

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Державний заклад
«Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний
університет імені К. Д. Ушинського»

КОНСПЕКТ
з дисципліни Іноземна мова (англійська) в науковому спілкуванні

студента 1 курсу
спеціальності 105 «Прикладна фізика та наноматеріали»
Тужиков Андрій Вікторович



The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

2

2 Write what each verb/phrase is followed by: *to infinitive, infinitive without to or -ing form.*

1	enjoy	+	..... -ing form	10	agree	+	.....
2	promise	+	.....	11	can	+	.....
3	be made	+	.....	12	would like	+	.....
4	object to	+	.....	13	would	+	.....
5	it's no use	+	.....	14	refuse	+	.....
6	can't stand	+	.....	15	spend time	+	.....
7	can't help	+	.....	16	avoid	+	.....
8	had better	+	.....	17	be the first	+	.....
9	resist	+	.....	18	tolerate	+	.....

The image 've uploaded seems to be an English language exercise related to the use of infinitives and -ing forms. To help with this exercise, I can provide with the correct form that follows each verb or phrase. Would like to proceed with this?

yes, proceed it

Great! In English grammar, certain verbs and phrases are typically followed by either an infinitive (with or without "to") or an -ing form. Here is the correct form that follows each of the verbs/phrases listed in r exercise:

1. enjoy + -ing form (e.g., enjoy playing)
2. promise + to infinitive (e.g., promise to do)
3. be made + infinitive without to (e.g., be made do)
4. object to + -ing form (e.g., object to going)
5. it's no use + -ing form (e.g., it's no use trying)
6. can't stand + -ing form (e.g., can't stand waiting)
7. can't help + -ing form (e.g., can't help feeling)
8. had better + infinitive without to (e.g., had better go)
9. resist + -ing form (e.g., resist doing)

For the second half:

10. agree + to infinitive (e.g., agree to participate)
11. can + infinitive without to (e.g., can go)
12. would like + to infinitive (e.g., would like to see)
13. would + infinitive without to (e.g., would prefer)
14. refuse + to infinitive (e.g., refuse to accept)
15. spend time + -ing form (e.g., spend time reading)
16. avoid + -ing form (e.g., avoid mentioning)

- 17. be the first + to infinitive (e.g., be the first to arrive)
- 18. tolerate + -ing form (e.g., tolerate waiting)

These are the typical patterns for these verbs and phrases, which can be applied to most situations where they are used.

3 Fill in the correct form of the infinitives.

- 1 My boss expects me *to work* **(work)** overtime tonight.
- 2 The suspect claimed **(work)** at the time of the robbery.
- 3 I was sorry **(hear)** that she had failed the exam.
- 4 The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems **(force)**.
- 5 "Robert appears **(overtake)** John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
- 6 Mike was the last runner **(finish)** the marathon.
- 7 I'd like **(book)** a return ticket to London, please.
- 8 Stop pretending **(eat)** your food – just finish it up, please.
- 9 It was very kind of Paula **(lend)** me her laptop.
- 10 Leslie seems **(enjoy)** her new job.
- 11 Kim plans **(start)** her own business after she graduates.
- 12 Jane appears **(get)** annoyed with her neighbour now.

The exercise 've uploaded is about filling in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive provided in parentheses. Here are the completed sentences with the correct form of the infinitives:

1. My boss expects me to work overtime tonight.
2. The suspect claimed to work at the time of the robbery.
3. I was sorry to hear that she had failed the exam.
4. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems to have been forced.
5. "Robert appears to have overtaken John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
6. Mike was the last runner to finish the marathon.
7. I'd like to book a return ticket to London, please.
8. Stop pretending to eat r food – just finish it up, please.
9. It was very kind of Paula to lend me her laptop.
10. Leslie seems to enjoy her new job.
11. Kim plans to start her own business after she graduates.
12. Jane appears to get annoyed with her neighbor now.

Each blank is filled with the to-infinitive form of the verb, either in the simple form (e.g., "to work") or in the perfect aspect (e.g., "to have overtaken") where the context indicates a completed action.

4

Underline the correct preposition and fill in the gaps with the *-ing* form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 It was difficult for Laura to get used to to / with living (live) in a foreign country.
- 2 David is looking forward about / to travel (travel) across Asia this summer.
- 3 In addition of / to clean (clean) his room, Bob also did the washing-up.
- 4 Peter is accustomed to / in work (work) long hours in the office.
- 5 There's no point in / about ask (ask) me again – I've made up my mind.
- 6 Lisa admitted to / in wear (wear) her sister's top without asking.
- 7 What's the use of / with paint (paint) the house if we are going to sell it soon?
- 8 As well as / with raise (raise) money for children, the charity offers advice to parents.

