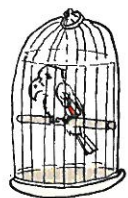


1 Meanings



The bird is **in/inside** the cage.



Sarah is diving **in/into** the water.



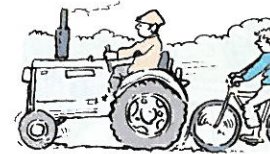
Tom is getting **out of** the car.



They're waiting **outside** the bank.



The cyclist is **in front of** the bus.



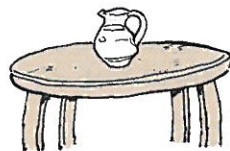
The cyclist is **behind** the tractor.



Rita is going **up** the stairs.



Daniel is coming **down** the stairs.



The jug is **on** the table.



The case is **on top of** the wardrobe.



Emma is putting her luggage **on/onto** the trolley.



Henry is falling **off** the horse.



Melanie is running **across** the road.



The cars are going **through** the tunnel.



Trevor is walking **along** the street.



The car is going **past** the house.



Rachel is **at** the bus stop.



The table is **by/beside** the bed.



Jessica is sitting **next to** Andrew.



The airport is **near** Manchester.



The house is **among** the trees.



Jackson is **between** Memphis and New Orleans.



Jessica is sitting **opposite** Andrew.



They're running **around/round** the track.



The coach is going **to** London.



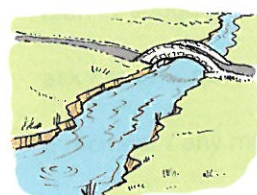
The letter is **from** Chicago.



Matthew is walking **towards** the sun.



Vicky is running **away from** the fire.



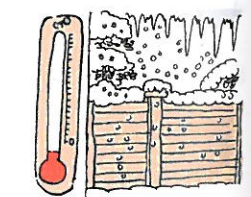
There's a bridge **over** the river.



Tom is **under** the car.



The plane is **above** the clouds.



The temperature is **below** zero.

2 Position and movement

Most of these prepositions can express either position (where something is) or movement (where it is going).

Position: The coin **was under** the sofa.

Movement: The coin **rolled under** the sofa.

Now look at these examples with **in** and **on** expressing position.

The manager **was in** the office. The papers **were on** the floor.

To express movement, we use **into** and **onto**, but we can also use **in** and **on**, especially in informal English.

The manager **came in/into** the office. The papers **fell on/onto** the floor.

At expresses position, and **to** expresses movement.

Position: Vicky **was at** the doctor's.

Movement: Vicky **went to** the doctor's.

▷ page 380 British and American English

A Prepositions of place (1)

Put in the prepositions. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.



▶ Sarah is getting out of the taxi.



1 David is going the ladder.



2 The furniture is the van.



3 My friend lives in a flat a shop.



4 The boss is coming the corridor.



5 There's a garage the house.



6 We walked the lake.



7 There's a statue the museum.



8 Tom and Nick are walking the stadium.

B Prepositions of place (1)

Complete the conversations. Choose the correct preposition.

- 1 Vicky: I felt really afraid when I was walking home from/off the club. All the time I could hear someone behind/in front of me, but I didn't dare turn round.
Rachel: I expect you were imagining it.
Vicky: No, I wasn't. I saw him after I'd come in across/through the gate. He was wearing a long black coat that came down well below/under his knees.
- 2 Daniel: You know Adam, don't you? He's very strange. He walked right along/past me yesterday as I was coming among/down the stairs, but he didn't say hello.
Matthew: The other day he was sitting beside/opposite me at lunch, so I couldn't help looking at him. I said hello, but he didn't speak.

C Between, next to and opposite (1)

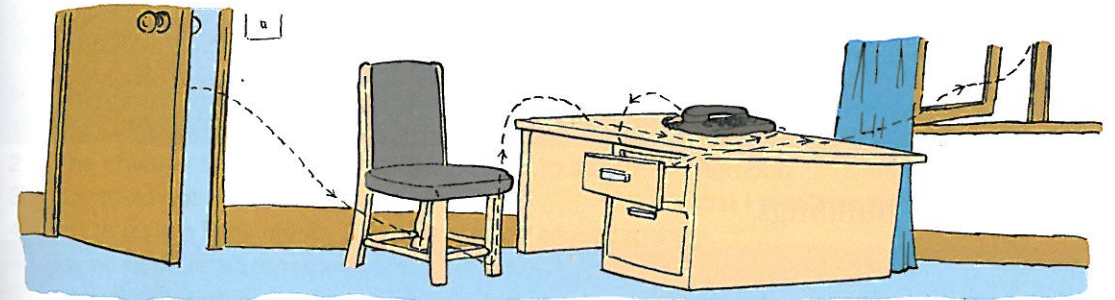
Look at the plan and explain where things are. Use *between*, *next to* or *opposite*.



