

Practise your Prepositions

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 LONGMAN

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Longman The Longman logo, which is a stylized graphic of a building or a series of vertical bars of varying heights.

Contents

Introduction

1	Where? 1	6
	Positions in a town (<i>at, far from, opposite, ...</i>)	
	Positions in a building (<i>above, at the top of, on the third floor, ...</i>)	
2	Where? 2	8
	Positions in a picture (<i>on the left of, in the middle of, ...</i>)	
	Positions in relation to objects (<i>inside, beside, behind, ...</i>)	
3	Where? 3	10
	Positions on a map (<i>south of, off the coast, 10 km from, ...</i>)	
	Positions in relation to landscape (<i>in the mountains, on a river, off the road, ...</i>)	
4	Mixed practice: prepositions from Units 1, 2 and 3	12
5	Direction 1	14
	In a town (<i>along, as far as, turn left into, ...</i>)	
	In a building (<i>out of, into, up, through, ...</i>)	
6	Direction 2	16
	<i>Across, over, off, on to, past, ...</i>	
7	Direction 3	18
	Between places (<i>go to, arrive in/at, leave for, towards, into, out of, ...</i>)	
8	Mixed practice: prepositions from Units 5, 6 and 7	20
9	When? 1	22
	<i>In 1989, in the winter, in April, on Friday, on 8 April, at Easter</i>	
	Omission of preposition before <i>last, this, ...</i>	
	<i>In the morning, at 6 o'clock</i>	
10	When? 2	24
	Dates and periods (<i>before, until, during, since, for, ...</i>)	
11	Mixed practice: prepositions from Units 9 and 10	26
12	How?	28
	Ways of travelling (<i>by car, in her car, on foot, ...</i>)	
	How things are made (<i>of, out of, by, with</i>)	
13	What are they like?	30
	Describing people (<i>of 18, with a big smile, with a guitar, in a white blouse</i>)	
	<i>As and like</i>	

14	Mixed practice: prepositions from Units 12 and 13	32
15	Adjectives + prepositions 1 Feelings and behaviour (good <i>to/about</i> , pleased <i>with/about</i> , ...) <i>About</i> + gerund	34
16	Adjectives + prepositions 2 Some usual combinations (good <i>at</i> , afraid <i>of</i> , interested <i>in</i> , keen <i>on</i> , ...) Combinations + gerund	36
17	Adjectives + prepositions 3 Good <i>for</i> , capable <i>of</i> , bored <i>with</i> , famous <i>as</i> , ... Combinations + gerund	38
18	Mixed practice: adjective + preposition combinations from Units 15, 16 and 17	40
19	Verbs + prepositions 1 Some usual combinations (listen <i>to</i> , ask <i>for</i> , look <i>at</i> , look <i>after</i> , ...) Speak, etc. <i>to</i> someone <i>about</i> (+ gerund)	42
20	Verbs + prepositions 2 Run <i>into/over/after</i> , smile <i>at</i> , shout <i>at/to</i> , ...	44
21	Verbs + prepositions 3 Combinations often found in formal letters (apologise <i>for</i> , look forward <i>to</i> , hear <i>from</i> , ...) Combinations + gerund To be employed <i>in/as</i> , ...	46
22	Verbs + prepositions 4 Concentrate, etc. <i>on</i> (+ gerund) Obligatory indirect object (accuse <i>someone of</i>) Combinations + gerund	48
23	Mixed practice: verb + preposition combinations from Units 19, 20, 21 and 22	50
24	Usual phrases 1 Nouns + prepositions (a visit <i>to</i> , plan <i>for</i> , book <i>on/about</i> , cause <i>of</i> , increase <i>in</i> , ...)	52
25	Usual phrases 2 Prepositions + nouns (to be <i>at</i> college, to go <i>to</i> college, ...) With or without article? (<i>in</i> hospital/ <i>in the</i> hospital, ...) <i>For</i> lunch, <i>on</i> holiday, ...	54
26	Usual phrases 3 A miscellany, including opposites (<i>by</i> mistake/ <i>on</i> purpose, <i>out of</i> date/ <i>up to</i> date, ...)	56
27	Mixed practice: combinations from Units 24, 25 and 26	58
	Answer key	

Introduction

- 1 This book groups prepositions into seven sets, as follows:
 - 1 Position (Units 1–3)
 - 2 Direction (Units 5–7)
 - 3 Time (Units 9–10)
 - 4 Description (Units 12–13)
 - 5 Adjective + preposition combinations (Units 15–17)
 - 6 Verb + preposition combinations (Units 19–22)
 - 7 Usual phrases (Units 24–26)
- 2 Each unit is two pages.
- 3 Each set of presentation units (e.g. Units 1–3) is followed by a Mixed Practice Unit (e.g. Unit 4). These Mixed Practice Units revise the prepositions taught in the set, and usually contain some exercises which are more demanding than those in the presentation units.
- 4 Each presentation unit is self-contained, and therefore these units can be done in any order. It is only necessary to read the information on page 5 before starting.
- 5 All the work is practised in meaningful contexts, and much of it deals with the four young people introduced on page 5.
- 6 Many units end with a relatively open-ended exercise, in which students can use the language taught to talk or write about themselves, or to exchange information and ideas with a partner.
- 7 It is possible to use this book for class work, homework, or – since it has a Key – for self-access study.



Tina is a student. She is twenty years old.

Paul is Tina's brother. He is seventeen years old and is still at school.

Ted is a photographer for British Tourist Books.

Sue is an editor in the same company.

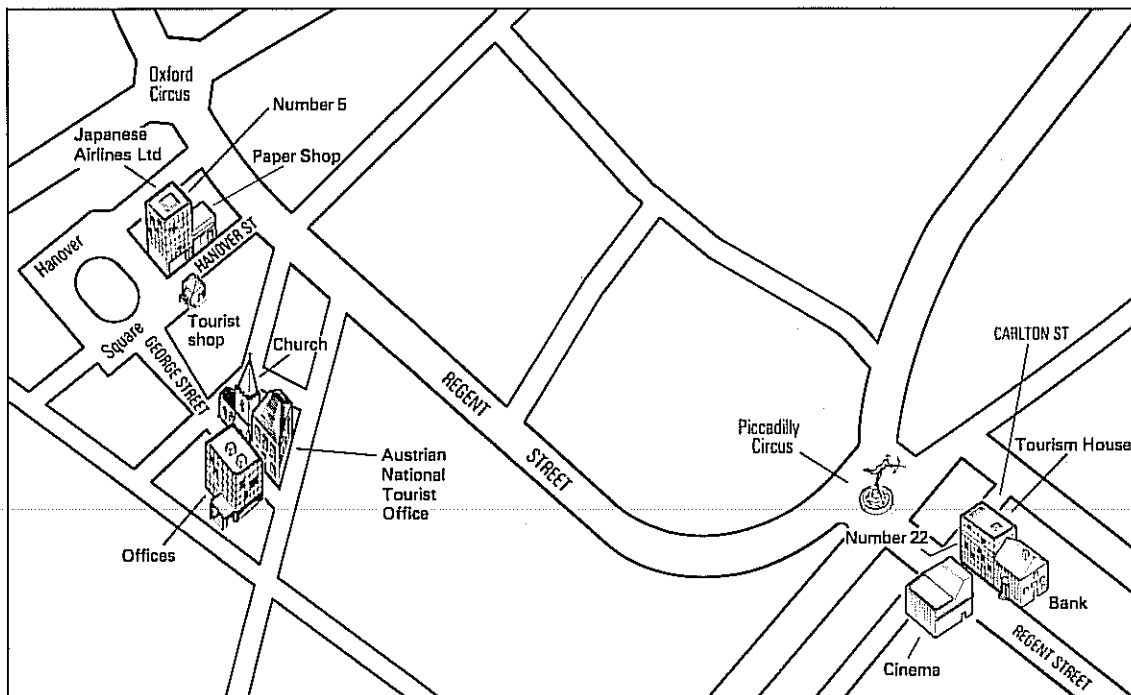
Tina, Paul, Ted and Sue are going to travel round England together. They are going to prepare information and pictures for a book called *Young People's Action Holidays in England*.

1 Where? 1

1 The office of British Tourist Books is *in* Regent Street. It is *at* 22 Regent Street, *in* a large building called Tourism House. This is *near* Piccadilly Circus, but rather *far from* Oxford Circus. Tourism House is *on the corner of* Carlton Street. There is a cinema *opposite* it and a bank *next to* it.

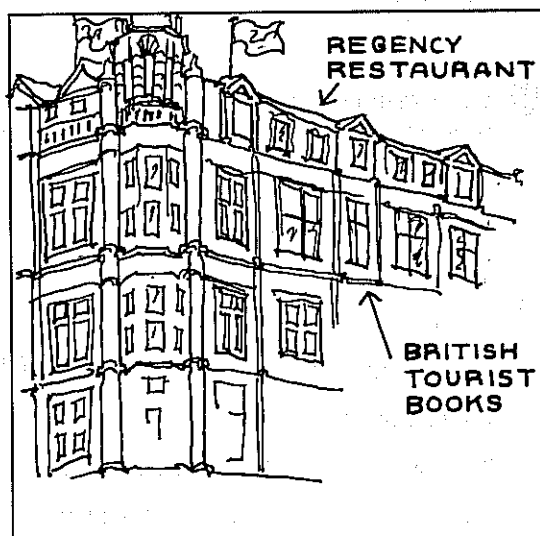
■ Where is the office of (a) Japanese Airlines Ltd and (b) the Austrian National Tourist Office?
Use the words below:

in	at	near	far from	on the corner of
opposite		next to		



Japanese Airlines Ltd is ¹ near Oxford Circus. The office is ² at Hanover Square, ³ at 5 Hanover Square, to be exact. It is ⁴ on Hanover Street. There is a paper shop ⁵ near it, and a tourist shop ⁶ near it. Japanese Airlines Ltd is rather ⁷ far from Piccadilly Circus. The Austrian National Tourist Office is not ⁸ near the Japanese Airlines office. It is ⁹ at 30 St George Street. There is a church ¹⁰ near it, and some offices ¹¹ in it.

2 Sue is talking to Tina on the telephone.
 'So you and Paul can come on Tuesday! Good!
 Now, our offices are *in* Tourism House. We're
 on the second floor. The Regency Restaurant is
 above us. It's at the top of Tourism House, and
 we're just below it. You'll recognise the building
 easily; there are some flags on top of it.'



Where is Ted's flat?

Use the words from column 2 in column 3. Cross out each word in column 2 when you use it.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1 Ted's flat is	on	<u>in</u>	Blake House.
2 There are some TV aerials	in	_____	the building.
3 Ted's flat is	above	_____	the third floor.
4 It is	below	_____	the building.
5 It is	on top of	_____	a coffee shop.
6 Peter's flat is	at the top of	_____	Ted's flat.

2 Where? 2

1 Sue is planning a photo for the book. She has made a drawing and is talking to Ted about it. 'Let's have the Landrover *on the left of* the picture, Tina and Paul *in the middle of* the picture, you *on the right* and all the luggage and equipment *at the front*. And we can have the entrance to Tourism House *at the back of* the picture.'

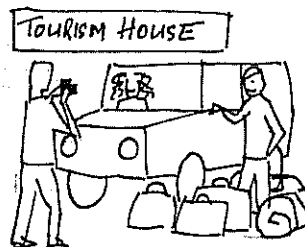


But Ted has a different idea. He says:

'How about having the Landrover ¹ *in the middle of* the picture, with some trees ² _____ it? Then we can have Paul ³ _____, Tina ⁴ _____ the picture, and the luggage somewhere ⁵ _____.'

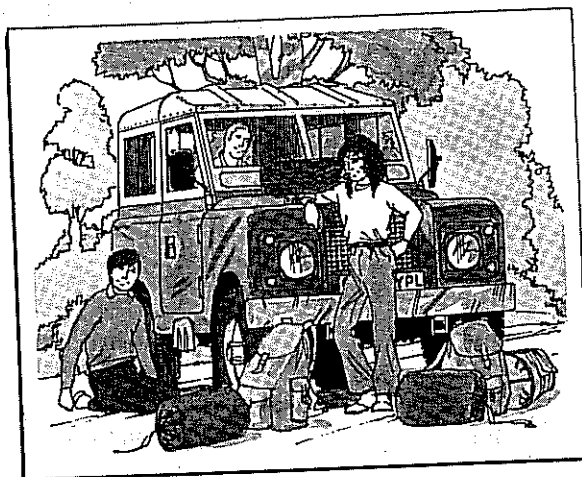


2 Then Sue has another idea. She says: 'Let's have Tina *inside* the Landrover, and Paul *outside* it, standing *beside* it. We can have you *in front of* the Landrover, taking a picture. The luggage can be *round* Paul. And we'll have Tourism House *behind* you all.'

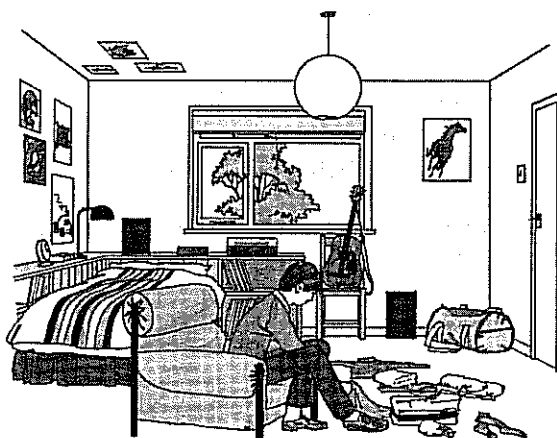


Now describe the final picture!

Ted was ¹ *inside* the Landrover, and Tina and Paul were ² _____ it. The luggage was ³ _____ Tina, who was standing ⁴ _____ the Landrover. Paul was sitting on the ground ⁵ _____ it, and ⁶ _____ them all there were some trees.



3 This is Paul's room. He is sitting *in* an armchair, and his guitar is *on* a small chair. He has several pictures *on* the wall, and there are some pictures *on* the ceiling, *above* his bed. He is packing for his trip with British Tourist Books, so his bag is *in a corner of* the room. Some of his clothes are *on* the floor. You can see a tree *through* the window.



Now complete this description of Tina's room.

