I must you the dog. He's bitten people before, so be careful.
- 5 She's not a well-known singer. Not many people have her.
- 6 A: You wouldn't go away without telling me, would you?
B: Of course not. I wouldn't it.
- 7 I would have forgotten my appointment if Jane hadn't me it.
- 8 Do you see that man over there? Does he you anybody you know?

Verb + preposition 4 **of/for/from/on****A** Verb + **of****accuse / suspect** somebody **OF** ...

- Sue **accused** me **of** being selfish.
- Some students were **suspected** **of** cheating in the exam.

approve / disapprove **OF** ...

- His parents don't **approve** **of** what he does, but they can't stop him.

die **OF** or **FROM** an illness etc.

- 'What did he **die** **of**?' 'A heart attack.'

consist **OF** ...

- We had an enormous meal. It **consisted** **of** seven courses.

B Verb + **for****pay** (somebody) **FOR** ...

- I didn't have enough money to **pay** **for** the meal. (*not pay the meal*)
- but pay** a bill / a fine / a fee / tax / rent / a sum of money etc. (no preposition)
- I didn't have enough money to **pay the rent**.

thank / forgive somebody **FOR** ...

- I'll never **forgive** them **for** what they did.

apologise (**TO** somebody) **FOR** ...

- When I realised I was wrong, I **apologised** (**to** them) **for** my mistake.

blame somebody/something **FOR** ... , somebody is **to blame** **FOR** ...

- Everybody **blamed** me **for** the accident.
- Everybody said that I was **to blame** **for** the accident.

blame (a problem etc.) **ON** ...

- The accident wasn't my fault. Don't **blame** it **on** me.

C Verb + **from****suffer** **FROM** an illness etc.

- There's been an increase in the number of people **suffering** **from** heart disease.

protect somebody/something **FROM**

- Sun block **protects** the skin **from** the sun.

D Verb + **on****depend / rely** **ON** ...

- 'What time will you be home?' 'I don't know. It **depends** **on** the traffic.'
- You can **rely** **on** Anna. She always keeps her promises.

You can use **depend** + **when/where/how** etc. with or without **on**:

- 'Are you going to buy it?' 'It **depends** **how much** it is.' (or It depends **on** how much)

live **ON** money/food

- Michael's salary is very low. It isn't enough to **live** **on**.

congratulate / compliment somebody **ON** ...

- I **congratulated** her **on** doing so well in her exams.
- The meal was really good. I **complimented** Mark **on** his cooking skills.

Exercises

135.1 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 Some students were suspected ... of cheating in the exam.
- 2 Are you going to apologise what you did?
- 3 The apartment consists three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.
- 4 I was accused lying, but I was telling the truth.
- 5 We finished our meal, paid the bill, and left the restaurant.
- 6 The accident was my fault, so I had to pay the repairs.
- 7 Some people are dying hunger, while others eat too much.
- 8 I called Helen to thank her the present she sent me.
- 9 The government is popular. Most people approve what they're doing.
- 10 Do you blame the government the economic situation?
- 11 When something goes wrong, you always blame it other people.

135.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 Sue said that I was selfish.
Sue accused me ... of being selfish.....
- 2 The misunderstanding was my fault, so I apologised.
I apologised
- 3 Jane won the tournament, so I congratulated her.
I congratulated
- 4 He has enemies, and he has a bodyguard to protect him.
He has a bodyguard to protect
- 5 There are eleven players in a football team.
A football team consists
- 6 Sandra eats only bread and eggs.
Sandra lives
- 7 You can't say that your problems are my fault.
You can't blame

135.3 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

accuse apologise approve congratulate depend live pay suffer

- 1 His parents don't approve of what he does, but they can't stop him.
- 2 When you went to the theatre with Paul, who the tickets?
- 3 It's not pleasant when you are something you didn't do.
- 4 We hope to go to the beach tomorrow, but it the weather.
- 5 Things are cheap there. You can very little money.
- 6 You were rude to Lisa. I think you should her.
- 7 Alex back pain. He spends too much time working at his desk.
- 8 When I saw David, I him passing his driving test.

135.4 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I'll never forgive them for what they did.
- 2 They wore warm clothes to protect themselves the cold.
- 3 You know you can always rely me if you need any help.
- 4 Sophie doesn't have enough money to pay her college fees.
- 5 She's often unwell. She suffers very bad headaches.
- 6 I don't know whether I'll go out tonight. It depends how I feel.
- 7 She hasn't got a job. She depends her parents for money.
- 8 My usual breakfast consists fruit, cereal and coffee.
- 9 I complimented her her English. She spoke really well.

Verb + preposition 5 in/into/with/to/on

A Verb + in

believe IN ...

- Do you **believe in** God? (= Do you believe that God exists?)
- I **believe in** saying what I think. (= I believe it is right to say what I think)
- but **believe** something (= believe it is true), **believe** somebody (= believe they are telling the truth)
- The story can't be true. I don't **believe it**. (not believe in it)

specialise IN ...

- Helen is a lawyer. She **specialises in** company law.

succeed IN ...

- I hope you **succeed in** finding the job you want.

B Verb + into

break INTO ...

- Our house was **broken into** a few days ago, but nothing was stolen.

crash / drive / bump / run INTO ...

- He lost control of the car and **crashed into** a wall.

divide / cut / split something INTO two or more parts

- The book is **divided into** three parts.

translate a book etc. FROM one language INTO another

- She's a famous writer. Her books have been **translated into** many languages.

C Verb + with

collide WITH ...

- There was an accident this morning. A bus **collided with** a car.

fill something WITH ... (*but full of* ... – see Unit 131B)

- Take this saucepan and **fill it with** water.

provide / supply somebody WITH ...

- The school **provides** all its students **with** books.

D Verb + to

happen TO ...

- What **happened to** that gold watch you used to have? (= where is it now?)

invite somebody TO a party / a wedding etc.