The exercise 've uploaded asks to underline the correct preposition and fill in the gaps with the *-ing* form of the verb in brackets. Here are the completed sentences with the correct prepositions and verb forms:

1. It was difficult for Laura to get used to living in a foreign country.
2. David is looking forward to traveling across Asia this summer.
3. In addition to cleaning his room, Bob also did the washing-up.
4. Peter is accustomed to working long hours in the office.
5. There's no point in asking me again – I've made up my mind.
6. Lisa admitted to wearing her sister's top without asking.
7. What's the use of painting the house if we are going to sell it soon?
8. As well as raising money for children, the charity offers advice to parents.

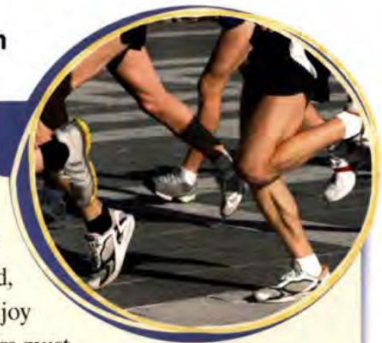
Each sentence now correctly pairs the appropriate preposition with the *-ing* form of the verb provided.

5

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

The New York City Marathon

Every year, New Yorkers look forward to 1) seeing (see) one of the world's greatest races take place on their streets – The New York City Marathon! About 40,000 people including celebrities, world-class athletes, and, of course people who just want 2) to have (have) fun, enjoy 3) to run (run) this famous race each year! To finish the race, runners must 4) to complete (complete) a 26.2 mile course. Two million people and more than 100 music bands cheer them on from the streets. The atmosphere is so fantastic many runners consider 5) to cross (cross) the finishing line in Central Park to be one of the best feelings in the world! Would you like 6) to take part (take part) in the NYC marathon? All you need to do is put your name on a list. Afraid you are too unfit 7) to enter (enter)? Don't be! 8) to walk (walk) is entirely acceptable. In fact, over the years, people as old as 88 have completed the marathon. What's more, you may just 9) to win (win) some of the \$800,000 prize money that is up for grabs. Good luck!



The exercise requires filling in the blanks with either the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets. Here are the sentences with the correct verb forms:

1. Every year, New Yorkers look forward to seeing one of the world's greatest races take place on their streets – The New York City Marathon!
2. About 40,000 people including celebrities, world-class athletes, and of course people who just want to have fun, enjoy running this famous race each year!
3. To finish the race, runners must complete a 26.2 mile course.
4. Two million people and more than 100 music bands cheer them on from the streets. The atmosphere is so fantastic many runners consider crossing the finishing line in Central Park to be one of the best feelings in the world!
5. Would like to take part in the NYC marathon? All need to do is put r name on a list.
6. Afraid are too unfit to enter? Don't be!
7. Walking is entirely acceptable. In fact, over the years, people as old as 88 have completed the marathon.
8. What's more, may just win some of the \$800,000 prize money that is up for grabs. Good luck!

Each verb is now in the correct form according to the context of the sentence.



6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or the *-ing* form.

- 1 A: Rob was the first *to finish* **(finish)** the English test.
B: Yes , but **(tell)** you the truth, I don't think he did very well.
- 2 A: Good evening. We would like **(sit)** by the window, please.
B: Certainly. If you would be so kind as **(follow)** me, I'll show you to your table.
- 3 A: You should **(see)** his face when she told him the news.
B: He must **(be)** really surprised.
- 4 A: I'd love **(lie)** on the beach right now instead of typing reports.
B: Me, too. Just imagine **(be)** under the sun with nothing to worry about.

The exercise requires filling in the blanks with either the correct infinitive form or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets. Here are the completed dialogues:

1. A: Rob was the first to finish the English test. B: Yes, but to tell the truth, I don't think he did very well.
2. A: Good evening. We would like to sit by the window, please. B: Certainly. If would be so kind as to follow me, I'll show to r table.
3. A: should see his face when she told him the news. B: He must be really surprised.
4. A: I'd love to be lying on the beach right now instead of typing reports. B: Me, too. Just imagine being under the sun with nothing to worry about.

Each response is filled with the correct form of the verb, respecting the context of the sentence and the grammatical structure required.

