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How to use Test it, Fix it

Test it, Fix it is a series of books designed to help you identify any problems you may have in English, and to fix the problems. Each Test it, Fix it book has twenty tests which concentrate on mistakes commonly made by learners.

Test it, Fix it has an unusual format. You start at the first page of each unit, then go to the third page, then to the second page. Here’s how it works:

1. **Test it** (First page)
   - First do Test it, exercise 1.

2. **Then do Test it, exercise 2.**
3. **Go to the Fix it page and check your answers before you do Test it again.**

4. **Fix it** (Third page)
   - Check your answers. You can fold the page to make it easier to check.
   - Wrong answer? Look for the Fix it note letter you need.
   - To understand why you made a mistake, read the Fix it note. If you need more information, read the Review page as well.
   - Now go back to the second page and do Test it again.

5. **Review** (Fourth page)
   - You can read this page at any time. It gives you extended Fix it notes and example sentences. It’s designed to give you a summary of the grammar you need for the whole test.
Test it

1. Find and correct the mistakes.
   a. We need *a* couple of things from the shop.
   b. Lauren is a farmer.
   c. Do you drink *a* coffee?
   d. Once upon a time there was *a* prince. Prince was good and kind.
   e. What beautiful baby!
   f. Would you like apple?
   g. We live in *an* old house near the beach.
   h. That isn't spider!
   i. Win *a* million pounds!
   j. Nick has a *daughter* and two *sons*.

2. Choose the best option.
   a. Dad gave me *a hundred* pounds.
   b. What a *lovely* day it is today!
   c. I met *an* interesting man on the train to London.
   d. Take *an umbrella* with you.
   e. 'What is it?' 'I think it's *the teapot*.'
   f. This statue is made of *gold*.
   g. My dad is *a vet*.
   h. She told me she had *an aunt* in Wales.
   i. Please buy *a dozen* eggs.
   j. Jules wants *a dog*.

Test it again

   a. Zak245 I met the famous person yesterday!
   b. Foxtrot What lucky guy you are! Who was it?
   c. Zak245 She's Hollywood actress. And guess what? She earns million dollars for each film! 😊
   d. Foxtrot No way! What's her name?
   e. Zak245 I can't tell you. She lives in *an* apartment in Los Angeles.
   f. Foxtrot If she's single, do you think she'd marry me? I need a money.
   g. Zak245 Very funny! Anyway, she gave me the good piece of advice.
   h. Foxtrot Didn't she give you the job? 😃
   i. Zak245 No, of course not. She told me secret about *her* showbusiness.
   j. Foxtrot Well, what did she say?

2. Write *a* or *an* where necessary.
   a. The car needs petrol.
   b. Could you pass me *a* pen, please?
   c. The car costs *thousand* pounds more than *I've* got.
   d. *What* stupid thing to say!
   e. My uncle loves sailing. He's got yacht.
   f. They're going to build university near the industrial area.
   g. 'What's that?' 'It's thing for unscrewing the lids of jars.'
   h. Belinda has got *a* daughter and four sons.
   i. Why don't we share apple?
   j. He says he's *a* politician.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 a couple → A, E
b farmer → B, E
c coffee → F
d Prince → C
e beautiful → D
f apple → A, E
g old → B, E
h spider → B, E
i million → A, E
j daughter → A, E

2 a a hundred → A, E
b a lovely → D
c an → C, E
d an → A, E
e a teapot → B, E
f gold → F
g a vet → B, E
h an → A, E
i a dozen → A, E
j a dog → A, E

Now go to page 7. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1 a the famous → a famous
b lucky → a lucky
c Hollywood → a Hollywood
d million → a million
e apartment → an apartment
f money → money
g the good → a good
h the job → a job
i secret → a secret
j showbusiness → showbusiness

2 a correct → f a university
b a pen → g a thing
c a thousand → h a daughter
d stupid → i an apple

Fix it notes

A Use a or an with singular countable nouns and with certain numbers, e.g. a couple, a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million.

B Use a or an before a noun or before an adjective + noun to describe something or to say what someone’s job is.

C Use a or an when you mention something for the first time. Use the when you mention the same thing for the second time.

D Use a or an before singular countable nouns in exclamations with What ... !

E Use a (not an) before a consonant sound. Use an (not a) before a vowel sound.

F Don’t use a or an with plural nouns or with uncountable nouns.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Articles (1)

- You use the indefinite articles a or an with singular countable nouns.
  I live in a house. Do you want an orange?

- You use a and an with certain numbers.
  I bought a couple of good books. We need a dozen eggs.
  Jim found a hundred euros. The motorbike costs a thousand pounds.
  Go on—win a million!

- You use a or an before a noun or before an adjective + noun when you want to describe something or to say what someone’s job is.
  A vixen is a female fox. Nick is an engineer.

- You use a or an when you mention something for the first time. You use the when you mention the same thing for the second time.
  A man walked into a bank. The man was carrying a bag. The bag was long and thin.

- You use a or an in exclamations that start with What ... !
  What a beautiful dress! What an amazing story!

- You use a, not an, before a consonant sound. You use an, not a, before a vowel sound.
  Look! That’s a lion. We live in an old house.

- You don’t use a or an with plural nouns or with uncountable nouns.
  I’ve got dogs. Not I’ve got a dogs.
  Do we need sugar? Not Do we need a sugar?
Test it

1. Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   a. John, could you feed a cat, please?
   b. John, could you feed the cat, please?
   c. I really love the Mediterranean.
   d. I really love Mediterranean.
   e. Oonagh and I have the same sense of humor.
   f. Oonagh and I have the same sense of humour.
   g. Shall we go by car or by train?
   h. Shall we go by the car or by the train?
   i. Have you seen the Lake Geneva?
   j. Have you seen Lake Geneva?

2. Choose the best option, A or B.
   a. Don’t look at ________! It’s bad for your eyes.
      A. sun  B. the sun
   b. What would you like for ________ tonight?
      A. the supper  B. supper
   c. They sent him to ________ for ten years.
      A. prison  B. the prison
   d. Are you vegetarian or do you eat ________?
      A. meat  B. the meat
   e. ________ Malcolm Smith was a wonderful teacher.
      A. The professor  B. Professor
   f. He always goes to work ________.
      A. on foot  B. on the foot
   g. Do we need to buy ________?
      A. the salt  B. salt
   h. Sally’s dream is to cross ________ by camel.
      A. the Sahara  B. Sahara
   i. Paddy was born on ________ 4 October.
      A. Tuesday  B. the Tuesday
   j. Have you seen ________?
      A. Tower of London  B. the Tower of London

Test it again

1. Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.
   a. Your briefcase is in kitchen, darling. Don’t forget to take laptop.
   b. When did Pope last visit France? Was it at the Christmas?
   c. Freddy’s at school. He’ll be home later. He travels by the bus.
   d. I’m so thirsty! I need water. But it has to be mineral water.
   e. Do you celebrate Christmas? I love giving and receiving presents.
   f. He doesn’t believe that men have landed on moon. The surface of the planet is like Sahara Desert.
   g. Jeff wants to climb Mount Everest. Then he wants to sail across Atlantic Ocean.
   h. They’re coming by train this time. They’re spending Easter with us.
   i. Have you had breakfast already? The others are still in bed.
   j. The bank is on left, just past the post office but before you get to town hall.