- They only **invited** a few people **to** their wedding.

prefer one thing/person TO another

- I **prefer** tea **to** coffee.

E Verb + on

concentrate ON ...

- I tried to **concentrate on** my work, but I kept thinking about other things.

insist ON ...

- I wanted to go alone, but some friends of mine **insisted on** coming with me.

spend (money) ON ...

- How much do you **spend on** food each week?

Exercises

136.1 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

believe **concentrate** **divide** **drive** **fill** **happen** **insist** **invite** **succeed**

- 1 I wanted to go alone, but my friends insisted on coming with me.
- 2 I haven't seen Mike for ages. I wonder what has him.
- 3 We've been the party, but unfortunately we can't go.
- 4 It's a very large house. It's four apartments.
- 5 I don't ghosts. I think people imagine that they see them.
- 6 Steve gave me an empty bucket and told me to it water.
- 7 I was driving along when the car in front stopped suddenly. I couldn't stop in time and the back of it.
- 8 Don't try and do two things together. one thing at a time.
- 9 It wasn't easy, but in the end we finding a solution to the problem.

136.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 There was a collision between a bus and a car.
A bus collided with a car.
- 2 I don't mind big cities, but I prefer small towns.
I prefer
- 3 I got all the information I needed from Jane.
Jane provided me
- 4 This morning I bought a pair of shoes which cost £70.
This morning I spent
- 5 There are ten districts in the city.
The city is divided

136.3 Put in the correct preposition. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

- 1 The school provides all its students with books.
- 2 A strange thing happened me a few days ago.
- 3 Mark decided to give up sport to concentrate his studies.
- 4 Money should be used well. I don't believe wasting it.
- 5 My present job isn't wonderful, but I prefer it what I did before.
- 6 I hope you succeed getting what you want.
- 7 As I was coming out of the room, I collided somebody who was coming in.
- 8 There was an awful noise as the car crashed a tree.
- 9 Patrick is a photographer. He specialises sports photography.
- 10 Do you spend a lot of money clothes?
- 11 I was amazed when Joe walked into the room. I couldn't believe it.
- 12 Somebody broke my car and stole the radio.
- 13 I was quite cold, but Tom insisted having the window open.
- 14 The teacher decided to split the class four groups.
- 15 I filled the tank, but unfortunately I filled it the wrong kind of petrol.
- 16 Some words are difficult to translate one language another.

136.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use a preposition.

- 1 I wanted to go out alone, but my friend insisted on coming with me
- 2 I spend a lot of money
- 3 I saw the accident. The car crashed
- 4 Chris prefers basketball
- 5 The restaurant we went to specialises
- 6 Shakespeare's plays have been translated

Phrasal verbs 1 General points

A We often use verbs with the following words:

in on up away by about over round or around
out off down back through along forward

So you can say **look out** / **get on** / **take off** / **run away** etc. These are *phrasal verbs*.

We often use **on/off/out** etc. with verbs of movement. For example:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| get on | <input type="checkbox"/> The bus was full. We couldn't get on . |
| drive off | <input type="checkbox"/> A woman got into the car and drove off . |
| come back | <input type="checkbox"/> Sarah is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday. |
| turn round | <input type="checkbox"/> When I touched him on the shoulder, he turned round . |

But often the second word (**on/off/out** etc.) gives a special meaning to the verb. For example:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| break down | <input type="checkbox"/> Sorry I'm late. The car broke down . (=the engine stopped working) |
| look out | <input type="checkbox"/> Look out! There's a car coming. (=be careful) |
| take off | <input type="checkbox"/> It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane took off . (=went into the air) |
| get on | <input type="checkbox"/> How was the exam? How did you get on ? (=How did you do?) |
| get by | <input type="checkbox"/> My French isn't very good, but it's enough to get by . (=manage) |

For more phrasal verbs, see Units 138–145.

B Sometimes a phrasal verb is followed by a *preposition*. For example:

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>preposition</i>	
run away	from	<input type="checkbox"/> Why did you run away from me?
keep up	with	<input type="checkbox"/> You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
look up	at	<input type="checkbox"/> We looked up at the plane as it flew above us.
look forward	to	<input type="checkbox"/> Are you looking forward to your trip?

C Sometimes a phrasal verb has an *object*. Usually there are two possible positions for the object. So you can say:

I turned on the light. or I turned the light on.
object object

If the object is a *pronoun* (**it/them/me/him** etc.), only one position is possible:

I turned it on. (*not I turned on it*)

Some more examples:

- Some more examples:

 - Can you { **fill in** this form?
 fill this form **in**?

but They gave me a form and told me to **fill it in**. (*not fill in it*)

 - Don't { **throw away** this box.
 throw this box **away**.

but I want to keep this box, so don't **throw it away**. (*not throw away it*)

 - I'm going to { **take off** my shoes.
 take my shoes **off**.

but These shoes are uncomfortable. I'm going to **take them off**. (*not take off them*)

 - Don't { **wake up** the baby.
 wake the baby **up**.

but The baby is asleep. Don't **wake her up**. (*not wake up her*)

Exercises

137.1 Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A fly get go
look sit speak

B away by down on
out round up

- 1 The bus was full. We couldn't ... get on
- 2 I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to for a bit.
- 3 A cat tried to catch the bird, but it just in time.
- 4 We were trapped in the building. We couldn't
- 5 I can't hear you very well. Can you a little?
- 6 'Do you speak German?' 'Not very well, but I can'
- 7 Everything has got so expensive. Prices have a lot.
- 8 I thought there was somebody behind me, but when I , there was nobody there.

137.2 Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A away back forward in up

B at through to with

- 1 You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
- 2 My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be work.
- 3 We went the top floor of the building to admire the view.
- 4 The meeting tomorrow is going to be difficult. I'm not looking it.
- 5 There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got £50,000.
- 6 I love to look the stars in the sky at night.
- 7 I was sitting in the kitchen when a bird flew the open window.