Tina has several pictures

1 on the walls of her room,

but she has none 2 on the

ceiling. There is a lamp 3 above

her bed. 4 through the window,

you can see a roof. Tina's bag is

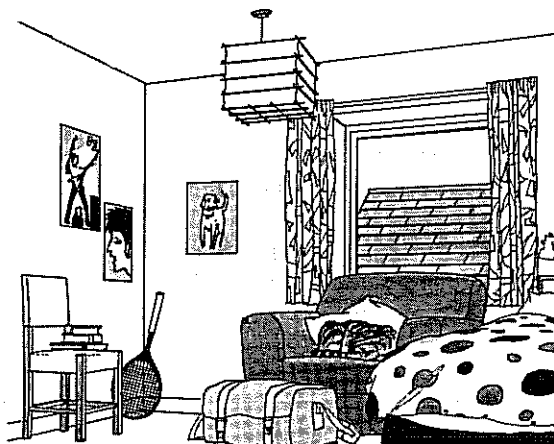
5 on the floor, there are

some books 6 on a chair,

and her tennis racquet is

7 in the room. The family's

cat is sleeping 8 on the armchair.



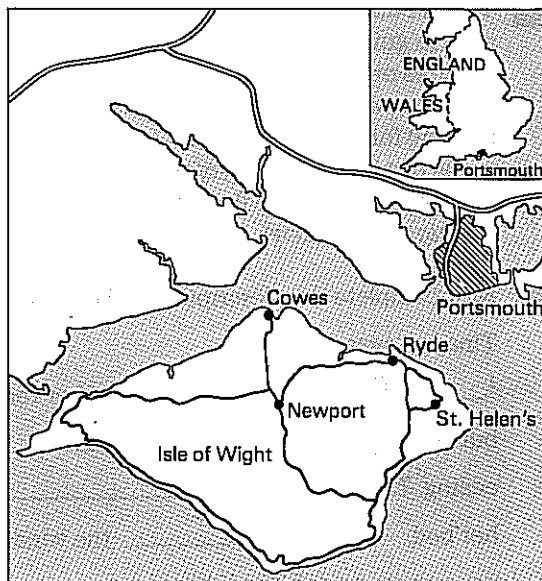
4 What about you?

Where is your home? Write about its location, using words from page 6.

5 Now write about a room that you know; for example, your bedroom, a classroom, or the office of a member of your family. Describe its location and some of the things in it. Use words from pages 7 and 9.

3 Where? 3

- 1** Portsmouth is a town *in* England. It is *in the south of* England, and it is *on* the coast. *Off* the coast, near Portsmouth, there is an island called the Isle of Wight. This island is *south of* Portsmouth. It is famous for watersports. Tina and Paul are staying *in* St Helen's, which is *in the east of* the island. St Helen's is about ten kilometres *from* Portsmouth.



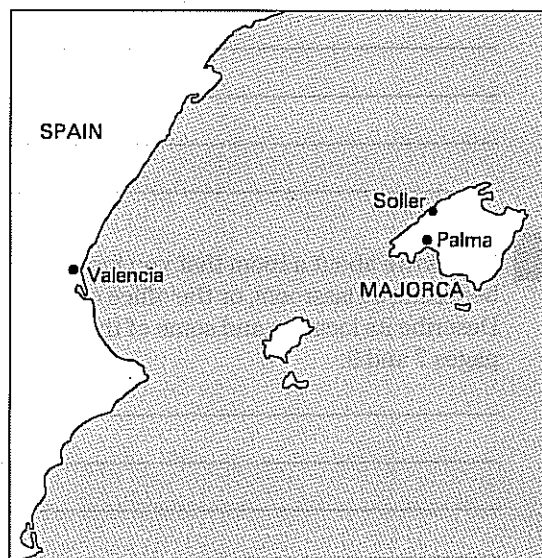
True or false?

Write ✓ after the true statements, and × after the false statements. Correct the false statements.

- 1 Portsmouth is in the north of St Helen's.
- 2 Newport is west of St Helen's.
- 3 Cowes is in the north of the Isle of Wight.
- 4 Portsmouth is off the coast of England.
- 5 Cowes is south of Newport.

- 2** Complete the description.

Majorca is an island ¹ off the coast of Spain. It is ² _____ of Valencia, which is a large town ³ _____ Spain. Palma is ⁴ _____ the coast of Majorca. Many tourists come and stay ⁵ _____ Palma. Soller is ⁶ _____ of Palma. It is about sixteen kilometres ⁷ _____ Palma. Soller is ⁸ _____ of Majorca.



3 Sue, Paul and Ted are talking about the sorts of places that they like for their holidays.

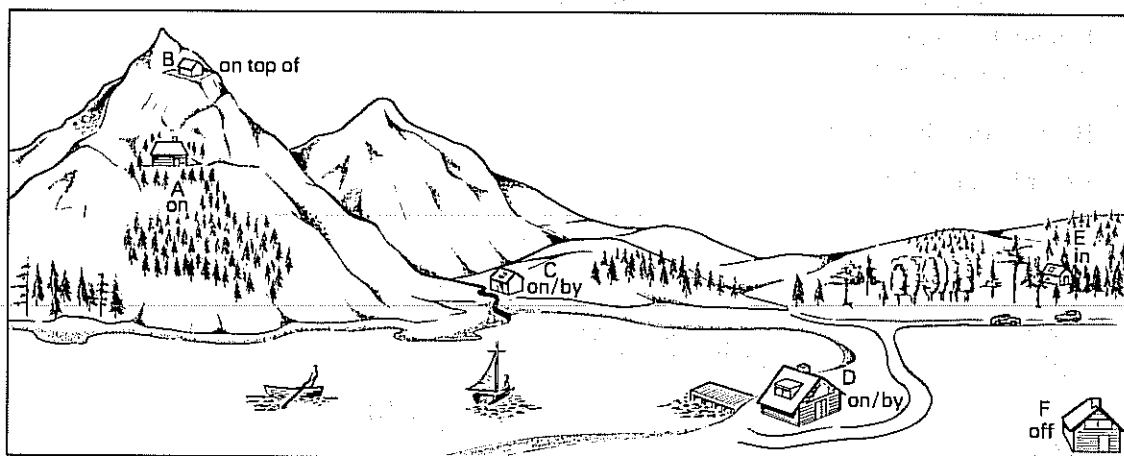
SUE: I like climbing, so I like a place *in* the mountains.

PAUL: Well, I like swimming, so I like a place that's *on* the sea, or *on* a lake or *on* a river. Of course, if the weather's cold, I don't swim *in* the sea or the lake, but I like being near water.

TED: Well, I like a quiet holiday. I don't like a place that's *on* a busy road.

Write *in* or *on* in column 2.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1 London is | <u>on</u> | the River Thames. |
| 2 There are fish | _____ | the River Thames. |
| 3 Quito is | _____ | the Andes Mountains. |
| 4 Chicago is | _____ | Lake Michigan. |
| 5 New York is | _____ | the Atlantic Ocean. |
| 6 People swim | _____ | the Mediterranean Sea. |
| 7 Ryde is | _____ | the road from St Helen's to Cowes. |



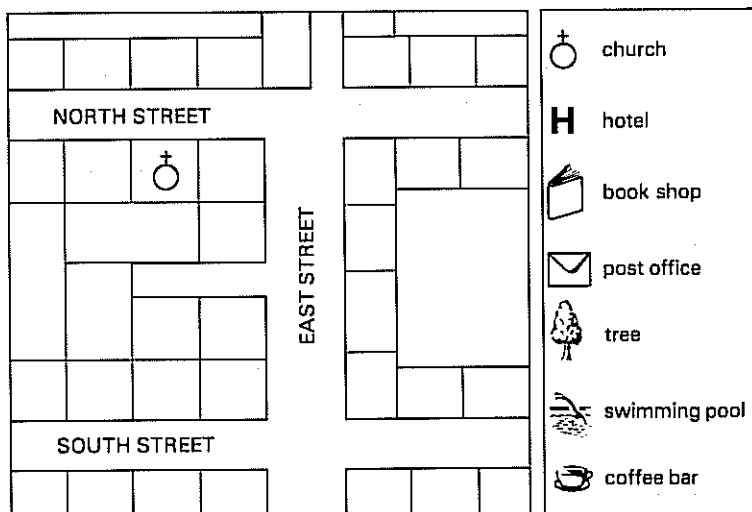
4 Complete the sentences.

Tina, Paul, Ted and Sue stayed in hostels in many different places.

Paul liked hostel C, because it was ¹ by a river, and hostel D because it was ² _____ a lake. Sue liked hostel A because it was ³ _____ a mountain, and she liked hostel B even better, because it was right ⁴ _____ a mountain. Ted liked hostel F, because it was ⁵ _____ the road, hostel E because it was ⁶ _____ a wood, and of course he liked hostels A and B too, because they were ⁷ _____ the road.

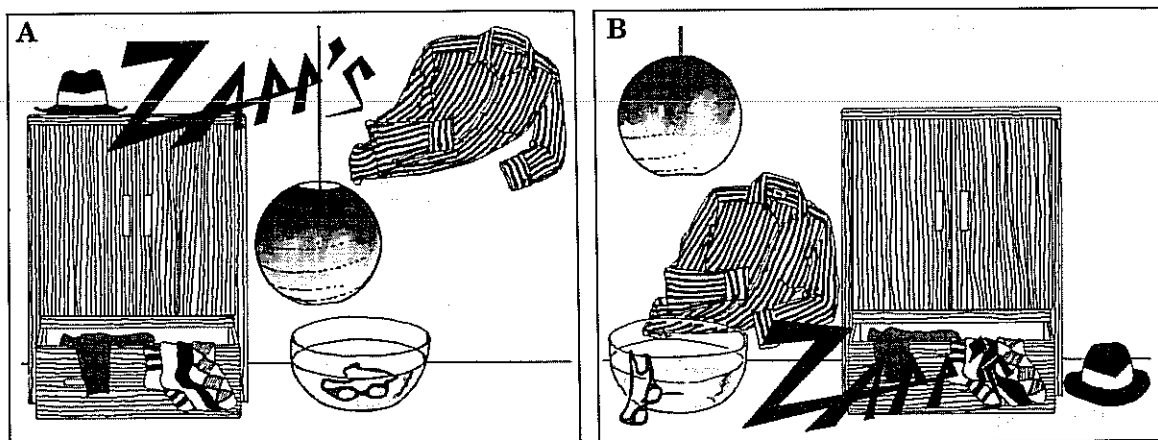
4 Mixed practice

- 1 Complete the street plan.
Read the description below,
and draw the symbols in their
correct position.



There is a church in North Street. Next to the church, west of it, there is a hotel. Also next to the church, on the corner of East Street, there is a book shop. Next to the book shop, just south of it, there is a post office. In front of the post office there is a tree, and behind the post office there is a swimming pool. Opposite the post office there is a coffee bar.

- 2 How has this shop window changed?
Describe the differences.



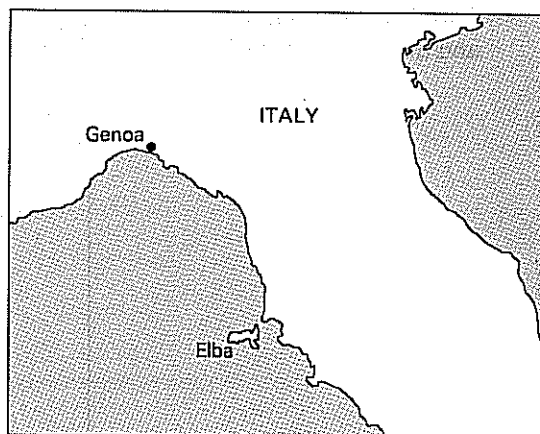
In A the name is ¹ _____ of the window, but in B it is ² _____ of it.
In A, the cupboard is ³ _____ of the display, but in B it is ⁴ _____ of it.
In A, the hat is ⁵ _____ the cupboard, but in B it is ⁶ _____ it.
In A, the shirt is ⁷ _____ the lamp, but in B it is ⁸ _____ it.
In A, the goggles are ⁹ _____ the bowl, but in B they are ¹⁰ _____

3 Write *one* word in each blank.

This is the entrance to Western Recording Studios Ltd. The receptionist is sitting
 1 ON her chair, with a lamp
 2 _____ her. There is a clock
 3 _____ the wall 4 _____ her, and a
 tall plant in a pot stands 5 _____ the floor.
 A visitor is sitting 6 _____ an armchair.
 The studios are 7 _____ 53 Alexandra
 Street, 8 _____ the seventh floor.



Elba is an island 9 _____ the coast of Italy.
 It is only about two kilometres 10 _____
 the Italian coast, so it is very 11 _____ the
 coast. Elba is 240 kilometres 12 _____
 Genoa, so it is rather 13 _____
 Genoa. Genoa is 14 _____ the coast. It is
 15 _____ of Elba, and is
 16 _____
 _____ Italy.



4 Answer these questions, or ask a partner to answer them. If you could choose ...

What city, town, village or island would you live in? _____

Describe its location. _____

Where would your house or flat be? _____

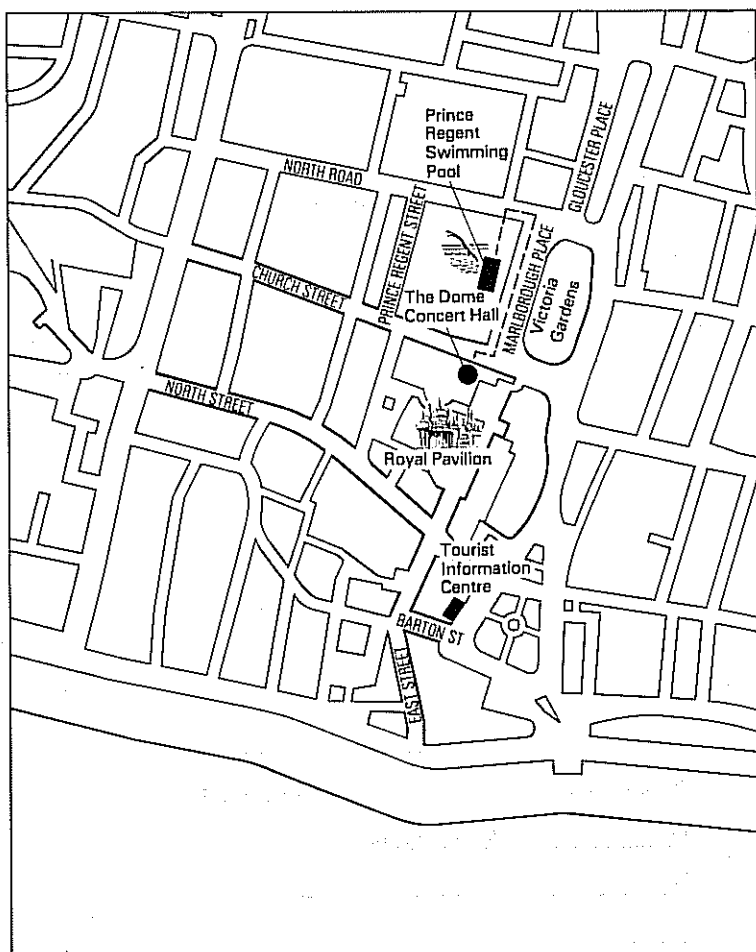
How would you arrange your favourite room? _____

Where would you go for your next holiday? _____

Describe the location of this place. _____

5 Direction 1

- 1** Tina and Paul are in Brighton, in the Tourist Information Centre. An assistant is telling them the way from the Centre to the Dome Concert Hall. 'When you leave this building, turn right *into* Barton Street. Turn *right* again *into* East Street. Go *along* East Street *as far as* North Street. Cross North Street, and go *past* the Royal Pavilion, continuing *towards* Victoria Gardens. Turn *left* *into* Church Street and there's the Dome.'