2. Find and correct ten mistakes in these children’s sentences.
   a. I love world because it’s a beautiful place.
   b. Stratford is on river Avon. Shakespeare lived there.
   c. We’re twins. We wear same clothes.
   d. My favourite thing is traveling by the double-decker bus!
   e. I hate the fish. I never eat it.
   f. The best time of the year is the Christmas.
   g. My rabbit’s in garden. He’s happy.
   h. Mummy’s at the work.
   i. I like the Mrs Simmons. She’s a nice teacher.
   j. I’m sad because Daddy’s in the hospital.
Fix it

Fix it notes

A
Use the when it's obvious which person or thing you're talking about.

B
Use the when the thing you're talking about is unique: there's only one.

C
Use the before some common expressions, e.g. the same, the left.

D
Use the with the names of places that are plural and with the names of deserts, seas, rivers, oceans and most buildings.

E
Don't use an article with meals, days, months, holidays, special days or festivals; or to talk about a person, a language or most places, including countries, mountains or lakes.

F
Don't use an article with some common expressions relating to places, e.g. to prison, at school, in bed, etc.

G
Don't use an article with methods of transport, e.g. by car, on foot, etc.

H
Don't use an article when you're talking about things in a general way.

Now go to page 11. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1. The correct sentences are:
   a C
   b A
   c D
   f C
   g G
   j E

2. a B
   b B
   c A
   f A
   d A
   e B
   h B
   g B
   h A
   i B
   d D

Answers to Test it again

1. in-kitchen
   take-laptop
   did-Pope
   at-the-Christmas
   by-the-bus
   correct
   on-moon
   like-Sahara
   Desert
   across-Atlantic
   Ocean
   correct
   on-left
   get-to-town-hall

2. world
   on-river-Avon
   same-clothes
   by-double-decker-bus
   fish
   Christmas
   in-garden
   at-work
   get-to-town-hall

Articles (2)

- You use the definite article the when it's obvious which person or thing you're talking about.
  The rabbit's in the garden. (It's our rabbit and our garden.)
  Your glasses are on the table. (You know which table I mean.)

- You use the when the thing you're talking about is unique: there's only one.
  Don't stare at the sun. Have you ever seen the Queen?

- You use the before some common expressions.
  You and I both like the same things. The office is on the right.
  We love going to the theatre.

- You use the with the names of places that are plural. You also use the with the names of deserts, seas, rivers, oceans and most buildings.
  Have you ever been to the Netherlands? I spent some time in the Gobi Desert.
  Rome is on the Tiber. The ship sailed across the Pacific Ocean.
  The Empire State Building is magnificent.

- You don't use an article with meals, days, months, holidays or festivals.
  Let's have dinner together. My new job starts on Monday.
  What are you doing at Easter?

- You don't use an article to talk about a person, a language or most places, including the name of a country, a mountain or a lake.
  Dr Sherringham is looking after me.
  Maria's coming over later. NOT Maria's coming over later.
  I like Italian - it's a lovely language. The children grew up in France.
  Mont Blanc is a beautiful mountain. Have you been to Lake Como?

- You don't use an article with some common expressions, e.g. in bed, in hospital, in prison; at work, at school, at home, at school, at work or with methods of transport, e.g. on foot, by bike, by train.
  Jack's in prison again. NOT Jack's in the prison again.
  Why is she in bed? I'll be at home if you need me.
  She prefers to travel by train. It's not far - let's go by bike.

- You don't use an article when you're talking about things in a general way.
  I love seafood. (seafood in general; all seafood)
  She doesn't eat meat. (any sort of meat; she's vegetarian)
Quantifiers

Test it ✔

1 Complete the sentences. Use a, an, some or any.

a. Fred usually takes ______ sandwiches and an orange to school.
   b. Did they give you ______ information?
   c. No, sorry, I haven’t got ______ cigarettes. I don’t smoke.
   d. Basil sent me ______ postcard from Moscow.
   e. I’d like ______ kilo of cherries, please.
   f. Nicola has had ______ bad news.
   g. She says she can’t give us ______ advice. She’s never been to Paris.
   h. Have ______ more coffee. There’s enough for both of us.
   i. Can you believe it? The supermarket didn’t have ______ meat!
   j. Pete’s got ______ money for you.

2 Choose the best option, A or B.

a. Patricia hasn’t made ______ new friends yet.
   A any B some
b. We can give you ______ money if you need it.
   A a few B a little
c. She wants ______ material to make a skirt.
   A a B a metre of
d. Do you own ______ house or do you rent?
   A any B a
e. There are ______ people still dancing.
   A a few B many
f. There isn’t ______ time before the show starts.
   A much B a little
g. Tom’s got ______ children to look after this weekend.
   A many B a lot of
h. The house really needs ______ more pictures.
   A a few B a lot
i. Could I have ______ sugar in my coffee, please?
   A a few B a little
j. Let me give you ______ advice.
   A an B a piece of

Test it again ✔

1 Find and correct the mistakes.

a. When we were in the forest, we saw many owls. In fact I’ve never seen so many in one place before.
   b. I really don’t want some information at all about interest rates.
   c. Can you give Oscar a little biscuits? Just one or two.
   d. I know you love this cheese. Would you like any more?
   e. There aren’t a few sunny days at this time of the year, so let’s go to the beach today.
   f. How much times have I told you not to do that?
   g. Hurry up! We haven’t got many time left. It starts in five minutes!
   h. You’ve got many books, haven’t you?
   i. There isn’t some butter, so please buy some.
   j. Harry found some bone in the garden. It was horrible.

2 Complete the sentences. Use one word in each space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bars</th>
<th>bottles</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>cartons</th>
<th>cup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>litres</td>
<td>metre</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>slice</td>
<td>tube</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Let’s take two _______ of champagne to the party.
   b. Oh yuck! I thought that was _______ of toothpaste, but it’s shaving foam!
   c. Would you like a _______ of coffee?
   d. Bill gave me an interesting _______ of information today.
   e. Go on, have another _______ of cake. Forget the diet.
   f. Could you buy me two _______ of orange juice, please?
   g. No wonder you’ve got toothache. You eat three _______ of chocolate a day.
   h. Everyone should drink two _______ of water every day.
   i. How much does a _______ of this material cost?
   j. Do you want a _______ of Coke?
Fix it notes

A
Use a or an with singular countable nouns.

B
Use some in positive sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Also use some in offers when you expect the answer to be 'Yes'.

C
Use any in negative sentences and in most questions with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

D
Use a few in positive sentences with plural countable nouns.