137.3 Complete the sentences using these phrasal verbs + **it/them/me**:

~~fill in~~

get out

give back

switch on

take off

wake up

- 1 They gave me a form and told me to fill it in
- 2 I'm going to bed now. Can you at 6.30?
- 3 I've got something in my eye and I can't
- 4 I don't like it when people borrow things and don't
- 5 I want to use the hair dryer. How do I ?
- 6 My shoes are dirty. I'd better before going into the house.

137.4 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use a noun (**this box** etc.) or a pronoun (**it/them** etc.) + the word in brackets (**away/up** etc.).

- 1 Don't throw away this box I want to keep it. (away)
- 2 I don't want this newspaper. You can throw it away' (away)
- 3 I borrowed these books from the library. I have to take tomorrow. (back)
- 4 We can turn Nobody is watching it. (off)
- 5 A: How did the vase get broken?
B: I'm afraid I knocked while I was cleaning. (over)
- 6 Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake (up)
- 7 It's cold today. You should put if you're going out. (on)
- 8 It was only a small fire. I was able to put easily. (out)
- 9 A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year?
B: Yes, they've put (up)
- 10 It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn ? (on)

Phrasal verbs 2 **in/out****A**Compare **in** and **out**:**in** = into a room, a building, a car etc.

- How did the thieves **get in**?
- Here's a key, so you can **let yourself in**.
- Lisa walked up to the edge of the pool and **dived in**. (= into the water)
- I've got a new apartment. I'm **moving in** on Friday.
- As soon as I got to the airport, I **checked in**.

In the same way you can say **go in**, **come in**, **walk in**, **break in** etc.Compare **in** and **into**:

- I'm moving **in** next week.
- I'm moving **into my new flat** on Friday.

out = out of a room, building, a car etc.

- He just stood up and **walked out**.
- I had no key, so I was **locked out**.
- She swam up and down the pool, and then **climbed out**.
- Andy opened the window and **looked out**.
- (at a hotel) What time do we have to **check out**?

In the same way you can say **go out**, **get out**, **move out**, **let somebody out** etc.Compare **out** and **out of**:

- He walked **out**.
- He walked **out of the room**.

BOther verbs + **in****drop in** = visit somebody for a short time without arranging to do this

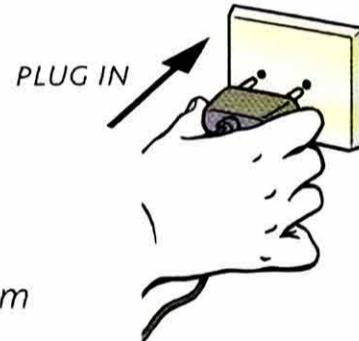
- I **dropped in** to see Chris on my way home.

join in = take part in an activity that is already going on

- They were playing cards, so I **joined in**.

plug in an electrical machine = connect it to the electricity supply

- The fridge isn't working because you haven't **plugged it in**.

**fill in** a form, a questionnaire etc. = write the necessary information on a form

- Please **fill in** the application form and send it to us by 28 February.

You can also say **fill out** a form.**take** somebody **in** = deceive somebody

- The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely **taken in**.

COther verbs + **out****eat out** = eat at a restaurant, not at home

- There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to **eat out**.

drop out of college, university, a course, a race = stop before you have completely finished a course/race etc.

- Gary went to university but **dropped out** after a year.

get out of something that you arranged to do = avoid doing it

- I promised I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't **get out** of it now.

cut something **out** (of a newspaper etc.)

- There was a beautiful picture in the magazine, so I **cut it out** and kept it.

leave something **out** = omit it, not include it

- In the sentence 'She said that she was ill', you can **leave out** the word 'that'.

cross something **out** / **rub** something **out**

- Some of the names on the list had been **crossed out**.

Exercises

138.1 Complete the sentences using a verb in the correct form.

- 1 Here's a key so that you can let yourself in.
- 2 Liz doesn't like cooking, so she out a lot.
- 3 Amy isn't living in this apartment any more. She out a few weeks ago.
- 4 If you're in our part of town, you should in and say hello.
- 5 When I in at the airport, I was told my flight would be delayed.
- 6 There was an article in the paper that I wanted to keep, so I it out.
- 7 I wanted to iron some clothes, but there was nowhere to the iron in.
- 8 I hate in questionnaires.
- 9 Steve was upset because he'd been out of the team.
- 10 Be careful! The water's not very deep here, so don't in.
- 11 If you write in pencil and you make a mistake, you can it out.
- 12 Paul started doing a Spanish course, but he out after a few weeks.

138.2 Complete the sentences with **in**, **into**, **out** or **out of**.

- 1 I've got a new flat. I'm moving in on Friday.
- 2 We checked the hotel as soon as we arrived.
- 3 As soon as we arrived at the hotel, we checked
- 4 The car stopped and the driver got
- 5 Thieves broke the house while we were away.
- 6 Why did Sarah drop college? Did she fail her exams?

138.3 Complete the sentences using a verb + **in** or **out** (**of**).

- 1 Lisa walked to the edge of the pool, dived in and swam to the other end.
- 2 Not all the runners finished the race. Three of them
- 3 I went to see Joe and Sophie in their new house. They last week.
- 4 I've told you everything you need to know. I don't think I've anything.
- 5 Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people and soon everybody was singing.
- 6 We go to restaurants a lot. We like
- 7 Don't be by him. If I were you, I wouldn't believe anything he says.
- 8 I to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.
- 9 A: Can we meet tomorrow morning at 10?
B: Probably. I'm supposed to go to another meeting, but I think I can it.