- ▶ The bank is next to the gift shop.
- The sports shop is the bank.
 - The travel agency is the sports shop and the art gallery.
 - The restaurant is the art gallery.
 - The gift shop is the bank and the restaurant.
 - The art gallery is the travel agency.

D Prepositions of place (1-2)

Where did the fly go? Put in these prepositions: *around*, *into*, *on*, *out of*, *through*, *under*, *up*



- ▶ The fly came in through the door.
- It flew the chair.
 - It crawled the chair leg.
 - It stopped the desk for a moment.
 - It went the telephone.
 - It flew the drawer.
 - It went the window.

E Prepositions of place (1-2)

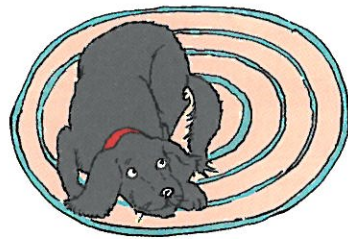
Put in the correct preposition.

- ▶ Rachel was lying on the grass reading a book.
- It's my holiday next week. I'm going Spain.
 - There was a big crowd the shop waiting for it to open.
 - That man is an idiot. He pushed me the swimming-pool.
 - I went the chemist's just now, but I didn't notice if it was open.
 - David hurt himself. He fell his bike.
 - There's a café top of the mountain. You can have a coffee there before you go down.
 - The sheep got out a hole in the fence.
 - Pompeii is quite Sorrento. It's only a short train ride.
 - There's such a crowd. You won't find your friend all these people.

1 Meanings



Emma is **in** the phone box.



Nick's dog is **on** the rug.



There's someone **at** the door.

IN

in the phone box
in the kitchen
 work **in** the garden
 swim **in** the pool

In a street (GB)

in Shirley Road

In a town/country

Kate lives **in** York.
 Atlanta is **in** America.

ON

sit **on** the floor
 walk **on** the pavement
 a number **on** the door
 egg **on** your shirt

On a street (US)

on Fifth Avenue

On a road or river

a village **on** this road
 Paris is **on** the Seine.

On a floor (1st, 2nd, etc.)

on the first floor

AT

sit **at** my desk
 wait **at** the bus stop
at the crossroads
 wait **at** the traffic lights

At a house/an address

at Mike's (house)
at 65 Shirley Road

At a place on a journey

Does this train stop **at** York?

At an event

at the party

2 In and at with buildings

IN

There are 400 seats **in** the cinema.
 It was raining, so we waited **in** the pub.
 We use **in** when we mean inside a building.

AT

I was **at** the cinema. (= watching a film)
 We were **at** the pub. (= having a drink)
 But we normally use **at** when we are talking about what happens there.

3 Some common phrases

IN

in prison/hospital
in the lesson
in a book/newspaper
in the photo/picture
in the country
in the middle
in the back/front of a car
in a queue/line/row

ON

on the platform
on the farm
on the page/map
on the screen
on the island/beach/coast
 drive **on** the right/left
on the back of an envelope

AT

at the station/airport
at home/work/school
at the seaside
at the top/bottom of a hill
at the back of the room
at the end of a corridor

▷ 87 In bed, at home, etc. ▷ 123.3 In the car, on the train, etc.

A Meanings (1)

Look at the pictures and write the sentences. Use **in**, **on** or **at** and these words: *the bath, the disco, the lights, the roof, the table*



▶ He's **on** the table.

- 1 3
 2 4

B In and at with buildings (2)

Complete each sentence. Use **in** or **at** and these words: *the petrol station, the restaurant, the stadium, the station, the theatre, the zoo*

- ▶ There's a huge crowd **in** the stadium waiting for the Games to start.
 1 Sarah's just rung. She's getting some petrol.
 2 The children like wild animals. They'd love to spend an afternoon
 3 It was so hot that I didn't really enjoy the play.
 4 We're quite a large group. There may not be enough room
 for all of us to sit together.
 5 I saw Daniel while I was waiting for a train.