E
Use a little in positive sentences with uncountable nouns. Use not much in negative sentences with uncountable nouns.

F
Use a lot of (not many) in positive sentences with plural countable nouns.

G
Use a kilo, a litre, a metre, etc. to talk about the quantity of uncountable nouns which you can measure. Use a bottle, a tin, a box, a piece, a slice, etc. to talk about the quantity of other uncountable nouns.

Quantifiers

A, some and any
- You use the indefinite articles a or an with singular countable nouns. She'd like a job. Please have an orange.
- You use some in positive sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. You also use some in offers when you expect the answer to be 'Yes'. He has some great ideas. There's some good weather coming soon.
- Do you want some more potatoes? Would you like some more meat?
- You use any in negative sentences and in most questions with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. There aren't any newspapers left in the shop. Is there any water?

A few, a little and a lot of
- You use a few in positive sentences with plural countable nouns. You use not many, or how many in negative sentences and questions with plural countable nouns. You can have a few more minutes to decide. There aren't many people here. How many times have you met him?
- You use a little in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and not much or how much in negative sentences and questions with uncountable nouns. He's saved a little money. We haven't got much time. How much information do you need?
- You use (not) a lot of in positive and negative sentences and questions with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns. There's a lot of work to do. Pat hasn't got a lot of friends. Is there a lot of chicken left?

Measuring uncountable nouns
- You can make uncountable nouns countable in several ways.
  1. You can use expressions like a kilo of, a litre of, a metre of, etc. A kilo of carrots, please. Add half a litre of milk.
  2. You can describe the container that the noun is in, e.g. a bag of, a can of, etc. We need a bag of flour. I'll have a can of coke.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.
Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Test it✓

1 Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   a. This is garden my.
   b. This is my garden.
   c. Adam's broken the arm.
   d. Adam's broken his arm.
   e. That money is to her!
   f. That money is hers!
   g. The cat has hurt its tail.
   h. The cat has hurt it's tail.
   i. That car is ours.
   j. Ours is that car.

2 Complete the sentences. Use a possessive adjective or pronoun.
   a. Hey! You can't take that it's ........ I bought it yesterday.
   b. Mike, this is Peter and this is ........ girlfriend, Liz.
   c. Richard, are these keys ........? They don't belong to me.
   d. Give that doll back to Jenny. It's ........
   e. Darling, what are we going to do? ........ house is too small for us.
   f. Now that the dog has found ........ ball, it's happy again.
   g. No, don't worry. I'll deal with it. After all, it's ........ problem.
   h. Jo, don't blame me! The decision was ........
   i. They swapped ........ car for a newer model and they love it.
   j. Anna's spilt coffee on ........ shirt.

Test it again✓

1 Choose the best option.
   a. Lucy closed her/the eyes and fell asleep.
   b. Tony is a good friend of me/mine.
   c. No, that's not James and Kate's car. Their/Their's is red.
   d. Here's our/ours report. I hope you like it.
   e. Look - that lorry's lost its/it's back wheel.
   f. Danny, please take your hands out of the/your pockets.
   g. You shouldn't take that. It's not yours/to you.
   h. I'm sorry but I left mine/my homework on the bus.
   i. Does this tractor belong to him/his?
   j. Ouch! I've cut my/the finger!
   k. Every time Sue and James come they leave their/their's toothbrushes behind.
   l. I'm sure that isn't to him/his - it looks just like the one I bought.
   m. Its/It's a long time since we last met.
   n. This horse can't jump very high because its/the legs are too short.

2 Choose the correct caption for the cartoon.

I've warned you before. It's my bone, not your, not his, MY!
I've warned you before. Its mine bone, not yours, not to him, MINE!
I've warned you before. It's my bone, not yours, not his, MINE!
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.
1. The correct sentences are:
   a → B
   b → C
   d → F
   f → B
   g → E
   i → D
2. a mine → B
   b his/your → A
   c yours → B
   d hers → B
   e Our → A
   f its → A
   g my → A
   h yours → B
   i their → A
   j her → A

Now go to page 19. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again
1. a her
   b mine
   c theirs
   d our
   e its
   f your
   g yours
   h my
   i him
   j my
   k their
   l his
   m its
   n its
2. I’ve warned you before. It’s my bone – not yours, not his, MINE!

Fix it notes

A
Use a possessive adjective, e.g. his, our, etc. to say who owns something or to talk about relationships between people.

B
Use a possessive pronoun, e.g. hers, mine, etc. to replace a possessive adjective and a noun.

C
Always put the noun after (not before) the possessive adjective.

D
Always put the noun before (not after) the possessive pronoun.

E
Don’t confuse the possessive adjective its with the contracted form it’s (it is).

F
Use a possessive adjective (not the) to talk about clothes and parts of the body.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

- You use a possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) to say that something belongs to somebody or to talk about relationships between people.

  These are my DVDs. Where are your brothers?
The goldfish just swims round its bowl all day long.

- You use a possessive pronoun (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) to replace a possessive adjective and a noun.

  These are my DVDs. They’re mine. NOT They’re to me.

  (‘Mine’ replaces ‘DVDs’ and the possessive adjective.)

  That was his idea, not your idea. NOT It was his, not yours.

- You always put the noun after (not before) the possessive adjective.

  Harry’s my dog. NOT Harry’s dog my.

  There’s your mother! NOT There’s mother your!

- You always put the noun before (not after) the possessive pronoun.

  This jacket’s yours, isn’t it? NOT This is yours jacket, isn’t it?

  The house is ours now! NOT Ours is the house now!

- Try not to confuse the possessive adjective its with the contracted form it’s, which means ‘it is’.

  The fox takes good care of its cubs. NOT ...it’s cubs.

  The computer’s great. I love its keyboard. NOT ...it’s keyboard.

Note: Many native speakers of English make this mistake. You may see it on signs, on the internet and in some publications.

- You use a possessive adjective to talk about clothes and parts of the body.

  Don’t use the.

  Pull your socks up. NOT Pull the socks up.

  I banged my head. NOT I banged the head.