138.4 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 A: The fridge isn't working.
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in (plug)
- 2 A: What do I have to do with these forms?
B: and send them to this address. (fill)
- 3 A: I've made a mistake on this form.
B: That's all right. Just and correct it. (cross)
- 4 A: Did you believe the story they told you?
B: Yes, I'm afraid they completely (take)
- 5 A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?
B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but they wouldn't because we weren't members. (let)

Phrasal verbs 3 **out****A****out** = not burning, not shining**go out** Suddenly all the lights in the building **went out**.**put out** a fire / a cigarette / a light We managed to **put** the fire **out**.**turn out** a light I **turned** the lights **out** before leaving.**blow out** a candle We don't need the candle. You can **blow it out**.**B****work out****work out** = do physical exercises Rachel **works out** at the gym three times a week.**work out** = develop, progress Good luck for the future. I hope everything **works out** well for you. A: Why did James leave the company? B: Things didn't **work out**. (= things didn't work out well)**work out** (for mathematical calculations) The total bill for three people is £84.60. That **works out** at £28.20 each.**work** something **out** = calculate, think about a problem and find the answer 345 × 76? I need to do this on paper. I can't **work it out** in my head.**C**Other verbs + **out****carry out** an order, an experiment, a survey, an investigation, a plan etc. Soldiers are expected to **carry out** orders. An investigation into the accident will be **carried out** as soon as possible.**fall out** (with somebody) = stop being friends They used to be very good friends. I'm surprised to hear that they have **fallen out**. David **fell out with** his father and left home.**find out** that/what/when ... etc., **find out about** something = get information The police never **found out** who committed the murder. I just **found out** that it's Helen's birthday today. I checked a few websites to **find out** about hotels in the town.**give/hand** things **out** = give to each person At the end of the lecture, the speaker **gave out** information sheets to the audience.**point** something **out** (to somebody) = draw attention to something As we drove through the city, our guide **pointed out** all the sights. I didn't realise I'd made a mistake until somebody **pointed it out to** me.**run out** (of something) We **ran out of** petrol on the motorway. (= we used all our petrol)**sort** something **out** = find a solution to, put in order There are a few problems we need to **sort out**. All these papers are mixed up. I'll have to **sort them out**.**turn out** to be ... , **turn out** good/nice etc. , **turn out** that ... Nobody believed Paul at first, but he **turned out** to be right. (= it became clear in the end that he was right) The weather wasn't so good in the morning, but it **turned out** nice later. I thought they knew each other, but it **turned out** that they'd never met.**try out** a machine, a system, a new idea etc. = test it to see if it is OK The company is **trying out** a new computer system at the moment.

Exercises

139.1 Which words can go together? Choose from the list.

a candle a cigarette ~~a light~~ a mess a mistake a new product an order

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 turn out | <i>a light</i> | 5 put out |
| 2 point out | | 6 try out |
| 3 blow out | | 7 sort out |
| 4 carry out | | |

139.2 Complete the sentences using a verb + out.

- 1 The company is *trying out* a new computer system at the moment.
- 2 Steve is very fit. He does a lot of sport and regularly.
- 3 The road will be closed for two days next week while building work is
- 4 We didn't manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We of time.
- 5 You have to the problem yourself. I can't do it for you.
- 6 I don't know what happened exactly. I need to
- 7 The new drug will be on a small group of patients.
- 8 I thought the two books were the same until a friend of mine the difference.
- 9 They got married a few years ago, but it didn't and they separated.
- 10 There was a power cut and all the lights
- 11 We thought she was American at first, but she to be Swedish.
- 12 Sometimes it cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
- 13 I haven't applied for the job yet. I want to more about the company first.
- 14 It took the fire brigade two hours to the fire.

139.3 For each picture, complete the sentence using a verb + out.


They've petrol.



The man with the beard is leaflets.



The weather has



Sally and Kim are at the gym.



They've



Lisa is trying to how

139.4 Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb + out.

- 1 A: Was the fire serious?
B: No, we were able to put it out
- 2 A: This recipe looks interesting.
B: Yes, let's
- 3 A: How much money do I owe you exactly?
B: Just a moment. I'll have to
- 4 A: What happened about your problem with your bank?
B: It's OK now. I went to see them and we

Phrasal verbs 4 **on/off** (1)**A****On and off** for lights, machines etc.

We say: the light **is on** / **put** the light **on** / **leave** the light **on** etc.
turn the light **on/off** or **switch** the light **on/off**

- Shall I **leave** the lights **on** or **turn** them **off**?
- 'Is the heating **on**?' 'No, I **switched** it **off**.'
- We need some boiling water, so I'll **put** the kettle **on**.

Also **put on** some music / a CD etc.

- I haven't listened to this CD yet. Shall I **put it on**? (= shall I play it)

B**On and off** for events etc.

go on = *happen*

- What's all that noise? What's **going on**? (= what's happening)

call something **off** = *cancel it*

- The open air concert had to be **called off** because of the weather.

put something **off**, **put off** doing something = *delay it*

- The wedding has been **put off** until January.
- We can't **put off** making a decision. We have to decide now.

C**On and off** for clothes etc.

put on clothes, glasses, make-up, a seat belt etc.

- My hands were cold, so I **put** my gloves **on**.

Also **put on** weight = *get heavier*

- I've **put on** two kilograms in the last month.

try on clothes (to see if they fit)

- I **tried on** a jacket in the shop, but it didn't fit me very well.

take off clothes, glasses etc.

- It was warm, so I **took off** my jacket.

D**Off** = away from a person or place

be off (to a place)

- Tomorrow I'm **off** to Paris / I'm **off** on holiday.
(= I'm going to Paris / I'm going on holiday)

walk off / **run off** / **drive off** / **ride off** / **go off** (similar to **walk away** / **run away** etc.)

- Diane got on her bike and **rode off**.
- Mark left home at the age of 18 and **went off** to Canada.

set off = *start a journey*

- We **set off** very early to avoid the traffic. (= We left early)

take off = *leave the ground (for planes)*

- After a long delay the plane finally **took off**.

see somebody **off** = *go with them to the airport/station to say goodbye*

- Helen was going away. We went to the station with her to **see her off**.