C In, on and at (1, 3)

Put in the preposition **in**, **on** or **at**.

- ▶ We spent the whole holiday **on** the beach.
 1 I read about the pop festival a magazine.
 2 My parents' flat is the twenty-first floor.
 3 Melanie was holding a small bird her hands.
 4 I'll meet you the airport.
 5 Natasha now lives 32 The Avenue.
 6 I was standing the counter in the baker's shop, waiting to be served.
 7 London is the Thames.
 8 There weren't many books the shelves.
 9 The passengers had to stand a queue.
 10 The woman sitting next to me left the train Chesterfield.

1 Saying when

Look at these examples.

IN	ON	AT
<i>We bought the flat in 1994.</i>	<i>The race is on Saturday.</i>	<i>The film starts at seven thirty.</i>
In + year/month/season <i>in 1988</i> <i>in September</i> <i>in winter</i> <i>in the 21st century</i>	On + day/date <i>on Wednesday</i> <i>on 15 April</i> <i>on that day</i>	At + clock time/meal time <i>at three o'clock</i> <i>at lunch (-time)</i> <i>at that time</i> <i>at the moment</i>
In + a week or more <i>in the Easter holiday</i> <i>in the summer term</i>	On + a single day <i>on Easter Monday</i> <i>on Christmas Day</i>	At + two or three days <i>at Easter/Christmas</i> <i>at the weekend</i> <i>(US: on the weekend)</i>
In + part of day <i>in the morning</i> <i>in the evening</i>	On + day + part of day <i>on Friday morning</i> <i>on Tuesday evening</i>	

Look at these examples with night.

*I woke up **in** the night.* *It happened **on** Monday night.* *I can't sleep **at** night.*
(= in the middle of the night) (= when it is night)

But we do not use in, on or at before every, last, next, this, tomorrow and yesterday.

*We go to Greece **every summer**.* *My brother came home **last Christmas**.*
*I'll see you **next Friday**.* *I leave school **this year**.*
*The party is **tomorrow evening**.* *The group set off **yesterday morning**.*

2 In time or on time?

IN TIME	ON TIME
In time means 'early enough'. <i>We'll have to hurry if we want to be in time for the show.</i> <i>We got to the airport in time to have a coffee before checking in.</i> <i>I was about to close the door when just in time I remembered my key. (= at the last moment)</i>	On time means 'at the right time', 'on schedule'. <i>The plane took off on time.</i> <i>I hope the meeting starts on time.</i> <i>Rachel is never on time. She's always late.</i>

3 Other uses of in

We can use in for the time it takes to complete something.

*I did the crossword **in** five minutes.* *Could you walk thirty miles **in** a day?*

We can also use in for a future time measured from the present.

*Your photos will be ready **in** an hour. (= an hour from now)*
*The building will open **in** six weeks/**in** six weeks' time.*

▷ 88 On Friday, etc. without the

A Saying when (1)

Read the information about John F. Kennedy and then answer the questions. Begin each answer with in, on or at.

John F. Kennedy was born into a famous American family. His date of birth was 29 May 1917. The year 1961 saw him become the 35th President of the US. Kennedy was killed as he drove in an open car through the streets of Dallas, Texas. Friday, 22 November 1963 was a sad day for America. It was 12.30 when a gunman opened fire and shot the President dead.

- ▶ When was John F. Kennedy born? On 29 May 1917.
- When did he become President?
 - When was he killed?
 - What time was he shot?

B Saying when (1)

Mark is arranging a business meeting. Decide if you need in, on or at.

If you do not need a preposition, put a cross (X).

- Mark: I'm sorry I was out when you called (▶) ~~on~~ yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (▶) ~~at~~ the fifteenth of March. Can we meet then?
- Alice: I'm pretty busy (1) next week, I'm afraid. I can't see you (2) Friday.
- Mark: I'd like to have a meeting (3) this month if possible. I'll be very busy (4) April.
- Alice: I'm going away (5) Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (6) the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.
- Mark: I've got an appointment (7) the morning but nothing (8) the afternoon. Let's meet (9) Wednesday afternoon (10) half past two.

C In time or on time? (2)

Put in the right phrase: in time or on time.

- ▶ If the plane is late, we won't get to Paris in time for our connecting flight.
- We were up very early, to see the sun rise.
 - How can the buses possibly run with all these traffic jams?
 - The post goes at five. I'm hoping to get this letter written
 - The coach will be here at 12.13 if it's

D In, on or at? (1-3)

Complete the conversations using in, on or at.