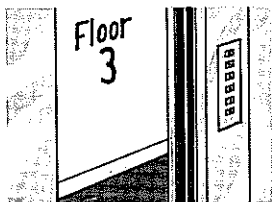
I turned/ran *into* Barton Street (= I ENTERED BARTON STREET FROM ANOTHER STREET)

I was running *in* Barton Street (= I WAS ALREADY IN BARTON STREET, AND I WAS RUNNING IN IT)

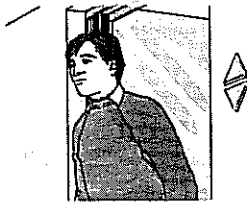
Complete the description of Paul and Tina's walk from the Dome. It follows the dotted line on the map. Write *one* word in each blank.

Paul and Tina walked ¹ to The Prince Regent Swimming Pool ² _____ the Dome. They crossed Church Street and went ³ _____ Marlborough Place, ⁴ _____ Gloucester Place. They walked ⁵ _____ Victoria Gardens and continued ⁶ _____ North Road. Then they turned ⁷ _____ ⁸ _____ North Road, and found the swimming pool on their left.

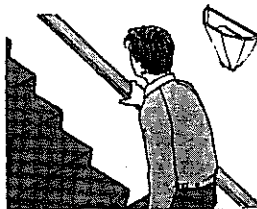
- 2 Paul was staying in an old hotel and couldn't find his room.
Complete the sentences.



The lift stopped *at* the
third ¹ floor.



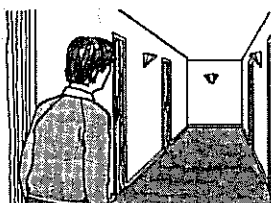
Paul got *out of* the
² _____,



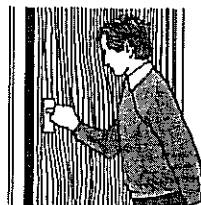
and went *up* some
³ _____.



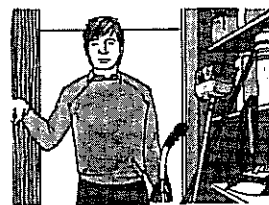
Then he went *down*
some ⁴ _____.



He walked *along* a
⁵ _____,



through a
⁶ _____,



and *into* a
⁷ _____!

The room is He lives	<i>on</i> the third floor.	The lift stopped He got out	<i>at</i> the third floor.
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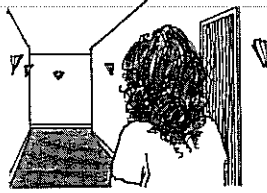
- 3 Tina couldn't find her room either. She walked:



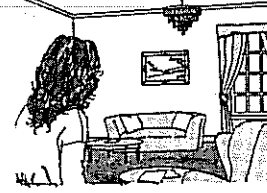
¹ out of the
dining room,



² _____ some
stairs,



³ _____ a
passage,



⁴ _____ the
lounge,



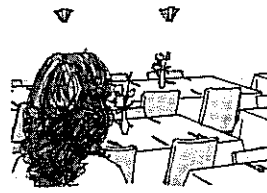
⁵ _____ the
lounge,



⁶ _____ some
stairs,






⁷ _____ an arch,



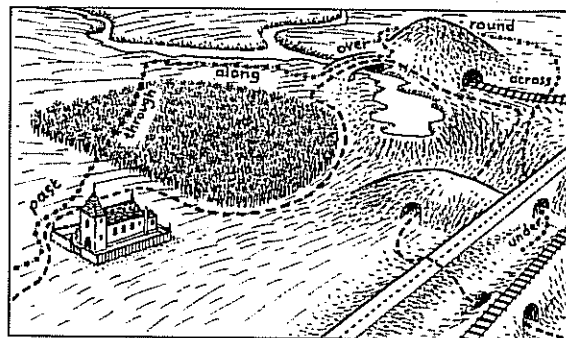
and then
⁸ _____ the
dining room again!

6 Direction 2

- 1** *across*  something flat (e.g. a road or a railway line)
- over*  if the path or road goes up and then down (e.g. because of a hill or a bridge)
- through*  something that rises on both sides (e.g. tall grass, a wood, a town)

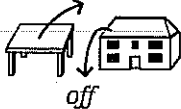
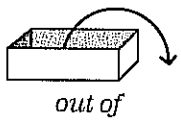
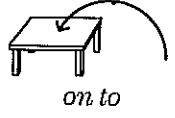
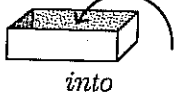
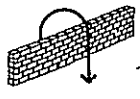
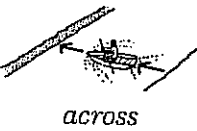
The dotted line (.....) shows a path in the country. Describe where it goes.

The path goes ¹ past a church,
² _____ a wood, ³ _____ part of a
river, ⁴ _____ a bridge, ⁵ _____ a
hill, ⁶ _____ a railway line, and
⁷ _____ a road.

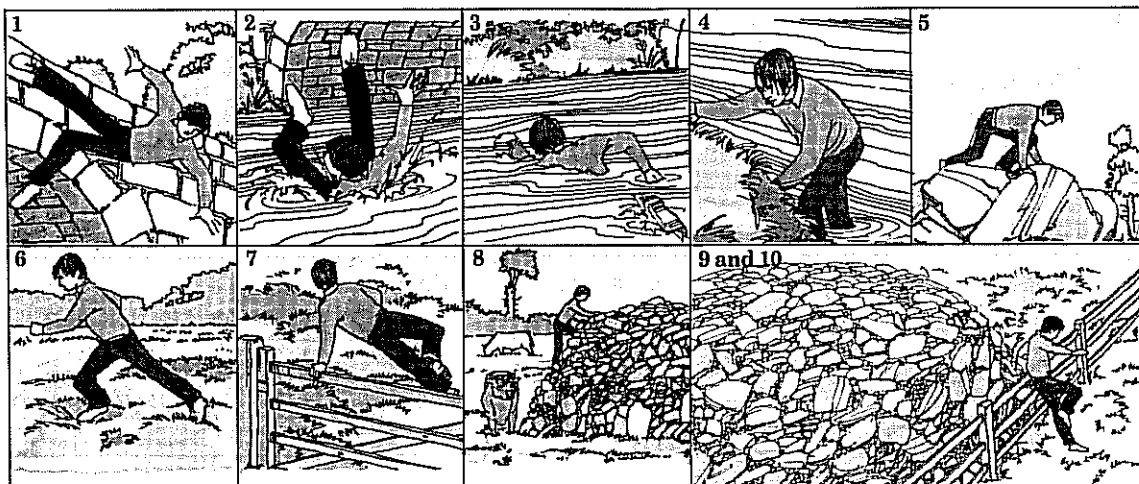


- 2** But Tina and Paul went a different way. The broken line (-----) shows where they went. Describe their walk.

They went ¹ past the church, ² _____ the wood,
³ _____ the bridge, ⁴ _____ a stream, ⁵ _____ a
tunnel, ⁶ _____ a road, and ⁷ _____ a railway line.

- 3**  *off*
(a) from a flat surface, e.g. a table or a hard chair.
(b) down from, e.g. a roof.
-  *out of*
from inside something, e.g. a box or an armchair.
-  *on to*
from a place to a surface, e.g. a table or a hard chair.
-  *into*
from one place to the inside of another, e.g. a room or some water.
-  *over*  *across*
over/across
from one side to the other. Usually *over* if you go up and then down, e.g. to climb *over* a wall.

Paul was at an adventure camp. Fill in the blanks to say where he went.



Paul fell ¹ off a bridge ² _____ a river. He swam ³ _____ the river, then climbed ⁴ _____ it, and climbed ⁵ _____ some rocks. He ran ⁶ _____ a field and jumped ⁷ _____ a gate. There were some bulls in that field, so he climbed ⁸ _____ a pile of stones, and then jumped ⁹ _____ the stones, ¹⁰ _____ the ground on the other side of the fence.

7 Direction 3

1

		A town or village	A country
She flew/went/ travelled, etc. She came She got (INFORMAL)	to	Oxford	England
She left	for		
She arrived	in	Oxford (IN A PART OF THE TOWN)	England (WE THINK OF THE PLACE AS AN AREA WHICH SURROUNDS A PERSON.)
She arrived (NEVER: She arrived to)	at	Oxford (e.g. BY TRAIN, AT THE STATION)	Bahrain (WE THINK OF THE PLACE AS A POINT ON A JOURNEY. NOTE THAT WE DO NOT USE AT FOR LARGER COUNTRIES.)

These are some of Marco Polo's travels from Venice.
Write *at*, *in*, *to* or *for* in column 2.

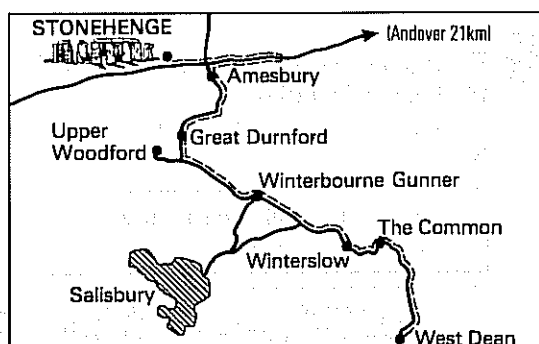
1 In 1271 Marco Polo left	<u>for</u>	Persia.
2 Some time later he arrived	_____	China.
3 In 1272 he got	_____	Tibet.
4 In 1292 he went	_____	India.
5 In about 1294 he went back	_____	Persia.
6 He arrived	_____	Tabriz in 1294 or 1295.
7 At the end of 1295 he came back	_____	Venice.

2 A young tennis player is telling Tina about her travels.
Write *in*, *at*, *to* or *for*.

'Last year I went ¹ to about twenty different countries. I
went ² _____ Japan for the first time. I came ³ _____
England for the first time in 1985. We had rather a difficult
journey this time. Our plane arrived ⁴ _____ Manchester at
2.00 p.m., but our luggage only got ⁵ _____ Manchester
three hours later. The car from the airport broke down, so we
arrived ⁶ _____ Manchester itself several hours late. The
next day we left ⁷ _____ London, and arrived ⁸ _____
Heathrow Airport without any problems, luckily.'

3 Look at the map and read about Tina and Paul's bicycle ride.

One day, Tina and Paul cycled from West Dean to Stonehenge. First they cycled north, *as far as* The Common. Then they cycled West *towards* Salisbury, going *through* Winterslow, and continued *as far as* Winterbourne. It was about 10.00 a.m. when they cycled *into* Winterbourne, so they had a cup of coffee there. They were cycling *out of* Winterbourne when Tina had a puncture.



They cycled *out of/into* West Dean (IF WE THINK OF THIS PLACE AS AN AREA)

They cycled *from/to* West Dean (IF WE THINK OF THIS PLACE AS A POINT ON A JOURNEY)

Complete the description of Tina and Paul's bicycle ride, using prepositions from the passage and table above.

After Tina and Paul had mended the puncture, they cycled

west, ¹ towards Upper Woodford. But then they turned

north and went ² _____

_____ Great Durnford. They continued

³ _____ Great Durnford, and were cycling

⁴ _____ Amesbury when Paul had a puncture. So it was

11.30 when they at last cycled ⁵ _____

_____ Amesbury; then they took a wrong turning, and

began cycling ⁶ _____ Andover. Altogether, the ride

⁷ _____ Stonehenge ⁸ _____ West Dean

took them nearly four hours.

4 Describe an interesting journey – real or imaginary – in your country or abroad. Use these verbs (in any order), with a suitable preposition after each one:

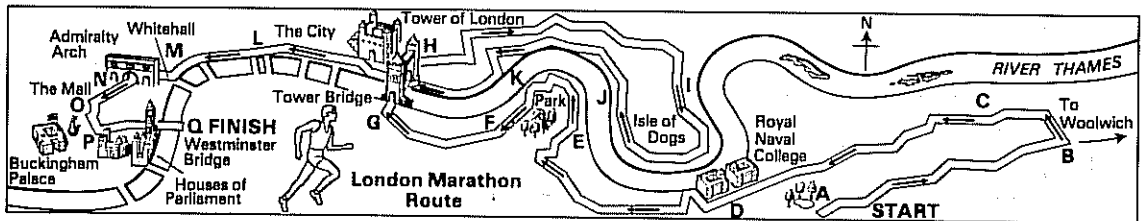
travelled left arrived came got went

8 Mixed practice

1 Every year, about 17,000 people run a distance of 42 kilometres in the London Marathon.

Complete this description of the route, using the prepositions below:

along through past towards as far as round
over into across



A-B The route goes ¹ towards Woolwich, then turns and goes back

C-D ² _____ Greenwich, going

D ³ _____ the Royal Naval College.

E-F It goes ⁴ _____ a park,

G-H ⁵ _____ Tower Bridge, ⁶ _____ the River Thames,

I-J ⁷ _____ a district called the Isle of Dogs, then

K-L ⁸ _____ the River Thames, going ⁹ _____ the financial district (called 'The City').

M It turns ¹⁰ _____ Whitehall, and

N goes ¹¹ _____ Admiralty Arch.

N-O It goes ¹² _____ The Mall, ¹³ _____ Buckingham Palace.

P Then it turns ¹⁴ _____ Birdcage Walk, going ¹⁵ _____ the river again.

P-Q It goes ¹⁶ _____ the Houses of Parliament, and ¹⁷ _____ Westminster Bridge, ¹⁸ _____ the east side of the bridge, where the Marathon finishes.

2 Describe the burglar's actions, using the prepositions below:

into in on to on out of from off up down over
across through towards



He climbed ¹ up a drainpipe,



² _____ a railing,



and ³ _____ a balcony.



Then he got ⁴ _____ a
bedroom, ⁵ _____ an
open window.



