

29. Janet is (*studying*) right now.
30. You spell "sitting" (*with two "t's" S-I-T-T-I-N-G*).
31. Tom (*is about medium height and has red hair and freckles*).
32. Tom is (*very serious and hardworking*).
33. Ron (*works as a civil engineer for the railroad company*).
34. Mexico is (*eight hundred miles*) from here.
35. I take my coffee (*black with sugar*).
36. Of Stockholm and Moscow, (*Stockholm*) is farther north.
37. (*Fine.*) I'm getting along (*just fine*).

◇ **PRACTICE 15. Negative questions. (Chart B-4)**

Directions: In these dialogues, make negative questions from the words in parentheses, and determine the expected response.

1. A: Your infected finger looks terrible. (*you, see, not*) Haven't you seen a doctor yet?
B: No. But I'm going to. I don't want the infection to get any worse.
2. A: You look pale. What's the matter? (*you, feel*) _____ well?
B: _____. I think I might be coming down with something.
3. A: Did you see Mark at the meeting?
B: No, I didn't.
A: Really? (*he, be, not*) _____ there?
B: _____.
A: That's funny. I've never known him to miss a meeting before.
4. A: Why didn't you come to the meeting yesterday afternoon?
B: What meeting? I didn't know there was a meeting.
A: (*Mary, tell, not*) _____ you about it?
B: _____. No one said a word to me about it.
5. A: I have a package for Janet. (*Janet and you, work, not*) _____
_____ in the same building?
B: _____. I'd be happy to take the package to her tomorrow when I go to work.
6. A: Frank didn't report all of his income on his tax forms.
B: (*that, be, not*) _____ against the law?
A: _____. And that's why he's in a lot of legal trouble. He might even go to jail.
7. A: Did you give Linda my message when you went to class this morning?
B: No. I didn't see her.
A: Oh? (*she, be*) _____ in class?
B: _____. She didn't come today.

8. A: Do you see that woman over there, the one in the blue dress? (*she, be*) _____
Mrs. Robbins?
B: _____
A: I thought so. I wonder what she is doing here.

◇ PRACTICE 16. Tag questions. (Chart B-5)

Directions: Add tag questions to the following.

1. You live in an apartment, don't you ?
2. You've never been in Italy, have you ?
3. Sally turned in her report, _____ ?
4. There are more countries north of the equator than south of it, _____ ?
5. You've never met Jack Freeman, _____ ?
6. You have a ticket to the game, _____ ?
7. You'll be there, _____ ?
8. Tom knows Alice Reed, _____ ?
9. We should call Rita, _____ ?
10. Ostriches can't swim, _____ ?
11. These books aren't yours, _____ ?
12. That's Bob's, _____ ?
13. No one died in the accident, _____ ?
14. I'm right, _____ ?
15. This grammar is easy, _____ ?

◇ PRACTICE 17. Contractions. (Chart C)

Directions: Write the contraction of the pronoun and verb if appropriate. Write Ø if the pronoun and verb cannot be contracted.

1. He is (He's) in my class.
2. He was (Ø) in my class.
3. He has (He's) been here since July.
4. He has (Ø) a Volvo.*

*NOTE: *has, have* and *had* are NOT contracted when they are used as main verbs. They are contracted only when they are used as helping verbs.

5. She had (_____) been there for a long time before we arrived.
6. She had (_____) a bad cold.
7. She would (_____) like to go to the zoo.
8. I did (_____) well on the test.
9. We will (_____) be there early.
10. They are (_____) in their seats over there.*
11. It is (_____) going to be hot tomorrow.
12. It has (_____) been a long time since I've seen him.
13. A bear is a large animal. It has (_____) four legs and brown hair.
14. We were (_____) on time.
15. We are (_____) always on time.
16. She has (_____) a good job.
17. She has (_____) been working there for a long time.
18. She had (_____) opened the window before class began.
19. She would (_____) have helped us if we had (_____) asked her.
20. He could (_____) have helped us if he had (_____) been there.

◇ PRACTICE 18. Using *not* and *no*. (Chart D-1)

Directions: Change each sentence into the negative in two ways: use *not . . . any* in one sentence and *no* in the other.