- ▶ Andrew: You only bought that book on Saturday. Have you finished it already?
Jessica: I read it in about three hours yesterday evening.
- Vicky: Will the bank be open half past nine?
Daniel: Yes, it always opens absolutely time.
 - Sarah: We're leaving half past, and you haven't even changed.
Mark: It's OK. I can easily shower and change ten minutes.
 - Laura: Your mother's birthday is Monday, isn't it?
Trevor: Yes, I just hope this card gets there time.
 - Harriet: If we ever go camping again, it's going to be summer, not autumn.
Mike: Never mind. We'll be home two days, and then we'll be dry again.

121 For, since, ago and before

1 Introduction



FOR	SINCE	AGO
Mark has spent three hours playing a computer game. He's been sitting there for three hours.	It was two o'clock when Mark started the game. He's been playing since two o'clock.	Three hours have passed since Mark and Sarah got up from the lunch table. They finished their lunch three hours ago.

2 For and since with the Present Perfect

We often use for and since with the Present Perfect to talk about something continuing up to the present.

FOR	SINCE
We use for to say <u>how long</u> something has continued.	We use since to say <u>when</u> something began.
I've been waiting for forty minutes.	I've been waiting since ten past six.
We've known about it for two days.	We've known about it since Monday.
Melanie has been living here for a year now.	Melanie has been living here since last year.

We can also use for with other tenses.

I'm staying in England for a year. We swam for quite a long time.

We can often leave out for (but not from some negative sentences).

We've had this car (for) six months. I haven't seen Vicky for a day or two.

3 Ago with the past

We can use the adverb ago to talk about a past time measured from the present.

Six months ago means six months before now.

I passed my driving test six months ago. NOT ~~since six months~~

Vicky wrote to the company weeks ago. David first met Melanie a long time ago.

Have you seen Emma? ~ Yes, just a few minutes ago.

We put ago after the phrase of time. NOT ~~ago six months~~

4 Before with the Past Perfect

We use before (not ago) with the Past Perfect, e.g. had done.

I bought a car in August. I'd passed my driving test three months before.

(= in May, three months before August)

Vicky finally received a reply to the letter she had written weeks before.

Practice

A For and since (1-2)

Put in for or since.

Daniel: How long have you been learning English?

Ilona: Well, I studied it **for** five years at school, and I've been having evening classes (1) last summer. That's when I left school.

Daniel: And you're staying here (2) three months?

Ilona: That's right. I've been here (3) the end of April. I'm going to London (4) a week before I go home.

B For and since (1-2)

Look at the pictures and say how long people have been there.

Use these phrases: *at his desk, in bed, in the garden, in the shop, on the road*



- ▶ half an hour
- 1 three days
- 2 breakfast
- 3 nine o'clock
- 4 five hours

▶ She's been in the shop for half an hour.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

C For, since or ago? (1-3)

Put in a phrase with for, since or ago.

- ▶ I got here an hour ago. ~ What! You mean you've been waiting for an hour
- 1 The phone last rang at four o'clock. ~ So you've had no calls
- 2 I haven't been to the dentist for ten years. ~ You last went to the dentist
- 3 I last saw Rachel on Monday. ~ Haven't you seen her
- 4 We've had six weeks without rain. ~ Yes, it hasn't rained
- 5 It's three years since Laura got married. ~ Really? Has she been married
- 6 It's eight months since my brother had any work. ~ He lost his job
- 7 Mrs Miles was taken ill three weeks ago. ~ You mean she's been ill and nobody's told me!

D Ago or before? (3-4)

Put in ago or before.

- ▶ This film looks familiar. Didn't we see it at the cinema about two years ago?
- 1 The road was wet when the accident happened. It had stopped raining only half an hour
- 2 My telephone is working now. They repaired it a week
- 3 A young man threw himself off this bridge last year. His girlfriend had left him two days

122 During or while? By or until? As or like?

1 During or while?

Compare these examples.

*I often read **during** a meal.
It happened **during** the night.
You'll have to be quiet **during** the performance.*
During is a preposition (like in). It comes before a phrase like a meal or the night.

*I often read **while** I'm eating.
It happened **while** they were asleep.
Were there any phone calls **while** I was out?*
While is a linking word (like when). It comes before a clause, e.g. I'm eating.

2 By or until?

Compare these examples.

