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# a Good Turn of Phrase

Advanced Practice in Phrasal Verbs  
and Prepositional Phrases



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- 1 Read the following texts and match the words in bold to the definitions below. Where might you see each type of writing?



Hi Ralph,

Sorry we didn't get to see each other while I was in town, but my day didn't quite go according to plan!

I started by **1) bolting down** my breakfast, as I wanted to leave early to avoid the traffic. By 8.00 I was **2) bombing along** the M4 until I got stopped for speeding by a police officer. I started to explain but he **3) butted in**, saying, "The speed limit **4) applies to** everyone, you know." Luckily, he **5) let me off** with a warning.

When I eventually got to town my adventure really began. Anyway, when you've read this clipping from 'The Evening Star', I'm sure you'll forgive me for not calling you. See you next time!

Dominic

## Text A

- ☐ a interrupt sb
- ☐ b be relevant to sb/sth
- ☐ c eat sth very quickly
- ☐ d excuse sb from punishment
- ☐ e travel very fast

## Text B

Nicholas Forbes (43), who is wanted for armed robbery and has been **1) on the run from** the police for several weeks, was apprehended outside a supermarket in Long Street yesterday.

Forbes was attempting to **2) dispose of** a bag in a rubbish bin when a police officer approached him. Forbes sprinted off, with the officer in hot pursuit, and bystander Dominic Clarke (23) joined the chase. Onlookers **3) cheered** Clarke **on** as he quickly **4) gained on** Forbes and wrestled him to the ground.

A crowd of shoppers **5) congregated around** the struggling men and Forbes was arrested. A police spokesman praised Clarke's bravery but urged the public not to tackle dangerous criminals themselves. "Such matters are best left in the hands of the police," he said.

- ☐ a gather round (sb/sth) in a large group
- ☐ b throw sth away
- ☐ c try to avoid being captured by sb
- ☐ d get nearer to sb/sth one is chasing
- ☐ e give sb loud encouragement

- 2 Fill in each gap with a suitable expression from the list.

*apply to, dispose of, gaining on, let off, on the run from*

Two teenagers convicted yesterday on a charge of car theft should be **1)** ..... with a suspended sentence in view of their age, their lawyer argued.

Andrew McWade and Peter Duncan, both 17, were already **2)** ..... the police in connection with another crime when they stole the car. The stolen vehicle was spotted by the driver of a police patrol car, who immediately gave chase. Realising that the patrol car was **3)** ..... them, the youths attempted to **4)** ..... evidence linking them to both crimes, but were soon arrested.

Prosecution lawyers insisted that, given the circumstances of the crime, normal grounds for a reduction in punishment did not **5)** ..... the two accused. Sentence will be passed today.

- 3 Replace each word/phrase in bold with a suitable expression from the list, using the correct tense/form.

*bolt down, bomb along, butt in, cheer on, congregate around*

- 1 Tourists **gathered round** the statue as the guide began to talk about its finer points.  
.....
- 2 Most accidents on this motorway are caused by drivers who **travel fast** with no regard for road safety.  
.....
- 3 The crowd **gave** the runners **loud encouragement** as they approached the finishing line.  
.....
- 4 I was running late, so I had to **eat** my lunch **quickly** and rush off.  
.....
- 5 I'd have liked to ask a question, but I didn't want to **interrupt** while he was talking.  
.....

**4 Read the dialogue and match the words in bold to the definitions below. In what situations might such a dialogue occur?**

Ellis: Come in please, Mr Bates.  
 Bates: Thank you for **1) fitting me in** at such short notice, Mr Ellis. Have you had a chance to familiarise yourself with the papers I sent you?  
 Ellis: Yes, I **2) got in** early this morning to look through them. Let's **3) get down to** business straight away, shall we? I see that you plan to **4) set up** your own company.  
 Bates: Yes, that's right. I'd like to **5) break away from** the firm I'm working for at the moment. To be honest, I've **6) fallen out with** the management.  
 Ellis: I've looked through your plans. I must say that my figures are somewhat **7) at odds with** yours. You're underestimating the costs and overestimating your income, so ...  
 Bates: Excuse me, Mr Ellis — may I interrupt you for a moment? I've produced a revised set of estimates which I think will give a more realistic picture of the firm's possibilities. Could you just look at them first before **8) deciding on** a course of action?  
 Ellis: Well, I must admit, Mr Bates, I'm worried about your company's potential profitability. I think you have to **9) face up to** the fact that this business is unlikely to succeed. **10) In the interests of** the bank, I'll have to refuse your application.

- a** ☐ establish sth (e.g. an organisation)  
**b** ☐ arrive  
**c** ☐ stop being part of sth  
**d** ☐ quarrel with sb (e.g. a former friend)  
**e** ☐ for the sake of (sb)/sth  
**f** ☐ accept sth (e.g. an unpleasant truth)  
**g** ☐ find time in one's schedule to see/meet sb  
**h** ☐ be very different to sth  
**i** ☐ start concentrating on sth  
**j** ☐ make up one's mind about sth

**5 Fill in each gap with a suitable expression from the list, using the correct tense/form.**

*at odds with, break away from, fall out with, in the interests of, set up*

- 1 It requires a lot of time and energy to .....  
 ..... your own business.  
 2 All kitchen staff must wear overalls .....  
 ..... hygiene.

- 3 I think it's high time she .....  
 her family and became more independent.  
 4 "Look, I don't want to ..... you  
 over this. Can we reach a compromise?"  
 5 The council's provision for the elderly is .....  
 ..... government policy.

**6 Replace each word/phrase in bold with a suitable expression from the list.**

*decided on, face up to, fit me in, get down to, got in*

- 1 Let's have a cup of coffee first, then we can **start** work.  
 .....  
 2 The train **arrived** early, so there was no one at the  
 station to meet me.  
 .....  
 3 Have you **chosen** a name for your baby yet?  
 .....  
 4 I know you are very busy on Monday, but could you  
**find time to see me** at lunchtime?  
 .....  
 5 Martin's mother wouldn't **accept** the fact that her  
 son was a thief.  
 .....