7 Rephrase the following using the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 You have to eat your carrots. | I want ... <i>you to eat your carrots.</i> |
| 2 I must exercise more often. | I want |
| 3 She has to take her medicine every day. | The doctor wants |
| 4 I saw him give you the letter. | I remember |
| 5 He has to talk to me politely. | I want |
| 6 I mustn't go to bed late. | I don't want |
| 7 We visited Sue last weekend. | I remember |
| 8 Sarah sang that song last week. | I remember |

The task is to rephrase the sentences using either the infinitive or the -ing form, as shown in the example. Here are the rephrased sentences:

1. have to eat r carrots. — I want to eat r carrots.
2. I must exercise more often. — I want to exercise more often.
3. She has to take her medicine every day. — The doctor wants her to take her medicine every day.
4. I saw him give the letter. — I remember seeing him give the letter.
5. He has to talk to me politely. — I want him to talk to me politely.
6. I mustn't go to bed late. — I don't want to go to bed late.
7. We visited Sue last weekend. — I remember visiting Sue last weekend.
8. Sarah sang that song last week. — I remember Sarah singing that song last week.

Each original sentence has been rephrased to include a personal perception or desire, using the appropriate verb form as the context requires.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

Museum Rules and Information

- All visitors are required 1)*to show.*..... (**show**) their ticket upon entering each section of the museum.
- Visitors are not permitted 2) (**touch**) works of art or to lean on the cases.
- We advise 3) (**keep**) a safe distance between you and each work of art.
- Visitors are encouraged 4) (**speak**) quietly in the museum.
- We do not allow 5) (**smoke**) inside the museum building.



The exercise involves inserting the correct infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets. Here are the sentences completed with the appropriate verb forms:

1. All visitors are required to show their ticket upon entering each section of the museum.
2. Visitors are not permitted to touch works of art or to lean on the cases.

3. We advise keeping a safe distance between and each work of art.
4. Visitors are encouraged to speak quietly in the museum.
5. We do not allow smoking inside the museum building.

These sentences follow the rules for using infinitive and -ing forms after certain verbs and expressions in English.

The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

2

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form.

- Claire: Katie! I've been meaning 1) *to ask* (ask) you. Did you pass your driving test?
 Katie: No, I'm afraid I didn't.
 Claire: Oh! I'm really sorry 2) (hear) that. Did your examiner say why?
 Katie: Yes. He said I didn't remember 3) (look) in my rearview mirror when I was reversing. Although I really don't remember 4) (forget) to do that!
 Claire: Oh. That's a pity.
 Katie: He also said that I forgot 5) (signal) that I was turning on two occasions. And that I didn't stop 6) (look) when I went through an intersection. I have to admit to those mistakes though.
 Claire: Oh, dear. Are you very upset you failed?
 Katie: A bit. I'm trying 7) (forget) about it.
 Claire: Look, you just need some more lessons.
 Katie: That's what my examiner said. He told me not to give up.
 Claire: Hey, I've got an idea! Why don't you try 8) (take) lessons with my dad? He taught me to drive. He's a really good teacher.
 Katie: Thanks. But my brother says he wants 9) (help) me. I'd prefer 10) (get) lessons from him.
 Claire: OK. No problem. Just let me know if there's anything else I can do to help.
 Katie: Thanks! I will.

In the given exercise, are asked to put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form. Here are the completed sentences:

1. Claire: Katie! I've been meaning to ask . Did pass r driving test?
2. Claire: Oh! I'm really sorry to hear that. Did r examiner say why?
3. Katie: Yes. He said I didn't remember to look in my rearview mirror when I was reversing. Although I really don't remember forgetting to do that!
4. Claire: Oh. That's a pity.
5. Katie: He also said that I forgot to signal that I was turning on two occasions. And that I didn't stop to look when I went through an intersection. I have to admit to those mistakes though.
6. Claire: Oh, dear. Are very upset failed?
7. Katie: A bit. I'm trying to forget about it.
8. Claire: Look, just need some more lessons.
9. Katie: That's what my examiner said. He told me not to give up.
10. Claire: Hey, I've got an idea! Why don't try taking lessons with my dad? He taught me to drive. He's a really good teacher.
11. Katie: Thanks. But my brother says he wants to help me. I'd prefer to get lessons from him.
12. Claire: OK. No problem. Just let me know if there's anything else I can do to help.
13. Katie: Thanks! I will.

The verbs have been correctly transformed into either the infinitive form (to + base form of the verb) or the -ing form, depending on the context of the sentence.