*I'm very busy this week. I have to finish this report **by** Thursday.
Trevor will be home **by** half past six.
They hope to build the new bridge **by** next July.
The post should be here **by** now.*

*I'll be busy for most of this week. I won't have any time **until** Friday.
He'll be at work **until** half past five.
We won't have another holiday **until** next summer.
Till is more informal than **until**.
I slept **till** ten o'clock.*

We can use **by** the time or **until** before a clause, e.g. we arrived.

*There was no food left **by the time** we arrived.
NOT ~~by we arrived~~*
*I'll wait **until** you're ready.
See Unit 27.2 for the Present Simple after until, etc.*

3 As, like and as if/as though

Compare these examples.

*She works **as** a fashion model.
(= She is a model.)
As a beginner you simply have to learn the basics.
I'm using this tin **as** an ashtray.
We use **as** to talk about a job or function.*

*She dresses **like** a fashion model.
(= Her clothes are similar to a model's.)
Mark is a good golfer, but today he played **like** a beginner.
You look **like** your brother.
We use **like** to talk about things being similar.*

We can also use **as** or **like** before a clause.

*We drive on the left here, **as/like** you do in Britain.
Mike and Sarah are going to Paris for the weekend, **as/like** they did last year.*
Like is more informal than **as** before a clause.

We also use **as** with verbs of speaking and knowing, e.g. say, know, expect.

*As I said before, I'm sorry. (= I'm sorry, and I said so before.)
I haven't much money, **as you know**. (= I haven't much money, and you know it.)
Rachel arrived late, **as we expected**. (= We expected her to arrive late, and she did.)*

We use **as if/as though** before a clause to say how something seems.

*Tom looks really awful. He looks **as if/as though** he's been up all night.
Nick can be a difficult person. He sometimes behaves **as if/as though** he's the only one with problems.*

Practice

A During or while? (1)

Put in *during* or *while*.

- ▶ Did you take notes *during* the lecture?
- 1 Shall we have a coffee we're waiting?
 - 2 Try not to make any noise the baby is asleep.
 - 3 The fire alarm rang yesterday's meeting.
 - 4 Trevor tried to fix the shelves Laura was out shopping.

B By or until? (2)

Rachel is talking to her teacher. Put in *by* or *until*.

- Mrs Lewis: You'll need to hand your project in (▶) *by* the end of the week. I'd like to have it (1) Friday, ideally.
- Rachel: Well, I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away (2) Thursday. The project will probably take me (3) the middle of next week. I can't finish it (4) the end of this week.
- Mrs Lewis: Well, let me have it (5) Wednesday of next week, please.

C As or like? (3)

Put in *as* or *like*.

- ▶ Sarah works in here. She uses this room *as* her study.
- 1 Matthew worked a waiter last summer.
 - 2 The way your sister plays the violin sounds two cats fighting.
 - 3 Do you mind using this saucer a plate?
 - 4 The body sank a stone to the bottom of the river.

D As or as if? (3)

Put in *as* or *as if*.

- ▶ That poor dog looks *as if* it never gets fed.
- 1 Rachel failed her driving test, she expected.
 - 2 Daniel spends money it grows on trees.
 - 3 We shall deliver the goods on the twenty-seventh, we promised.
 - 4 From what Emma said, it sounds she and Matthew are going to get married.

E While, by the time, until, as and like (1-3)

Decide what to say. Use the word in brackets to join the two ideas together.

- ▶ Tell Matthew he needs to click on the box. You showed him. (like)
You need to click on the box, like I showed you.
- 1 Tell Tom that you arrived at his flat, but he'd left. (by the time)
.....
 - 2 Tell your friend that Rita went to the party with Tom. Your friend predicted this. (as)
.....
 - 3 Tell Claire that you saw her sister. You were shopping in London. (while)
.....
 - 4 Tell Vicky she can keep the book. She can finish it. (until)
.....