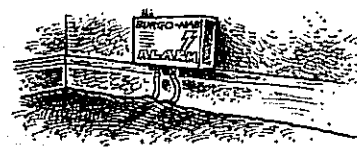
There he found a necklace
⁶ _____ a drawer.



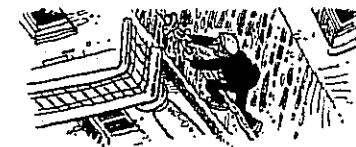
He took some rings
⁷ _____ a box,



and two candlesticks
⁸ _____ a small table.



(All this time he had been
walking ⁹ _____ a
carpet that was connected to a
burglar alarm.)



Then he slid ¹⁰ _____
the drainpipe,



ran ¹¹ _____ the house



¹² _____ a lawn,



¹³ _____ a bank, and



¹⁴ _____ the arms of a
policeman.

3 In column 3, write the correct preposition from column 2.

1 They came	at	_____ to _____	Paris last week.
2 They arrived	for	_____	France a month ago.
3 Next, they're going	in	_____	Japan.
4 They're leaving	to	_____	Japan on Tuesday.
5 They're going		_____	Tokyo.
6 They'll arrive		_____	Tokyo on Wednesday.
7 They'll come back		_____	France next month.

9 When? 1

1

<i>in</i>	1989 (= A YEAR) (the) winter (= A SEASON) April (= A MONTH)	<i>on</i>	Friday (= A DAY OF THE WEEK) New Year's Day/my birthday (= A PARTICULAR DAY) 8 April (= A DATE)
Note We say <i>in</i> April, but <i>on</i> 8 April.			
<i>at</i>	Easter/Eid (= A RELIGIOUS PERIOD)		

Complete this summary of events in Brighton.

¹ In 1987, there were many public events in Brighton ² the spring. For example, ³ Easter there was a carnival (it was ⁴ Monday 20 April), and ⁵ May there were three big events. ⁶ the summer and autumn there were fewer events. There was a fishing boat race ⁷ a Saturday ⁸ July, a tennis tournament ⁹ October, and a race for vintage cars from London ¹⁰ 7 November. Of course, there were many parties and dances ¹¹ 31 December and ¹² New Year's Day. The programme of public events was similar ¹³ 1988.

Some events in 1987

Motorcycle race

Sat. 21 March



Easter carnival

Mon. 20 April

Festival of the arts

Sat. 2 – Sun. 17 May



Fireworks

Sat. 9 May

Boat show

Wed. 6 – Sun. 10 May



Fishing boat race

Sat. 18 July

Tennis tournament

Sat. 17 – Sat. 31 October

Vintage car race from London

Sat. 7 November



BRIGHTON

2

There are no prepositions before *last*, *next*, *this* and *every*:

There were many events in Brighton *last year*.

There's a carnival *next Monday*. It's taking place *this month*. It happens *every year*.

Paul is writing to a friend. In each blank, write a preposition or put a dash (-).

I'm sorry we weren't here ¹ in May! There aren't so many events ² _____ this month, but there's a fishing boat race ³ _____ next Saturday. ⁴ _____ Friday we're going riding. (Do you remember? I had some riding lessons ⁵ _____ last summer.) I'd like to be here ⁶ _____ October, when there's a big tennis tournament. They have the tournament ⁷ _____ every October.

3

in the morning/evening
(= A PART OF A DAY)

at 6 o'clock/midday
(= A TIME)

Here is the next part of Paul's letter. In each blank, write *in*, *at* or put a dash (-).

Yesterday we went to a sports centre ¹ in the morning. We started playing table tennis ² _____ 10 o'clock, had lunch ³ _____ 12 o'clock, and ⁴ _____ the afternoon we played basketball and then swam. ⁵ _____ the evening we went to a disco, and I got to bed ⁶ _____ 2 o'clock in the morning.

After breakfast ⁷ _____ this morning we hired bikes and biked round Brighton. We're having a rest now, but ⁸ _____ this evening we're going to a concert, which begins ⁹ _____ 8.30.

10 When? 2

1 Tina's life

1968	Born in Oxford.
1970	Brother Paul born.
1972	Family moved to London.
1973	Tina started school.
1979	Moved to secondary school.
1981	Started guitar lessons.
1985	Passed school leaving exam. Then worked in a shop.
1986	Began university.
1988	Still at university. Still plays the guitar.

Examples

Tina lived in Oxford *from* 1968 *to/until/till* (INFORMAL) 1972.

She was born *before* Paul.

She started school *after* her fifth birthday.

In 1986, she had been playing the guitar *for* five years.

She had been playing it *since* 1981.

She began playing it *during* her school days.

Notes

We use *for* with periods which we measure or count:

for five years/four weeks/three days/two minutes

We use *during* with periods which we do **not** measure or count:

during lunch/her school days/1986

We use *since* with a point in time:

since 1986/last March/six o'clock

Complete these statements about Tina's life. Imagine that it is now 1988.

- 1 Tina lived in Oxford for two years.
- 2 She has lived in London _____ sixteen years.
- 3 She has lived there _____ 1972.
- 4 She started school _____ the family's move to London.



- 5 She attended her secondary school _____ 1979
_____ 1985.
- 6 She worked in a shop _____ her summer holidays.
- 7 She worked there _____ three months.
- 8 She has been at university _____ two years.
- 9 She has been playing the guitar _____ seven years.
- 10 She has been playing it _____ 1981.

2

Tina was at school *from* 1973 *to/until/till* 1985.
She was at school *until/till* (NOT ~~to~~) June 1985.
She had left school *by* July 1985. (*by* = BEFORE, NOT LATER THAN)

Use each preposition from column 2 in column 3.
Cross out each word in column 2 when you use it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 Tina lived in Oxford | to | <u>until</u> | 1972. |
| 2 She had started school | to | _____ | her sixth birthday. |
| 3 She worked in a shop from July 1985 | by | _____ | October 1985. |
| 4 She'll stay at university | by | _____ | June 1989. |
| 5 She'll leave university | by | _____ | the autumn of 1989. |
| 6 She says she's going to work hard | until | _____ | the final examination! |
| 7 She'll forget this promise | until | _____ | next weekend. |
| 8 Last night she danced from ten p.m. | until | _____ | two in the morning. |

3

Answer these questions, or ask your partner to answer them. Use the prepositions in *italics* in your answers.

- 1 *For* how long have you lived in your present home?

I have lived in my present home for _____

- 2 So that is *since* when?

That's since _____

- 3 *Since* when have you been learning English?

- 4 *Until* what date are you going to attend English classes?

- 5 *By* what date will you stop studying altogether?

11 Mixed practice

- 1 At a travel agent's.
Write a suitable preposition in each blank.

'Right! your plane leaves ¹ at 14.00 hours. You should check in 1½ hours ² _____ departure time, so you need to be at the airport ³ _____ 12.30. You can wait in the departure lounge ⁴ _____ check-in time ⁵ _____ departure time.

You'll probably wait there ⁶ _____ about 13.50. Now, about getting to the airport. There's an airport bus that leaves the terminal ⁷ _____ 11.00 hours. You could catch that. I know there's always a lot of traffic going to the airport ⁸ _____ the morning, ⁹ _____ about 8.00 ¹⁰ _____ about 10.00. However, you'll be going ¹¹ _____ that period, so you'll be O.K.'

- 2 In a coffee bar.
Write a dash (–) or one of the prepositions below in each space:

from for during since to until/till

'Where have you been? We agreed to meet at 2.30. I've been waiting for you ¹ for hours! Well, not exactly hours, but ² _____ 2.35. Let me see – ³ _____ 2.35 ⁴ _____ now: that's forty minutes. I've drunk three cups of coffee ⁵ _____ that time and got very bored. If I'd brought a book I could at least have been reading ⁶ _____ forty minutes. Anyway, what's your excuse?'

'My excuse? I've been waiting for you ⁷ _____ thirty minutes, in the street. We agreed to meet on the street corner, didn't we? Anyway, ⁸ _____ next week let's meet ⁹ _____ Tuesday. That's easier for me than Wednesday. See you ¹⁰ _____ next Tuesday, then.'



'What? Are you going already? Aren't you going to stay

¹¹ _____ a few minutes?'

'No, I can't! I've got the dentist ¹² _____ this

afternoon. I'll have to wait ¹³ _____ Tuesday for your news!'

3

A reporter has been interviewing a pop star and has made these notes. Use the notes to write his article. The date of the article is 10 April 1988.

Contesoa

10.5.63 Born in Leeds.

1968-79 School (hated it).

1973 Began singing in church choir (left 1978).

1978 Had already made 3 records! (for church).

1980 Began singing with local group.

(The Pebbles). (Left group 1982).

4.8.81 Sang in show in Brighton. Mammoth

Records producer in audience.

Two weeks later: signed contract with Mammoth Records. Still under contract with Mammoth.

1986 + 1987: Golden disco.

Says: 'Have been singing for other people 15 years, but really sing for myself.'

Plans to make third gold disc ('not later than 25th birthday!') Checked charts last Saturday

- seems possible.

12 How?

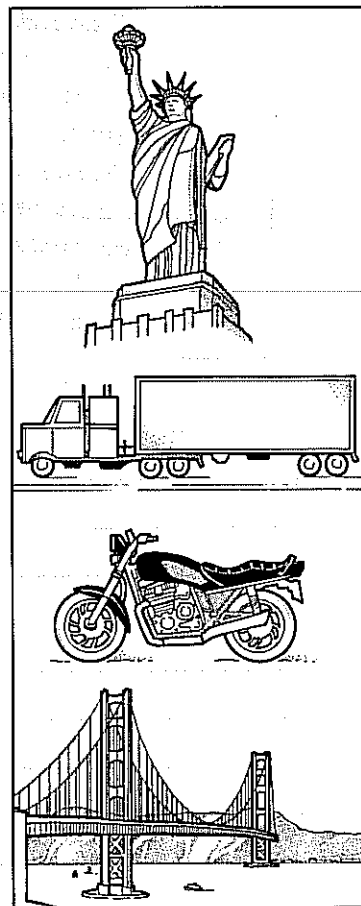
1 Ways of travelling

In general		When talking about particular vehicles
by	bike/motorbike/car/van/lorry/train/plane/air/bus/tram/ship	on his/that, etc. bike/motorbike in my/this, etc. car/van/lorry on ¹ the train/plane/bus/tram/ship
	boat	on the boat (if a large boat) in the boat (if a small boat)
on foot		
Examples I like travelling <i>by</i> bike. I travelled around Italy <i>on</i> my cousin's bike.		
Note ¹ It is possible, but less usual, to say <i>in</i> the train, etc.		

Ted is talking about a holiday which he had once in the United States.

Write prepositions from the table above in these blanks, adding other words if necessary (e.g. *the, a*).

In New York I went around ¹ on foot mainly. You can visit the Statue of Liberty ² _____ boat, and ³ on the boat I met another Englishman. We decided to go together to San Francisco ⁴ _____ bus, because it's cheaper than going ⁵ _____ train or ⁶ _____ plane. Altogether we spent four days and nights ⁷ _____ bus. We wanted to go round San Francisco ⁸ _____ car; a cousin of mine lent me his car, but after we'd been ⁹ _____ car for only a few hours, it broke down. By this time it was midnight, and we started to go back to my cousin's house ¹⁰ _____ foot, but a lorry-driver stopped and took us back ¹¹ _____ lorry. I came back to London ¹² _____ air, and I can tell you I was too tired to talk to anyone ¹³ _____ plane! I think it would be great to do the trip from New York to San Francisco ¹⁴ _____ motorbike. There's a book about a man who took his small son right across the States ¹⁵ _____ old motorbike.



2 How things are made

Things can be made ...

of MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES:

This table is made *of* wood.

out of A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT THING (one object is changed into another):

She is making a dress for her daughter *out of* some old curtains.

by PEOPLE:

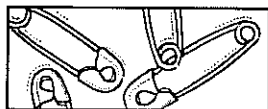
The Pyramids were built *by* people who lived a long time ago.

with (= using) TOOLS AND OTHER AIDS:

On the beach we built sandcastles *with* our buckets and spades.

In Brighton, our four friends made their own costumes for a fancy-dress disco.

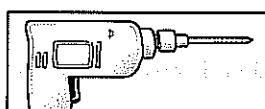
Read the first description. Then complete the other descriptions, using the correct prepositions.



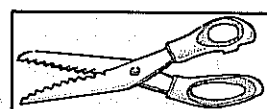
Safety pins



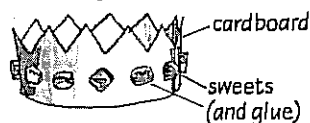
glue



drill



scissors



Paul's crown

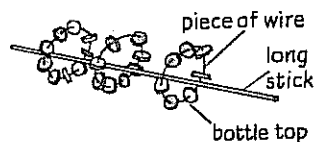
This crown is made *of* cardboard. The jewels on it are made *out of* sweets. It was made *by* Paul. Paul stuck on the sweets *with* glue.



Tina's dress

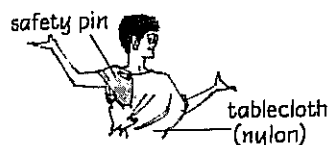
This dress is made ¹ _____ a rubbish bag, which is made ² _____ black plastic. The dress was made ³ _____

Tina. She cut out the armholes and neck line ⁴ _____ some special scissors.



Ted's 'musical instrument'

This 'musical instrument' was made ⁵ _____ Ted. It is made ⁶ _____ a long stick, some pieces of wire and some bottle tops. The bottle tops are made ⁷ _____ metal, so they make a noise. Ted made the holes in them ⁸ _____ a drill.



Sue's dress

This dress is made ⁹ _____ two table cloths. They are made ¹⁰ _____ nylon, so it's rather hot. It was made ¹¹ _____ Sue. She put it together ¹² _____ safety pins.

13 What are they like?

1 He/She is a person ...

<i>of</i> ¹ (AGE)	<i>with</i> (PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS)
about 20	a big smile
about 16	an amazing hairstyle
at least 25	curly hair
about 18	a small moustache
¹Note Do not use 'years' or 'years old' after <i>of</i> .	

<i>in</i> (THINGS WE WEAR)	<i>with</i> (THINGS WE CARRY)
a small black hat	a funny football
dark glasses	a strange bag
a white blouse	a walking stick
a football shirt	a guitar

2 At the fancy dress disco.
Read the first description. Then describe the other people, using phrases from the table.



A man *of* about 20, *with* a big smile, *in* a football shirt and *with* a funny football.