**7 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- 1 I wasn't expecting you for another hour. Did your  
 flight arrive early? (**get**)  
 .....  
 2 Maria still can't make up her mind about which  
 university to go to. (**decide**)  
 .....  
 3 Could the dentist see me now, please? I'm in terrible  
 pain with my tooth. (**fit**)  
 .....  
 4 On the last leg of the race, Johnson separated from  
 the other runners and sprinted to the line. (**broke**)  
 .....  
 5 The firm's actual expenditure is very different from  
 the budget set at the beginning of the year. (**odds**)  
 .....  
 6 Eating your food too quickly is likely to give you  
 indigestion. (**bolting**)  
 .....  
 7 The home team was enthusiastically supported by a  
 capacity crowd. (**cheered**)  
 .....  
 8 The new law is only relevant to companies which  
 employ disabled people. (**applies**)  
 .....

**8 Study the table, then underline the correct prepositions in the sentences below.**

<b>let * down</b>	1 lower sth/sb; 2 cause sb to be disappointed
<b>let * in</b>	allow/enable sb/sth to enter
<b>let * off</b>	1 excuse sb from punishment/duty; 2 allow sb to leave a vehicle; 3 cause sth (e.g. firework) to explode
<b>let * out</b>	1 allow sb/sth to leave a room/building; 2 make sth (usu. clothing) wider; 3 offer sth (e.g. house) for rent/hire
<b>let up</b>	stop, become less in intensity/force

<b>set * aside</b>	1 keep sth for a future purpose; 2 discontinue sth for a period of time
<b>set off</b>	begin a journey
<b>set * off</b>	1 cause sth (e.g. series of events) to start; 2 cause sth (e.g. bomb) to explode
<b>set * out</b>	arrange or display sth
<b>set out for</b>	leave one place to go to another
<b>set out on</b>	leave at the start of a journey
<b>set out to</b>	intend to do sth
<b>set * up</b>	start sth (e.g. organisation)

- The navy have promised to set **up/off** a fund for the families of the dead sailors.
- As it was only Gary's first offence, the judge let him **off/down** with a fine rather than a prison sentence.
- I really need to get some new boots. These are so old they're letting **in/out** water.
- After waiting an hour for a bus, we decided to set **up/off** on foot.
- Jill wanted to come with us, but her babysitter let her **down/off** at the last minute, so she had to stay at home.
- Sandra's mother never lets her **out/off** of the house unless she knows exactly where she's going.
- Every New Year's Eve they let **off/out** fireworks in the main square.
- The journalist claims he didn't set **out for/out to** destroy the politician's reputation with his exposé.
- Our holiday was a disaster! The rain never let **up/off** the whole time we were there.
- If you don't want to sell your flat while you are away, why don't you let it **in/out**?

**9 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.**

- I asked the bus driver to ..... me ..... at the corner so I wouldn't have so far to walk home.  
A bolt ... down                      C let ... off  
B dispose ... of                      D set ... off

- We'd just ..... on our camping trip when we realised we'd forgotten the tent.  
A set aside                              C set out  
B set out for                            D set up
- In the ..... of safety, you are requested not to smoke in the auditorium.  
A way                                      C hands  
B case                                      D interests
- The new dress code ..... everyone, except those who have to wear protective clothing.  
A gets down to                          C is at odds with  
B applies to                              D sets up
- The demands of the workers were clearly ..... in a letter to the management.  
A set aside                              C set out  
B set up                                    D set out to
- If I wear my mother's old wedding dress it will have to be ..... , because I'm not as slim as she was.  
A let out                                    C let in  
B let down                                D let off

**10 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

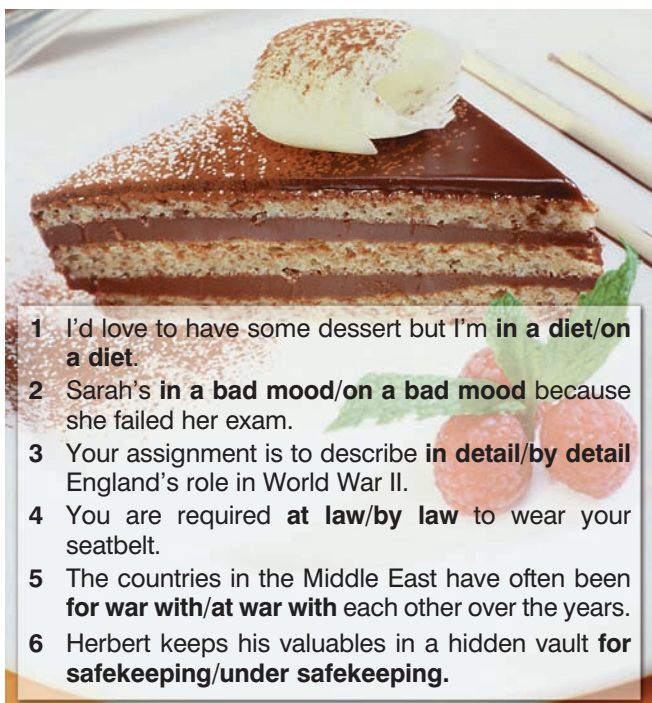
- I've asked you before not to interrupt me when I'm speaking. It's very rude. **(butt)**  
.....
- We're always quarrelling with our neighbours about the amount of noise they make. **(falling)**  
.....
- Rhonda has chosen The Grange Hotel for her wedding reception. **(decided)**  
.....
- The smuggler was unable to throw away the drugs before being stopped at customs. **(dispose)**  
.....
- The bucket was lowered into the well by means of an old frayed rope. **(let)**  
.....
- My grandmother won't accept the fact that she's getting old and needs help. **(face)**  
.....
- I think it's time Stephen concentrated on his studies and stopped fooling around. **(got)**  
.....
- Policemen dispersed the crowd that had gathered around the scene of the accident. **(congregated)**  
.....
- The opposition party seems to be catching up with the government in the opinion polls. **(gaining)**  
.....
- Incineration is an expensive, but effective, means of getting rid of waste products. **(disposing)**  
.....



**11 Complete each sentence with *at, by, in, on, out of or under*.**

- 1 This dress was quite cheap because I bought it ..... a discount.
- 2 Jeff wasn't allowed into the club because he's ..... age.
- 3 The policeman caught the thief ..... surprise.
- 4 Hello! This is WDEB Radio and you are ..... the air.
- 5 I ran all the way home. I was ..... breath when I got there.
- 6 I can't find any strawberries because they're not ..... season.