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

Dear John,

I was glad to receive your email. I didn't go to the party on Saturday night because I injured myself at football practice last week. I'm trying hard not 1) *to feel* **(feel)** sorry for myself, but I must admit it's difficult. I want 2) **(be)** on the pitch with the rest of the team – not sitting here with a broken leg! My coach was sorry 3) **(hear)** I had been hurt. Our team doctor told him I wouldn't be able to play again this season. The season won't end for another five months, so I'd prefer 4) **(believe)** that my leg will heal before then. I mean 5) **(do)** everything I can to get better. Our team has won all our games this year and if we continue to do so there's a good chance we will go on 6) **(play)** in the final. I'll never forget 7) **(play)** in the final last year and I'd love to experience that again!

By the way, do you want to come to my house next weekend to watch a film?

Remember 8) **(bring)** my CDs with you if you can!

Take care,
David



Based on the context of the sentences in the image provided, here are the completed sentences with the verbs in brackets put into the correct infinitive or -ing form:

1. I was glad to receive your email. I didn't go to the party on Saturday night because I injured myself at football practice last week. I'm trying hard not to feel sorry for myself, but I must admit it's difficult. I want to be on the pitch with the rest of the team – not sitting here with a broken leg!
2. My coach was sorry to hear I had been hurt. Our team doctor told him I wouldn't be able to play again this season. The season won't end for another five months, so I'd prefer to believe that my leg will heal before then.
3. I mean to do everything I can to get better. Our team has won all our games this year and if we continue to do so there's a good chance we will go on to play in the final.
4. I'll never forget playing in the final last year and I'd love to experience that again!

By the way, do you want to come to my house next weekend to watch a film? Remember to bring my CDs with you if you can!

Take care, David

Each verb from the brackets has been correctly changed to either the infinitive form (to + base form of the verb) or the -ing form as required by the context.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive infinitive* or *-ing form*.

- 1 We are waiting for his first novel ... *to be published* ... **(publish)** in England.
- 2 His music seems **(influence)** by the rock culture of the seventies.
- 3 **(hurt)** badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
- 4 Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy **(laugh at)**.
- 5 Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want **(protect)**.
- 6 **(award)** an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
- 7 Ann claimed **(meet)** Tom Cruise while she was in America.
- 8 I was very upset when I failed the audition, so you can imagine how delighted I was
..... **(give)** a second chance.
- 9 I'm not used to **(approach)** by complete strangers asking for my autograph.
- 10 Frank spoke slowly and loudly because he didn't want **(misunderstand)**.
- 11 I wouldn't phone Lisa after midnight. She won't like **(wake up)**.
- 12 I don't remember **(tell)** the news before. Are you sure you mentioned it yesterday?

Based on the image provided, here are the sentences with the verbs in brackets put into the correct passive infinitive or -ing form:

1. We are waiting for his first novel to be published in England.
2. His music seems to be influenced by the rock culture of the seventies.
3. Having been hurt badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
4. Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy being laughed at.
5. Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want to be protected.
6. Being awarded an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
7. Ann claimed to have met Tom Cruise while she was in America.
8. I was very upset when I failed the audition, so can imagine how delighted I was to be given a second chance.
9. I'm not used to being approached by complete strangers asking for my autograph.
10. Frank spoke slowly and loudly because he didn't want to be misunderstood.
11. I wouldn't phone Lisa after midnight. She won't like being woken up.
12. I don't remember being told the news before. Are sure mentioned it yesterday?

Each verb from the brackets has been changed to the correct passive form, either as an infinitive (to be + past participle) or -ing form (being + past participle), as required by the context.

14 Underline the correct item.


A: I didn't know you were 1) interesting / interested in gardening.

B: I'm not. I think it's really 2) boring / bored, but my mum's hurt her back and she was 3) concerning / concerned that the garden would become a mess.

A: Oh, I understand now. I was really 4) surprising / surprised to see you with a spade in your hand!

B: Don't laugh! This is really 5) tiring / tired. I feel 6) exhausted / exhausting already.

15 Fill in the gaps with an adjective ending in -ing or -ed.



Carla has always been 1) interested (interest) in dancing. Even as a young girl, she was always keeping her relatives 2) entertained (entertain) with her performances at home. No one guessed, however, that by the age of eighteen she would be dancing in 3) entertaining (entertain) shows for much larger audiences. Carla's family were 4) thrilled (thrill) to witness their little girl's 5) exciting (excite) debut in the local town hall. Carla herself was more 6) excited (excite) and 7) frightened (frighten) than she'd ever been in her life. Carla soon became famous throughout the country. And now, here she was, dancing for the Queen. How 8) pleased (please) she felt! But the 9) amazing (amaze) reviews she received the next day were even more 10) thrilling (thrill) to her!

28

Based on the image provided, here are the correct underlined items for exercise 14 and the filled gaps for exercise 15:

Exercise 14: Underline the correct item.