123 Preposition + noun (on holiday)

I Some useful phrases

on holiday, on business, on a journey/a trip/a tour

*I'm travelling **on business**. We're **on a coach tour** of Europe.*

in cash, by cheque/credit card

*It's cheaper if you pay **in cash**. Can I pay **by credit card**?*

in writing, in pen/ biro/ felt-tip/ ink/ pencil

*Could you confirm that **in writing**? I'll write the names **in pencil**.*

on television, on the radio/ the phone/ the Internet

*I saw the programme **on TV**. Mark is **on the phone** at the moment.*

for sale, on the market

*The house next door is **for sale**. It's the best hi-fi **on the market**.*

on the whole, in general

***On the whole** it's a good idea, but there are one or two problems.*

*People **in general** aren't very interested in politics.*

in advance, up to date, out of date

*The company wants us to pay for the goods **in advance**.*

*Oh no! My passport is **out of date**. These latest figures are **up to date**.*

in my opinion, from my point of view

*All sport is silly **in my opinion**.*

*Matthew never sees things **from Emma's point of view**.*

on purpose, by mistake/ chance/ accident

*I didn't spill my drink **on purpose**. I pressed the wrong button **by mistake**.*

*We didn't arrange to meet. We met **by chance** in the street.*

2 Way and end

On the way = during the journey.

*I'm driving into town. I'll get some petrol **on the way**.*

In the way = blocking the way.

*We couldn't get past because there was a parked car **in the way**.*

In the end = finally, after a long time.

*It took Claire hours to decide. **In the end** she chose a long blue dress.*

At the end = when something stops.

*We all left quickly **at the end** of the meeting.*

3 Transport

We use **by** without **a/the** when we talk about a means of transport.

*We decided to go to Brussels **by train**. NOT ~~go by the train~~*

We can also use **in** and **on**.

*It'll be quicker to go **in the car**. Richard came **on the train**.*

Note that **on foot** means 'walking'.

*We came all the way **on foot**. NOT ~~by foot~~*

BY: air, bicycle/bike, boat, bus, car, coach, ferry, helicopter, hovercraft, plane, rail, sea, ship, taxi, train, tube

IN: the/my/your car, a helicopter, a taxi

ON: my bicycle/bike, the boat, the bus, the ferry, the hovercraft, the plane, the ship, the train

Practice

A Preposition + noun (1-2)

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

- ▶ There's something I want to listen to **on** the radio.
- 1 They've promised me more money, but I haven't got it writing.
- 2 Why can't you look at the problem my point of view?
- 3 Would you mind moving? You're rather the way here.
- 4 I rang the wrong number mistake.
- 5 I booked our seats more than a month advance.
- 6 Sarah's mobile phone was stolen while she was away a business trip.
- 7 Could you be quiet for a minute, please? I'm the phone.
- 8 We've had a few nice days, but general it's been a poor summer.
- 9 I was lucky. I found the solution accident.
- 10 It's a long journey. Let's stop somewhere the way and have a meal.
- 11 I spent ages looking for a phone box. the end I found one.
- 12 Are you here holiday or business?

B Preposition + noun (1-2)

What would you ask? Use the word in brackets with the correct preposition.

You may also need to use **the** or **your**.

- ▶ Ask if you can book a cabin before you travel. (advance)
Can I book a cabin **in advance**?
- 1 Ask if you can pay in notes. (cash)
Can
- 2 Ask if the information is current. (date)
Is
- 3 Ask your friend if he dropped the ball deliberately. (purpose)
Did
- 4 Ask if there is anything to watch tonight. (television)
Is
- 5 Ask your teacher if he or she will be here on the last day of July. (end)
Will
- 6 Ask Melanie if she thinks nuclear power is a good idea. (opinion)
Is
- 7 Ask Nick if he is selling his car. (sale)
Is
- 8 Ask Sarah if she approves of the plan in general. (whole)
Do

C Transport (3)

Complete the conversation. Put in **by, in** or **on**.

- Sarah: It's a long way to Glasgow. Why don't you go ▶ **on** the train?
 Mark: I don't know. I think I'd rather go (1) car.
 Sarah: How far is your hotel from the station?
 Mark: Oh, it's only five minutes (2) foot, but with all my luggage, I'd probably go (3) a taxi.
 Sarah: Well, why not? It's less tiring going (4) train, isn't it?
 Mark: I could go (5) air. That would be quickest.

1 Introduction

Read this true story about a prison escape.

Prisoners at a jail in Iowa in the US were trying to think of a way of escaping. At last they found an answer to their problem. They told the governor about their interest in drama and their need for creative activities. They put in a request for some tunnel-digging equipment for a play about coalminers. They knew that the governor felt sympathy for his prisoners and wanted a good relationship with them, but they weren't surprised when he said no. But later, when the prisoners mentioned the importance of physical fitness, the governor agreed to let them use a trampoline. Their skill at trampolining was put to good use when six prisoners bounced over the prison wall and escaped.