Exercises

140.1 Complete the sentences using **put on** + the following:

a CD the heating the kettle ~~the light~~ the oven

- 1 It was getting dark, so I **put the light on**
- 2 It was getting cold, so I
- 3 I wanted to bake a cake, so I
- 4 I wanted to make some tea, so I
- 5 I wanted to listen to some music, so I

140.2 Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb + **on** or **off**.

- 1 It was warm, so I **took off** my jacket.
- 2 What are all these people doing? What's ?
- 3 The weather was too bad for the plane to , so the flight was delayed.
- 4 I didn't want to be disturbed, so I my phone.
- 5 Rachel got into her car and at high speed.
- 6 Tim has weight since I last saw him. He used to be quite thin.
- 7 A: What time are you leaving tomorrow?
B: I'm not sure yet, but I'd like to as early as possible.
- 8 Don't until tomorrow what you can do today.
- 9 There was going to be a strike by bus drivers, but now they have been offered more money and the strike has been
- 10 Are you cold? Shall I get you a sweater to ?
- 11 When I go away, I prefer to be alone at the station or airport. I don't like it when people come to me

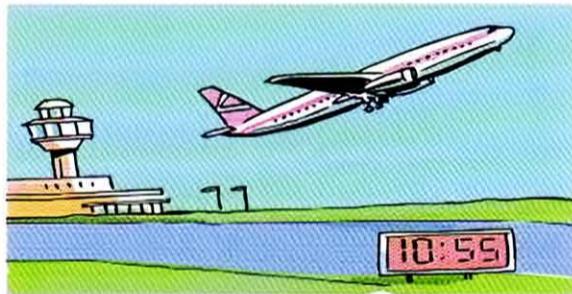
140.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

(1)



Her hands were cold, so she **put her gloves on**

(2)



The plane at 10.55.

(3)



Maria , but it was too big for her.

(4)



The match because of the weather.

(5)



Mark's parents went to the airport to

(6)



He took his sunglasses out of his pocket and

Phrasal verbs 5 **on/off** (2)**A****Verb + on** = continue doing something**drive on / walk on / play on** = *continue driving/walking/playing etc.*

- Shall we stop at this petrol station or shall we **drive on** to the next one?

go on = *continue*

- The party **went on** until 4 o'clock in the morning.

go on / carry on doing something = *continue doing something*

- We can't **go on** spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
- I don't want to **carry on** working here. I'm going to look for another job.

Also **go on with / carry on with** something

- Don't let me disturb you. Please **carry on with** what you're doing.

keep on doing something = *do it continuously or repeatedly*

- He **keeps on** criticising me. I'm fed up with it!

B**Get on****get on** = *progress*

- How are you **getting on** in your new job? (= How is it going?)

get on (with somebody) = *have a good relationship*

- Joanne and Karen don't **get on**. They're always arguing.
- Richard **gets on** well **with** his neighbours. They're all very friendly.

get on with something = *continue doing something you have to do, usually after an interruption*

- I must **get on with** my work. I have a lot to do.

C**Verb + off****doze off / drop off / nod off** = *fall asleep*

- The lecture wasn't very interesting. In fact I **dozed off** in the middle of it.

finish something **off** = *do the last part of something*

- A: Have you finished painting the kitchen?
- B: Nearly. I'll **finish** it **off** tomorrow.

go off = *explode*

- A bomb **went off** in the city centre, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Also an alarm can **go off** = *ring*

- Did you hear the alarm **go off**?

put somebody **off** (doing something) = *cause somebody not to want something or to do something*

- We wanted to go to the exhibition, but we were **put off** by the long queue.
- What **put** you **off** applying for the job? Was the salary too low?

rip somebody **off** = *cheat somebody (informal)*

- Did you really pay £2,000 for that painting? I think you were **ripped off**.
(= you paid too much)

show off = *try to impress people with your ability, your knowledge etc.*

- Look at that boy on the bike riding with no hands. He's just **showing off**.

tell somebody **off** = *speak angrily to somebody because they did something wrong*

- Clare's mother **told** her **off** for wearing dirty shoes in the house.

Exercises

141.1 Change the underlined words. Keep the same meaning, but use a verb + **on** or **off**.

- 1 Did you hear the bomb explode?
Did you hear the bomb go off?
- 2 The meeting continued longer than I expected.
The meeting longer than I expected.
- 3 We didn't stop to rest. We continued walking.
We didn't stop to rest. We
- 4 I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
I while I was watching TV.
- 5 Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to continue working.
Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to working.
- 6 The fire alarm rang in the middle of the night.
The fire alarm in the middle of the night.
- 7 Martin phones me continuously. It's very annoying.
Martin It's very annoying.

141.2 Complete each sentence using a verb + **on** or **off**.

- 1 We can't go on spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
- 2 I was standing by the car when suddenly the alarm
- 3 I'm not ready to go home yet. I have a few things to
- 4 'Shall I stop the car here?' 'No,'
- 5 Bill paid too much for the car he bought. I think he was
- 6 'Is Emma enjoying her course at university?' 'Yes, she's very well.'
- 7 I was very tired at work today. I nearly at my desk a couple of times.
- 8 Ben was by his boss for being late for work repeatedly.
- 9 I really like working with my colleagues. We all really well together.
- 10 There was a very loud noise. It sounded like a bomb
- 11 I making the same mistake. It's very frustrating.
- 12 I've just had a coffee break, and now I must with my work.
- 13 Peter is always trying to impress people. He's always
- 14 We decided not to go to the concert. We were by the cost of tickets.