1. I have some problems. → *I don't have any problems. I have no problems.*
2. There was some food on the shelf.
3. I received some letters from home.
4. I need some help.
5. We have some time to waste.
6. You should have given the beggar some money.
7. I trust someone. → *I don't trust anyone. I trust no one.***
8. I saw someone.
9. There was someone in his room.
10. She can find somebody who knows about it.

**They're, their, and there* all have the same pronunciation.

**Also spelled with a hyphen in British English: *no-one*

◇ **PRACTICE 19. Avoiding double negatives. (Chart D-2)**

Directions: Correct the errors in these sentences, all of which contain double negatives.

1. We don't have no time to waste.
→ *We have no time to waste. OR: We don't have any time to waste.*
2. I didn't have no problems.
3. I can't do nothing about it.
4. You can't hardly ever understand her when she speaks.
5. I don't know neither Ann nor her husband.
6. Don't never drink water from that river without boiling it first.
7. Because I had to sit in the back row of the auditorium, I couldn't barely hear the speaker.

◇ **PRACTICE 20. Beginning a sentence with a negative word. (Chart D-3)**

Directions: Change each sentence so that it begins with a negative word.

1. I had hardly stepped out of bed when the phone rang.
→ *Hardly had I stepped out of bed when the phone rang.*
2. I will never say that again.
3. I have scarcely ever enjoyed myself more than I did yesterday.
4. She rarely makes a mistake.
5. I will never trust him again because he lied to me.
6. It is hardly ever possible to get an appointment to see him.
7. I seldom skip breakfast.
8. I have never known a more generous person than Samantha.

◇ **PRACTICE 21. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. There is no excuse for lying to your friends.
2. The children are excited _____ their upcoming trip to the zoo.
3. I wasn't aware _____ any problems with the new design.
4. Are you satisfied _____ your accommodations?
5. Cubs are protected _____ danger by the mother bear.
6. Registration for the conference is limited _____ 300 participants.
7. I'm very fond _____ my nieces and nephews.
8. Do you regularly contribute _____ worthwhile causes?
9. We thanked the contributors _____ their donations.

10. The famous actor gladly answers questions that are relevant _____ her work.
11. She does not respond _____ questions about her personal life.
12. I am envious _____ no one.
13. Did Sara apologize _____ being late?
14. Lemonade is composed _____ lemon juice, water, and sugar.
15. Our apartment is furnished _____ kitchen appliances, but not a washer and dryer.

◇ **PRACTICE 22. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. It's important to believe _____ yourself.
2. Would you be willing to fight _____ your ideals?
3. The spy was involved _____ a dangerous conspiracy.
4. For many people it's difficult to distinguish a dolphin _____ a porpoise.
5. Gandhi was committed _____ nonviolence.
6. He will be remembered throughout the ages _____ his commitment to nonviolence.
7. If you're done _____ your dictionary, could I borrow it for a minute?
8. Usually people will be polite _____ you if you are polite _____ them.
9. Oliver is grateful _____ his parents _____ giving him the opportunity for a good education.
10. Many people are very concerned _____ global warming.
11. It took Natasha almost a year to recover _____ her automobile accident.
12. The driver of the other car was accused _____ reckless driving.
13. I do not agree _____ your political views.
14. I refuse to argue _____ you _____ politics ever again.
15. My mother introduced me _____ classical music when I was quite young.

◇ **PRACTICE 23. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. Susan took advantage _____ having a roommate from Chile by practicing speaking Spanish with her as often as she could.
2. The president is innocent _____ the charges leveled against him by his political opponents.

3. Under what circumstances, if any, would you be capable _____ killing another human being?
4. There is no substitute _____ good home cooking.
5. Showing that he was faithful _____ his campaign promises, the governor approved the building of ten new schools.
6. After studying the evidence, I am convinced _____ his innocence.
7. So you subscribe _____ the theory that the universe began as a Big Bang?
8. I'd like to get a high-paying job, but I'm not qualified _____ much of anything. Maybe I'd better go back to school.
9. If you need me, I'll be there. You can count _____ me.
10. The brave firefighter rescued two small children _____ a burning building.
11. A locked gate prevented us _____ entering the park.
12. The bride wore white, and the bridesmaids were dressed _____ yellow silk.
13. Ms. Fields' office is cluttered _____ stacks and stacks of papers.
14. New computers are equipped _____ all sorts of things I don't understand and never use.
15. Professor Armsley was invited to participate _____ a panel discussion on the role of business in protecting the environment.