Some nouns can have a preposition after them, e.g. way of, answer to, interest in.

The preposition often has a phrase with a noun after it.

the answer to the problem *their interest in drama*

And the preposition can sometimes have an -ing form after it.

a way of escaping *their skill at trampolining*

2 Noun + preposition

Here are some more examples.

your ability in maths

a cheap alternative to leather

an attack on the government

my attitude to/towards him

a belief in God

the cause of the accident

the cost of living

some damage to the car

a difficulty over/with visas

an example of this

some experience of selling

an expert on computers

no hope of winning

an invitation to a party

some knowledge of Italian

a lack of money

something the matter with you

a new method of storing data

your opinion of the film

the price of food

the reason for the delay

respect for the environment

a student of chemistry

a substitute for meat

success at golf/in my search

a tax on alcohol

having trouble with my teeth

3 Connection, difference; increase, reduction, etc.

One thing has a link with another.

a connection with another crime

Matthew's relationship with Emma

the contrast with yesterday's weather

There is a link between two things.

a connection between the two crimes

the relationship between Matthew and Emma

the contrast/difference between town and

country

Look at these words for increases and decreases. We use *in* before the thing that is increasing or decreasing and *of* before the amount of the increase or decrease.

an increase/rise in the price

a reduction/fall in the number of unemployed

an increase/rise of £10

a reduction/fall of 3%

4 Need, wish, etc.

Nouns meaning 'need', 'wish' or 'request' can have *for* after them.

There's a need for more houses. *There was no demand for the product.*

Here are some examples: appetite for, application for, demand for, desire for, need for, order for, preference for, request for, taste for, wish for

A Noun + preposition (1–2)

Complete the conversation. Put in *at*, *in* or *of*.

Daniel: What's the job you've applied for?

Vicky: It's with a travel company. But the advert says that you need some experience (1) *of* work in tourism. I haven't got that. And I don't think my knowledge (1) foreign languages will be good enough. I'm having no success at all (2) my attempts to get a job.

Daniel: What about your interest (3) computers? And your skill (4) typing? That's the sort of thing employers are looking for.

B Noun + preposition (1–2)

Complete the sentences. Use a preposition after these nouns:

answer, cause, damage, difficulty, invitation, matter, tax, way

► I've had an *invitation to* Laura's barbecue.

1 The accident caused some the car.

2 I'm trying to think of the best getting this piano upstairs.

3 I can't think of an the problem, I'm afraid.

4 The the accident is still unknown.

5 The government has introduced a new luxury goods.

6 Unfortunately there was some the arrangements.

7 The television won't come on. What's the it?

C Noun + preposition (2–3)

Complete the advertisement for a supermarket. Put in *between*, *for*, *in*, *of* or *with*.

Why not shop at Greenway Supermarket? You'll find the cost (1) *of* your weekly shopping is much lower. There's quite a contrast (1) other stores. Here's one example

(2) this: from today many of our products have a price reduction

(3) five per cent! But this is not the only reason (4)

Greenway's success. We're proud of our good relationship (5) our customers.

We believe there is simply no substitute (6) quality. And there is no lack

(7) choice at Greenway. That's the difference (8)

Greenway and ordinary stores.

D Noun + preposition (1–4)

What are they saying? Read about each situation and complete the sentence.

► A motorist has rung the garage and requested a breakdown truck.

Mechanic: I've just had a *request for a breakdown truck*.

1 Claude can answer all the quiz questions.

Claude: I can tell you the

2 Matthew doesn't know any French.

Matthew: Unfortunately I have no

3 The Prime Minister greatly desires progress.

Prime Minister: I have a great

4 Vicky thinks the two colours are the same.

Vicky: I can't see any

5 Most people say they prefer Zedco products.

Zedco: Most people express a

1 Introduction

Matthew: Why are you **angry with** me, Emma?
 Emma: I'm **tired of** talking to myself. You never listen. I get **annoyed at** the way you behave.
 Matthew: Sorry, but I have to go now or I'll be **late for** the basketball game.
 Emma: You aren't **interested in** us, are you? You never worry about our relationship, do you?

Some adjectives can have a preposition after them, e.g. **angry with**, **tired of**, **late for**.

The preposition often has a phrase with a noun or pronoun after it.

annoyed at the way you behave late for the game angry with me

The preposition can sometimes have an -ing form after it.

tired of talking to myself

2 Feelings

Here are some examples of adjective + preposition which are to do with feelings.