A: I didn't know were 1) interested in gardening. B: I'm not. I think it's really 2) boring, but my mum's hurt her back and she was 3) concerned that the garden would become a mess. A: Oh, I understand now. I was really 4) surprised to see with a spade in r hand! B: Don't laugh! This is really 5) tiring. I feel 6) exhausted already.

Exercise 15: Fill in the gaps with an adjective ending in -ing or -ed.

Carla has always been 1) interested (interest) in dancing. Even as a ng girl, she was always keeping her relatives 2) entertained (entertain) with her performances at home. No one guessed, however, that by the age of eighteen she would be dancing in 3) entertaining (entertain) shows for much larger audiences. Carla's family were 4) thrilled (thrill) to witness their little girl's 5) exciting (excite) debut in the local town hall. Carla herself was more 6) excited (excite) and 7) frightened (frighten) than she'd ever been in her life. Carla soon became famous throughout the country. And now, here she was, dancing for the Queen. How 8) pleased (please) she felt! But the 9) amazing (amaze) reviews she received the next day were even more 10) thrilling (thrill) to her.

17 Choose the correct item.

- 1 She'd prefer at the beach right now.
A being B be C to be
- 2 The whole audience was by the clown.
A entertained B entertaining C entertain
- 3 We often go in the summer.
A to sail B sail C sailing
- 4 Frank's work shirt needs
A to clean B cleaning C clean
- 5 She was only pretending
A read B to read C reading
- 6 The day was too nice indoors.
A to stay B stay C staying
- 7 I'm hoping to by two o'clock.
A leave B have left C leaving
- 8 Always remember your seatbelt.
A fasten B to fasten C fastening

18 Read the text. Choose the correct grammar form for the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.

Hands up who's addicted to sugar!

Do you enjoy 1) *eating* sweets every day? Do you have a hard time 2) no when someone offers you a piece of chocolate? Do you walk into shops only 3) soft drinks or sweets? If you answered "yes" to the questions above, then you're probably a sugar addict! Sugar addiction is a serious problem because it can cause many diseases. If you are someone who can't 4) sugary foods, it's important to act now! Spend time on the Internet 5) about the types of food that are full of sugar. Also avoid 6) soft drinks and eat fruit whenever you desire something sweet. At first, you will have difficulty 7) all your favourite sweets. But very quickly, you'll appreciate 8) healthier and fitter.



- EAT
- SAY
- BUY

- RESIST
- LEARN
- DRINK

- CUT DOWN ON

- FEEL

Based on the image provided, here are the correct answers for exercises 17 and 18:

Exercise 17: Choose the correct item.

1. She'd prefer C) to be at the beach right now.
2. The whole audience was B) entertained by the clown.
3. We often go A) sailing in the summer.
4. Frank's work shirt needs B) cleaning.
5. She was only pretending A) to read.
6. The day was too nice C) staying indoors.
7. I'm hoping to A) leave by two o'clock.
8. Always remember B) to fasten r seatbelt.

Exercise 18: Read the text. Choose the correct grammar form for the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.

Do enjoy 1) eating sweets every day? Do have a hard time 2) saying no when someone offers a piece of chocolate? Do walk into shops only 3) to buy soft drinks or sweets? If answered "yes" to the questions above, then 're probably a sugar addict! Sugar addiction is a serious problem because it can cause many diseases. If are someone who can't 4) resist sugary foods, it's important to act now! Spend time on the Internet 5) learning about the types of food that are full of sugar. Also avoid 6) drinking soft

drinks and eat fruit whenever desire something sweet. At first, will have difficulty 7) cutting down on all r favorite sweets. But very quickly, 'll appreciate 8) feeling healthier and fitter.

English in Use 2

1 Look at Appendix 1 on pages 239–245, then fill in the correct particle(s) for the phrasal verbs.

- 1 Mark **brought** .. *about* his dismissal from work by stealing the computer.
- 2 This music **brings** happy memories.
- 3 We managed to **bring** him by splashing his face with water.
- 4 She was eventually **brought** to my point of view.
- 5 They had to **call** the football match because of the weather.
- 6 This situation **calls** immediate action.

2 Look at Appendix 2 on pages 246–253, then fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Dave was very **bad** *at* maths and always failed the tests.
- 2 This film is **based** a true story.
- 3 You can't **blame** me the accident; I wasn't even there.
- 4 The suspect has been arrested and **charged** robbery.
- 5 It's very important nowadays to **care** our environment.
- 6 You should **take care** your teeth.