◇ **PRACTICE 24. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. Would you approve _____ a law allowing 13-year-olds to drive?
2. I myself would be opposed _____ such a law.
3. Olga's heart was filled _____ happiness on her wedding day.
4. Please don't be upset _____ me. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.
5. Would you be interested _____ joining a hiking club?
6. I know little about the ancient Greek philosophers. I'm not acquainted _____ the works of Plato.
7. Anna, who works twelve-hour days, is dedicated _____ her research into possible cures for cancer.
8. While we're all hoping _____ better weather, we don't expect it.
9. The nightly news on TV exposes watchers _____ acts of violence that leave them fearful and horrified.

10. Sam can't keep any secrets _____ his wife. Sometimes he even feels that she knows what he's thinking.
11. My uncle stopped my cousin _____ marrying the man she loves.
12. Larry started with one small store and now has twenty stores. He has succeeded _____ business.
13. Are you complaining _____ the neighbors' children again? Maybe we should move to another apartment.
14. Are you related _____ anyone famous?
15. Mr. Adams tried to hide his gambling losses _____ his wife, but she found out.

◇ **PRACTICE 25. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)**

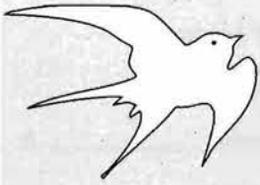
Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. Would you vote _____ a woman to lead your country?
2. Stop staring _____ me! What are you doing? Is something wrong?
3. Mrs. Jefferson is known _____ her sharp intellect.
4. I look forward _____ meeting your parents.
5. The city of Kigali is located _____ Rwanda.
6. This sentence consists _____ six words.
7. We are blessed _____ three healthy, happy, rambunctious children.
8. If you can't depend _____ your family to help you in times of trouble, who can you rely _____?
9. Don't blame other people _____ your own failures in life.
10. We have a date for tomorrow evening. You haven't forgotten _____ it, have you?
11. I think it's important to become familiar _____ cultures and customs different from our own.
12. We barely escaped _____ the war-torn country with our lives.
13. Do you believe that children should never be allowed to argue _____ adults _____ anything?
14. Your doctor can provide you _____ information about any health concerns you might have. Be sure to ask questions.
15. Some countries try to prohibit their citizens _____ traveling abroad.

◇ PRACTICE 26. Preposition combinations. (Chart E)

Directions: Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. My boss demanded to know why I was absent _____ work last Friday.
2. My neighbor takes care _____ my two children while I'm at work.
3. At first it was hard to leave my children with a babysitter, but now I'm used _____ it.
4. As a last resort, I covered my face _____ a scarf to keep the flies away.
5. I applied _____ several companies _____ positions in their accounting department.
6. As soon as I was finished _____ my dessert, we paid the bill and left the restaurant.
7. Please forgive me _____ not getting back to you sooner.
8. Who is responsible _____ ordering supplies in the mail room?
9. We arrived _____ Paris around noon, but we didn't arrive _____ our friends' apartment until well after three.
10. I'm not accustomed _____ drinking coffee. I'm a tea drinker.
11. Siblings are often jealous _____ each other, but these jealousies usually decrease as the children mature.
12. I'm exhausted _____ all the hard work of the past week.
13. Would you object _____ watching a different station for the news tonight?
14. Please be patient _____ me. I'm trying very hard to understand what you're saying, but your meaning isn't clear to me yet.
15. It is good to be pleased _____ ourselves and proud _____ ourselves when we have done a good job.



SPECIAL WORKBOOK SECTION

Phrasal Verbs

PHRASAL VERBS (TWO-WORD AND THREE-WORD VERBS)

The term *phrasal verb* refers to a verb and particle which together have a special meaning. For example, **put + off** means "postpone." Sometimes a phrasal verb consists of three parts. For example, **put + up + with** means "tolerate." Phrasal verbs are also called *two-word verbs* or *three-word verbs*.

SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

- (a) **I handed my paper in** yesterday.
 (b) **I handed in my paper** yesterday.
 (c) **I handed it in** yesterday.
 (INCORRECT: I handed in it yesterday.)