  David’s broken his leg. NOT David’s broken the leg.
Noun + noun

Test it ✔

1. Choose the best option: A, B or C.
   
a. Henry bought that book in a ...........
   A books shop  B bookshop  C book’s shop

   b. We watched a great .......... ...
   A Japan film  B Japan’s film  C film about Japan

   c. That’s .......... parked over there.
   A my teacher’s car  B my teacher car  C the car of my teacher

   d. I had to climb to ........... to reach the cat.
   A the ladder’s top  B the top of the ladder  C the ladder top

   e. Freddy watched the .......... .
   A match of football  B football’s match  C football match

   f. Louise heard .......... coming from the playroom.
   A sounds of laughter  B laughter’s sounds  C laughter sounds

   g. It’s a .......... flight to Seoul.
   A twelve-hour  B twelve hours’  C twelve hours

   h. The Grand National is a famous .......... . It takes place once a year.
   A race horse  B horse race  C horses’ race

   i. Do you like .......... ?
   A soup of tomato  B tomatoes soup  C tomato soup

   j. I prefer dark chocolate because .......... is too sweet.
   A milk’s chocolate  B chocolate milk  C milk chocolate

2. True or false?

   a. The idea that Patrick had is ...  
   Patrick’s idea.  True  False

   b. The sink in the kitchen is ...  
   the kitchen’s sink.  True  False

   c. A book about cookery is ...  
   a cookbook.  True  False

   d. A horse that you ride in races is ...  
   a horse race.  True  False

   e. The nose that belongs to the dog is ...  
   the dog nose.  True  False

   f. A card that shows your identity is ...  
   an identity card.  True  False

   g. A thing you open a door with is ...  
   a door handle.  True  False

   h. A book about maths is ...  
   a maths book.  True  False

   i. A book about stars is ...  
   a stars book.  True  False

   j. A shop that sells shoes is ...  
   a shoes shop.  True  False

Test it again ✔

1. What do you call ...

   a. soup made of vegetables?
   b. a shop where you buy stamps and post letters?
   c. a boy who is ten years old?
   d. a journey that is two hundred kilometres?
   e. a brush that you brush your hair with?
   f. a card that you send someone for a birthday?
   g. food for cars?
   h. a book that has 24 pages?
   i. juice that is made from oranges?
   j. an exercise on grammar?

2. Find and correct the mistake in each advert.

   a. Eat corn’s flakes for a good start to your day.
   b. The diet of Camilla is revolutionary. Lose weight now!
   c. Just opened – new pet’s shop.
   d. Computer’s software at a discount. Hurry while stocks last.
   e. Goldfish’s bowl free. Mail me at jji@goldfish.net
   f. Book of vocabulary just published.
   g. Join our ten kilometres charity run!
   h. Television’s presenters needed. Apply to Box 773.
   i. Centre of leisure: annual membership available.
   j. Office of post for sale. £75,000
   Tel: 08009 123 123
Fix it notes

A
Use noun + noun to talk about things that very often go together, e.g. bookshop, football match, twelve-hour flight.

B
Use a noun + preposition structure for things that don’t go together very often, e.g. a film about Japan, the top of the ladder, sounds of laughter.

C
Use the possessive forms ‘s or ’s to say that something belongs to someone.

D
The meaning changes if you reverse the word order.

Review

Noun + noun

- You use noun + noun to talk about things that very often go together, e.g. bookshop, horse race, toothpaste, two-goal defeat. Sometimes you write these as one word, sometimes as two or more words. If you’re not sure, check in a dictionary. Often the first noun behaves like the object of a verb or preposition. Let’s go to the bookshop. (The shop that sells books.) It was a great horse race. (A race between horses.) We need some more toothpaste. (The paste you use to clean your teeth.)

- You use a structure with a noun and a preposition (e.g. for, from, about, of, etc.) to talk about things that don’t go together so often, e.g. a book about animals, a film about China, the top of a hill.
Tom fell off the top of the ladder. NOT the-ladders top
NOT the-ladder top

I saw a film about dolphins. NOT a-dolphin’s-film
NOT a-dolphin film

- You use the possessive forms ‘s or ’s to say that something belongs to someone. Often the first noun behaves like a subject.
Don’t pull the cat’s tail! (The cat has a tail.) NOT the-cat tail
NOT the-tail-of-the-cat

That’s Dad’s pen. (Dad has a pen.) NOT Dad-pen
NOT the-pen-of-Dad

- With some noun + noun combinations, the meaning changes if you change the order of the two nouns.
I need a phone card. (A card to make calls on a phone.) This is a card phone. (You can only use cards in this phone, not coins.)
It’s a horse race. (A race between horses.) It’s a racehorse. (A horse that takes part in races.)

- Note that the form of one of the nouns may sometimes change.
a car race (A race between cars.)
a racing car (A car that takes part in races.)

You need to check in a dictionary if you’re not sure because you can’t, for example, talk about a-racing-horse.
Reflexive and emphatic pronouns

Test it ✔

1. Choose the best option.
   a. We lost ourselves/got lost in the forest and couldn’t find a way out.
   b. The two men had an argument and then they started to hit each other/themselves.
   c. Let's meet/meet ourselves after work for a drink.
   d. I cut me/myself when I was chopping vegetables.
   e. I got myself up/got up early this morning.
   f. You stole it! You should be ashamed of/ashamed of yourself.
   g. Haven't you got any money on you/yourself?
   h. Eliza's only two and she can already dress herself/herself.
   i. We saved a lot of money by painting the house/by painting the house ourselves.
   j. I'm glad Paula and John are getting married. They love themselves/each other very much.

2. Find the incorrect sentences.
   a. Rachel was standing next to me.
   b. After work, I like to relax myself at home.
   c. It must be true. She told me her.
   d. I'm not worried about Jane going alone. She can look after.
   e. The Olympic champion himself will be swimming in the 200 metres.
   f. Betty and her boyfriend decided to get engaged.
   g. When the thief started to run away, the police officer shot himself.
   h. Once they were friends, but now each other don't like.
   i. Jamie burnt himself while he was cooking.
   j. Who did your homework for you?

Test it again ✔

1. Solve the clues to complete the crossword.

   Across
   1. John has bought a new house.
   5. Why don't we repair the car?
   6. The Queen was at the show.
   8. His parents divorced last year.
   9. The kids behaved very well.
   10. The heating turns on at night.

   Down
   2. I enjoyed last night.
   3. Look at! You're both filthy!
   4. We see each every day.
   7. Ask this question: do you feel lucky?

2. Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns or each other.

   a. The two generals were enemies. They hated each other.
   b. 'Did Ella have any help with the painting?' 'No, she did it herself.'
   c. I made a terrible mistake. I was very angry with myself.
   d. The girls were very vain. They looked at in the mirror all the time.
   e. One rider fell off his horse and injured himself.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. a. got lost → F  
   b. each other → G  
   c. meet → C  
   d. myself → D  
   e. got up → C  
   f. ashamed of yourself → D  
   g. you → E  
   h. herself → A  
   i. by painting the house ourselves ← B  
   j. each other → G

2. a. correct → E  
   b. relax myself, relax → C  
   c. her → herself → B  
   d. look after → look after herself → D  
   e. correct → B  
   f. correct → G  
   g. himself → him → F  
   h. each other, they don't like → G  
   i. correct → A  
   j. correct → D

Now go to page 27. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Fix it notes

A
Use a reflexive pronoun if the subject and object of the verb are the same.

B
Use reflexive pronouns for emphasis: that person, nobody else. Or when someone does something without help.

C
Verbs that are reflexive in some languages may not be reflexive in English.

D
Use reflexive pronouns with some verbs + prepositions, e.g. look at, with some phrasal verbs, e.g. look after, and after adjective + preposition, e.g. ashamed of.