**12 Underline the correct alternative in each sentence.**



- 1 I'd love to have some dessert but I'm **in a diet/on a diet**.
- 2 Sarah's **in a bad mood/on a bad mood** because she failed her exam.
- 3 Your assignment is to describe **in detail/by detail** England's role in World War II.
- 4 You are required **at law/by law** to wear your seatbelt.
- 5 The countries in the Middle East have often been **for war with/at war with** each other over the years.
- 6 Herbert keeps his valuables in a hidden vault **for safekeeping/under safekeeping**.

**13 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- 1 Henry isn't allowed to drink alcohol because he's not old enough. **(age)**
- 2 The two countries have been fighting with each other for almost twenty years. **(war)**
- 3 I had difficulty breathing by the time I reached the top of the stairs. **(breath)**
- 4 The radio announcer spoke without realising that he was being heard by the listeners. **(air)**

- 5 This document explains the new import regulations thoroughly. **(detail)**
- 6 I don't think you should have a cheeseburger if you are watching your weight. **(diet)**
- 7 Charles is rather angry today because he was stuck in traffic for over an hour. **(mood)**
- 8 Judith bought four CDs at a cheap price. There was a big sale at the record shop. **(discount)**

**14 a) Underline the most suitable preposition in each of the expressions.**

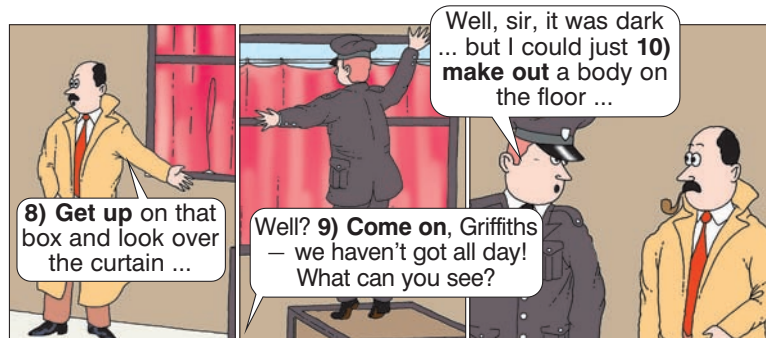
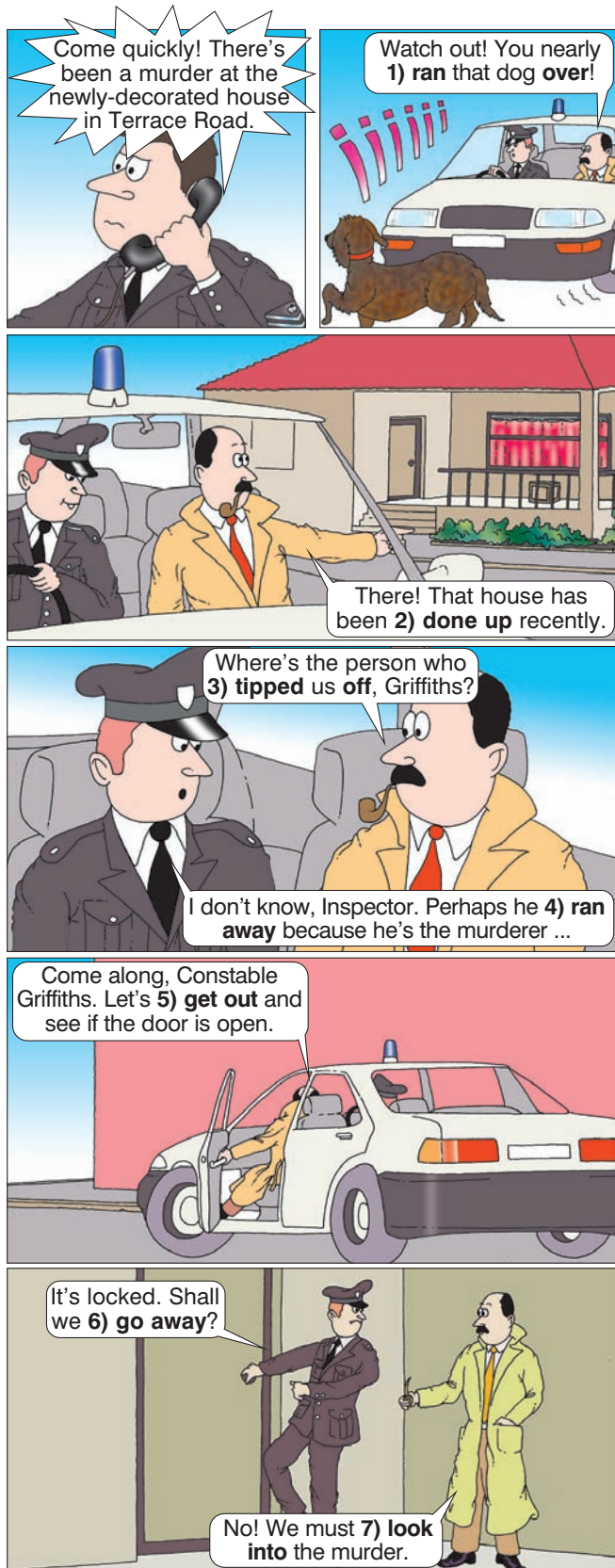
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 a cure <b>about/for</b> sth                 | 8 put the blame <b>for/on</b> sth <b>for/on</b> sb    |
| 2 to bet <b>on/with</b> sth (e.g. horse race) | 9 concentrate <b>at/on</b> sth                        |
| 3 identical <b>on/to</b> sb/sth               | 10 disqualified <b>from/of</b> sth (e.g. competition) |
| 4 to blame sb <b>for/on</b> sth               | 11 invest <b>in/on</b> sth (e.g. business enterprise) |
| 5 subscribe <b>to/with</b> sth                | 12 blame sth <b>for/on</b> sb/sth                     |
| 6 abstain <b>from/of</b> sth                  |   |
| 7 to result <b>in/of</b> sth                  |   |

