

Words with Prepositions

A Complete the blanks with prepositions.

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	
dependent _____	an advantage _____	aim _____	cover sb/sth _____ sth
engaged _____ sb	a demand _____	apologise _____ sb	depend _____
equal _____	a difference _____ two	_____ sth	invest _____
independent _____	things	(dis)approve _____	pay _____
married _____	a difference _____ sth	belong _____	rely _____
grateful _____ sb	a difference _____ opinion	borrow _____	spend money/time _____
_____ sth	a disadvantage _____	confess sth _____ sb	sth
	an intention _____ doing	consist _____	waste money/time _____
	sth	contribute _____	sth

B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

- I found a part-time job so as not to be financially **dependent** _____ my parents.
- The President diplomatically labelled the crisis as a **difference** _____ opinion between the two nations.
- We have **spent** a fortune _____ our new house, but I think it was worth it.
- The **difference** _____ price for the same product can vary considerably from store to store.
- I will always be **grateful** _____ Susan _____ her support during my time of need.
- The **difference** _____ the rich and poor is staggering in most developing countries.
- My sister **wastes** a lot of money _____ clothes she doesn't end up wearing.
- The report on corruption was completely **independent** _____ the government.

Grammar Revision (Infinitive, -ing form)

See Grammar Review page 153

Complete the sentences below with the bare infinitive, the full infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets. You can use either the Present or the Perfect form.



- We watched the ship _____ (disappear) slowly over the horizon.
- Forgive my _____ (get) so upset about such a trivial matter.
- She begged her brother _____ (lend) her his car, but he refused.
- The children were not accustomed to _____ (live) in a village.
- The thief admitted _____ (steal) the jewels.
- My wife prevented me from _____ (drive), as I was really tired.
- My driving instructor encouraged me _____ (take) the driving test.
- I'm in favour of _____ (keep) the environment clean.
- How about _____ (leave) on Thursday evening?
- That man is believed _____ (cause) the accident.
- They are unlikely _____ (come) home early tonight.
- The traffic was so heavy that it took me three hours _____ (get) to my country house.



- The coffee was too cold for me to drink. ✓
~~The coffee was too cold for me to drink it.~~
The coffee wasn't hot enough for me to drink. ✓
~~The coffee wasn't hot enough for me to drink it.~~
(No object pronouns after **too** and **enough**)
- She objects to staying up late. ✓
(Subject of -ing form same as subject of main verb)
She objects to **the children/children's** staying up late. ✓
She objects to **their/them** staying up late. ✓
~~She objects to they staying up late.~~
(Subject of -ing form different from subject of main verb)
- We heard John **sing** an old song. ✓
(witnessed the whole action)
We heard John **singing** an old song. ✓
(witnessed part of an action)
~~We heard John to sing an old song.~~
(Verbs of the senses in Active Voice + bare infinitive/-ing form)
John was heard **to sing** an old song. ✓
~~John was heard sing/singing an old song.~~
(Verbs of the senses in Passive Voice + full infinitive)
- The teacher **made** Judy **apologise** for lying. ✓
~~The teacher made Judy to apologise for lying.~~
Judy was **made to apologise** for lying. ✓
- Judy **was made to apologise** for lying. ✓
(make + bare infinitive in Active Voice, make + full infinitive in Passive Voice)
- Helen **used to wake** up early. ✓
Helen **is used to waking** up early. ✓
Helen will soon **get used to waking** up early. ✓
~~Helen is used to wake up early.~~
~~Helen will soon get used to wake up early.~~
(used to + infinitive, be/get used to + -ing form)
- It **seems that** he hates animals. ✓
He **seems to hate** animals. ✓
~~He seems that he hates animals.~~
(It seems/appears + that-clause
Subject + seem/appear + full infinitive)
- It **appears that she didn't lose** much weight. ✓
She **appears not to have lost** much weight. ✓
She **doesn't appear to have lost** much weight. ✓
~~She appears to not have lost much weight.~~
- It **is likely/unlikely that John is** interested in football. ✓
John **is likely/unlikely to be** interested in football. ✓
~~It is likely/unlikely for John to be interested in football.~~