E
Don't use reflexive pronouns after prepositions of place or position, e.g. on, next to.

F
Use get + past participle to make certain verbs reflexive, e.g. get lost, get engaged, get divorced.

G
Use each other (not ourselves or themselves) when two or more people do the same thing. Don't use each other as the subject of a verb.

Review

Reflexive and emphatic pronouns

Reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, etc.

- You use a reflexive pronoun, e.g. myself, not a personal pronoun, e.g. me, when the subject and object of a verb are the same person or thing.
  I hurt myself in the accident. NOT I hurt me in the accident.

- You can use reflexive pronouns to emphasize that someone or something can or can't do something without any help.
  Jo found herself a new boyfriend. He's broken his wrist, so he can't wash himself.

- You can also use reflexive pronouns to emphasize someone's importance.
  The Prime Minister himself was there.

- You can use reflexive pronouns with some verbs + prepositions, e.g. believe in, look at, with some phrasal verbs, e.g. look after, take care of, and with adjective + preposition, e.g. ashamed of. Don't use them after prepositions or expressions of place.
  You must believe in yourself. Look at yourself. You're covered in mud!
  My grandfather's ill because he doesn't take care of himself.
  NOT He doesn't take care of himself.
  I'm ashamed of myself for crying when I hurt my finger.
  There was a huge man in front of me. NOT There was a huge man in front of myself.

- Be careful! Some verbs are reflexive in some languages but not in English, e.g. complain, concentrate, get up, go to bed, remember, rest, wonder.
  I complained about the delay. NOT I complained myself about the delay.

Get + past participle

- You can make some verbs reflexive by adding get to the past participle.
  I quickly got dressed. NOT I quickly dressed myself.
  We got married last year. NOT We married ourselves last year.
  They got up early. NOT They got up themselves early.

Each other

- You use each other when two or more people do the same thing.
  We send each other birthday cards. (I send you a card and you send me a card.)
  Note that We send ourselves birthday cards means I send myself a card and you send yourself a card.)
Adjectives and adverbs

Test it

1. Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   - a. These chocolates taste nice.
   - b. These chocolates taste nicely.
   - c. Frances wrote an excellent essay.
   - d. Frances wrote a very excellent essay.
   - e. Rabbits aren’t aggressive animals.
   - f. Rabbits aren’t aggressive animals.
   - g. There are some roads very narrow in Wales.
   - h. There are some very narrow roads in Wales.
   - i. Our little kitten ran around in a lively way.
   - j. Our little kitten ran around lively.
   - k. My sister speaks fluently Italian.
   - l. My sister speaks Italian fluently.
   - m. The plane climbed high into the sky.
   - n. The plane climbed high into the sky.
   - o. Karl plays the guitar brilliantly.
   - p. Karl plays the guitar very brilliantly.
   - q. Come into the house and get warmly.
   - r. Come into the house and get warm.
   - s. Jake’s brother works very hard.
   - t. Jake’s brother works very hardly.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.
   - a. The children sang .................................. (loud) all the way home.
   - b. Paul didn’t look .................................. (comfortable) in those tight trousers.
   - c. I must wake up .................................. (early) tomorrow morning.
   - d. As a child, I often went to the park, but I haven’t been there .................................. (late).
   - e. Simon speaks German very .................................. (good).

Test it again

1. Choose the best option, A or B.
   - a. I saw .............. in the restaurant.
      A an actor very famous  B a very famous actor
   - b. Jerry’s voice sounded .............. on the phone.
      A strange  B strangely
   - c. You have to ..............
      A water often these plats  B water these plants often
   - d. New employees learn .............. in this job.
      A fast  B fastly
   - e. It is .............. believed that Johnson is a criminal.
      A wide  B widely
   - f. The fire .............. destroyed the building.
      A completely  B very completely
   - g. Our neighbour waved .............. when he saw me.
      A friendly  B in a friendly way
   - h. We drove .............. because there was ice on the road.
      A slow  B slowly
   - i. The government’s economic policy is .............. for the country.
      A disastrous  B very disastrous
   - j. Open ..............
      A very carefully the packet  B the packet very carefully

2. Find and correct the mistake in each advert.
   - a. You don’t have to work hardly to get rich.
   - b. If your car always gets you to work lately, take a bus.
   - c. To lose fast weight, join our fitness club.
   - d. Wear the sunglasses that always look fashionably.
   - e. You’ll eat good at Ben’s Burgers.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. The correct sentences are:
   a → B       I → C
   c → G       m → F
   e → A       o → G
   h → A       r → B
   l → E       s → D, F

2. a loudly → D
   b comfortably → B
   c early → D
   d lately → F
   e well → D

Fix it notes

A
Put adjectives before (not after) nouns or pronouns. Don’t make adjectives plural.

B
Put adjectives (not adverbs) after these verbs: appear, be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, sound, taste.

C
Don’t put adverbs between the verb and the object. Usually put them at the end of the sentence.

D
To form most adverbs, add ly to the adjective. Some adjectives and adverbs are irregular, e.g. good/well. Others, e.g. early and hard, have the same form for the adjective and the adverb.

E
Don’t add ly to adjectives that already end in ly, e.g. lively. Use in a ... way.

F
Be careful! Some irregular adverbs that don’t end in ly, e.g. high and late, also have ly forms but the meaning changes.

G
Don’t use very with adjectives or adverbs like excellent or brilliantly which already mean ‘very good’, ‘very well’, etc.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Adjectives and adverbs

- You put adjectives before (not after) nouns or pronouns.
  It’s a beautiful song. NOT It’s a song beautiful.

- You can’t make adjectives plural in English.
  He wears expensive clothes. NOT He wears expensively clothes.

- You put adjectives (not adverbs) after (not before) these verbs: appear, be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, sound, taste.
  The flowers smell fresh. NOT The flowers fresh smell.
  That food tasted horrible. NOT That food tasted horribly.

- You make most adverbs by adding ly to the adjective, but some are irregular, e.g. good/well. You can often put adverbs at the end of a sentence, but not between a verb and its object.
  Henry solved the problem easily. NOT Henry solved the problem easily.
  Lisa plays the saxophone well. NOT Lisa plays the well saxophone.

- ‘Early, late, fast, hard, daily, weekly and monthly’ can be adjectives and adverbs.
  She loves fast motorbikes. Some people always walk fast.

- You don’t add ly to make adverbs from adjectives that already end in ly, e.g. cowardly, friendly, kindly, lively, lonely. For these words, you use a phrase with way or manner.
  They talked to me in friendly way. NOT They talked to me friendly.

- Some adverbs have two forms. The meaning changes.
  He always gets here late. (not at the right time)
  Have you seen her lately? (recently)
  I’ll have to work hard. (I’ll have to do a lot of work.)
  I can hardly see. (It’s very difficult to see.)
  A bird flew high above. (up in the air)
  I think highly of you. (I admire you.)
  The window was wide open. (completely)
  It’s widely known that he’s dishonest. (Lots of people know this.)