A girl *of* ¹about 18, *with* ²_____, *in* ³_____,
and *with* ⁴_____.



A man *of* ⁵_____, *with* ⁶_____, *in* ⁷_____,
and *with* ⁸_____.



A girl *of* ⁹_____, *in* ¹⁰_____, *with* ¹¹_____,
and *with* ¹²_____.

2

<i>as</i> (FOR A PERSON'S JOB OR ROLE)	<i>like</i> (TO COMPARE THINGS)
She works <i>as a reporter</i> .	She ran <i>like the wind</i> .
He joined the team <i>as an extra player</i> .	He looks <i>like his father</i> .
Note You must use <i>a/an</i> before the name of a job: She works <i>as a reporter</i> (not 'as reporter')	

Things that people said at the disco.

Write *as* or *like*.

- 1 TINA: 'Goodness! You look ¹ like Charlie Chaplin. And you dance ² _____ him too!'
- 2 TED: 'I went to the United States ³ _____ a student. I managed to look ⁴ _____ an American, but of course I didn't sound ⁵ _____ one.'
- 3 SUE: 'I can't dance all night ⁶ _____ you! I'm not here ⁷ _____ a tourist, you know! I'm working. Anyway, I'll sleep ⁸ _____ a baby tonight!'
- 4 PAUL: 'Ted's with us ⁹ _____ our photographer. I'd like to take photos ¹⁰ _____ his! His camera's ¹¹ _____ a computer!'

3

Using *of*, *with* and *in*.

- 1 Describe yourself: your age, a physical characteristic, something you are wearing, and something you are holding or using.

I am a man/woman/boy/girl _____

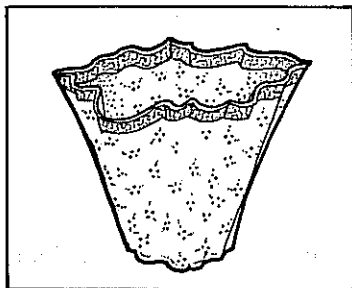
- 2 Describe someone in your class in the same way. Ask your neighbour to guess whom you have described.

14 Mixed practice

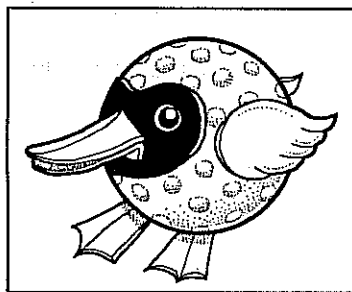
1

Three presents.

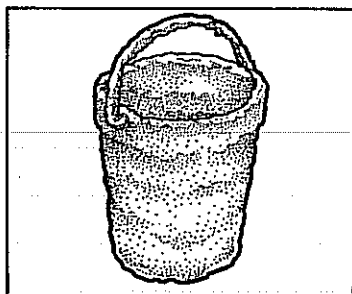
Write *as*, *like*, *of*, *out of* or *by* in the blanks.



- 1 This looks ¹ like a handkerchief. It is made ² _____ china, and you can use it ³ _____ a vase. It was made ⁴ _____ an artist.



- 2 This was made ⁵ _____ a golf ball and some pieces of paper. You can use it ⁶ _____ a paperweight, and it looks ⁷ _____ a duck.



- 3 This was made ⁸ _____ a child, ⁹ _____ a plastic carton, some wire and moss. You can use it ¹⁰ _____ a plant pot.

2

Bus? Car? Train? Boat? Air? Or...?

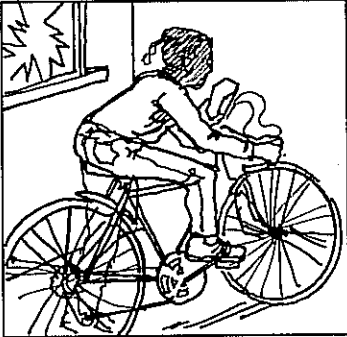
Say how one can travel from your capital or your home to three other places.

- 1 You can travel from _____ to _____ by _____, or by _____ or by _____.

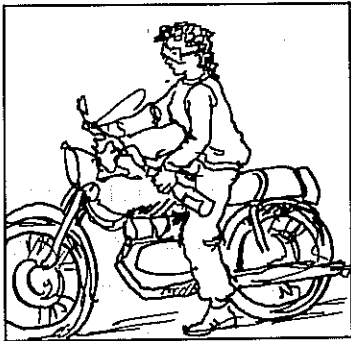
2 _____

3 _____

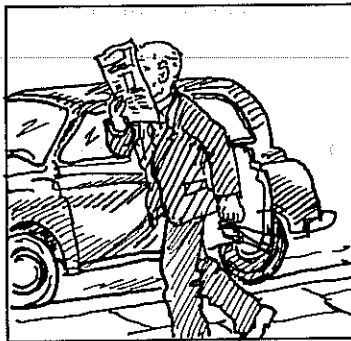
- 3 Someone broke the window of a house and stole some silver. Three people say they saw the robbery, but they have told very different stories to the police. Complete each description with prepositions.



WITNESS A: 'He was a man ¹ of about 20, ² _____ long dark hair, ³ _____ jeans. He was wearing a mask made ⁴ _____ a stocking, and he looked ⁵ _____ a gangster. He broke the window ⁶ _____ a brick, and escaped ⁷ _____ a bicycle. It looked ⁸ _____ a racing bike.'



WITNESS B: 'She was a woman ⁹ _____ about 30, ¹⁰ _____ short, dark hair, ¹¹ _____ a tracksuit. She was wearing a sort of mask made ¹² _____ cardboard. She broke the window ¹³ _____ a bottle, and escaped ¹⁴ _____ a motorcycle. She drove that motorbike ¹⁵ _____ a mad woman!'



WITNESS C: 'He was a man ¹⁶ _____ about 40, ¹⁷ _____ very little hair, ¹⁸ _____ a dark suit. He looked ¹⁹ _____ a businessman, and he used his newspaper ²⁰ _____ a sort of mask. He escaped ²¹ _____ a large, black car.'

- 4 Say how you and three other people (family, friends or other students) travelled to work today.

1 I came to college/school today _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____

15 Adjectives + prepositions 1

1



He was good/kind, etc. *to* my brother (= A PERSON)



He was good/kind, etc. *about* my brother/
his hat/what my brother did (= AN EVENT
OR A SITUATION)

It was good/kind, etc. *of him* to excuse
my brother.

A TV commercial. A cowgirl is speaking to a cowboy.
Write *to*, *about* or *of* in each blank.

'Ed, darling, what's happened to you? You used
to be rude ¹ *to* my parents, but now
you're so polite ² them. You used to
be nasty ³ my cooking, but now
you're nice ⁴ it. You used to be
unkind ⁵ my small brother, but now
you're very kind ⁶ him. You were
very kind ⁷ your hat; it really was
nice ⁸ you to keep calm
⁹ that! You used to be mean
¹⁰ the farm workers, but now you're

generous ¹¹ them. In fact, you used
to be unpleasant ¹² everybody and
¹³ everything, but now you're
pleasant ¹⁴ everybody and
¹⁵ everything. Tell me, Ed, what's
happened?'

'What's happened, honey? I've discovered
Shavex Shaving Cream! It sure was good
¹⁶ you to give me that superb cream
for my birthday!'

2

pleased impatient careless
patient careful¹ angry

right sorry²
wrong worried

with her daughter/the present (= PEOPLE OR THINGS)
about the match/the heavy traffic (= EVENTS OR SITUATIONS)

about him/the present/the match/the traffic (= PEOPLE,
THINGS, EVENTS OR SITUATIONS)

Notes

¹You can also say *careful of*: Be careful *of* the traffic (= BE CAREFUL THAT IT DOES NOT HARM YOU)

²I'm sorry *about* your father (= I AM SORRY THAT HE HAS DIED)

I'm sorry *for* your father (= I PITY HIM (BECAUSE YOU HAVE TREATED HIM BADLY, ETC.))

Paul and Tina are at a tennis school in Yorkshire.
Paul is writing to his cousin. Fill each blank with *one* word.

- 1 My tennis racquet's really good. I'm very pleased with it.
- 2 But I've lost three tennis balls. I'm rather angry that.
- 3 Now I've only got three. I'll be careful _____.
- 4 Our first coach used to shout at us. He was very impatient _____.
- 5 Then he left. We weren't sorry _____ that.
- 6 The new coach is excellent. He's very patient _____.
- 7 At first I thought he was no good, but I was wrong _____.
- 8 I won a match today. I'm rather pleased _____.
- 9 My big match is tomorrow. I'm not worried _____.
- 10 You said that Yorkshire's nice. You were right _____.

3

to be pleased/worried, etc. <i>about</i>	<i>doing</i> something <i>not doing</i> something
------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------

Example

I'm pleased *about being* here, but I'm sorry *about not seeing* you.

Paul is writing to his parents now.
Write *one* word in each blank. Use the verbs in *italics*.

- I *lost* three tennis balls yesterday. I was sorry ¹ about
losing them. I didn't *find* any of them; I was angry
² about not finding them. We have to
wait for our classes. We have to be very patient ³ _____
_____. I *won* a match today. I
was pleased ⁴ _____ I'm
playing in a bigger match tomorrow. I'm not worried
⁵ _____ I haven't
written to you very often. I'm sorry ⁶ _____
_____ more often.

16 Adjectives + prepositions 2

1

bad	<i>at</i>	afraid	<i>of</i>	interested	<i>in</i>
good		fond		qualified	
quick		proud		keen	<i>on</i>
slow		sure			
clever		tired			
efficient					

Examples

She's good *at* arithmetic but slow *at* algebra.

I'm afraid *of* dogs, but I'm fond *of* cats.

He's interested *in* computers and qualified *in* mathematics.

She's keen *on* sport. She really likes it.



Tina's letter from Yorkshire.

Write *at*, *of*, *in* or *on*.

Dear Lucy,

Paul and I can canoe now! At last! So we're very proud

¹ of ourselves. Canoeing is a great sport, especially in a

river full of rocks! Of course, we're not very good ² at it

yet, and at first we were really bad ³ at it. We fell into

the river at least ten times, I'm sure ⁴ of that. I'm not

afraid ⁵ of the river, but I'm not keen ⁶ on

very cold water! Getting into the canoe was rather difficult too,

but we're quite quick ⁷ at that now. So we're enjoying

ourselves, but we're rather tired ⁸ of the rain here. It's

been raining for three days.

Please write. I'll be interested ⁹ in your news.

All the best,

Tina.

2

to be bad *at* / afraid *of* / interested *in*, etc. *doing* something**Examples**He's good *at swimming* and *running*.She's fond *of driving* fast cars.He's interested *in helping* other people.She's keen *on working* with computers.

When Sue first met Tina and Paul in London, she asked them some questions. Look at her notes and complete her questions.

1 Are you fond of getting up early ?

2 Are you good _____

3 Are you afraid _____

4 Are you keen _____

5 Are you interested _____

1. Get up early.
2. Put up a tent.
3. Try dangerous sports.
4. Meet lots of different people.
5. Learn new skills.

3

What about you, your family and friends? Or what about your partner? Write sentences like this:

(very keen) I'm *very keen on* guitar music.

(.....) is *very keen on* taking photographs
of wild animals.

(very keen) _____

(qualified) _____

(clever) _____

(rather slow) _____

(good) _____

(very interested) _____

(rather afraid) _____

17 Adjectives + prepositions 3

1	bad good	for + noun		capable fond proud sure tired	of	+ noun + <i>doing something</i>
	famous responsible grateful sorry	for	+ noun + <i>doing something</i>			
				bored	with	

Examples

I'm sorry *for* breaking the dish (= I APOLOGISE)

I'm sorry *for* the animals in the cage (= I PITY THEM)

Fruit is good *for* your health.

She's famous *for* her parties/*for giving* good parties.

He's capable *of* good work/*of doing* good work.

I was bored *with* the talk/*with listening* to the talk.

Find the right ending for each sentence.

Write your answers below.

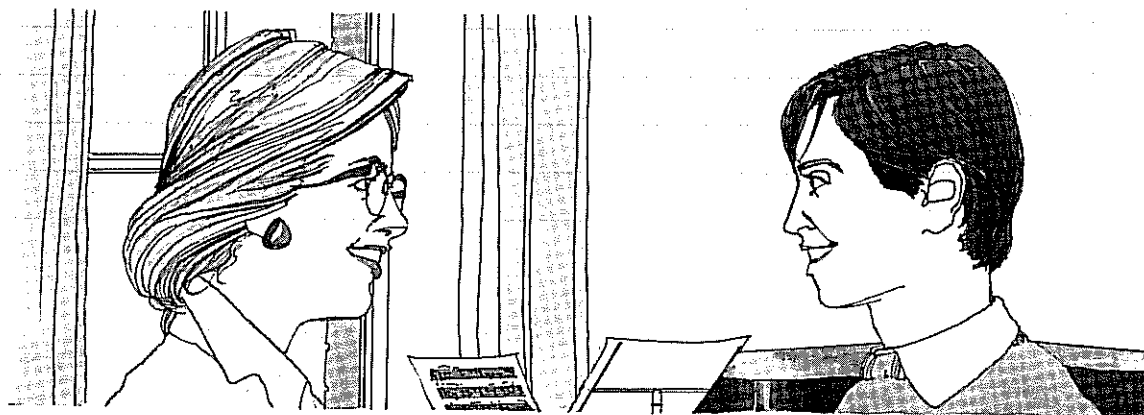
- A Children are usually fond
- B Rome is famous
- C Children usually get bored
- D They also usually get tired
- E Too much coffee is bad
- F We feel sorry
- G English people are proud

- 1 for its beautiful buildings.
- 2 of adults' conversations.
- 3 for the nerves.
- 4 of their literature.
- 5 for sad people.
- 6 with reading long books.
- 7 of eating sweets.

A 7 , B , C , D , E , F , G

2 Paul and Tina are at a music summer school. Paul is talking to Vicky, one of the teachers.

Complete the changed versions of their sentences. Sometimes there are two ways of completing the sentence.





1 I organise the guitar classes.
I'm responsible for (organising) the guitar classes.



2 Do you ever think it's boring to do that?

Do you ever get bored _____ ?

3 No, I always enjoy listening to the guitar, so you needn't pity me!

No, I never get tired _____ so you
needn't feel sorry _____.

4 I like singing, but I don't think my voice is very good.

I'm quite fond _____, but I'm not very proud _____.

5 The singing teacher here gives marvellous classes. She's quite famous!

The singing teacher here is quite famous _____.

6 Yes, I'm very pleased with all these free lessons.

Yes, I'm grateful _____.

7 You'd better go to bed early. That will help your voice!

If you go to bed early, that will be good _____.