<i>afraid of the dark</i>	<i>excited about the holiday</i>	<i>proud of our work</i>
<i>amazed at/by the changes</i>	<i>fed up with waiting</i>	<i>satisfied with the result</i>
<i>ashamed of myself</i>	<i>fond of my sister</i>	<i>shocked at/by the violence</i>
<i>bored with doing nothing</i>	<i>happy about/with the arrangements</i>	<i>surprised at/by the reaction</i>
<i>disappointed with/about the poor figures</i>	<i>keen on sport</i>	<i>tired of housework</i>
<i>eager for action</i>	<i>nervous of flying</i>	<i>worried about money</i>

Compare these examples.

<i>I'm sorry about the mistake.</i>	<i>I feel sorry for poor Melanie.</i>
<i>We were angry at/about the delay.</i>	<i>Sarah was angry with Henry.</i>
<i>We were annoyed at/about the delay.</i>	<i>Emma was annoyed with Matthew.</i>
<i>I was pleased about winning.</i>	<i>The winner was pleased with himself.</i>
<i>Vicky is anxious about her exam.</i>	<i>People are anxious for news.</i>

3 Good, bad, etc.

To talk about a person's ability, we use **good at**, **bad at**, etc.

good at tennis brilliant at crosswords bad at games hopeless at cooking

To talk about whether something makes you healthy or ill, we use **good for** and **bad for**.

Oranges are good for you. Smoking is bad for you.

For behaviour towards another person, we use **good to**, **kind to**, **nice to**, **polite to** and **rude to**.

My friends have been good to me. You were very rude to the waitress.

4 Other adjectives

Here are some more expressions with other adjectives.

<i>accustomed to the noise</i>	<i>fit for work</i>	<i>responsible for running a business</i>
<i>aware of the facts</i>	<i>full of water</i>	<i>safe from attack</i>
<i>capable of looking after myself</i>	<i>guilty of murder</i>	<i>the same as before</i>
<i>different from our usual route</i>	<i>involved in a project</i>	<i>similar to my idea</i>
(see page 381)	<i>prepared for action</i>	<i>typical of David</i>
<i>famous for her film roles</i>	<i>ready for the big day</i>	<i>used to the traffic</i>

▷ 71 Afraid, anxious, ashamed, interested, sorry ▷ 72 Used to

A Feelings (1-2)

Say what these people's feelings are. Use the adjectives in brackets and a preposition.

- ▶ The children are leaving on a trip to the zoo. (excited)
 They're excited about the trip to the zoo.
- Vicky doesn't like the dark. (afraid)
 She's
 - Nick was watching a video, but he's going to switch it off. (bored)
 He's
 - Emma is reading about computers. (interested)
 She's
 - Mark has just heard some news that he didn't expect. (surprised)
 He's
 - United have won a victory. (proud)
 They're
 - Olivia's children are being very silly. (annoyed)
 She's
 - The Zedco staff don't think their pay increase is big enough. (not satisfied)

B Good, bad, etc. (3)

Complete the conversation. Put in **at**, **for** or **to**.

- Sarah: You were very rude (▶) to Henry when you said he needs to lose weight.
 Claire: Well, it's true. Exercise would be good (1) him. He started jogging and then gave it up.
 Sarah: Yes, but we can't all be good (2) taking physical exercise.
 Claire: Anyone can do a bit of jogging. You don't have to be brilliant (3) it. And eating so much must be bad (4) you.
 Sarah: Well, you could have been more polite.
 Claire: Sorry. I'm not very good (5) saying the right thing. I'll try to be nice (6) him next time I see him.

C Other adjectives (1, 4)

Complete these paragraphs from an email Emma has received from her brother. Use these adjectives and put a preposition after each one: **aware**, **different**, **famous**, **full**, **interested**, **late**, **ready**, **responsible**, **similar**, **used**

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is (▶) different from any I've had before. But I've got (▶) used to it now, and I'm really enjoying it. I'm mainly (1) controlling the costs of the project. The work is quite hard, and I must say I feel (2) a holiday. The company expect people to do overtime. I wasn't (3) that before I arrived because they hadn't told me at the interview, but I don't mind. I've got a nice flat, which is very (4) the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is (5) horrible old furniture. I keep falling over it! I live right by the harbour. It's a pity I've never been (6) boats, because this is a good place for sailing. The noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I'm never (7) work. The area is (8) its seafood, which is great, because I love eating fish, as you know.