- You can use very to make the meaning of many adjectives and adverbs stronger.
  However, you can’t do this with adjectives and adverbs that already have strong meanings, e.g. awful/awfully, brilliant/brilliantly, complete/completely, excellent/excellently, perfect/perfectly, terrible/terribly, wonderful/wonderfully.
  Our holiday was awful. NOT Our holiday was very awful.
Prepositions of place

Test it ✓

1. Choose the best option.
   a. We waited at/in/on the bus stop.
   b. Toby is sitting at/among/between Ed and Sean.
   c. Is there a bank anywhere near/next to/beside here?
   d. I slept with just one sheet above/over/between me.
   e. Canada is next to/near/over the USA. You can cross the border from one country to the other.
   f. Have you split something in/on/at the carpet?
   g. I found a ring among/by the shells on the beach.
   h. There's a mobile phone mast on/over/between the roof.
   i. The hill station of Nal Nal is at/in/over India.
   j. The garden is below/under/underneath the house. You go down some steps to get to it.

2. Complete the sentences. Use one word in each space.
   in on at among between
   near above over under below
   a. Jane bought a bottle of perfume in/on the plane from Singapore.
   b. The village is 936 metres above sea level, so it's cooler than it is on the coast.
   c. I'm sure there's a petrol station near here. It can't be far away.
   d. Support for the president has fallen by 50% for the first time since 2001.
   e. I enjoy spending the evening at the cinema with my friends.
   f. The cat was stuck between two chimneys. Firemen had to rescue it.
   g. The Sahara Desert is in North Africa.
   h. The baby looks cold. Put another blanket on him.
   i. If you cut your finger, put it on the tap to wash it.
   j. He couldn't see me over the crowds of people.

Test it again ✓

1. Find the incorrect sentences.
   a. That house is noisy because it's among four main roads.
   b. If you need to get into the flat, there's a key below the doormat.
   c. Can you hear me? I'm on the train.
   d. Wendy sat down near to Jeff and whispered something in his ear.
   e. My grandfather always carried his coat over his arm.
   f. There are some more clean towels in the second drawer.
   g. The criminal had a blanket above his head to hide his face.
   h. There must be a few good ones among all those hundreds of CDs.
   i. My sister's spending part of the summer holidays at China.
   j. The climber is only 400 metres under the summit of Everest.
   k. Una loved Jack and Simon. She couldn't choose between them.
   l. The man had nowhere to go so he spent the night on his car.

2. Use a suitable preposition to complete the sentences. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

   a. The supermarket is below the shopping centre.
   b. The sports shop is on the sports shop and the post office.
   c. The restaurant is on the first floor.
   d. The sports shop is on the supermarket.
   e. The pharmacy is on the sports shop and the post office.
   f. The supermarket is on the sports shop.
   g. The car park is on the restaurant and the supermarket.
   h. The post office is on the restaurant.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 a at → C f on → B
   b between → D g among → D
   c near → E h on → B
d over → P i in → A
e next to → E j below → G

2 a on → B b above → F
c near → E d below → G
e at → C f between → D
g in → A h over → F
 i under → G j among → D

Fix it notes

A
Use in for three-dimensional spaces, e.g. drawers, rooms, cities or countries.

B
Use on for two-dimensional surfaces, e.g. walls and floors, and for methods of transport, e.g. planes and buses (but not cars).

C
Use at for one-dimensional points or positions and for buildings with people inside them.

D
Use between with people or things that are separate. Use among with people or things that are part of a group.

E
Use near when you mean ‘not far away’ or ‘close’ and next to, by or beside when you mean ‘side by side’.

F
Use over when one thing covers, crosses or touches another thing. Use above when one thing is higher than another but not directly over it.

G
Use under if one thing covers, hides or touches another thing. Use below if one thing is at a lower level than another but not directly under it. Also use below with measurements.

Prepositions of place

In, on, at
• You use in for three-dimensional spaces like boxes, rooms, cities and countries. There’s some lovely furniture in this room. The station is in the city centre.

• You use on for two-dimensional surfaces like the pages of a book, screens or tables. You also use on for the position of something on a line, e.g. a road, and for methods of transport like bikes, buses and planes (but not cars). Rome is on the river Tiber. It’s on page two. Jim’s on the bus.

• You use at for one-dimensional points, and for buildings when you’re thinking about what people do inside them. Julia waited for an hour at the bus stop. I worked hard at school today.

Among, between
• You use between when you’re talking about two or more people or things that are clearly separate. You use among when you’re talking about a number of people or things that you don’t see separately but as a group. The child stood between her parents. They’re between France and Spain. Bob was somewhere among the crowd of 100,000.

Near, next to, by, beside
• You use near when people or things are in the same general area. You use next to for people or things that are side by side. You can also use by or beside to mean ‘at the side of’. He lives near the old theatre. (His house is not far from the theatre.) The dictionary is next to the atlas. (There are no other books between them.) They have a beautiful house by the sea. Come and sit beside me.

Above, over, under, below
• Above and over can both mean ‘higher than’. You use above when one thing is higher than another thing but not directly over it. You use over when one thing covers, crosses or touches another thing. There’s a hot air balloon above/over that house. Please don’t lean over my shoulders when I’m reading.

• Under and below can both mean ‘lower than’. You use below when one thing is at a lower level than another but not directly under it. You also use below to talk about measurements, especially height, temperature or percentages. You use under when one thing covers, touches or hides another thing.

Now go to page 35. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again
1 a among → between b below → under/underneath
c correct → d near to → next to/by/beside
e correct → f correct
g above → h correct
 i at → in j under → below k correct → l on → in
2 a in → e between b next → f under/below
c on → g under/below d above/over → h above/over

For more information, see the Review page opposite.
Prepositions and expressions of time

Test it ✅

1. Find and correct five mistakes in these sentences.
   a. I hate getting up on Monday morning!
   b. Come and stay with us on July.
   c. Please turn mobile phones off during the performance.
   d. I’ll be ready in a few minutes.
   e. The show always starts in time, so don’t be late.
   f. Why do we go to the same place on every day?
   g. We will now show this programme in 11.30.
   h. If there are no delays, we’ll be there by six.
   i. She always wears that hat while the winter.
   j. I’ll wait here until the others arrive.