**b) Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- 1 That watch you're wearing is the same as the one I bought last week. **(identical)**
- 2 It may take many more years before they find a way to heal cancer patients. **(cure)**
- 3 You shouldn't smoke if you want to lead a healthier lifestyle. **(abstain)**
- 4 Joe should pay attention to his studies more if he hopes to pass his exams this year. **(concentrate)**
- 5 Fans were surprised when the team was not allowed to continue in the tournament. **(disqualified)**
- 6 One more mistake will lead to the dismissal of the employees involved. **(result)**
- 7 It's not fair to hold Susie responsible for breaking the vase. **(blame)**
- 8 I don't agree with the view that some cultures are superior to others. **(subscribe)**

# Unit 2

## 1 Read the cartoon strip and match the words in bold to the definitions.



- ☐ a collide with a pedestrian/dog/etc while driving
- ☐ b leave a particular place
- ☐ c understand/see sth with difficulty
- ☐ d leave a vehicle/room/building/etc
- ☐ e move to a higher position
- ☐ f give sb information/a warning secretly
- ☐ g restore/redecorate sth
- ☐ h investigate a situation
- ☐ i leave quickly to avoid trouble/danger
- ☐ j hurry up/make more effort

## 2 Replace the words in brackets with phrases from the list, using the correct tense/form.

*get up, look into, make out, run away, tip off*

Detective Constable Smith was on his way to **1)** .....  
 ..... (*investigate*) a report of a possible break-in  
 about which the police had been **2)** .....  
 (*given information*) by an anonymous phone call. It was  
 after midnight when he got to the address mentioned in  
 the report and parked his car. The house was in dark-  
 ness, but he could just **3)** ..... (*see*) a man  
 trying to **4)** ..... (*climb*) a drainpipe next to an  
 upstairs window. Smith got out of the car to arrest him,  
 but the man heard the noise of the car door, jumped to  
 the ground and **5)** ..... (*left quickly*).

## 3 Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition from the list.

*away, on, out, over, up*

- 1 We've just bought a house, but it is in a bad state of repair and needs doing .....
- 2 "Come ..... ! We'll miss the start if we don't hurry."
- 3 Mrs Baxter has gone ..... for a few days. She'll be back next week.
- 4 We want to get ..... of New York and live in the country.
- 5 A cyclist suddenly swerved in front of her car and she almost ran him .....

**4 Read the dialogue and match the words in bold to the definitions below.**



Instructor: Right, let's start **1) warming up** those muscles.

Christine: D'you know, I'm really starting to enjoy these sessions. I never thought I'd be able to say that when we started!

Jenny: Yes, everyone's really impressed when I tell them I'm doing circuit training. Anyway, before we get too out of breath, tell me about Sue and Pierre — is it true they've **2) broken up**?

Christine: Yes — and I think it's for the best, really. It's about time she **3) woke up to** his cheating. He's been seeing Lucy for a month now.

Jenny: How did she find out?

Christine: Well, apparently Sue caught him **4) ringing Lucy up**. When she asked him what he was doing, he just **5) clammed up** and she couldn't get a word out of him.

Jenny: Did he try to stop Sue leaving?

Christine: Oh yes, of course. He promised to **6) make up for** the way he's treated her, but she wasn't interested.

Jenny: Good for her! How is she?

Christine: Fine, actually. I wouldn't have been surprised if she'd **7) cracked up**, as she always seemed so dependent on him, but she's being quite philosophical about it. After all, she's **8) chalked up** some happy relationships in the past.

Instructor: Come on, you two, stop talking. You're behind the others.

Jenny: Oh, I hadn't realised. We'd better **9) catch up**! You can finish telling me about it later.

- a** ☐ refuse to say anything
- b** ☐ telephone sb
- c** ☐ end a relationship
- d** ☐ reach sb ahead of one, by hurrying
- e** ☐ have a nervous breakdown
- f** ☐ take gentle exercise to prepare for sth
- g** ☐ achieve sth (*victory/etc*), thus increasing one's total
- h** ☐ compensate (sb) for sth
- i** ☐ become aware of sth (*usu. problem/danger*)

**5 Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the list, using the correct tense/form.**

*break, catch, crack, ring, warm*

- 1 Although Joe missed the start of term, he soon ..... up with the other students.
- 2 Mr Smith ..... up under the strain of being on trial for theft.
- 3 If you ..... me up at home tonight we can have a long talk about the problem.
- 4 Mary's work at school suffered when her parents' marriage ..... up.
- 5 The athletes are ..... up for the 1500 metre race at the moment.

**6 Replace each word/phrase in bold with a phrasal verb from the list, using the correct tense/form.**

*chalk up, clam up, make up for, wake up to*

- 1 I forgot my mother's birthday yesterday. I hope these chocolates will **compensate for** it. ....
- 2 When all the fish died, the villagers **realised** the dangers of pollution from the factory. ....
- 3 Peter **refused to say anything** when we asked him if he was going to marry Karen. ....
- 4 Our local football team has **achieved** seven wins in its last eight matches. ....

**7 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- 1 I can assure you that we will examine all of your complaints thoroughly. **(look)** .....
- 2 We tried to catch the small boys who were stealing apples but they escaped. **(away)** .....
- 3 I can't take all this stress! I'm sure I'll have a nervous breakdown if things don't get better. **(crack)** .....
- 4 I can't invite both John and Sandra to my party now they've stopped seeing each other. **(broken)** .....
- 5 If we walk quickly, we'll reach that group of people ahead of us before they move on again. **(catch)** .....
- 6 Only when a computer was stolen did we realise the fact we had a thief inside the company. **(wake)** .....