A phrasal verb may be either *separable* or *nonseparable*. With a separable phrasal verb, a noun may come either between the verb and the preposition or after the preposition, as in (a) and (b). A pronoun comes between the verb and the preposition if the phrasal verb is separable, as in (c).

NONSEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

- (d) **I ran into an old friend** yesterday.
 (e) **I ran into her** yesterday.
 (INCORRECT: I ran an old friend into.)
 (INCORRECT: I ran her into yesterday.)

With a nonseparable phrasal verb, a noun or pronoun must follow the preposition, as in (d) and (e).

Phrasal verbs are especially common in informal English. Following is a list of common phrasal verbs and their usual meanings. This list contains only those phrasal verbs used in the exercises in the text. The phrasal verbs marked with an asterisk (*) are nonseparable.

- A** ask out *ask someone to go on a date*
- B** bring about, bring on *cause*
 bring up (1) *rear children*; (2) *mention or introduce a topic*
- C** call back *return a telephone call*
 call in *ask to come to an official place for a specific purpose*
 call off *cancel*
 *call on (1) *ask to speak in class*; (2) *visit*
 call up *call on the telephone*
 *catch up (with) *reach the same position or level*
 *check in, check into *register at a hotel*
 *check into *investigate*
 *check out (1) *take a book from the library*; (2) *investigate*
 *check out (of) *leave a hotel*
 cheer up *make (someone) feel happier*
 clean up *make clean and orderly*
 *come across *meet/find by chance*
 cross out *draw a line through*
 cut out *stop an annoying activity*

D	do over	<i>do again</i>
	*drop by, drop in (on)	<i>visit informally</i>
	drop off	<i>leave something/someone at a place</i>
	*drop out (of)	<i>stop going to school, to a class, to a club, etc.</i>
F	figure out	<i>find the answer by reasoning</i>
	fill out	<i>write the answers to a questionnaire or complete an official form</i>
	find out	<i>discover information</i>
G	*get along (with)	<i>exist satisfactorily</i>
	get back (from)	<i>(1) return from a place; (2) receive again</i>
	*get in, get into	<i>(1) enter a car; (2) arrive</i>
	*get off	<i>leave an airplane, a bus, a train, a subway, a bicycle</i>
	*get on	<i>enter an airplane, a bus, a train, a subway, a bicycle</i>
	*get out of	<i>(1) leave a car; (2) avoid work or an unpleasant activity</i>
	*get over	<i>recover from an illness</i>
	*get through (with)	<i>finish</i>
	*get up (from)	<i>arise from a bed, a chair</i>
	give back	<i>return an item to someone</i>
	give up	<i>stop trying</i>
	*go over	<i>review or check carefully</i>
	*grow up	<i>become an adult</i>
H	hand in	<i>submit an assignment</i>
	hang up	<i>(1) conclude a telephone conversation; (2) put clothes on a hanger or a hook</i>
	have on	<i>wear</i>
K	keep out (of)	<i>not enter</i>
	*keep up (with)	<i>stay at the same position or level</i>
	kick out (of)	<i>force (someone) to leave</i>
L	*look after	<i>take care of</i>
	*look into	<i>investigate</i>
	*look out (for)	<i>be careful</i>
	look over	<i>review or check carefully</i>
	look up	<i>look for information in a reference book</i>
M	make up	<i>(1) invent; (2) do past due work</i>
N	name after, name for	<i>give a baby the name of someone else</i>
P	*pass away, *pass on	<i>die</i>
	pass out	<i>distribute</i>
	*pass out	<i>lose consciousness</i>
	pick out	<i>select</i>
	pick up	<i>(1) go to get someone (e.g., in a car); (2) take in one's hand</i>
	point out	<i>call attention to</i>
	put away	<i>remove to a proper place</i>
	put back	<i>return to original place</i>
	put off	<i>postpone</i>
	put on	<i>put clothes on one's body</i>
	put out	<i>extinguish a cigarette, cigar, or fire</i>
	*put up with	<i>tolerate</i>
R	*run into, *run across	<i>meet by chance</i>
	*run out (of)	<i>finish a supply of something</i>
S	*show up	<i>appear, come</i>
	shut off	<i>stop a machine, light, faucet</i>

T	*take after	resemble
	take off	(1) remove clothing; (2) leave on a trip
	take out	(1) take someone on a date; (2) remove
	take over	take control
	take up	begin a new activity or topic
	tear down	demolish, reduce to nothing
	tear up	tear into many little pieces
	think over	consider carefully
	throw away, throw out	discard, get rid of
	throw up	vomit, regurgitate food
	try on	put on clothing to see if it fits
	turn down	decrease volume or intensity
	turn in	(1) submit an assignment; (2) go to bed
	turn off	stop a machine, light, faucet
	turn on	start a machine, light, faucet
	turn out	extinguish a light
	turn up	increase volume or intensity

◇ PRACTICE 1. Phrasal verbs.