8 But it wouldn't help my social life!

But it would be bad _____.

3

	as + ROLE	Examples
good		
bad		
famous		She's <i>famous as</i> a singer (= SHE IS A SINGER, AND SHE IS FAMOUS)
capable		Swimming is <i>good as</i> a form of exercise (= SWIMMING IS A FORM OF EXERCISE, AND IT IS A GOOD ONE)
responsible		

What did they say?

Write *as*, *of* or *for* in the blanks.

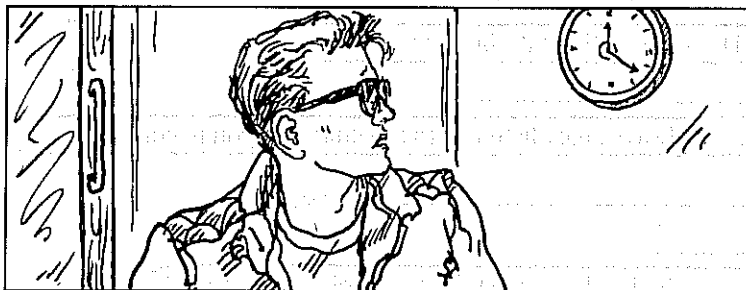
TED: 'I'm best ¹ at sports photography. Perhaps one day I'll be famous ² _____ a sports photographer.'

TINA: 'People say that swimming is very good ³ _____ you. I'm not bad ⁴ _____ a swimmer.'

VICKY: 'I'm responsible, ⁵ _____ your guitar teacher, ⁶ _____ giving you finger exercises. Lack of exercise is bad ⁷ _____ a guitarist's fingers.'

PAUL: 'I don't think I'll ever be famous ⁸ _____ my singing. I'm just capable ⁹ _____ singing a tune. But I'm quite good ¹⁰ _____ the class comedian!'

18 Mixed practice



- 1 Here are some facts about Phil Billy, a singer.
Write *about, as, at, for* or *to* in column 2.

1 He's very good	<u>at</u>	singing.
2 But he's also good	<u> </u>	an actor.
3 He's very good	<u> </u>	his family.
4 He says coffee is bad	<u> </u>	his voice.
5 He's always good	<u> </u>	any problems during recording.
6 He's just rather bad	<u> </u>	arriving on time.

- 2 A hotel receptionist is talking about her work.
In the blanks, write adjectives from the list on the right.
Use each adjective *once*.

You have to be quite ¹ good at speaking English,
French, Spanish and German. You are ² for the
keys to the rooms, and you have to be ³ about
writing down telephone messages exactly. Also, you must be
really ⁴ at keeping the list of guests up to date.
Some guests are not very easy or pleasant, but you have to be
⁵ with the difficult ones, you must at least seem
to be ⁶ in their problems, and of course you
must be ⁷ to all of them! Naturally, there are
times when I get ⁸ of answering all their
questions, and at the end of a difficult day I sometimes feel
quite ⁹ of screaming, but I never really get
¹⁰ with the work.

bored
capable
careful
efficient
good
interested
patient
polite
responsible
tired

3 Apologies. Two friends are talking.

Choose the right endings from the list below the dialogue.



Hullo! I'm so sorry ¹ d . It's been
good ² _____ .

I was quite worried ³ _____ . I'll be
interested ⁴ _____ .



I crashed my bike into a pedestrian. At
first, I thought he was hurt, but I was
wrong ⁵ _____ .

So? What happened? Tell me!



Just be patient ⁶ _____ . A policeman
came along and he said I was responsible
⁷ _____ , because I'd been careless
⁸ _____ .

Poor you! I'm beginning to feel sorry
⁹ _____ .



Well, I told the policeman that I was very
sorry ¹⁰ _____ .

And you really were sorry, I'm sure
¹¹ _____ .



Yes, so for the next half hour, please be
nice ¹² _____ .

a about the accident
b about that
c about you

d about being late
e about signalling
f for you

g for the accident
h of that
i to me

j with me
k in your explanation
l of you to wait

19 Verbs + prepositions 1

1	listen speak/talk write belong happen	to	
	ask wait pay look	for	(= TRY TO FIND)

look	at	
look	after	(= TAKE CARE OF)

Examples
 Something nice happened *to* me today.
 I'm looking *for* my hat.
 I'm looking *at* some interesting photographs.
 I'm looking *after* their baby today.

Ted is telling Sue about a terrible restaurant he went to.
 Write a preposition in each blank.

Just listen ¹ to this. To begin with, I had to wait twenty minutes ² _____ the waitress. When I asked her ³ _____ the menu, she had to go and look ⁴ _____ it; there was only one, and something had happened ⁵ _____ it. Then, when I spoke ⁶ _____ her she didn't listen ⁷ _____ me, so she brought some cheese which I didn't want. I hadn't asked ⁸ _____ it, but she wanted me to pay ⁹ _____ it! The restaurant belongs ¹⁰ _____ Tamara Lane, the TV cookery expert. I shall write ¹¹ _____ her. The waitresses really should look ¹² _____ the customers better.

2	speak/talk write complain	(to someone)	about	+ noun + <i>doing something</i>
	tell	someone		
	think/dream			

Examples

She talked *about* Spain/*about* travelling in Spain.
 He's thinking *about* a holiday abroad/*about* going abroad.

Note

Tell must take an indirect object:
 Tell *us* about your holiday.
 (NOT: Tell *about* your holiday.)



In the terrible restaurant.

Complete the descriptions. Use the verbs in *italics*.

- 1 Where's the waitress? *I've* no bread.

A is going to complain to the waitress about having no bread.

- 2 One day I'll *have* my own restaurant.

B is dreaming _____

- 3 I've *found* a piece of string in my soup! The waitress should know about this!

C is going to tell _____

- 4 The chef here doesn't know how to *cook* vegetables. I want to tell him...

D wants to talk _____

- 5 I think the Health Inspector should *close* this restaurant.

I must send him a letter.

E is going to write _____

- 6 Perhaps I should *look* for another job.

The waitress is thinking _____

3

Write some sentences about your last summer holiday, or ask the questions and write about your partner's holiday.

- 1 Did you speak to anyone interesting? About what?

- 2 Did you buy anything special? How much did you pay for it?

I paid _____

- 3 Did you or anyone else complain about anything? To whom?

- 4 Did you write to anyone? About what?

- 5 What might you do during your next summer holiday?

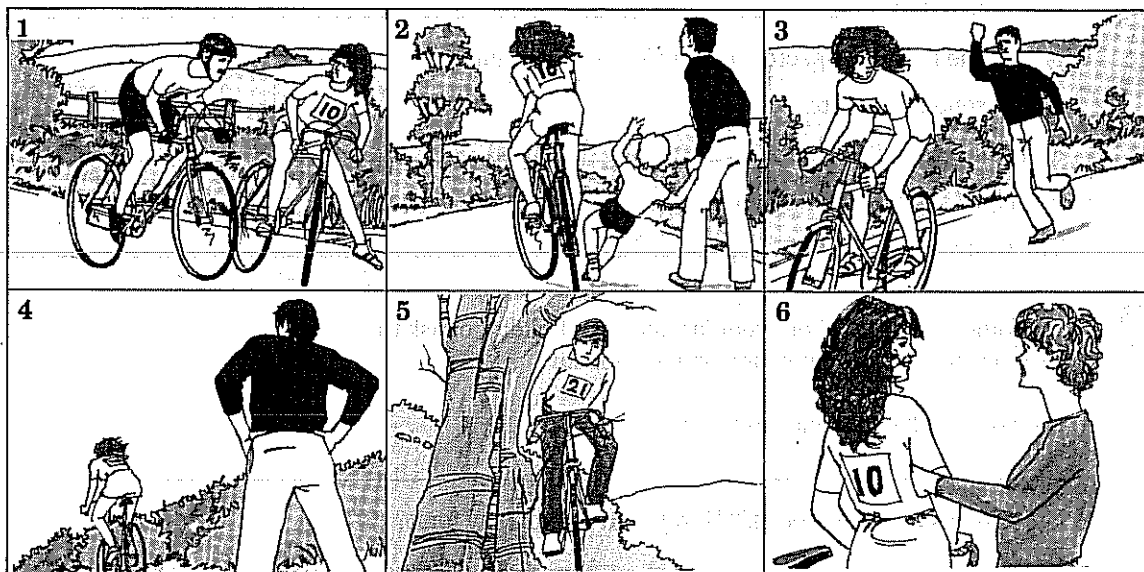
I'm thinking _____

20 Verbs + prepositions 2

1

run/bump	<i>into</i>	I <i>ran into</i> a friend yesterday (= WE MET BY CHANCE)
run/bump/crash	<i>into</i>	The car <i>ran into</i> the wall (= IT HAD AN ACCIDENT)
run	<i>over</i>	The car <i>ran over</i> a cat (= IT KNOCKED THE CAT DOWN AND DROVE OVER IT)
run/drive, etc.	<i>after</i>	The policeman <i>ran after</i> the thief (= HE FOLLOWED THE THIEF WHILE RUNNING)
catch up	<i>with</i>	The policeman ran fast and <i>caught up with</i> the thief (= THE POLICEMAN WAS BEHIND AT FIRST, BUT THEN HE REACHED THE SAME PLACE AS THE THIEF)

Tina and Paul took part in a cross-country bicycle race.
Complete the description of what happened.



- Another cyclist ran into Tina.
- So Tina nearly ran into a small boy.
- The father ran after her.
- But he couldn't catch up with her.
- Paul nearly ran into a tree.
- After the race, Tina caught up with a friend from her college.

2

shout throw	at	(= ANGRILY) (= WANTING TO HIT SOMEONE OR SOMETHING) They shouted <i>at</i> the thief and threw stones <i>at</i> him.
shout throw	to	(= WANTING THE OTHER PERSON TO HEAR) (= SO THAT THE OTHER PERSON CAN CATCH) She shouted <i>to</i> me that I should come upstairs, and threw the key down <i>to</i> me.
laugh smile stare point	at	First the children stared and pointed <i>at</i> the comedian; then they laughed <i>at</i> his jokes.
wave	at/to	The film star waved <i>at/to</i> the crowd.

Find a suitable ending in column 3 for each sentence.

1 I might	stare	a to a small child.
2	wave	b at a strange person.
3	throw a ball	c at a good joke.
4	shout	d at a friend in another car.
5	laugh	e at something I wanted to buy.
6	point	f to a friend in another room.

Answers: 1 b , 2 _____ , 3 _____ , 4 _____ , 5 _____ , 6 _____

3

Things that happened at the bicycle race.

Write prepositions from Exercises 1 and 2 in the spaces.

- Tina shouted ¹ to the small boy that he should stay off the road.
- The boy's father was very angry, so he shouted ² _____ Tina and threw a stone ³ _____ her.
- The other people stared ⁴ _____ him and pointed ⁵ _____ Tina.
- The father wanted a police car to drive ⁶ _____ Tina, but the policemen only smiled ⁷ _____ him.
- When Tina saw her friend, she waved ⁸ _____ her and shouted 'Hullo!' ⁹ _____ her.

21 Verbs + prepositions 3

1

		+ noun	+ <i>doing</i>	
apply	<i>for</i>	✓	—	
apologise		✓	✓	
reply	<i>to</i>	✓	—	
look forward		✓	✓	
hear	<i>from</i>	✓	—	(= RECEIVE NEWS FROM SOMEONE IN A LETTER, BY TELEPHONE, ETC.)
consist	<i>of</i>	✓	✓	
call	<i>on</i>	✓	—	(= VISIT SOMEONE FORMALLY)
drop in		✓	—	(= VISIT SOMEONE INFORMALLY OR UNEXPECTEDLY)

Examples
 He apologised *for* his mistake/*for making* that mistake.
 I'm looking forward *to* my new job/*to starting* my new job.
 A knife consists *of* a handle and a blade.
 His job as a tourist guide consists *of taking* tourists round the town and *answering* their questions.

Note
Ask, answer, ring and *telephone* take no preposition:
 They couldn't *answer the teacher*.
 I'll *ring/telephone your secretary*.

Find a suitable ending in column 2 for each sentence.

Usually:

- 1 We reply
- 2 We look forward
- 3 We are pleased when we hear
- 4 We also enjoy telephoning
- 5 We drop in
- 6 We apologise
- 7 We apply
- 8 Our lives consist

- a from our friends.
- b for being late.
- c on old friends and relatives.
- d to people's letters.
- e of work, home life, and leisure.
- f to going on holiday.
- g our friends.
- h for jobs, or places on courses, etc.

1 d , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8

2

to be	employed qualified involved	<i>in</i>	+ noun (e.g. medicine)	<i>as</i>	(ROLE OR POSITION) (e.g. a doctor)
			+ <i>doing</i> (e.g. teaching)		

Examples

He's employed *in* the oil industry *as* an engineer.

She's involved *in* travelling to many countries *as* a business executive.

Tina decided to apply for a spring holiday job at the music school. In each blank, write a preposition from Exercise 1 or 2, or write a dash (-).

Dear Sirs,

I would like to apply ¹ for the job of spring holiday helper, which you advertised recently. I apologise ² _____ applying rather late. When I telephoned ³ _____ your secretary, she said I could still apply.

I am not employed ⁴ _____ teaching, but I am qualified ⁵ _____ an advanced guitar player (Grade 8) and I am involved ⁶ _____ teaching the guitar ⁷ _____ a helper in a youth club. My work in the youth club consists ⁸ _____ helping the staff generally and some teaching.

I hope you will be interested in my application, and am looking forward ⁹ _____ hearing ¹⁰ _____ you.

Yours faithfully,

Tina Brown



3

Write your own application for a job you would like.

22 Verbs + prepositions 4

1	concentrate decide depend rely insist work	<i>on</i>	+ noun + <i>doing</i>	Examples She was concentrating <i>on</i> her book/ <i>on reading</i> her book. They were working <i>on</i> the car. (e.g. making or repairing it) They were working <i>on getting</i> the car ready by 5.00. (= WERE MAKING AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE THIS)
----------	-----------------------------------------------------------	-----------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Paul has made this list of things that he will do and will not do when he returns home.
Write what he is thinking.