141.3 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + **on** or **off**. Sometimes you will need other words as well:

carry	finish	get	get	get	go	rip	tell
--------------	---------------	-----------------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------

- 1 A: How are you getting on in your new job?
B: Fine, thanks. It's going very well.
- 2 A: Have you written the letter you had to write?
B: I've started it. I'll in the morning.
- 3 A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.
B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You
- 4 A: Why were you late for work this morning?
B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn't
- 5 A: How in your interview? Do you think you'll get the job?
B: I hope so. The interview was OK.
- 6 A: Did you stop playing tennis when it started to rain?
B: No, we The rain wasn't very heavy.
- 7 A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.
B: Why didn't their parents
- 8 A: Why does Paul want to leave his job?
B: He his boss.

Phrasal verbs 6 up/down

A

Compare **up** and **down**:**put** something **up** (on a wall etc.)

- I **put** a picture **up** on the wall.

**pick** something **up**

- There was a letter on the floor.
I **picked it up** and looked at it.

stand up

- Alan **stood up** and walked out.

turn something **up**

- I can't hear the TV. Can you **turn it up** a bit?

take something **down** (from a wall etc.)

- I didn't like the picture, so I **took it down**.

**put** something **down**

- I stopped writing and **put down** my pen.

sit down / bend down / lie down

- I **bent down** to tie my shoelace.

turn something **down**

- The oven is too hot. **Turn it down** to 150 degrees.

B

Knock down, cut down etc.

knock down a building, **blow** something **down**, **cut** something **down** etc.

- Some old houses were **knocked down** to make way for the new shopping centre.
- Why did you **cut down** the tree in your garden?

be knocked down (by a car etc.)

- A man was **knocked down** by a car and taken to hospital.

burn down = *be destroyed by fire*

- They were able to put out the fire before the house **burnt down**.

C

Down = getting less**slow down** = *go more slowly*

- You're driving too fast. **Slow down**.

calm (somebody) **down** = *become calmer, make somebody calmer*

- Calm down**. There's no point in getting angry.

cut down (on something) = *eat, drink or do something less often*

- I'm trying to **cut down on** coffee. I drink too much of it.

D

Other verbs + **down****break down** = *stop working (for machines, cars, relationships etc.)*

- The car **broke down** and I had to phone for help.
- Their marriage **broke down** after only a few months.

close down / shut down = *stop doing business*

- There used to be a shop at the end of the street; it **closed down** a few years ago.

let somebody **down** = *disappoint them because you didn't do what they hoped*

- You can always rely on Paul. He'll never **let you down**.

turn somebody/something **down** = *refuse an application, an offer etc.*

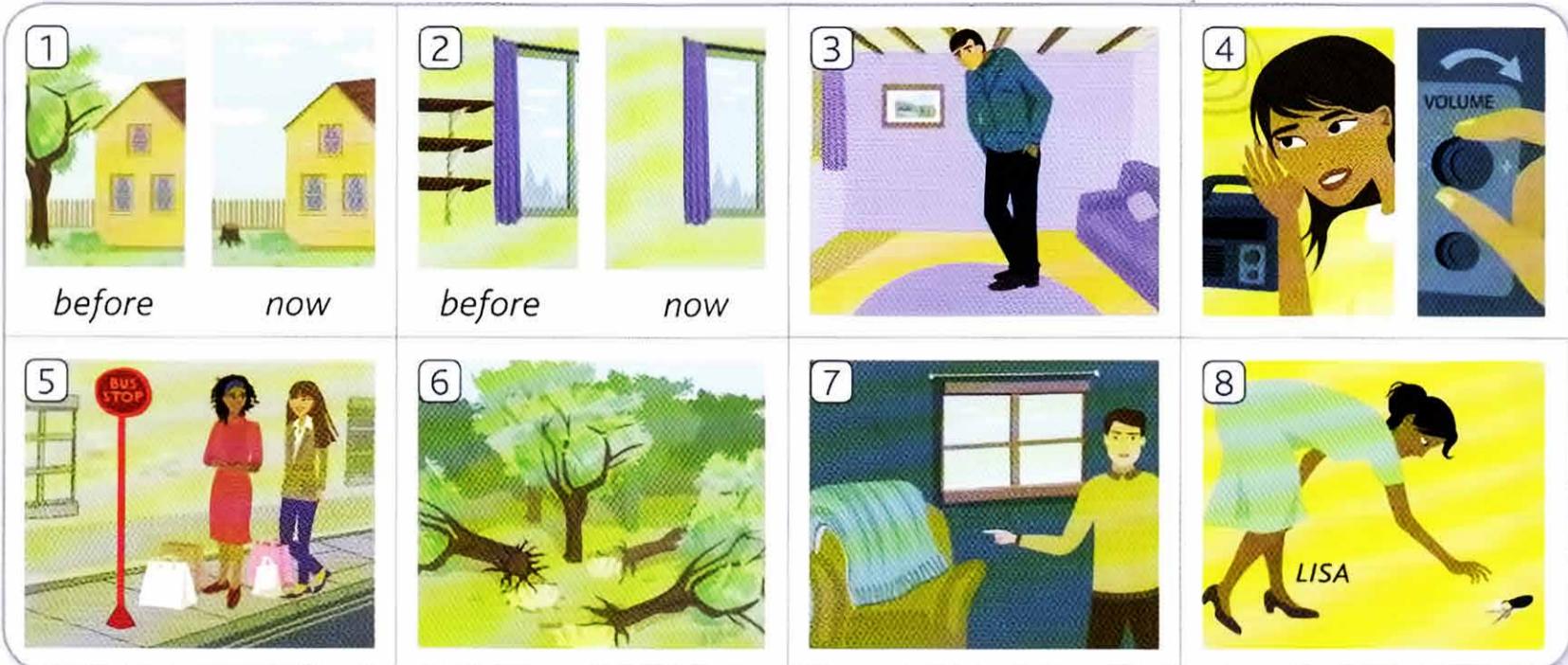
- I applied for several jobs, but I was **turned down** for all of them.
- Rachel was offered the job, but she decided to **turn it down**.

write something **down** = *write something on paper because you may need the information later*

- I can't remember Tim's address. I **wrote it down**, but I can't find it.