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

- A: Where did you grow up ?

B: In Seattle, Washington.
- A: I'm trying to find yesterday's newspaper. Have you seen it?

B: I'm afraid I threw it _____. I thought you had finished reading it.
- A: Don't forget to turn the lights _____ before you go to bed.

B: I won't.
- A: I have a car, so I can drive us to the festival.

B: Good.

A: What time should I pick you _____ ?

B: Any time after five would be fine.
- A: We couldn't see the show at the outdoor theater last night.

B: Why not?

A: It was called _____ on account of rain.

B: Did you get a raincheck?
- A: Thomas looks sad.

B: I think he misses his girlfriend. Let's try to cheer him _____ .
- A: I would like to check this book _____. What should I do?

B: Take the book to the circulation desk and give the librarian your student I.D.
- A: What brought _____ your decision to quit your present job?

B: I was offered a better job.
- A: How many people showed _____ for the meeting yesterday?

B: About twenty.

10. A: How was your vacation?

B: I had a great time.

A: When did you get _____ home?

B: A couple of days ago. I had planned to stay a little longer, but I ran _____
_____ money.

◇ **PRACTICE 2. Phrasal verbs.**

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

1. A: When do we have to turn _____ our assignments?

B: They're due next Tuesday.

2. A: How does this tape recorder work?

B: Push this button to turn it _____, and push that button to shut it _____.

3. A: May I borrow your dictionary?

B: Sure. But please be sure to put it _____ on the shelf when you're finished.

4. A: I'm going to be in your neighborhood tomorrow.

B: Oh? If you have time, why don't you drop _____ to see us?

5. A: Look _____! A car is coming!

6. A: I got very irritated at one of my dinner guests last night.

B: Why?

A: There was an ashtray on the table, but she put her cigarette _____ on one of
my good plates!

7. A: I need to talk to Karen.

B: Why don't you call her _____? She's probably at home now.

8. A: Oh-oh. I made a mistake on the check I just wrote.

B: Don't try to correct the mistake. Just tear _____ the check and throw it
_____.

9. A: Are you here to apply for a job?

B: Yes.

A: Here is an application form. Fill it _____ and then give it _____ to
me when you are finished.

10. A: Look. There's Mike.

B: Where?

A: At the other end of the block, walking toward the administration building. If we run, we
can catch _____ with him.

11. A: Is your roommate here?
 B: Yes. She decided to come to the party after all. Have you ever met her?
 A: No, but I'd like to.
 B: She's the one standing over there by the far window. She has a blue dress _____ . Come on. I'll introduce you.
12. A: Do you have a date for Saturday night?
 B: Yes. Jim Brock asked me _____ . We're going bowling.

◇ PRACTICE 3. Phrasal verbs.

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

1. A: I think we should increase the membership dues from one dollar to two.
 B: That might solve some of our financial problems. Why don't you bring that _____ at the next meeting?
2. A: Did you hand _____ your composition?
 B: No. I didn't like it, so I decided to do it _____ .
3. A: What time did you get _____ this morning?
 B: I slept late. I didn't drag myself out of bed until after nine.
4. A: What's the baby's name?
 B: Helen. She was named _____ her paternal grandmother.
5. A: I need to get more exercise.
 B: Why don't you take _____ tennis?
6. A: You can't go in there.
 B: Why not?
 A: Look at that sign. It says, "Keep _____ . No trespassing."
7. A: I can't reach Fred. There's a busy signal.
 B: Then hang _____ and try again later.
8. A: The radio is too loud. Would you mind if I turned it _____ a little?
 B: No.
9. A: I can't hear the radio. Could you turn it _____ a little?
 B: Sure.
10. A: What are you doing Saturday night, Bob?
 B: I'm taking Virginia _____ for dinner and a show.