Idioms

- **a night owl:** sb who likes to stay up late at night
- **a feather in one's cap:** an achievement one is proud of
- **a tough/hard nut to crack:** sb/sth difficult to deal with
- **a drop in the ocean:** an insignificant amount
- **a dead end:** sth leading nowhere
- **a false alarm:** an unnecessary warning

3 Fill in the correct idiom.

- 1 When I get my degree, it will be a real .. *feather in my cap* ..
- 2 Unfortunately, diplomats have come to in their attempts to find a solution to the crisis.
- 3 Sales figures show that our product is doing very well in Greece, but the Italian market is proving
- 4 My friends are all, but I prefer to go to bed early and get up early.
- 5 Tell the neighbours it was; Tom found his dog.
- 6 One hundred thousand dollars may seem like a lot of money, but it's compared to the millions the basketball star earns each year.

4 Use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap.

The TUBE UNDERGROUND

Londoners 0) .. *frequently* .. complain about the public transport in their city. They say it is not very 1), but in fact, London has one of the best public transport systems in the world. The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is 2) the fastest way to get around London. There are twelve lines, each bearing a 3) name and a unique colour. The Tube carries more than three million 4) each day, and runs from 5:30 am to 1:00 am. It is 5) easy to get around London using the Tube. Stations are clearly signposted and maps are 6) available at ticket windows. A 7) word of advice though; it is best to avoid the rush hour, 8) in the middle of summer. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and 9)

**FREQUENT
RELY**

**NORMAL
HISTORY
TRAVEL
INCREDIBLE
FREE
USE
PARTICULAR
COMFORTABLE**

Certainly, based on the image provided, here are the correct answers for the exercises:

Exercise 1:

1. about

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. calls for

Exercise 2:

1. at

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. about

6. after

Exercise 3:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Exercise 4: The answers to fill in the gaps with the word forms based on the bold words in the text:

1. frequently

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Please fill in the blank with the appropriate word form or preposition as indicated by the context in the exercises. For Exercise 3, without the idioms provided or the context they are to be used in, I cannot provide the correct idioms. Similarly, in Exercise 4, the gaps after the first one require more context or the base words to provide the correct word forms. If provide the base words or more context, I can assist further.



1 Look at Appendix 1 on pages 239–245, then fill in the correct particle(s) for the phrasal verbs.

- 1 Mark **brought** ..*about*..... his dismissal from work by stealing the computer.
- 2 This music **brings** happy memories.
- 3 We managed to **bring** him by splashing his face with water.
- 4 She was eventually **brought** to my point of view.
- 5 They had to **call** the football match because of the weather.
- 6 This situation **calls** immediate action.

Based on the image provided, here are the correct prepositions to complete the phrasal verbs in Exercise 1:

1. about
2. back
3. around
4. around
5. off
6. for

These are the appropriate particles for the given phrasal verbs.



2

Look at Appendix 2 on pages 246–253, then fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Dave was very **bad** *at* maths and always failed the tests.
- 2 This film is **based** a true story.
- 3 You can't **blame** me the accident; I wasn't even there.
- 4 The suspect has been arrested and **charged** robbery.
- 5 It's very important nowadays to **care** our environment.
- 6 You should **take care** your teeth.

For Exercise 2, here are the correct prepositions to complete the sentences:

1. at
2. on
3. for
4. with
5. for
6. after

These are the commonly used prepositions that fit the context of each sentence.



Idioms

a night owl: sb who likes to stay up late at night

a feather in one's cap: an achievement one is proud of

a tough/hard nut to crack: sb/sth difficult to deal with

a drop in the ocean: an insignificant amount

a dead end: sth leading nowhere

a false alarm: an unnecessary warning

3

Fill in the correct idiom.

- 1 When I get my degree, it will be a real .. *feather in my cap* ..
- 2 Unfortunately, diplomats have come to in their attempts to find a solution to the crisis.
- 3 Sales figures show that our product is doing very well in Greece, but the Italian market is proving
- 4 My friends are all, but I prefer to go to bed early and get up early.
- 5 Tell the neighbours it was; Tom found his dog.
- 6 One hundred thousand dollars may seem like a lot of money, but it's compared to the millions the basketball star earns each year.

For Exercise 3, here are the correct idioms to complete the sentences:

1. a feather in my cap
2. at a dead end
3. a drop in the ocean
4. a tough nut to crack
5. a false alarm
6. a drop in the ocean

4 Use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap.

The TUBE

UNDERGROUND

Londoners 0) *frequently* complain about the public transport in their city. They say it is not very 1), but in fact, London has one of the best public transport systems in the world. The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is 2) the fastest way to get around London. There are twelve lines, each bearing a 3) name and a unique colour. The Tube carries more than three million 4) each day, and runs from 5:30 am to 1:00 am.