2. Choose the best option, A or B.
   a. I’m meeting Danny ........ half-past nine.
      A on  B at
   b. Stay here ........ I go back for my books.
      A during  B while
   c. We’ll wait ........ ten, but then we’ll have to go.
      A until  B by
   d. He’ll be very tired ........ the exams are over.
      A by  B by the time
   e. The carnival is ........ the third week of April.
      A in  B at
   f. Were you at the concert ........ Saturday?
      A last  B on last
   g. All the shops are busy ........ New Year’s Day.
      A at  B on
   h. We must receive your application ........ 31 May.
      A by  B until
   i. We’ll phone you back ........ ten minutes.
      A on  B in
   j. We only got there ........ for the flight because it was delayed.
      A in time  B on time

Test it again ✅

1. Choose the best option.
   a. There’s a lot for visitors to Madrid to do and see *at/in/on* the weekend.
   b. At/in/On Saturday there’s a performance of Mozart’s Don Giovanni at the National Auditorium, and in Retiro Park there’s an open-air concert of South American folk music. That will go on *during/while/by the time* about 2 a.m. For art lovers there’s a special exhibition of Goya portraits at the Prado Gallery. This opens *at/in/on* 9.30, but will be closed *during/while/by the time* the afternoon from 2 to 5. It’s also the last day of the Tour of Spain. *By/until/during* the middle of the day, the leading cyclists will be racing through the city. As the main north-south road will be closed, don’t expect the buses to run *by/until/during* at time *in time/on time*. *By/until/during* last year, they were running three hours late!
   c. Complete the sentences. Use a preposition or a time expression where necessary.
      a. I listen to music .................................... I’m studying. It helps me concentrate.
      b. If the train doesn’t arrive ...................................., you get your money back.
      c. I’ll meet you .................................... tomorrow evening outside the cinema.
      d. It’s important that you start .................................... exactly 9.15.
      e. We’ll continue looking for the ship’s crew .................................... we find them.
      f. I asked them again .................................... last Wednesday.
      g. The firm hope to complete the project .................................... less than a year.
      h. I’m going to a meeting .................................... Friday, so I can’t see you then.
      i. Hurry up, or the shop will be shut .................................... we get there.
      j. Belinda’s husband didn’t get to the hospital .................................... to see the baby being born.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. a correct → B
   b on → C
   c correct → E
   d correct → H
   e in → G
   f on → D
   g in → A
   h correct → F
   i while → C
   j correct → F

2. a B → A
   b B → E
   c A → F
   d B → F
   e A → C
   f A → D
   g B → B
   h A → F
   i B → H
   j A → G

Now go to page 39. Test yourself again.

Fix it notes

A
Use at for times of the day and with words like Christmas, the weekend, etc.

B
Use on with days of the week and with dates, e.g. Monday morning, New Year's Day.

C
Use in with months, years, centuries, and with the morning, the third week of April, etc.

D
Don’t use a preposition with every day, last Saturday, etc.

E
Use during with a noun. Use while with subject + verb.

F
Use until for ‘up to a particular time or event’ and by for ‘not after a particular time or event’. Use by the time with subject + verb.

G
Use on time when you mean ‘at exactly the right time’ and in time when you mean ‘early enough’.

H
Use in for the length of time something takes, e.g. in a few minutes.

Review

Prepositions and expressions of time

At, in, on
- You use at for clock time, times of the day, e.g. lunchtime, and in the expression at night. You also use at to talk about whole weekends and festivals.
  Let’s meet at 5.30. Where are you going at the weekend?

- You use on with days of the week, dates, particular days during festivals and with expressions like on Monday morning.
  The exam is on Tuesday. He was born on the fourth of July.
  She goes swimming on Saturday mornings.

- You use in with months, years, centuries and with expressions like in the first week of May and in the morning.
  Pop music began in the twentieth century. I’d prefer to go in the afternoon.

- You use in to talk about how long it takes to do something or to say how long it will be before something happens.
  He made his bed in 30 seconds. (It took him 30 seconds to make his bed.)
  I’ll be at your place in ten minutes. (The journey will take ten minutes.)

- You don’t use a preposition with expressions like this week, every night, etc.
  I see her every day. I was out last night. NOT I was out on last night.

While, during, until, by
- You use while with a subject and verb, but during with a noun.
  I met him while I was on holiday. I met him during the holidays.

- You use until to say that something will continue to a particular time. To say ‘not later than’ you can use by.
  I’ll stay until about 11.30. You’ll have to finish the job by Friday.

In time, on time, by the time
- You use on time to say ‘at exactly the right time’, but in time to say ‘not late’.
  The 6.30 train left on time. (It left on schedule at 6.30.)
  We got to the station in time. (We didn’t miss the train.)

- You can use by the time before a subject and verb to mean ‘not later than a particular event’.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.
Direct and indirect objects

Test it ✓

1. Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   a) I gave some flowers to my mother.
   b) I gave some flowers to her mother.
   c) The teacher suggested a good dictionary to me.
   d) The teacher suggested us a good dictionary.
   e) John bought a necklace for his wife.
   f) John bought his wife a necklace.
   g) Can you explain the word to me?
   h) Can you explain me the word?
   i) Give it to Billy.
   j) Give Billy it.

2. Find the incorrect sentences.
   a) Jake described us his house.
   b) Why don’t you lend Kathy the car?
   c) Please read me a story.
   d) Show me that photo.
   e) Luke suggested a brilliant restaurant to us.

Test it again ✓

1. Write sentences.
   a) to / my teacher / showed / it / I
   b) they / us / the news / gave
   c) get / a card / him / for / Vicky / will
   d) did / my book / you / her / lend
   e) explained / us / the problem / they / to
   f) Steve / you / wants / see / to
   g) me / Nick / didn’t / an email / send
   h) have found / we / a hotel / you / for
   i) to / lend / him / it
   j) didn’t / give / the job / Pete / to / they

2. Match the two halves of each sentence.
   a) Please give it 1) goodbye to us.
   b) Let’s take Tony 2) said to him?
   c) The dog bit 3) the bill?
   d) He said 4) her a happy New Year.
   e) Harry bought 5) the pyramids to me?
   f) Do you know what she 6) to Richard.
   g) When will Dad teach 7) the window cleaner.
   h) Could you send us 8) to the beach.
   i) He wished 9) me to drive?
   j) Can you describe 10) Sally some chocolates.
Fix it

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. The correct sentences are:
   a → B
   b → A
   c → D, B
   d → A
   e → D, B
   f → A
   g → D, B
   h → C

2. a) us his house: his house to us. → B, B
   b) correct → A
   c) correct → A
   d) to me that photo. → A, B
   e) correct → D, B
   f) me! it to me! → C
   g) some coffee make you: make you some coffee. → A
   h) correct → A
   i) correct → D, B
   j) song to us. → A, B

Fix it notes

A
If the indirect object comes before the direct object, don’t use to or for. But usually put the indirect object before (not after) the direct object.

B
When the indirect object comes after the direct object, use to or for.

C
When the direct object is a pronoun, e.g. me, it, them, etc., put it before (not after) the indirect object and use to or for.

D
Put the indirect object after the direct object with the verbs describe, explain, say and suggest.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Direct and indirect objects

It’s usually easy to recognize a direct object in a simple sentence. For example, in the sentence ‘Katy teaches Maths’, Maths is the direct object. However, many verbs can have two objects – a direct object and an indirect object. Very often the indirect object is a person, and very often it goes before the direct object, like this: ‘Katy teaches the children Maths.’ In this sentence the children is the indirect object.