**8 Study the tables, then underline the correct prepositions in the sentences below.**

<b>make out</b>	<i>claim/pretend</i>
<b>make * out</b>	1 <i>understand/see sth with difficulty;</i> 2 <i>write/complete sth (e.g. cheque, report)</i>
<b>make up</b>	<i>become friends again after a quarrel</i>
<b>make * up</b>	1 <i>invent sth (a story);</i> 2 <i>repay sth (e.g. time/money) lost/owed</i>
<b>make up *</b>	<i>complete sth, be part of a whole</i>
<b>make up for</b>	<i>compensate for sth</i>

<b>get down</b>	<i>move to a lower position (≠ get up)</i>
<b>get * down</b>	<i>make sb feel depressed</i>
<b>get down to</b>	<i>start giving one's attention to sth</i>
<b>get in(to *)</b>	1 <i>enter a place/vehicle (≠ get out [of]);</i> 2 <i>arrive at a destination (e.g. station)</i>
<b>get * in(to)</b>	<i>gain (sb's) admission to place/event</i>
<b>get out (of)</b>	<i>leave/escape from (a place)</i>
<b>get out of *</b>	<i>avoid punishment/unpleasant duty</i>
<b>get * out of</b>	<i>gain sth from sb/sth</i>
<b>get up to *</b>	1 <i>reach as far as;</i> 2 <i>do sth (usu. bad or amusing)</i>

- Sue isn't as fit as she makes **up/out**. She gets breathless after five minutes on the rowing machine.
- We didn't manage to get **in/into** the new restaurant as every table was booked.
- We know your holiday was spoiled, but we hope this refund will make **up/up for** the inconvenience.
- "Get **down from/out of** that wall at once, before you fall."
- After they had made **up/up for** again, Julie and Helen were inseparable.
- That constant noise is terribly annoying — it's really beginning to get me **in/down**.
- I only speak a little French. I can't make **up/out** what he's saying.
- "Once I've had my coffee break, I'll get **down to/up to** that report."
- I couldn't tell Julie I was planning her surprise party, so I had to make **up/out** a story.
- The train from London got **in/out** on time.

**9 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.**

- In the face of police questioning, Mrs Jones ..... and said nothing.  
A split up                                      C clammed up  
B cracked up                                  D warmed up

- The police couldn't explain how the burglar had ..... the house.  
A got me down                              C got up  
B got into                                      D got out
- He might have lots of money, but what pleasure does he ..... life?  
A get up to                                      C get out of  
B get down to                                  D get into
- The journalist was ..... that the actress would be there, so he was able to get an interview.  
A made out                                      C woken up to  
B warmed up                                  D tipped off
- The fox was ..... and killed by a lorry.  
A got down                                      C run away  
B run over                                      D done up
- Before performing in a concert, I always ..... by singing scales.  
A clam up                                      C crack up  
B get up    D warm up

**10 Replace the words in bold with a suitable expression to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original.**

- Having to watch what I eat all the time is really **depressing me**.  
.....
- Rick had to work late yesterday to **compensate** for the time he took off last week.  
.....
- The animal probably **escaped** by making a hole in the wire of its cage.  
.....
- Please **write** the cheque to my husband because I'll be paying it into his bank account, not mine.  
.....
- Michael earns his money by buying old cars, **restoring** them and selling them at a profit.  
.....
- Sonia only invited me along because she wanted me to **complete** a foursome.  
.....
- "I've **reached** the last chapter of that novel you lent me."  
.....
- I'm so proud of Carol — she **achieved** eight Grade As and two Bs in her exams.  
.....
- "Please will you **leave** now — I need some time on my own."  
.....
- My son is quite naughty, so I'm worried about what he might **do** if I leave him at home on his own.  
.....



**11 Match the phrases in italics (1-6) to the prepositional phrases (a-f).**

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Firemen may be called <i>with no prior warning</i> .     | a with the exception of |
| 2 He parked <i>close to</i> the main road.                 | b from experience       |
| 3 Everyone enjoyed the play, <i>apart from</i> John.       | c be in the mood for    |
| 4 We learn <i>from the things that happen to us</i> .      | d at the side of        |
| 5 His story <i>didn't agree with</i> the historical facts. | e at a moment's notice  |
| 6 I feel like <i>having</i> pizza.                         | f be at odds with       |

**12 a) Underline the most suitable preposition in each of the expressions.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <b>in/with</b> good condition          | 4 travel sw <b>by/on</b> way of sw else |
| 2 do sth <b>from/on</b> an empty stomach | 5 do sth <b>in/out of</b> an emergency  |
| 3 sth is <b>from/out of</b> the ordinary | 6 <b>for/on</b> behalf of sb            |

**b) Complete each sentence with a suitable prepositional phrase from a).**

- Nothing ..... happened at work today. It was business as usual.
- You can get from Birmingham to Manchester ..... the motorway.
- This car is ..... — the brakes are new and there's not a scratch on it.
- Muriel must be starving! She's been working ..... all day.
- I would like to accept this award ..... all the people involved with the project.
- If you ever find yourself ..... you should find a telephone and dial 999.

**13 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- Take note of where the fire exits are. You may need to use them in the event of danger. **(emergency)**
- I don't feel like having Chinese food. How about Mexican? **(mood)**
- All of your friends, not counting Jacqueline, will be at the party tonight. **(exception)**
- We kept a suitcase packed because we knew we had to be ready to leave at any time. **(notice)**

- They've been arguing with each other for quite a few years. **(odds)**
- The bank robbers abandoned the stolen car next to the motorway. **(side)**
- She knew from having done this before that a good night's sleep was essential before such a long drive. **(experience)**
- Sean spoke to his boss as a representative of his colleagues. **(behalf)**

**14 a) Underline the most suitable preposition in each of the expressions.**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 notorious <b>at/for</b> sth        | 6 eligible <b>for/of</b> sth                 |
| 2 exempt <b>from/in</b> sth          | 7 rely <b>on/with</b> sb/sth                 |
| 3 quick <b>at/on</b> (doing) sth     | 8 take pride <b>at/in</b> sth                |
| 4 addicted <b>to/with</b> sth        | 9 to object <b>at/to</b> sth                 |
| 5 capable <b>from/of</b> (doing) sth | 10 an increase <b>in/on</b> sth (e.g. price) |

**b) Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

- Due to illness, Jason was not obliged to take the final examination. **(exempt)**
- Well done — you can certainly be satisfied with the excellent work you have produced. **(pride)**
- There was a greater number of applications to universities last year. **(increase)**
- New York has, for many years, been well-known for its violent crime. **(notorious)**
- The great majority of voters would disapprove of paying higher taxes. **(object)**
- I don't like to need anyone's help because I prefer to get things done on my own. **(rely)**
- Despite their speed and complexity, computers are not able to produce creative thought. **(capable)**
- A disturbing number of musicians are dependent on either drugs or alcohol. **(addicted)**

- 9 Tom's very pleased he took an accounting course, because now he is qualified for a higher position in the company. **(eligible)**  
.....
- 10 Harvey finds it easy to learn Maths and Science, but he is terrible at History and English. **(quick)**  
.....