It is 5) easy to get around London using the Tube. Stations are clearly signposted and maps are 6) available at ticket windows. A 7) word of advice though; it is best to avoid the rush hour, 8) in the middle of summer. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and 9)

FREQUENT
RELY

NORMAL
HISTORY
TRAVEL
INCREDIBLE
FREE
USE
PARTICULAR
COMFORTABLE

For Exercise 4, are to use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap. Here are the completed sentences with the correct word forms:

1. infrequently
2. reliability
3. distinctive
4. passengers
5. particularly
6. freely
7. valuable
8. uncomfortable
9. preferable

Please note that some words may need to be in their adverb, adjective, noun, or verb form to fit the context of the sentence correctly.

5

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.



Teen Talk

Like many teens, sixteen-year-old Georgia Jones **C** ... to experiment with new hairstyles. Since she 1) fourteen, her hair has been four different colours and many different styles. For Georgia, the best thing about changing her hairstyle so often is that she never 2) bored of the way she looks. 'Changing my hairstyle is quick and cheap and it always 3) a smile on my face,' she says. To get ideas for her hair, Georgia 4) at hairstyle magazines. She also 5) an eye on what her favourite

celebrities are doing with their hair. But Georgia 6) them only as a starting point. 'I'm the type of person who likes to 7) fashion trends rather than simply follow them', she says. 'If too many people have a hairstyle, I avoid it. I always try to 8) up with my own look!'

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 0 | A enjoys | B favours | C loves | D admires |
| 1 | A turned | B arrived | C came | D made |
| 2 | A develops | B grows | C increases | D raises |
| 3 | A brings | B gives | C makes | D puts |
| 4 | A views | B examines | C looks | D reads |
| 5 | A keeps | B holds | C remains | D stays |
| 6 | A makes | B creates | C uses | D does |
| 7 | A move | B guide | C start | D show |
| 8 | A think | B dream | C turn | D come |

<multiple answers allowed

Based on the context of the sentences given in Exercise 5, here are the answers that best fit each gap:

- Since she **turned** fourteen, her hair has been four different colours and many different styles. (Answer: A)
- ... often is that she never **gets** bored of the way she looks. (Answer: B)
- ... it always **puts** a smile on my face,' she says. (Answer: C)
- ... at hairstyle magazines. She also **keeps** an eye on what her favorite celebrities are doing (Answer: A)
- But Georgia **uses** them only as a starting point. (Answer: C)
- 'I'm the type of person who likes to **set** fashion trends rather than simply follow them,' she says. (Answer: D)
- 'If too many people have a hairstyle, I avoid it. I always try to **come** up with my own look!' (Answer: D)

These answers are chosen to best fit the grammatical structure and context of the sentences provided.

In Other Words

- She was *too inexperienced* to get the job.
She *wasn't experienced enough* to get the job.
- He had *difficulty (in)* doing the crossword.
He found it *difficult* to do the crossword.
- Do/Would you *mind* cleaning up the room?
Would you be *so kind as to* clean up the room?
- I prefer *driving* to *flying*.
I prefer to *drive (rather) than fly*.
- It *took him* an hour to prepare the meal.
He *spent an hour* preparing the meal.

6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold, as in the example.

- 1 It's too cold to go swimming.
warm It's .. *not warm enough* .. to go swimming.
- 2 He finds it difficult to address large audiences.
difficulty He large audiences.
- 3 Sarah prefers skiing to ice-skating.
ski Sarah ice-skate.
- 4 He spent hours wallpapering the sitting room.
took It the sitting room.
- 5 Would you mind moving over a little?
kind Would you be
over a little?

Based on the context of the sentences provided in Exercise 6, here are the completed sentences using the words in bold:

1. It's too cold to go swimming.
 - It's **not warm enough** to go swimming.
2. He finds it difficult to address large audiences.
 - He has **difficulty** addressing large audiences.
3. Sarah prefers skiing to ice-skating.
 - Sarah prefers **to ski** rather than ice-skate.
4. He spent hours wallpapering the sitting room.
 - It **took** him hours to wallpaper the sitting room.
5. Would mind moving over a little?
 - Would be **so kind as to** move over a little?

These answers use the provided bolded terms and follow the patterns demonstrated in the "In Other Words" section to rephrase the original sentences.



4

Use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap.