◇ **PRACTICE 4. Phrasal verbs.**

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

1. A: Omar, would you please pass these papers _____ to the rest of the class?
B: I'd be happy to.
2. A: When are we expected to be at the hotel?
B: According to our reservation, we are supposed to check _____ the hotel before 6 P.M. Monday and check _____ before noon Tuesday.
3. A: How do you get _____ with your roommate?
B: Fine. He's a nice guy.
4. A: Thanks for the ride. I appreciate it.
B: Where should I drop you _____?
A: The next corner would be fine.
5. A: I'm going to be out of town for a couple of days. Would you mind looking _____ my cat?
B: Not at all. I'd be happy to. Just tell me what I'm supposed to do.
6. A: I think I'm going to turn _____ now. Good night.
B: 'Night. See you in the morning. Sleep well.
7. A: Don't you think it's hot in here?
B: Not especially. If you're hot, why don't you take your sweater _____?
8. A: How do you spell "occasionally"?
B: I'm not sure. You'd better look it _____ in your dictionary.
9. A: How much lettuce should we get?
B: I think we could use two heads. Pick _____ two that feel fresh and firm.
10. A: Why are you sniffing?
B: I had a cold last week, and I can't seem to get _____ it.

◇ **PRACTICE 5. Phrasal verbs.**

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

1. A: Are you ready to leave?
B: Almost. I'll be ready to go just as soon as I get _____ putting the clean dishes away.
2. A: I'm going crazy! I've been trying to solve this math problem for the last hour, and I still can't get it.
B: Why don't you give _____ for a while? Take a break and then go back to it.

3. A: I hear you had a frightening experience yesterday. What happened?
B: Ed suddenly got dizzy and then passed _____. I tried to revive him, but he was out cold. Luckily there was a doctor in the building.
4. A: What happened when the pilot of the plane passed out during the flight?
B: The co-pilot took _____.
5. A: Cindy is only three. She likes to play with the older kids, but when they're running and playing, she can't keep _____ with them.
B: Does she mind?
A: She doesn't seem to.
6. A: I made a mistake in my composition. What should I do?
B: Since it's an in-class composition, just cross it _____.
7. A: I need my dictionary, but I lent it to Jose.
B: Why don't you get it _____ from him?
8. A: I wish the teacher wouldn't call _____ me in class.
B: Why not?
A: I get nervous.
B: Why?
A: I don't know.
9. I took a plane from Atlanta to Miami. I got _____ the plane in Atlanta. I got _____ the plane in Miami.
10. It was a snowy winter day, but I still had to drive to work. First I got _____ the car to start the engine. Then I got _____ of the car to scrape the snow and ice from the windows.
11. Last year I took a train trip. I got _____ the train in Chicago. I got _____ the train in Des Moines.
12. Phyllis takes the bus to work. She gets _____ the bus at Lindbergh Boulevard and gets _____ the bus about two blocks from her office on Tower Street.

◇ **PRACTICE 6. Phrasal verbs.**

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word and three-word verbs.

1. A: Why don't we try to call _____ the O'Briens sometime this weekend?
We haven't seen them for a long time.
B: Good idea. I'd like to see them again.

2. A: Did you go _____ your paper carefully before you handed it _____?
B: Yes. I looked it _____ carefully.
3. A: Do you believe his story about being late because he had a flat tire?
B: No. I think he made it _____.
4. A: Could you pick _____ a newspaper on your way home from work tonight?
B: Sure.
5. A: Did you hear the bad news?
B: About what?
A: Gary's grandmother passed _____. Gary went home to be with his family and attend the funeral.
6. A: I like your new shoes.
B: Thanks. I had to try _____ almost a dozen pairs before I decided to get these.
7. A: Have you decided to accept that new job?
B: Not yet. I'm still thinking it _____.
8. A: I'm tired. I wish I could get _____ of going to the meeting tonight.
B: Do you have to go?
9. A: Why hasn't Mary been in class for the last two weeks?
B: She dropped _____ school.
10. A: What time does your plane take _____?
B: 10:40.
A: How long does the flight take?
B: I think we get _____ around 12:30.
11. A: Do you like living in the dorm?
B: It's okay. I've learned to put _____ with all the noise.
12. A: What brought _____ your decision to quit your job?
B: I couldn't get _____ my boss.