Exercises

142.1 For each picture, complete the sentences using a verb + up or down. In most sentences you will need other words as well.



- 1 There used to be a tree next to the house, but we cut it down.
- 2 There used to be some shelves on the wall, but I
- 3 The ceiling was so low, he couldn't straight.
- 4 She couldn't hear the radio very well, so she
- 5 While they were waiting for the bus, they on the ground.
- 6 A few trees in the storm last week.
- 7 We've got some new curtains, but we haven't yet.
- 8 Lisa dropped her keys, so she and

142.2 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + down:

calm let take turn turn write

- 1 I don't like this picture on the wall. I'm going to take it down.....?
- 2 The music is too loud. Can you?
- 3 David was very angry. I tried to
- 4 Sarah gave me her phone number. I on a piece of paper.
- 5 I promised I would help Anna. I don't want to
- 6 I was offered the job, but I decided I didn't want it. So I

142.3 Complete each sentence using a verb (in the correct form) + down.

- 1 I stopped writing and put down my pen.
- 2 I was really angry. It took me a long time to
- 3 The train as it approached the station.
- 4 Sarah applied to study medicine at university, but she
- 5 Our car is very reliable. It has never
- 6 I need to spend less money. I'm going to on things I don't really need.
- 7 I didn't play very well. I felt that I had the other players in the team.
- 8 The shop because it was losing money.
- 9 This is a very ugly building. Many people would like it to
- 10 I can't understand why you the chance of working abroad for a year. It would have been a great experience for you.
- 11 A: Did you see the accident? What happened exactly?
B: A man by a car as he was crossing the road.
- 12 Peter got married when he was 20, but unfortunately the marriage a few years later.

Phrasal verbs 7 **up** (1)**A****go up / come up / walk up (to ...)** = approach

- A man **came up to** me in the street and asked me for money.

catch up (with somebody), **catch somebody up** = move faster than somebody in front of you so that you reach them

- I'm not ready to go yet. You go on and I'll **catch up with** you / I'll **catch** you **up**.

keep up (with somebody) = continue at the same speed or level

- You're walking too fast. I can't **keep up (with** you).
- You're doing well. **Keep it up!**

B**set up** an organisation, a company, a business, a system, a website etc. = start it

- The government has **set up** a committee to investigate the problem.

take up a hobby, a sport, an activity etc. = start doing it

- Laura **took up** photography a few years ago. She takes really good pictures.

fix up a meeting etc. = arrange it

- We've **fixed up** a meeting for next Monday.

C**grow up** = become an adult

- Ann was born in Hong Kong but **grew up** in Australia.

bring up a child = raise, look after a child

- Her parents died when she was a child and she was **brought up** by her grandparents.

D**clean up / clear up / tidy up** something = make it clean, tidy etc.

- Look at this mess! Who's going to **tidy up**? (or **tidy it up**)

wash up = wash the plates, dishes etc. after a meal

- I hate **washing up**. (or I hate **doing the washing-up**.)

E**end up** somewhere, **end up** doing something etc.

- There was a fight in the street and three men **ended up** in hospital. (= that's what happened to these men in the end)
- I couldn't find a hotel and **ended up** sleeping on a bench at the station. (= that's what happened to me in the end)

give up = stop trying, **give** something **up** = stop doing it

- Don't **give up**. Keep trying!
- Sue got bored with her job and decided to **give it up**. (= stop doing it)

make up something, be **made up of** something

- Children under 16 **make up** half the population of the city. (= half the population are children under 16)
- Air is **made up** mainly **of** nitrogen and oxygen. (= Air consists of ...)

take up space or time = use space or time

- Most of the space in the room was **taken up** by a large table.

turn up / show up = arrive, appear

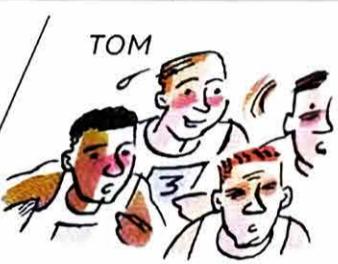
- We arranged to meet David last night, but he didn't **turn up**.

use something **up** = use all of it so that nothing is left

- I'm going to make some soup. We have a lot of vegetables and I want to **use them up**.

Exercises

- 143.1** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use three words each time, including a verb from Section A.

 <p>1</p>	 <p>Can you tell me ... ?</p> <p>2</p>	 <p>SUE</p>	 <p>12</p>
<p>A man came up to me in the street and asked me the way to the station.</p>		<p>Sue the front door of the house and rang the doorbell.</p>	
 <p>3</p>	 <p>TOM</p>	 <p>TANYA PAUL</p>	
<p>Tom was a long way behind the other runners, but he managed to them. TOM</p>		<p>Tanya was running too fast for Paul. He couldn't her.</p>	

- 143.2** Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + **up**:

-end- end give give grow make take take turn use wash

- I couldn't find a hotel and ended up sleeping on a bench at the station.
- I'm feeling very tired now. I've all my energy.
- After dinner I and put the dishes away.
- People often ask children what they want to be when they
- We invited Tom to the party, but he didn't
- Two years ago James his studies to be a professional footballer.
- A: Do you do any sports?
B: Not at the moment, but I'm thinking of tennis.
- You don't have enough determination. You too easily.
- Karen travelled a lot for a few years and in Canada, where she still lives.
- I do a lot of gardening. It most of my free time.
- There are two universities in the city, and students 20 per cent of the population.