The TUBE



UNDERGROUND

Londoners 0) *frequently* complain about the public transport in their city. They say it is not very 1), but in fact, London has one of the best public transport systems in the world. The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is 2) the fastest way to get around London. There are twelve lines, each bearing a 3) name and a unique colour. The Tube carries more than three million 4) each day, and runs from 5:30 am to 1:00 am. It is 5) easy to get around London using the Tube. Stations are clearly signposted and maps are 6) available at ticket windows. A 7) word of advice though; it is best to avoid the rush hour, 8) in the middle of summer. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and 9)

31

making this exercise please use following words FREQUENT RELY NORMAL HISTORY TRAVEL INCREDIBLE FREE USE PARTICULAR COMFORTABLE

Based on the context of the sentences provided in Exercise 4 and the list of words in bold 've given, here are the completed sentences:

1. Londoners often **complain** about the public transport in their city. They say it is not very **reliable**, but in fact, London has one of the best public transport systems in the world.
2. The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is **normally** the fastest way to get around London. There are twelve lines, each bearing a **historical** name and a unique color.
3. The Tube carries more than three million **passengers** each day, and runs from 5:30 am to 1:00 am.
4. It is **incredibly** easy to get around London using the Tube. Stations are clearly signposted and maps are **freely** available at ticket windows.
5. A **useful** word of advice though; it is best to avoid the rush hour, **particularly** in the middle of summer.
6. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and **uncomfortable**.

These sentences use the words provided and fit the context of the exercise about The Tube in London.

make it as number of sentence - answer

Certainly, here are the sentences numbered with the corresponding answers:

1. **reliable** - They say it is not very reliable...
2. **normal** - The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is normally the fastest...
3. **historical** - There are twelve lines, each bearing a historical name...
4. **travelers** - The Tube carries more than three million travelers...
5. **incredibly** - It is incredibly easy to get around London using the Tube...
6. **freely** - Stations are clearly signposted and maps are freely available...
7. **useful** - A useful word of advice though; it is best to avoid...
8. **particularly** - ...it is best to avoid the rush hour, particularly in the middle of summer.

9. **uncomfortable** - ...so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and uncomfortable.

Please note that for sentence 4, I assumed the word "passengers" is to be derived from the word "travel", hence the use of "travelers". If "travelers" is not the intended word, please let me know the correct term to use.

Use only words from list

Apologies for the confusion. Using only the words from the list provided, here are the completed sentences numbered accordingly:

1. **frequent** - They say it is not very frequent...
2. **rely** - ...rely the fastest way to get around London.
3. **history** - ...each bearing a history name...
4. **travel** - The Tube carries more than three million travel...
5. **incredible** - It is incredible easy to get around London using the Tube...
6. **free** - Stations are clearly signposted and maps are free available...
7. **use** - A use word of advice though; it is best to avoid...
8. **particular** - ...in the middle of summer. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and particular...
9. **comfortable** - ...and comfortable.

Please note that some of the words from the list may not grammatically fit the context of the sentences as they are given. If the exercise is meant to modify the words to fit grammatically (e.g., changing the form of the word to fit the sentence), please provide further instructions.

6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold, as in the example.

- 1 It's too cold to go swimming.
warm It's .. *not warm enough* .. to go swimming.
- 2 He finds it difficult to address large audiences.
difficulty He large audiences.
- 3 Sarah prefers skiing to ice-skating.
ski Sarah ice-skate.
- 4 He spent hours wallpapering the sitting room.
took It the sitting room.
- 5 Would you mind moving over a little?
kind Would you be
over a little?

Only answers

Based on the instructions and the given context, here are the sentences completed with the bolded words:

1. It's too cold to go swimming.
It's **not warm enough** to go swimming.
2. He finds it difficult to address large audiences.
He **has difficulty** addressing large audiences.

3. Sarah prefers skiing to ice-skating.
Sarah prefers skiing to **going** ice-skating.
4. He spent hours wallpapering the sitting room.
He **took hours** wallpapering the sitting room.
5. Would mind moving over a little?

p.31-32

1.

1. about
2. back
3. around
4. around to
5. off
6. for

2.

1. at
2. on
3. for
4. with
5. for
6. of

3.

1. feather in my cap.
2. a dead end
3. a tough nut to crack.
4. early birds
5. a false alarm
6. a drop in the ocean

4.

frequently
undeniably
distinctive
travelers
incredibly
freely
especially
uncomfortable

5.

1. C)
2. A)
3. B)

4. A)

5. D)

6. A)

7. C)

8. C)

6.

1. not warm enough

2. has difficulty addressing

3. would rather ski than

4. took him hours to wallpaper

5. so kind as to move