- 1 I'll insist on getting my dictionary back from Bill.
- 2 I'll decide _____
- 3 I'll work _____
- 4 I'll concentrate _____
- 5 I won't rely _____

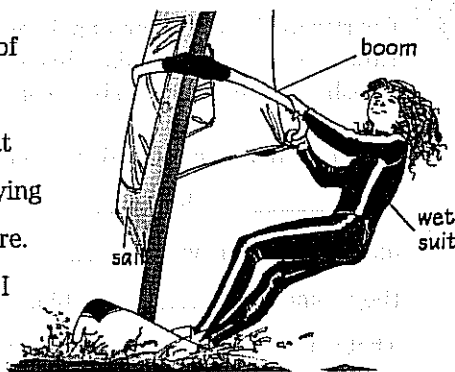
1 Dictionary. Get back from Bill.
2 Possible career. Decide.
3 Must improve my essay techniques.
4 Must pass exams.
5 Not revise at the last minute!

2 All these verbs need a direct object before the preposition.

	Direct object			Examples
invite	someone	to	+ noun	They invited <i>me</i> to their party. She borrowed <i>a book</i> from a friend. They accused <i>him</i> of the crime/of <i>stealing</i> the money.
provide	someone	with		
borrow	something	from		
accuse	someone	of	+ noun	I congratulate <i>you</i> on your success/on <i>winning</i> the race. This house reminds <i>me</i> of my home. They reminded <i>her</i> about not leaving her bag in the car. They warned <i>us</i> about the danger/about swimming near the rocks.
blame	someone/something	for	+ (not) doing	
congratulate	someone	on		
protect	someone	from		
spend	something	on		
remind	someone	about		
warn	someone	about		

Tina is writing to her cousin about a lesson in windsurfing. Write a preposition in each blank.

You certainly can't accuse me ¹ of being lazy! One of the instructors here invited me ² to a windsurfing lesson, after a whole day's tennis, and I said 'Yes!' Of course, at home I would have to spend a lot of money ³ on buying equipment, but I borrowed a wet suit ⁴ from the Centre. Naturally, they provide learners ⁵ with the sailboard. I didn't need a crash helmet to protect me ⁶ from the sailboard. Really, the sailboard needed to be protected ⁷ by me! The instructor reminded me ⁸ of the correct position of my feet, and warned me ⁹ against not letting go of the boom, but ...! Anyway, he didn't blame me ¹⁰ for falling in, and he even congratulated me ¹¹ on not falling through the sail!



3 Finish these sentences. Write a direct object if necessary, the preposition, and the verb in brackets in its correct form.

1 When Tina fell in, the instructor didn't blame her for falling in. (fall)

2 Tina insisted on trying again. (try)

3 The instructor reminded me to get on the middle of the board. (get)

4 He also warned me not to jump on to it. (not jump)

5 This time she concentrated on holding the boom firmly. (hold)

6 He congratulated me on learning so quickly. (learn)

23 Mixed practice



- 1** Charles works in the personnel department of a large company. How does he spend the day? In each blank, write a preposition, or a dash (–) if there should be no preposition.

For much of the day, Charles listens ¹ to people. They tell ² _____ him ³ _____ their problems or their ambitions. He answers ⁴ _____ their questions. Sometimes they complain ⁵ _____ him ⁶ _____ their bosses.

That's difficult for Charles. He can't reply easily ⁷ _____ a person who asks ⁸ _____ him ⁹ _____ help about a bad boss. Charles says: 'My work consists ¹⁰ _____ listening a lot, saying a little, and smiling ¹¹ _____ nearly everyone who comes in!'

- 2** Charles is on the telephone. Find the right ending for each sentence. Write your answers below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 So two weeks ago you applied | a to your letter. |
| 2 But you still haven't heard | b for that. |
| 3 It seems that we didn't reply | c for a job with us. |
| 4 Well, I do apologise | d from us. |
| 5 Actually, I'm sure that we answered | e of lying! |
| 6 I remember, we wrote | f your letter. |
| 7 No! I'm not accusing you | g to you three days ago. |

1 C , 2 _____ , 3 _____ , 4 _____ , 5 _____ , 6 _____ , 7 _____

- 3** Charles is still on the telephone. Find the right ending for each sentence. Write your answers below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Yes! I'm listening | a in starting our new computer. |
| 2 You see, we've been very involved | b to seeing you. |
| 3 We've been concentrating | c with a new application form. |
| 4 Oh, you're qualified | d on us tomorrow to collect it? |
| 5 Anyway, we must provide you | e as a computer programmer. |
| 6 Could you drop in | f on learning to use it. |
| 7 And this time you can depend | g us. |
| 8 So I look forward | h to you. |
| 9 And thank you for telephoning | i on us to reply. |

1 h , 2 _____ , 3 _____ , 4 _____ , 5 _____ , 6 _____ , 7 _____ , 8 _____ , 9 _____

- 4 After a concert. People are waiting to see the singer Contessa when she comes out of the theatre.
Write a preposition or a dash (—) in each space.

1 I just want to look at her.
I've been waiting _____ her
since 6.00.

6 Why isn't she here? What's happened
_____ her?

7 I'm going to ask _____ her
_____ a photograph. Anyway, I'll
try to speak _____ her.

2 A lot of rude people will stare
_____ her and shout
_____ her. But *I'm* just going to
smile _____ her and wave
_____ her.

8 Those two enormous men protect her
_____ the crowds; they look
_____ her.

3 I spent a lot of money _____ my
ticket, and I'm going to insist
_____ seeing her.

9 What? She's gone! She left by another
door! I'm going to complain
_____ the theatre _____
that!

4 I want to congratulate her _____
a marvellous show. But will she listen
_____ me?

10 Ah, well. She was probably tired. You
can't blame her _____ being
tired.

5 That enormous car belongs
_____ her. How much did she
pay _____ it, I wonder?



24 Usual phrases 1

1

a	visit	to	Examples his visit <i>to</i> Africa/ <i>to</i> the doctor.
	plan	for	our plans <i>for</i> our holiday/ <i>for</i> you.
	meeting	<i>with</i> <i>between</i> <i>of</i>	The students had a meeting <i>with</i> the professor. There was a meeting <i>between</i> the students and the professor. There was a meeting <i>of</i> the new students.
a	book letter talk/lecture programme (on TV or radio)	<i>on</i> ¹ <i>about</i> ²	a book <i>on/about</i> Brazil; <i>on/about</i> travelling in Brazil some advice <i>on/about</i> the problem; <i>on/about</i> solving the problem
some	advice ideas		

Notes

¹We usually use *on* for rather formal or specialised books, or when we are using a rather formal style of English:

The professor wrote a letter to the newspaper *on* the country's economic situation.

²We usually use *about* for more informal or general books, or when we are using a more informal style of English:

My cousin wrote me a letter *about* his holiday.

Ted has made a list of things he must do when he returns to London. He's telling Sue about them. Fill in the blanks.

'When I get back, I've got to attend a meeting ¹ of the Photographic Society; prepare plans ² for the Society's visit ³ to Cambridge; send the Tourist Board a letter ⁴ about our visit; get some advice ⁵ on transport; and find a good book ⁶ on architectural photography. Do you have any ideas ⁷ of unusual buildings we can photograph? No? Oh well, there's a TV programme ⁸ on Cambridge the night before we go. Oh, and I want to arrange a meeting ⁹ with the University's Camera Club. Well, all that will keep me busy!'

Photographic Society Meeting

N.B. Society visit Cambridge. Must:

- 1 Prepare plans
- 2 Write Cambridge Tourist Board
- 3 Trains, etc. - get advice
- 4 Architectural photography - find good book
- 5 Unusual buildings in Cambridge. Sue: any ideas?
- 6 30 July: Watch TV - "Cambridge Architecture."
- 7 University Camera Club: try to meet members?

2

a	question reply/answer	to about	Examples That was his question <i>to</i> her <i>about</i> the journey/ <i>about planning</i> the journey.
	reason need	for	Is there any need <i>for</i> silence/ <i>for being</i> silent?
	cause result cost/price way	of	His success was the result <i>of</i> hard work/ <i>of working</i> hard. This is my way <i>of</i> frying eggs.
	rise/increase fall/decrease	in	Last year there was an increase <i>in</i> the number of tourists here.

Some time later, Ted received this letter from a coach company.
Fill in the blanks.

Dear Sir,

This letter is in reply ¹ to your letter of 15 August. The
reason ² the rise ³ the cost

⁴ hiring a coach is the recent increase ⁵ the price ⁶ petrol. This increase, as you know, has

been the result ⁷ problems in the oil industry.

We do understand the need ⁸ inexpensive transport
for your society, and we feel sure that you will not find a cheaper

way ⁹ taking your members to Cambridge. Of course,

if there is a fall ¹⁰ the price of petrol, there will be a
decrease ¹¹ our charge to you.

Yours faithfully,

D A Cotton

Comfort Coaches Ltd.

3

Complete this list about yourself, or a partner. Use prepositions
from the tables. For example:

I would be interested in a meeting *with* the President.

I would be interested in these things:

a meeting _____; a TV programme _____;

a visit _____; a talk _____.

a book _____.

25 Usual phrases 2

1

to be	at	work school college university
	<i>in/at</i> church <i>in</i> hospital <i>in</i> bed <i>at</i> home	

to go come	to	work school college university church bed
	<i>to/into</i> hospital home	

Examples

He's *at* work today, although it's a holiday.

My sister is going *to* college next year.

The children are *in* bed. They went *to* bed early.

Father's *at* home. He *came home* a few minutes ago.

Note

With all the words above (except *work*) we use *the* or *a* if we are referring to a particular school, church, bed, etc.

He was *in the bed* by the window.

A doctor *in the hospital* spoke to us.

Father went *to the home* of some friends this evening.

What they said at a party.

Put one or two words, or a dash (—) in each blank.

TINA: 'Yes, my brother's still ¹ *at* school, but he wants to go ² college when he's eighteen. I'm ³ university myself. I'm ⁴ university in the west of England. Guess which!'

TED: 'After my football accident I had to go ⁵ hospital for a while. I was ⁶ hospital for three days, and then I spent another week ⁷ bed ⁸ home.'

PAUL: 'I'm hoping to have a job next summer. There are jobs ⁹ hospital near my home. I go ¹⁰ school which helps you to find summer jobs.'

SUE: 'In thirty-six hours' time I'll be back ¹¹ work in London. I'm rather looking forward to going ¹² home. I'm going ¹³ church tomorrow. I'd like to go ¹⁴ church where the singing is really good.'

2

to have (something)	for	breakfast lunch, etc.
to be/go, etc.	on	holiday business
to be/speak, etc.	on	the telephone/phone the radio TV
to go/come	for	a run a swim, etc.

The manager of a young tennis star is having a telephone conversation with a reporter.

Write a preposition in each blank.

- Yes, Rob is here on holiday, not _____ business.
- No, he can't speak to you _____ the phone.
- Yes, he did go _____ a run this morning.
- He had two oranges and a boiled egg _____ breakfast.
- No, I don't know what he had _____ dinner yesterday.
- Yes, he might go _____ a swim later today.
- You'll see him _____ TV tomorrow, and he'll have an interview _____ the radio on Monday.



3

Complete each of these questions with one or two words. Then answer them yourself, or ask a partner to answer them.

- Where would you most like to go _____ holiday?
- What do you most enjoy doing _____ home?
- What do/did you most enjoy _____ school?
- What would you most like to have _____ lunch or dinner on your birthday?
- How much time do you usually spend _____ telephone in a week?
- Have you ever been _____ a swim in the moonlight?

26 Usual phrases 3

1	a	book, play, etc.	by	Shakespeare
		painting, drawing, etc.		Picasso
		song, symphony, etc.		Mozart

These sentences are nonsense! Rearrange the words in columns 3 and 5, and write down true sentences.

1 Hamlet	is a(n)	painting	by	Lennon and McCartney.
2 Yesterday		novel		Mozart.
3 War and Peace		play		Leonardo da Vinci.
4 The Mona Lisa		opera		Michelangelo.
5 David		statue		Tolstoy.
6 Don Giovanni		song		Shakespeare.

1 Hamlet is a play by Shakespeare.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

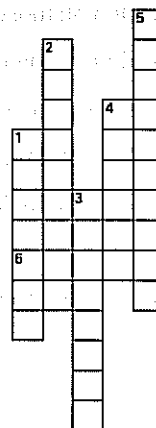
5 _____

6 _____

2	<i>in</i>	danger love (with)	<i>out of</i>	danger work order	(= WITHOUT A JOB) He lost his job, and is now <i>out of work</i> .
	<i>indoors</i>				(= NOT FUNCTIONING) I dropped the telephone and now it's <i>out of order</i> .
			<i>out of doors</i>		

Complete the sentences below to fill in the words in this puzzle.

- Office workers spend most of their time _____. (one word)
- An unemployed person is _____. (three words)
- If a person has a temperature of 42°, his/her life is _____. (two words)
- Most people are _____ when they marry. (two words)
- A farmer spends a lot of his time _____. (three words)
- If your telephone is broken, it is out of _____. (one word)



3

<i>on</i>	purpose my/your, etc. own
-----------	------------------------------

<i>by</i>	mistake myself/yourself, etc.
-----------	----------------------------------

<i>in</i>	charge a hurry
-----------	-------------------

<i>up to</i>	date	(= MODERN) an up to date dictionary
<i>out of</i>		(= NOT MODERN, NO LONGER SUITABLE OR CORRECT)

Fill in the blanks to complete this information.

Paul wants to move to a college with a modern computing department, where there is ¹ up to date equipment. He says: 'I tried to ring the college for information, but I got the wrong number, because the telephone directory was ² _____ date. The person who answered was rather angry, so I said, "Look, I got your number ³ _____ mistake. I certainly haven't bothered you ⁴ _____ purpose."'

Tina is ⁵ _____ a hurry to leave university. She would like a job where she is ⁶ _____ charge of the arrangements for musicians from abroad. She would like to live ⁷ _____ her own for some time, but she says, 'I probably couldn't pay the rent ⁸ _____ myself.'

4

Answer these questions about yourself, or ask a partner to answer them.

Five years from now, what do you think?

1 Will you spend most of your time indoors or out of doors?

2 Will you be in charge of any other people?

3 Will you be in love?

4 Will you be living on your own?

Begin your sentences like this:

I think I will...

...thinks he/she will...

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

27 Mixed practice

- 1** Lee is in her first job. She is in the office, writing a letter to a friend. Complete the sentences from her letter, using each item below *once* only. Use – if there should be no word.

(–) at for for in in into on out of

- Three of the people here were at college or university just before they joined the company.
- Two of the people here go for a swim before work every day.
- I always stay in bed until the last minute, so I only have a cup of tea for breakfast.
- At the end of the day, most of the staff go straight home home, but I'd like to do something more exciting!
- We can't use the computer today because it's out of order.
- My neighbour's having a long conversation on the phone.
- One of the men has had to go into hospital for an operation.
- Some of the staff are going to visit him while he's in hospital.