## 15 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.

- 1 I wouldn't ..... Ryan if I were you. He's quite irresponsible.  
A by way of C rely on  
B on behalf of D exempt from
- 2 Would everyone, ..... Paul, please leave the room?  
A at the side of C notorious for  
B with the exception of D eligible for
- 3 Great news! A snow storm has been predicted so we are all ..... classes tomorrow!  
A exempt from C in the mood for  
B at odds with D capable of
- 4 The President announced that there was no reason the two countries should remain ..... each other.  
A in an emergency C addicted to  
B on behalf of D at odds with
- 5 I ..... that kind of behaviour! I simply won't tolerate it!  
A take pride in C rely on  
B object to D at odds with
- 6 Let's not watch TV again tonight. I'm ..... something different.  
A in the mood for C notorious for  
B objecting to D exempt from
- 7 I must be ..... chocolate. I can't seem to stop eating it.  
A quick at C at odds with  
B capable of D addicted to
- 8 You can travel from England to France ..... the Netherlands.  
A on behalf of C by way of  
B at the side of D at odds with
- 9 I'm sorry, but you are not ..... that scholarship — your marks aren't high enough.  
A in the mood for C exempt from  
B eligible for D addicted to
- 10 It's remarkable that the city of London has managed to keep all the old buildings .....  
A on an empty stomach C out of the ordinary  
B in an emergency D in good condition

- 16 Use the word in bold to complete each new sentence with a similar meaning to the original. Use two to five words. Do not change the word in bold.



- 1 Don't go to work without eating anything. You won't be able to function properly. **(stomach)**  
Don't go to .....  
..... You won't be able to function properly.
- 2 Something unusual happened on my way to work today. **(ordinary)**  
Something .....  
..... on my way to work today.
- 3 Many great artists have been famous for having a bad temper. **(notorious)**  
Many great artists .....  
..... a bad temper.
- 4 I can usually learn new things in a very short period of time. **(quick)**  
I am usually .....  
..... new things.
- 5 You should be ready to leave without any prior warning. **(notice)**  
You should be ready to .....  
.....
- 6 The teacher said that Timmy could get higher marks if he worked harder. **(capable)**  
The teacher said that Timmy .....  
..... higher marks if he worked harder.
- 7 The world's population has risen dramatically over the last fifty years. **(increase)**  
There has been a .....  
..... population over the last fifty years.
- 8 My car broke down and I was stranded next to the road for hours before help came. **(side)**  
My car broke down and I was stranded .....  
..... road for hours before help came.

**1 Read the dialogue and match the verbs in bold to the definitions on the right.**



Ted: Hello, Val. Have any of the others arrived yet?  
 Val: Not yet. I haven't been here long myself. Let me get you a drink. After all, it is nearly Christmas.  
 Ted: Thanks, Val. Cheers!  
 Val: You know, Ted, it was a great idea of yours to **1) eat out** instead of the usual office party — and this is a fabulous restaurant! How did you find it?  
 Ted: By accident, really. You have to book weeks in advance to **2) get into** the "Taj Mahal", which is the first place I thought of. Anyway, I **3) rang around** the other Indian restaurants in town and eventually got us in here. I didn't actually know what it was like.  
 Val: Well, the decor is marvellous — and I must say, from **4) browsing through** the menu, the range of dishes they offer is most impressive, too. Have you always liked Indian food?  
 Ted: I used to ... To be honest, I've **5) gone off** it now, but everyone else in the office likes it. By the way, before the others arrive, I need to ask you a favour. I was in such a hurry to get here I forgot my credit card, and I haven't got much cash with me. Could you pay my share of the bill tonight? I'll **6) settle up** with you tomorrow.  
 Val: Don't worry, there's no need for you to pay. Mr Turnbull has given us £200 from the company expense account. If the bill **7) amounts to** more than that, we'll just **8) divide** the rest **into** equal shares. It shouldn't be more than a few pounds each.  
 Ted: That's a relief! I was afraid I'd end the evening having to **9) wash up**!  
 Val: Well, now you can relax and enjoy yourself, Ted. Oh, look, here are the others. **10) Drink up** and let's join them at the table.

- a** ☐ telephone several people/places
- b** ☐ reach a total of
- c** ☐ wash the plates/dishes/etc after a meal
- d** ☐ pay what one owes
- e** ☐ have a meal in a restaurant
- f** ☐ finish what one is drinking
- g** ☐ gain admission to a place (e.g. club)
- h** ☐ stop liking sth/sb
- i** ☐ split something into smaller parts
- j** ☐ look at a book/list/etc without reading carefully

**2 Replace each phrase in bold with a suitable expression from the list, using the correct tense/form.**

*drink up, eat out, ring around, settle up, wash up*

- 1 There's nothing in the fridge. Let's **go to a restaurant** instead.  
 .....
- 2 I **telephoned several places** but I couldn't find the material you want.  
 .....
- 3 I hate to say this, but you owe me £30 and I think it's about time you **paid me**.  
 .....
- 4 I like giving dinner parties, but I can't stand having to **wash the dishes** afterwards!  
 .....
- 5 It's getting rather late. We'd better **finish our drinks** and go home.  
 .....

**3 Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition from the list.**

*into, off, through, to*

- 1 I was browsing ..... some old newspapers in the attic when I saw a story about my grandfather.
- 2 Including the cavalry, Alexander the Great's army amounted ..... no more than 15,000 men.
- 3 The company is divided ..... several different departments, each with its own responsibilities.
- 4 I used to love that restaurant, but I've gone ..... it now it's under new management.
- 5 I only managed to get us ..... this restaurant because there was a last-minute cancellation.



#### 4 Read the dialogue and match the verbs in bold with the explanations below.

Luke: Happy New Year, Val! I'm really sorry I couldn't join you for the meal before Christmas, but I'd already promised to take my wife to "Framboise". I was lucky to get a table, so I couldn't change our plans.

Val: Everyone's been **1) going on** about what a nice restaurant it is. Was it as good as they say?

Luke: Actually, no! When my meal arrived, I took one mouthful and realised the meat had **2) gone off**.

Val: That's awful! You could have got food poisoning.

Luke: Exactly. But the good thing is, the meal was free of charge. I **3) totted up** what we would have paid and we saved ourselves over £60. Anyway, how was your evening?