Key Transformations

- It took Susan one hour to dye her hair.
Susan took one hour to dye her hair.
Susan spent one hour dyeing her hair.
- She found working long hours difficult.
She found it difficult to work long hours.
It was difficult for her to work long hours.
She had difficulty (in) working long hours.
- I expect that they will arrive soon.
I expect them to arrive soon.
They are expected to arrive soon.
- I suggest we plan a surprise party for him.
I suggest planning a surprise party for him.
Why not plan a surprise party for him?
How about planning a surprise party for him?
- I don't see why we should discuss this matter any further.
- There's no point in discussing this matter any further.
It's no use/good discussing this matter any further.
It is not worth discussing this matter any further.
This matter is not worth discussing any further.
- The climbers did not manage to reach the mountain peak.
The climbers did not succeed in reaching the mountain peak.
The climbers were not successful in reaching the mountain peak.
The climbers were unsuccessful in reaching the mountain peak.
- He prevented/stopped his children from going out alone.
He prevented/stopped them from going out alone.
He prevented/stopped his children's going out alone.
He prevented/stopped their going out alone.

E owe own possess keep belong

- Who does this pen _____ to? If no one _____ it, then I'll _____ it.
- Muhammad Ali _____ a lot of strength and speed in the ring.
- They _____ their house, but still _____ some money to the bank.
- He's _____ all his toys in a box in the attic.

F price prize charge value bargain worth tip

- The National Lottery's main _____ was £ 2 million.
- When eating out, it is advisable to leave a _____ for the waiter.
- The thieves stole millions of dollars _____ of paintings from the gallery.
- The _____ of our house has gone up since we renovated it.
- That restaurant has very reasonable _____. It's certainly _____ for money and _____ visiting.
- My new sofa was a real _____. I got it for half the price.
- You can have the appliances delivered free of _____.

G precious valuable priceless worthless economic economical financial

- Some of Picasso's paintings are _____. Only a billionaire could afford to buy them.
- The police have been guarding the _____ stones on display at the gallery.
- When Rose lost her job, she was in a difficult _____ situation for a while. It didn't help that she hadn't been _____ and not saved a penny while she was employed.
- The country's _____ situation has improved ever since the development of the tourist industry.
- Thank you for your _____ advice. You've helped me a great deal.
- Julie gave away some of her fake jewellery because she thought it was _____ and just took up space.

H loan debt sum amount deposit instalment budget

- We're on a tight _____ this month because we have many expenses. Our housing _____ and car _____ are due in the next few days.
- He had parked illegally and was fined the _____ of £ 20.
- Could you please tell me the exact _____ I owe?
- Joan went to the bank because she wanted to make a(n) _____.
- He has asked me to lend him money, as he is in _____.

I cheque cash coins currency (bank)notes change

- When we arrived in Indonesia, we exchanged some of our money for local _____.
- I must take all the _____ I've received as _____ to the bank and exchange them for _____ which are lighter.
- When paying by _____, always write your address and sign the back of it.
- I'm paying for the shoes in _____.

Derivatives

The opposites of many English words are formed by adding a negative prefix to the words. The most common negative prefixes are **un-**, **in-**, **dis-** and **mis-**.

- Most words that derive from the same root take the **same** negative prefix as the root word:
approve → **disapprove** *approval* → **disapproval**
approving → **disapproving** *approvingly* → **disapprovingly**
- Sometimes verbs, nouns, adjectives or adverbs deriving from the same root form their opposites with the addition of **different** negative prefixes:
comfort → **discomfort** (noun) *comfortable* → **uncomfortable** (adjective)
fortune → **misfortune** (noun) *fortunate* → **unfortunate** (adjective)
equal → **unequal** (adjective) *equality* → **inequality** (noun)
- Some words of the same category (verbs, nouns or adjectives) deriving from **one** root form **two** opposites - using two different negative prefixes - but with a difference in meaning:
able (adj) → **unable** (=not able), **disabled** (=handicapped)
informed (adj) → **uninformed** (=not informed), **misinformed** (=wrongly informed)
used (adj) → **unused** (=not used), **misused** (=wrongly/badly used)

un + adjective/adverb → the opposite adjective/adverb	
	attractive → unattractive attractively → unattractively
un + noun (related to adjective) → lack of the quality described by the adjective	
	certain → uncertain certainty → uncertainty
BUT:	able → unable ability → inability, disability
un + verb → doing the reverse of what the verb describes	
	lock → unlock dress → undress
in + adjective/adverb/noun (related to adjective) → the opposite of the original word	
	efficient → inefficient efficiently → inefficiently efficiency → inefficiency