- 2** Write the opposite of the expressions in *italics*. Fill in each blank with *one* word.

- Lee isn't *at home* today. She's at work.
- There hasn't been a *rise in* the number of unemployed people. There has been a fall in the number.
- You didn't do that *by mistake*! You did it on purpose.
- He didn't want to be *indoors* on that lovely day. He wanted to be outdoors.
- She didn't go to Hawaii *on holiday*. She went to work.
- Last month there was an *increase in* the price of fruit, but this month there has been a decrease in the price.
- This list of prices is *out of date*. I need a list that is up to date.

3 These are three sets of headings from a magazine. Complete the explanations. Write a preposition in each blank.

1 The Minister in charge of medical research, in a reply _____ questions, said: 'We do not know the cause _____ this new illness. We must find a way _____ curing it, and there is a need _____ research. But we must not act _____ a hurry. This is an international problem, and we cannot act _____ ourselves.'

(1) Mysterious new illness.

Minister responsible for medical research answers questions. 'We do not know causes. Research is needed. Cannot act quickly. Must act with other nations.'

2 This article _____ Helen Venables is _____ her voyage round the world _____ her own. The low cost _____ the voyage was the result _____ gifts from several large organisations.

(2) Helen Venables writes.

'How I sailed round the world alone, for £1,000.' Big organisations were generous.

3 A reporter has had a meeting _____ 'Rocket' Ronson, who is on a visit _____ England. Ronson talked about his plans _____ a new tournament, and explained his reasons _____ wanting a new tournament.

(3) 'Rocket' Ronson, world's No.1

tennis champion, in England. Planning a new international tournament. Why?

4 How would you feel about doing these things? Complete each question with a preposition. Then answer the questions yourself, or ask another student to answer them. For example: How would you feel about staying at home for three days without going out?

Tick (✓) one box in reply to each question.



O.K.



Not O.K.

It depends

1 Spend three days at home without going out.

2 Spend three nights _____ doors, in a tent.

3 Cook a dinner for four people _____ yourself.

4 Get dressed for an important party _____ a hurry.

5 Pay a visit _____ a house full of people whom you don't know.

6 Write a magazine article _____ someone you know.

O.K.	Not O.K.	It depends

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews.

2. The second step is to develop a business plan. This document outlines the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. It is a crucial tool for securing funding and guiding the company's growth.

3. The third step is to create a prototype. This is a physical model of the product that can be used to test its functionality and appeal. Prototyping can be done in a variety of ways, from simple sketches to more complex 3D models.

4. The fourth step is to conduct market testing. This involves presenting the prototype to a group of potential customers and gathering their feedback. This information can be used to refine the product and make it more appealing to the target market.

5. The fifth step is to launch the product. This involves creating a marketing plan and promoting the product to the target market. Launching a new product can be a challenging task, but it is essential for the company's success.

6. The sixth step is to monitor the product's performance. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other key metrics. Monitoring performance allows the company to identify areas for improvement and make adjustments as needed.

7. The seventh step is to evaluate the product's success. This involves comparing the product's performance to the company's goals and objectives. Evaluating success allows the company to determine if the product is a viable business opportunity.

8. The eighth step is to plan for the future. This involves identifying opportunities for growth and expansion. Planning for the future allows the company to stay ahead of the competition and ensure long-term success.

9. The ninth step is to seek feedback from customers. This involves reaching out to customers and asking for their input. Seeking feedback allows the company to understand customer needs and preferences, which can be used to improve the product.



Product Name	Price	Quantity

10. The tenth step is to analyze the data. This involves reviewing the data collected from the market testing and other sources. Analyzing the data allows the company to identify trends and make informed decisions about the product's future.

Answer key

1 Where? 1 (pages 6 and 7)

- 1 2 in 3 at 4 on the corner of
5 next to 6 opposite 7 far from
8 far from 9 at 10 opposite
11 next to

- 2 1 on top of 3 on 4 at the top of
5 above 6 below

2 Where? 2 (pages 8 and 9)

- 1 2 at the back of 3 on the left
4 on the right of 5 at the front

- 2 2 outside 3 round 4 in front of
5 beside 6 behind

- 3 2 on 3 above 4 Through 5 on
6 on 7 in a corner of 8 in

3 Where? 3 (pages 10 and 11)

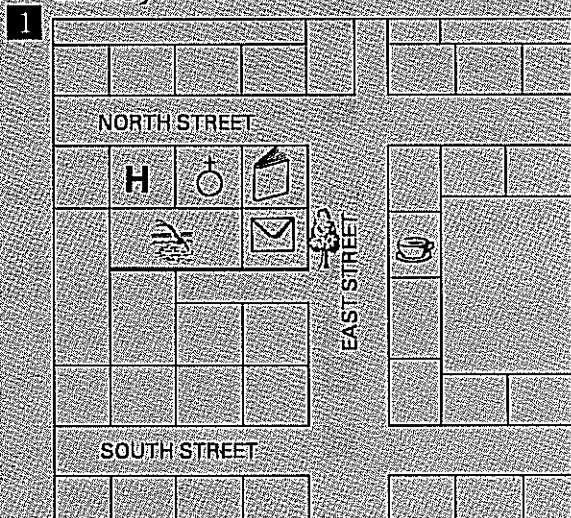
- 1 1 False. Portsmouth is north of St. Helen's. 2 True 3 True 4 False. Portsmouth is on the coast of England. 5 False. Cowes is north of Newport.

- 2 2 east 3 in 4 on 5 in 6 north
7 from 8 in the north/in the north-west

- 3 2 in 3 in 4 on 5 on 6 in
7 on

- 4 2 by 3 on 4 on top of 5 off
6 in 7 off

4 Mixed practice (pages 12 and 13)



- 2 1 at the top of 2 at the bottom
3 on the left 4 on the right
5 on/on top of 6 beside/next to
7 above 8 below 9 in/inside
10 outside

- 3 2 above/over 3 on 4 behind
5 on 6 in 7 at 8 on
9 off/near 10 from 11 near
12 from 13 far from 14 on
15 north/north-west 16 in the north of

5 Direction 1 (pages 14 and 15)

- 1 2 from 3 along 4 towards
5 past 6 as far as 7 left 8 into

- 2 2 lift 3 stairs 4 stairs
5 passage/corridor 6 door
7 cupboard

- 3 2 up 3 along 4 into 5 out of
6 down 7 through 8 into

6 Direction 2 (pages 16 and 17)

- 1 2 through 3 along 4 over
5 round 6 across 7 under

- 2 2 round 3 over 4 along
5 through 6 across 7 under

- 3 2 into 3 across 4 out of 5 over
6 across 7 over 8 onto 9 off
10 onto

7 Direction 3 (pages 18 and 19)

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

- 2 2 to 3 to 4 at 5 to 6 in
7 for 8 at

- 2 2 as far as 3 through/into 4 into
5 out of 6 towards 7 to 8 from

8 Mixed practice (pages 20 and 21)

- 1 2 through 3 past 4 round
5 over/across 6 across/over
7 round 8 along 9 through
10 into 11 through 12 along
13 towards/as far as 14 into
15 towards 16 past 17 over/
across 18 as far as

- 2 2 over 3 onto 4 into
5 through 6 in 7 out of 8 off
9 on 10 down 11 from
12 across 13 up 14 into

- 3 2 in 3 to 4 for 5 to
6 in/at 7 to

9 When? 1 (pages 22 and 23)

- 1 2 in 3 at 4 on 5 in 6 in
7 on 8 in 9 in 10 on 11 on
12 on 13 in

- 2 3 - 4 On 5 - 6 in 7 -

- 3 2 at 3 at 4 in 5 In 6 at 7 -
8 - 9 at

10 When? 2 (pages 24 and 25)

- 1 2 for 3 since 4 after 5 from
to/until/till 6 during 7 for 8 for
9 for 10 since

- 2 2 by 3 to 4 until 5 by 6 until
7 by 8 to

11 Mixed practice (pages 26 and 27)

- 1 2 before 3 by 4 from
5 to/until/till 6 until/till 7 at
8 in 9 from 10 to/until/till
11 after

- 2 2 since 3 from 4 to/until/till
5 during 6 for 7 for 8 - 9 on
10 - 11 for/- 12 - 13 until/till

3 A suggested text: Contessa was born in Leeds on 10 May 1963. She went to school in 1968 and stayed there until 1979, and hated it. In 1973 she began singing in a church choir, and stayed in the choir for five years. By 1978 she had already made three records—for the church! In 1980 she began singing with a local group called The Pebbles, and stayed with them until 1982. On 4 August 1981 she sang in a show in Brighton. A Mammoth Records producer was in the audience. Two weeks later, she signed a contract with Mammoth Records. She has been under contract with Mammoth since then. In 1986 and 1987 she had two golden discs. Contessa says, 'I have been singing for other people for 15 years, but I really sing for myself.' She plans to make a third gold disc (by her 25th birthday!) I checked the charts last Saturday, and it seems possible.

12 How? (pages 28 and 29)

1 2 by 3 on the 4 by 5 by 6 by 7 on the 8 by 9 in the 10 on 11 in his 12 by 13 on the that 14 by on a 15 on an his

2 1 out of 2 of 3 by 4 with 5 by 6 out of 7 of 8 with 9 out of 10 of 11 by 12 with

13 What are they like? (pages 30 and 31)

1 2 curly hair 3 a white blouse 4 a guitar 5 at least 25 6 a small moustache 7 a small black hat 8 a walking stick 9 about 16 10 dark glasses 11 an amazing hairstyle 12 a strange bag

2 2 like 3 as 4 like 5 like 6 like 7 as 8 like 9 as 10 like 11 like

14 Mixed practice (pages 32 and 33)

1 2 of 3 as 4 by 5 out of 6 as 7 like 8 by 9 out of 10 as

3 2 with 3 in 4 out of 5 like 6 with 7 on 8 like 9 of 10 with 11 in 12 of 13 with 14 on 15 like 16 of 17 with 18 in 19 like 20 as 21 in

15 Adjectives + prepositions 1 (pages 34 and 35)

1 2 to 3 about 4 about 5 to 6 to 7 about 8 of 9 about 10 to 11 to 12 to 13 about 14 to 15 about 16 of

2 2 about them/that 3 with them 4 with us 5 about 6 with us 7 about him/that 8 about it/that 9 about it/that 10 about it/that

3 3 about waiting for them 4 about winning it 5 about playing in it 6 about not writing to you

16 Adjectives + prepositions 2 (pages 36 and 37)

1 2 at 3 at 4 of 5 of 6 on 7 at 8 of 9 in

2 2 at putting up a tent? 3 of trying dangerous sports? 4 on meeting lots of different people? 5 in learning new skills?

17 Adjectives + prepositions 3 (pages 38 and 39)

1 A 7 B 1 C 6 D 2 E 3 F 5 G 4

2 2 with (doing) that? 3 of (listening to) the guitar for me! 4 of singing, of my voice 5 for her marvellous singing lessons for giving marvellous singing lessons 6 for all these free lessons 7 for your voice 8 for my social life!

3 2 as 3 for 4 as 5 as 6 for 7 for 8 for 9 of 10 as

18 Mixed practice (pages 40 and 41)

1 2 as 3 to 4 for 5 about 6 at

2 2 responsible 3 careful 4 efficient 5 patient 6 interested 7 polite 8 tired 9 capable 10 bored

3 2 i 3 c 4 k 5 b 6 j 7 g 8 e 9 f 10 a 11 b/h 12 i

19 Verbs + prepositions 1 (pages 42 and 43)

1 2 for 3 for 4 for 5 to 6 to 7 to 8 for 9 for 10 to 11 to 12 after

2 2 about having her own restaurant 3 the waitress about finding a piece string in his soup 4 to the chef about cooking vegetables 5 to the Health Inspector about closing this/ the restaurant 6 about looking for another job

20 Verbs + prepositions 2 (pages 44 and 45)

1 2 ran over 3 ran after 4 catch up with 5 ran/crashed/bumped into 6 ran/bumped into

2 2 d 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 e

3 2 at 3 at 4 at 5 at 6 after 7 at 8 at/to 9 to

21 Verbs + prepositions 3 (pages 46 and 47)

1 2 f 3 a 4 g 5 c 6 b 7 h 8 e

2 2 for 3 — 4 in 5 as 6 in 7 as 8 of 9 to 10 from

22 Verbs + prepositions 4 (pages 48 and 49)

1 2 on a possible career 3 on (improving) my essay techniques 4 on (passing) the exams 5 on revising at the last minute

2 2 to/(for) 3 on 4 from 5 with 6 from 7 from 8 about 9 about 10 for 11 on

3 2 on trying 3 her about getting 4 her about not jumping 5 on holding 6 her on learning

23 Mixed practice (pages 50 and 51)

1 2 — 3 about 4 — 5 to 6 about 7 to 8 — 9 for 10 of 11 at

2 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 f 6 g 7 e

3 2 a 3 f 4 e 5 c 6 d 7 i 8 b 9 g

4 1 for 2 at, at, at, at, to 3 on, on 4 on, to 5 to, for 6 to 7 —, for, to 8 from, after 9 to, about 10 for

24 Usual phrases 1 (pages 52 and 53)

1 2 for 3 to 4 about 5 on/about
6 on/about 7 on/about
8 on/about 9 with

2 2 for 3 in 4 of 5 in 6 of
7 of 8 for 9 of 10 in 11 in

25 Usual phrases 2 (pages 54 and 55)

1 2 to 3 at 4 at a 5 to 6 in
7 in 8 at 9 in a 10 to a 11 at
12 - 13 to 14 to a

2 1 on, on 2 on 3 for 4 for
5 for 6 for 7 on, on

3 1 on 2 at 3 at 4 for
5 on the 6 for

26 Usual phrases 3 (pages 56 and 57)

1 1 Hamlet - play - Shakespeare
2 Yesterday - song - the Beatles
3 War and Peace - novel - Tolstoy
4 The Mona Lisa - painting -
Leonardo da Vinci 5 David - statue
- Michelangelo 6 Don Giovanni -
opera - Mozart

2 1 indoors 2 out of work 3 in
danger 4 in love 5 out of doors
6 order

3 2 out of 3 by 4 on 5 in 6 in
7 on 8 by

27 Mixed practice (pages 58 and 59)

1 2 for 3 in, for 4 - 5 out of
6 on 7 to/into 8 in

2 2 fall in/decrease in 3 on
purpose 4 out of doors 5 on
business 6 decrease in/fall in 7 up
to date

3 1 to, of, of, for, in, by 2 by, about/on,
on, of, of 3 with, to, for, for

4 2 out of 3 by 4 in 5 to
6 about/on

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