Val: Very nice, actually. Ted ordered all sorts of things to **4) nibble at** while we were waiting for the main course ...

Luke: And what did you have? You don't like very hot curry, do you?

Pete: Oh, there were lots of different dishes to choose from. Most of us had a mild chicken korma. The food was still too hot for Sue, though. She didn't say anything, but she **5) gulped down** nearly a whole jug of water.

Luke: And what about Steve? He always likes a curry.

Pete: Actually, he didn't have much of an appetite. He just **6) picked at** his food for a while, then said he couldn't eat any more.

Luke: Never mind, I bet Paul ate well — he always has a healthy appetite.

Pete: Yes, he **7) polished off** his meal *and* the rest of Steve's. I reminded him he was supposed to be on a diet, and he said it was all right because he'd **8) cut off** all the skin from the chicken, so it wasn't fattening!

Luke: Did you go anywhere afterwards?

Pete: No, but we had another round of drinks at our table after they'd **9) cleared away** the dishes. The waiters probably thought we'd never leave!

- a** ☐ add figures to find the total
- b** ☐ eat small amounts in an uninterested way
- c** ☐ eat sth in several small, quick bites
- d** ☐ (food) decay, become bad
- e** ☐ remove part of sth using a sharp object
- f** ☐ talk repeatedly about sth
- g** ☐ drink sth very quickly in large swallows
- h** ☐ put sth away after using it
- i** ☐ finish (a large portion of) food completely

#### 5 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.

- 1 This milk smells odd. It must have gone .....  
A out      B up      C off      D in
- 2 I'm so hungry I could polish ..... all the food in the fridge.  
A off      B up      C down      D at
- 3 I'll clear ..... the things from the table and you can start your homework.  
A in      B away      C at      D down
- 4 We'll have to cut ..... that branch because it's blocking our view.  
A at      B off      C in      D up

#### 6 Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition from the list.

*at, down, on, up*

- 1 I've heard the story of his operation at least ten times! I wish he'd stop going ..... about it.
- 2 I've totted ..... the bill, and it will be about £10 for each of us.
- 3 The mouse was busy nibbling ..... the cheese, so it didn't notice the cat creeping up on it.
- 4 Don't gulp ..... your milk like that — you'll get indigestion.
- 5 I needn't have made so much food — everybody just picked ..... it and there was lots left over.

#### 7 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.

- 1 I don't like Geoff any more, because he was so rude to my friend. **(gone)**  
.....
- 2 Mike and I have dinner at a restaurant at least once a week. **(eat)**  
.....
- 3 Unfortunately, my rent, bills and car insurance total more than my monthly income. **(amount)**  
.....
- 4 He must have been very thirsty, because he drank a litre of water really quickly. **(gulped)**  
.....
- 5 You'd better put that food in the fridge before it turns bad. **(goes)**  
.....
- 6 King Henry VIII killed some of his wives by removing their heads. **(cutting)**  
.....

**8 Study the tables, then underline the correct prepositions in the sentences below.**

<b>cut back (on)</b>	<i>reduce (amount spent on sth)</i>
<b>cut * down</b>	1 <i>make sth fall by chopping;</i> 2 <i>reduce the size of sth</i>
<b>cut down on</b>	<i>do sth (e.g. eat/drink/smoke) less</i>
<b>cut * off</b>	1 <i>remove part of sth with a knife/etc;</i> 2 <i>interrupt sb/sth;</i> 3 <i>stop a supply/service (e.g. electricity)</i>
<b>cut * off (from)</b>	<i>separate sb/sth from sth</i>
<b>cut * out</b>	<i>remove sth from inside sth</i>
<b>cut out</b>	<i>(usu. engine/appliance) stop working</i>

<b>go along</b>	1 <i>(e.g. work) progress or develop;</i> 2 <i>visit/attend a place/meeting/etc</i>
<b>go along with</b>	<i>agree with/accept sth (e.g. suggestion)</i>
<b>go off</b>	1 <i>(usu. electrical) stop, fail;</i> 2 <i>explode/make a sudden noise;</i> 3 <i>(e.g. food) start to decay;</i> 4 <i>run away (with sb/sth)</i>
<b>go off *</b>	<i>stop liking sth/sb</i>
<b>go on</b>	1 <i>talk repeatedly about sth;</i> 2 <i>(usu. electrical) start;</i> 3 <i>(time, money) be spent on sth</i>
<b>go on *</b>	<i>judge according to (e.g. appearance)</i>

- I was driving along when the engine just cut **out/off**.
- Sharon woke up with a shock when her alarm clock went **on/off**.
- We'll have to cut **out/back** expenditure this month, or we won't be able to pay all our bills.
- There's no need to go **along/on** with what someone suggests just because they are older than you.
- The flooding was so bad that our village was cut **down/off** from the outside world.
- I haven't spoken to him since he went **off/along** with my favourite CD.
- Our phone was cut **off/out** last week, because the telephone company thought we hadn't paid our bill.
- It's not a good idea to go **along/on** appearances, as they often give a false impression.
- Most experts agree that cutting **out/down** the rain-forests contributes to global warming.
- The street lights go **on/off** automatically as soon as it begins to get dark.

**9 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.**

- I wish he'd stop ..... about how much money he earns.  
A going off                      C going along with  
B going along                 D going on

- I can't sleep at night — I think I should ..... the amount of coffee I drink.  
A cut off                      C cut out  
B cut down on                D cut off from
- You should ..... to the gallery this week. They're showing Picasso's most famous paintings.  
A go along with              C go along  
B go on                        D go off
- We've got to do something about these mice — they've been ..... the woodwork again.  
A gulping down              C polishing off  
B nibbling at                 D cutting off
- The construction project is ..... well and work should be completed by the end of the year.  
A going off                    C going along with  
B going along                D going on
- The nurse ..... the bullet which was lodged in the soldier's leg.  
A cut out                      C cut back  
B cut off                        D cut down

**10 Replace the words in bold with a suitable expression to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original.**

- I **agree with** his idea on the whole, but we need to look into the matter further.  
.....
- Most of my time and energy **gets used up** looking after my children.  
.....
- We can't **judge according to** last year's figures when reviewing the company's performance this year.  
.....
- Your article is too long for our purposes — could you **shorten** it?  
.....
- Finish your drink** and I'll buy you another beer.  
.....
- I've been told to **reduce** the amount of sugar I eat. I'm only allowed two bars of chocolate a week!  
.....
- You must have been hungry! You **finished** that pie in no time.  
.....
- Due to the storm, the power **failed** for three hours.  
.....
- I used to hate **washing the dishes**, so I decided to buy an automatic dishwasher.  
.....
- The aircraft had almost reached 30,000 ft when the engine **stopped working**.  
.....