- 143.3** Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs + **up** (with any other necessary words):

bring catch fix give go keep keep make set tidy

- Sue got bored with her job and decided to give it up
- I'm not ready yet. You go on and I'll catch up with you.
- The room is in a mess. I'd better
- We expect to go away on holiday sometime in July, but we haven't yet.
- Stephen is having problems at school. He can't the rest of the class.
- Although I in the country, I have always preferred cities.
- Our team started the game well, but we couldn't and in the end we lost.
- I saw Mike at the party, so I him and said hello.
- When I was on holiday, I joined a tour group. The group two Americans, three Germans, five Italians and myself.
- Helen has her own internet website. A friend of hers helped her to

Phrasal verbs 8 **up** (2)**A****bring up** a topic etc. = *introduce it in a conversation*

- I don't want to hear any more about this matter. Please don't **bring it up** again.

come up = *be introduced in a conversation*

- Some interesting points **came up** in our discussion yesterday.

come up with an idea, a suggestion etc. = *produce an idea*

- Sarah is very creative. She's always **coming up with** new ideas.

make something **up** = *invent something that is not true*

- What Kevin told you about himself wasn't true. He **made** it all **up**.

B**cheer up** = *be happier*, **cheer** somebody **up** = *make somebody feel happier*

- You look so sad! **Cheer up!**
- Helen is depressed at the moment. What can we do to **cheer her up**?

save up for something / to do something = *save money to buy something*

- Dan is **saving up** for a trip round the world.

clear up = *become bright (for weather)*

- It was raining when I got up, but it **cleared up** later.

C**blow up** = *explode*, **blow** something **up** = *destroy it with a bomb etc.*

- The engine caught fire and **blew up**.
- The bridge was **blown up** during the war.

tear something **up** = *tear it into pieces*

- I didn't read the letter. I just **tore** it **up** and threw it away.

beat somebody **up** = *hit someone repeatedly so that they are badly hurt*

- A friend of mine was attacked and **beaten up** a few days ago. He was badly hurt and had to go to hospital.

D**break up / split up** (with somebody) = *separate*

- I'm surprised to hear that Sue and Paul have **split up**. They seemed very happy together.

do up a coat, a shoelace, buttons etc. = *fasten, tie etc.*

- It's quite cold. **Do up** your coat before you go out.

do up a building, a room etc. = *repair and improve it*

- The kitchen looks great now that it has been **done up**.

look something **up** in a dictionary, encyclopaedia etc.

- If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can **look it up** in a dictionary.

put up with something = *tolerate it*

- We live on a busy road, so we have to **put up with** a lot of noise from the traffic.

hold up a person, a plan etc. = *delay*

- Don't wait for me. I don't want to **hold** you **up**.
- Plans to build a new factory have been **held up** because of the company's financial problems.

mix up people/things, **get** people/things **mixed up** = *you think one is the other*

- The two brothers look very similar. Many people **mix them up**. (or ... **get them mixed up**)

Exercises

144.1 Which goes with which?

- 1 I'm going to tear up
- 2 Jane came up with
- 3 Paul is always making up
- 4 I think you should do up
- 5 I don't think you should bring up
- 6 I'm saving up for
- 7 We had to put up with

- a a new camera
- b a lot of bad weather
- c your jacket
- d an interesting suggestion
- e excuses
- f the letter
- g that subject

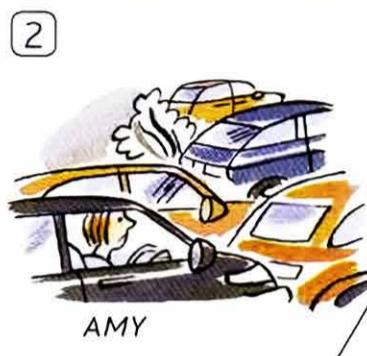
- 1 f
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

144.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. You will need two or three words each time.


this morning



now



AMY



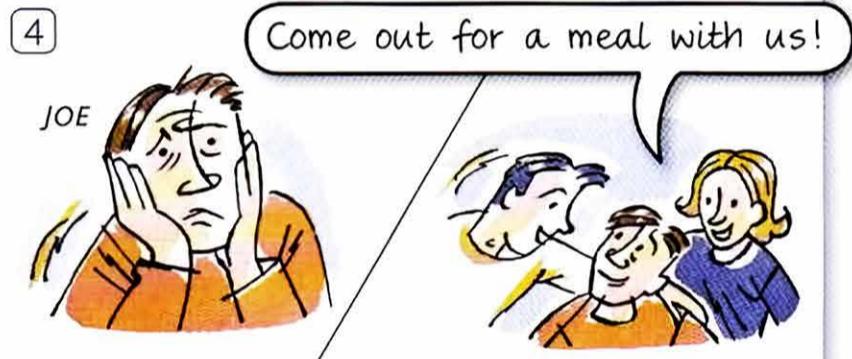
Sorry I'm late.

The weather was horrible this morning, but it's now.

Amy was late because she was in the traffic.



They bought an old house and It's really nice now.



Joe was really depressed. We took him out for a meal to

144.3 Complete the sentences using a verb (in the correct form) + **up**. Sometimes you will need other words as well.

- 1 Some interesting matters in our discussion yesterday.
- 2 The ship and sank. The cause of the explosion was never discovered.
- 3 Two men have been arrested after a man was outside a restaurant last night. The injured man was taken to hospital.
- 4 'Is Robert still going out with Tina?' 'No, they've
- 5 My hands were so cold, I found it hard to my shoelaces.
- 6 I wish it would stop raining! I hope it soon.
- 7 I wanted to phone Chris, but I dialled Laura's number by mistake. I got their phone numbers

144.4 Complete the sentences using a verb + **up**. You will need other words as well.

- 1 Don't wait for me. I don't want to you
- 2 I don't know what this word means. I'll have to
- 3 There's nothing we can do about the problem. We'll just have to
- 4 'Was that story true?' 'No, I
- 5 I think we should follow Tom's suggestion. Nobody has a better plan.
- 6 I hate this photo. I'm going to
- 7 I'm trying to spend less money at the moment. I'm a trip to Australia.