◇ PRACTICE 7. Phrasal verbs.

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for each of these two-word verbs.

1. A: Guess who I ran _____ today as I was walking across campus.
B: Who?
A: Ann Keefe.
B: You're kidding!
2. A: There will be a test on Chapters Eight and Nine next Friday.
B: (*Groan.*) Couldn't you put it _____ until Monday?

3. A: You'd better put _____ your coat before you leave. It's chilly out.
 B: What's the temperature?
4. A: I smell something burning in the kitchen. Can I call you _____ in a minute?
 B: Sure. I hope your dinner hasn't burned.
 A: So do I! Bye.
 B: Good-bye.

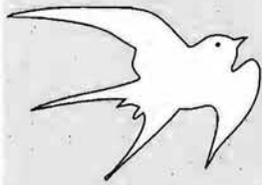


5. A: I think that if I learn enough vocabulary I won't have any trouble using English.
 B: That's not necessarily so. I'd like to point _____ that language consists of much more than just vocabulary.
6. A: One billion seconds ago, World War II was being fought. One billion minutes ago, Jesus Christ was living. One billion hours ago, the human race had not yet discovered agriculture.
 B: How did you figure that _____?
 A: I didn't. I came _____ that information while I was reading the newspaper.
7. A: Your children certainly love the outdoors.
 B: Yes, they do. We brought them _____ to appreciate nature.
8. A: What forms do I have to fill out to change my tourist visa to a student visa?
 B: I don't know, but I'll look _____ it first thing tomorrow and try to find _____. I'll let you know.
9. A: How long were you in the hospital?
 B: About a week. But I've missed almost two weeks of classes.
 A: It's going to be hard for you to make _____ all the work you've missed, isn't it?
 B: Very.
10. A: Would you mind turning _____ the light?
 B: Not at all.

◇ PRACTICE 8. Phrasal verbs.

Directions: Supply appropriate prepositions for these two-word verbs.

1. A: Who do you take _____ the most, your father or your mother?
B: My mother, I think. I can see many similarities between the two of us.
2. A: Hey, cut it _____, you guys! I'm trying to sleep.
B: What's the matter? Are we making too much noise?
3. A: Could I help you clean _____?
B: Sure. Would you mind taking _____ the garbage?
4. A: Miss Ward, what seems to be the problem?
B: Well, Doctor, for the last two days I haven't been able to keep any food down. Every time I try to eat something, I throw _____ soon afterward.
5. A: Where's my jacket?
B: I hung it .. _____ the closet.
6. A: Why are you going to see Professor Kelly?
B: He called me _____ to talk about my research project.
7. A: Is that man's story true?
B: Yes. A newspaper reporter checked _____ his story and found that it was true.
8. A: The city government is planning to redevelop a large section of the inner city.
B: What's going to happen to the buildings that are there now?
A: They are going to be torn _____.
9. A: Some people tried to crash our party last night.
B: What did you do?
A: We kicked them _____.
10. The test is about to begin. Please put _____ all of your books and notebooks.



Index

A

Alan, 53

Able to, 84

Accustomed to, 152*fn.*

Active verbs, 92, 94, 109

Adjective(s), defined, A2–A3

following *being* (e.g., *being foolish*), 6

followed by infinitive (e.g., *happy to meet*), 165

with linking verbs (e.g., *taste good*), A4–A5

with *get* (e.g., *get hungry*), A4–A5

nouns used as (e.g., *vegetable soup*), 49–50

participial (e.g., *amusing/amused*), 107–108

passive verbs (stative), used as, 101–102

possessive (*my*, *your*, etc.), 59

preposition combinations with, A15–A19

Adjective clauses:

expressions of quantity in, 143

object pronouns (*whom*, *which*, *that*), 135–139

punctuation of, 140–143

reduction to adjective phrases, 143–145

subject pronouns (*who*, *which*, *that*), 135–140

with *when*, 139

with *where*, 139

with *whose*, 138

Adjective phrases, 143–145

Adverb(s), A2–A3

conjunctive (e.g., *therefore*), 208

midsentence, A3

Adverb clauses, 191

cause and effect (*because*, etc.), 193, 212

condition (*if*, *unless*, etc.), 196

contrast (*although*, etc.), 213

direct contrast (*whereas*, *while*), 194

punctuation of, 191

purpose (*so that*), 211

reduction to modifying phrases, 199–201

summary (cause and effect, contrast, condition), 197

time (*after*, *before*, etc.), 31–32

A few, 56

After, 31–32

Agreement:

pronoun with noun, 60

subject–verb, 42–44

verb with paired conjunctions, 187–188

A little, 56

All (of), 57

A lot of, 51

Although, 213, 215–216

Am, is, are being + adjective, 6–7

And, but, or, nor, 185–187

Any, 57, A15

Apostrophe:

in contractions with *not*, A14

in contractions with pronouns and nouns, 48–49

with possessive nouns, 49

Appositives (SEE Adjective phrases)

Articles, 53

As, 32

As if/as though, 230

As soon as, 32

Auxiliary verbs (SEE **Be**; Contractions of verbs;

Do/does/did; Have/has/had; Modal

auxiliaries; Questions)

B

Be, A4

auxiliary, 1–3, 88–91

Be able to, 84–86

Be going to, 26

Be supposed to, 74

Be used to, 152

Because, 193, 208, 216

Because of, 208, 216

Before, 32

Being + adjective, 6

Both . . . and, 187–188

Both (of), 56

But, 185–187, 213

By:

with passive (the *by*-phrase), 92–93

with reflexive pronouns, 60

C

- Can**, 84–86
 ability/possibility, 81
 degree of certainty, 79–80
 in polite requests, 70
 Causative verbs (*make, have, get*), 173
 Clauses (SEE Adjective clauses;
 Adverb clauses; Noun clauses)
 Collective nouns, 60
 Commands (SEE Imperative sentences)
 Commas:
 with adjective clauses, 140–143
 with adjective phrases, 143–145
 with adverb clauses, 191
 in combining independent clauses, 189–190
 in parallel structure, 185
 with transitions, 209
 Complex sentences (SEE Adjective clauses;
 Adverb clauses; Noun clauses)
 Compound sentences, 189–190
 Conjunctions:
 combining independent clauses with, 189–190
 coordinating, 185, 189–190
 paired (correlative), 187–188
 punctuation with, 189–190, 209
 Conjunctive adverbs, 208–209 (SEE ALSO
 Transitions)
Consequently, 209
 Contractions of verbs:
 auxiliaries with *not*, A13
 auxiliaries with pronouns and nouns, A13
 Contrary-to-fact (SEE Conditional sentences)
 Coordinating conjunctions, 185, 189–190
Could, 84–86
 degree of certainty, 78–80
 past ability, 81
 in polite requests, 70
 in reported speech, 126–127
 for suggestions, 76
 after *wish*, 231–232
 Count/noncount nouns, 51
 use of expressions of quantity with, 55

D

- Dangling modifiers (SEE Modifying phrases,
 reduction of adverb clauses)
 Dependent clauses (SEE Adjective clauses;
 Adverb clauses; Noun clauses)
 Definite nouns, article use, 53
Despite, 213, 215–216
 Direct object, 94

- Do/does/did**, in negatives, 71, A15
 Double negatives, A15
Due to, 209, 216

E

- Each/every**, 58
Each of, 43
-Ed forms, 4
 pronunciation, 8
 spelling, 4
Either . . . or, 187–188
Enough, 166
Even if, 194, 218
-Ever words, 130
Every one of, 58
Even though, 193, 213, 215–216
 Expressions:
 of place, 15
 of quantity, 43, 55–56, 143
 (SEE ALSO Past participle; Verb tenses, simple past)

F

- (A) **Few/(a)little**, 56
For:
 meaning *because*, 189
 vs. *since*, 19
Forget/remember, 156
 Frequency adverbs, A3
 Future time, 26
 using present tenses to express, 29
 expressing in time clauses, 27
 (SEE ALSO **Be going to**; Verb tenses; **Will**)

G

- Generic noun, 53
 Gerunds:
 vs. infinitives, 153, 156–162
 as objects of prepositions, 151
 passive/past, 167, 169
 possessive modifier with, 170
 preposition combinations followed by, 152
 as subjects, 163
 verbs followed by, 152
Get:
 causative (e.g., *get them to do it*), 173
 linking (e.g., *get hungry*), A4
 passive (e.g., *get worried*), 105–106
Go + gerund (e.g., *go shopping*), 152
Going to, 26–27