## 11 Complete each sentence with *at, by, off, on, out of or under*.

- I had some difficulty ..... first, but now I can play the piano quite well.
- The taxi driver decided to go ..... duty as he was beginning to feel sleepy.
- The band was ..... the verge of stardom.
- Jim won't be coming tonight because he's feeling a bit ..... the weather.
- Investigations later confirmed that the fire had started ..... accident.
- No, you certainly may not borrow my car! It is simply ..... the question!

## 12 Underline the correct alternative in each sentence.



- Short hair seems to be **on vogue/in vogue** this year.
- Dock workers went **on strike/under strike** today, demanding higher wages.
- I read that Stephen King is currently **off work/at work** on his next novel.
- Bill was a lawyer **at profession/by profession**, but he's been retired for over seven years now.
- A benefit concert was performed **in aid of/by aid of** the local hospital.
- Farmers were **out of doubt/in doubt** as to whether there would be a good harvest this year.

## 13 Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.

- Sally was very close to crying when she heard the bad news. **(verge)**
- I can't talk now because I'm working on an article I have to write. **(work)**
- Dark colours are fashionable this winter. **(vogue)**
- If you are not sure about something, you may ask your teacher for help. **(doubt)**
- You may not succeed in the beginning, but don't get discouraged. **(first)**
- The policeman arrested two hooligans even though he was officially not working. **(duty)**
- Staying out all night is completely unacceptable for someone of your age. **(question)**
- The charity managed to raise a lot of money to help the homeless. **(aid)**

## 14 a) Underline the most suitable preposition in each of the expressions.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 to long <b>for/over</b> sth                    | 6 coincide <b>over/with</b> sth            |
| 2 adjacent <b>by/to</b> sth                      | 7 aware <b>for/of</b> sb/sth               |
| 3 cope <b>on/with</b> sb/sth                     | 8 a/the reason <b>for/of</b> sth           |
| 4 sb's taste <b>at/in</b> sth (e.g. music)       | 9 dedicate sth <b>into/to</b> sb/sth       |
| 5 worthy <b>for/of</b> sth (e.g. special honour) | 10 a/little/no demand <b>about/for</b> sth |

## b) Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.

- Michelle can't handle situations in which she has to make a quick decision. **(cope)**
- The hotel is conveniently located beside the town's main square. **(adjacent)**
- The film festival happens to occur at the same time as the city's bi-centennial celebrations. **(coincide)**



- 4 I've never been able to appreciate her preference in music. **(taste)**  
.....
- 5 I wasn't conscious of the fact that I had taken someone else's umbrella instead of my own. **(aware)**  
.....
- 6 The cause of Jack's dismissal was his poor attendance record. **(reason)**  
.....
- 7 I would like to devote more time to my wife and children. **(dedicate)**  
.....
- 8 Much to the surprise of the band, there's been a huge call for their latest album. **(demand)**  
.....
- 9 It seems that the older I get, the more I desire the return of my childhood years. **(long)**  
.....
- 10 Jody was being very modest when she said she wasn't deserving of the award. **(worthy)**  
.....

**15 Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.**

- 1 Nurses went ..... today in their demand for better working conditions.  
**A** under the weather      **C** on strike  
**B** in doubt      **D** at work on
- 2 Megan is my best friend, but even I must admit she has terrible ..... clothes.  
**A** demand for      **C** aware of  
**B** long for      **D** taste in
- 3 Laura became a librarian ..... because of her great love of books.  
**A** at first      **C** on strike  
**B** by profession      **D** off duty
- 4 Local charities held a series of fundraising events ..... famine victims in Africa.  
**A** in aid of      **C** on the verge of  
**B** at work on      **D** adjacent to
- 5 Everyone at work agreed that Janet was ..... the Employee of the Month Award.  
**A** in aid of      **C** dedicate to  
**B** worthy of      **D** at work on
- 6 Penicillin was discovered ..... when a scientist was working on something completely different.  
**A** by accident      **C** on strike  
**B** at first      **D** by profession
- 7 I'm glad I went to the Careers Fair. I wasn't ..... all the opportunities open to me after graduation.  
**A** on the verge of      **C** in aid of  
**B** worthy of      **D** aware of
- 8 Justine is very upset at the moment, because she's had to ..... quite a few problems recently.  
**A** dedicate to      **C** cope with  
**B** long for      **D** coincide with
- 9 Trevor is currently ..... on a new advertising campaign for a famous toy company.  
**A** at work      **C** aware of  
**B** by accident      **D** off duty
- 10 I'm afraid we won't be able to tour France together, since my holidays don't ..... yours.  
**A** cope with      **C** demand for  
**B** coincide with      **D** long for

**16 Use the word in bold to complete each new sentence with a similar meaning to the original. Use two to five words. Do not change the word in bold.**

- 1 If you're not sure as to how to get there, ask someone for directions along the way. **(doubt)**  
If you're ..... to get there, ask someone for directions along the way.
- 2 I'd like to address this song to my beautiful wife, Sandy. **(dedicate)**  
I'd like ..... my beautiful wife, Sandy.
- 3 Some pessimists believe that we are very close to having another world war. **(verge)**  
Some pessimists believe we ..... having another world war.
- 4 We live in a new block of flats beside a shopping mall. **(adjacent)**  
We live in a new block of flats ..... a shopping mall.
- 5 Although I enjoy being single, sometimes I really want a serious relationship. **(long)**  
Although I enjoy being single, sometimes ..... relationship.
- 6 Unfortunately, there has been very little interest in the company's new range of products. **(demand)**  
Unfortunately, there has been ..... the company's new range of products.
- 7 I don't have a temperature any more, but I'm still not feeling completely well. **(weather)**  
I don't have a temperature any more, but I'm .....
- 8 The night watchman had just stopped working when the break-in occurred. **(duty)**  
The night watchman had just gone ..... the break-in occurred.