- The prefix **in-** changes to:
il- before *l-*: *legal* → **illegal**
im- before *m-* and *p-*: *mature* → **immature**
patient → **impatient**
ir- before *r-*: *rational* → **irrational**
- The prefix **in-** is **not** used to form opposites of **verbs**.
- The prefix **in-** is not used to form opposites of words beginning with **in-**:
interesting → **uninteresting**
interpret → **misinterpret**
integrate → **disintegrate**

dis + verb → the opposite effect or reverse of the process described by the original verb	
	agree → disagree connect → disconnect
dis + noun/adjective/adverb → the opposite of the root word	
	agreement → disagreement agreeable → disagreeable agreeably → disagreeably honesty → dishonesty honest → dishonest honestly → dishonestly
mis + verb → doing what the root describes wrongly or badly	
	judge → misjudge judgement → misjudgement

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 1 Even though he's twenty years old, he is rather _____.
- 2 Thomas said that he is _____ to attend the meeting because he's ill. I am a little _____ as to whether this is true or not.
- 3 The student was very _____ and answered the question _____, but the teacher asked him to try again.
- 4 He has become rich in a _____ way.
- 5 I didn't correct your essay because your writing was simply _____.
- 6 The teacher expressed her _____ with Tom because he's so _____ in class.
- 7 It was _____ of you to leave the baby _____.
- 8 Unfortunately, many climbers have been _____ in their attempts to climb Mt Everest.
- 9 I detest people who _____ animals or use them in _____ research.
- 10 Driving at speeds of 150 kilometres per hour is not only _____ but also _____.
- 11 Her _____ to help got her into trouble.
- 12 Why do you always have to _____ with what I say?
- 13 She's a very _____ person. She wants everything done immediately.
- 14 Don't sit in that _____ armchair, sit here.
- 15 Are you sure you didn't _____ him? He can't have said that.

- MATURE
- ABLE
- DOUBT
- NERVE, CORRECT
- HONEST
- LEGIBLE
- SATISFACTION
- OBEDIENT
- RESPONSIBLE, ATTENDED
- SUCCESS
- TREAT, SCIENCE
- LEGAL
- SAFE
- WILLINGNESS
- AGREE
- PATIENT
- COMFORTABLE
- UNDERSTAND

Examination Practice

A Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

PLASTIC MONEY

In the past, people bought goods using (1) _____. They rarely (2) _____ money from financial institutions and only when they had (3) _____ the money, did they buy what they wanted.

Recently, however, there have been great changes in the way people purchase goods. To begin with, some people pay for things by cheque, while others prefer monthly (4) _____, rather than paying the whole (5) _____ at once. Most consumers, though, prefer to buy things using their credit cards. (6) _____, it is thought that there are benefits to having a credit card. Apart from the fact that credit cards are handy, some stores offer bonus points to people making purchases, while others give (7) _____ on certain products.

On the other hand, credit cards must be used wisely because they can prove disastrous. In the long run, consumers find that they can't (8) _____ without their credit cards and constantly rely (9) _____ them, as they are "easy money". As a result, some people lose control of their finances spending more than they should and wind up not being able to (10) _____. So, they end up in (11) _____ and have difficulty (12) _____ it back.

1	A change	B cash	C notes	D currency
2	A lent	B let	C borrowed	D kept
3	A afforded	B owned	C saved	D possessed
4	A sums	B deposits	C budgets	D instalments
5	A amount	B debt	C bill	D cost
6	A Last but not least	B One by one	C By and large	D Every now and then
7	A bargains	B discounts	C tips	D prizes
8	A go	B make	C be	D do
9	A on	B in	C to	D of
10	A make matters worse	B make ends meet	C do their best	D do business
11	A debt	B loan	C charge	D owe
12	A to pay	B to paying	C in pay	D in paying

B Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

HOMework

Homework is a part of every student's school life. (1) _____, many of them (2) _____ of the amount of homework they are given, and find it particularly (3) _____ when they have to study a lot before a test. This makes them feel (4) _____ and some even become physically sick when under pressure. Others sometimes find it (5) _____ to complete their homework, which makes teachers believe it's an act of (6) _____.

On the other hand, teachers consider homework (7) _____. They believe students should have a daily schedule to avoid getting (8) _____ and having to hand in (9) _____ homework. Moreover, teachers think (10) _____ amounts of homework put students' future at risk.

- FORTUNATE
- APPROVE
- FAIR
- ANXIETY
- POSSIBLE
- OBEDIENCE
- BENEFIT
- ORGANISED
- COMPLETE
- ADEQUATE