- You usually put the indirect object before (not after) the direct object.
  Nicholas gave Gillian some flowers.
  (Gillian is the indirect object; some flowers is the direct object.)

- If you want to put the indirect object after the direct object, you use to or for.
  Nicholas gave some flowers to Gillian.
  Charlie made a card for his mother.

You need to learn which verbs take to, and which take for. Here are the most common ones.
Verb + to: describe, explain, give, lend, say, send, show, suggest
Verb + for: buy, find, get, make

- When the direct object is a pronoun, e.g. me, it, them, etc., you put it before (not after) the indirect object and you use to or for.
  Could you explain it to Lynn? Please lend them to Teresa.

- You put the indirect object after the direct object with the verbs describe, explain, say and suggest.
  We described the house to our friends.
  I’ve come to say ‘Hello’ to you.
  He suggested a great restaurant to us.

NOT We described our friends...
NOT ... to say you ‘Hello’.
NOT He suggested us...
Word order with verb + object

Test it ✔

1. Read the sentences. Are the statements about them true or false?
   a. A He likes very much Italy.  
      B He likes Italy very much.  
      Both of these sentences are possible.  
      True □  False □
   b. A We’ve lived here since 2001.  
      B We’ve since 2001 lived here.  
      Neither of these sentences is possible.  
      True □  False □
   c. A Nick took Sally back home.  
      B Nick took back home Sally.  
      Only one of these sentences is possible.  
      True □  False □
   d. A Jeff near Oxford lives.  
      B Jeff lives near Oxford.  
      Both of these sentences are possible.  
      True □  False □
   e. A She loves you very much.  
      B She very much loves you.  
      Both of these sentences are possible.  
      True □  False □
   f. A She went to the theatre last week.  
      B Last week she went to the theatre.  
      Both of these sentences are possible.  
      True □  False □
   g. A Don’t stay out too late.  
      B Don’t too late stay out.  
      Neither of these sentences is possible.  
      True □  False □

2. Correct the sentences.
   a. I bought yesterday a jacket.
   b. He always gets early to the office.
   c. I lost my passport and I lost also my credit cards.
   d. David is Spanish but he speaks fluently English.
   e. Go past the bank and you’ll see on the right the post office.

Test it again ✔

1. Find and correct the mistakes in the magazine headlines.
   a. Fresh fruit and vegetables are good for you. Eat every day five portions.
   b. TV comic takes on holiday famous model – but who is she?
   c. Rock legend invites to his wedding five hundred guests!
   d. City council builds opposite the school a new leisure centre.
   e. Boy, 8, finds in the garden a tarantula.

2. Choose the best sentence in each pair.
   a. My dog doesn’t like very much chocolate.
   b. My dog doesn’t like chocolate very much.
   c. Every morning, we go swimming.
   d. We go every morning swimming.
   e. We dropped at the station Tony and Selly.
   f. We dropped Tony and Selly at the station.
   g. You shouldn’t stay so long in bed.
   h. You shouldn’t stay in bed so long.
   i. He wants a moped and he wants also a car.
   j. He wants a moped and he also wants a car.
Fix it notes

A
Put verbs and their objects together. Don't put other words between them.

B
Verbs and places usually go together, e.g., live near Oxford, get to the office, stay in bed.

C
If the verb has an object, put the place after (not before) the verb + object.

D
Usually put time expressions, e.g., since 2001, every six months, in the winter, late, early, after (not before) place.

E
Time expressions, e.g., next Saturday, last week, every morning, can sometimes go at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Word order with verb + object

- You put verbs and their objects together. You don't put other words between them. This is a very common mistake.
  
  I like Siena very much.
  He lost his passport. He also lost his wallet.

- Verbs and places usually go together, e.g., go to school, stay at home, walk to work, etc. You don't put other words between them.
  
  You shouldn't stay at home so much.
  He walks to work every day.

- If the verb has an object, you put the place after (not before) the verb + object.
  
  David took Maria home.
  We met William in the supermarket.

- You usually put time expressions, e.g., every day, next month, on Monday, after (not before) place.
  
  I'm going to Korea next month.
  We go back to school on Monday.

- You can often put time expressions at the beginning of the sentence, too.
  The meaning doesn't change.
  In June we're going to the Alps. OR We're going to the Alps in June.
Verb patterns (1)

Test it ✓

1 Find the incorrect sentence.
   a. When I drove past your house I saw ten birds sit on the roof.
   b. Suddenly, we heard a girl to scream.
   c. Did you notice Jane staring at Simon last night?
   d. We’re going surfing in Cornwall next summer.
   e. Leo loves tennisising.
   f. Jogging is a popular pastime.
   g. To go shopping is what Jenny likes most of all.
   h. We saw the postman fall off his bike but he was OK.
   i. To see you again is the best thing that’s happened to me for years.

2 Write the -ing form, base form or the infinitive to complete the sentences.
   a. We saw a strange man (stand) outside the bank.
   b. I suddenly felt a sharp pain (go) through my leg.
   c. (Practise) yoga is supposed to make you feel calm.
   d. I’m listening to my favourite actor (speak) on the radio.
   e. (Keep) fit is good for your health and it makes you feel happier, too.
   f. He saw the woman (get) out of the car and run off.
   g. Jay hates (smoke) but he can’t give it up.
   h. Nick and Jeff are going (climb) next weekend.
   i. We watched the people (dance) in the street – it was great fun.
   j. Do you enjoy (play) squash?

Test it again ✓

1 Choose the best option, A or B.
   a. ........ is good fun. I enjoy it.
      A To cook      B Cooking
   b. Steve loves ........
      A playing football      B footballing
   c. He heard the dog ........ just before it bit Charlie.
      A growl      B to growl
   d. ........ golf is incredibly boring in my opinion.
      A Playing      B To play
   e. I noticed a small rabbit ........ by the side of the road.
      A lie      B lying
   f. ........ happy is more important than anything else in life.
      A Feel      B Feeling
   g. ........ every day makes him feel better.
      A Feel      B Feeling
   h. They saw Peter ........ the flowers in the bin and walk off.
      A to throw      B throw
   i. I heard someone ........ loudly in the room next door.
      A snoring      B to snore
   j. Andrew and Je both love ........
      A marathoning      B running marathons
   k. We watched the children ........ on the beach.
      A playing      B to play

2 Choose the best caption for the cartoon.

I wish I were you. Move house is so stressful!
I wish I were you. Moving house is so stressful!
I wish I were you. To move house is so stressful!
Answers to Test it again

1. a B, b A, c A, d A, e B, f B, g A, h B, i A, j B, k A

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

Fix it notes

A
Use an -ing form (not an infinitive) as the subject or object of a sentence.

B
Make an -ing form from a verb. Don't make an -ing form from a noun.

C
After the verb feel, hear, notice, see, watch + object, use the base form of the verb if the action is finished before you stop feeling, hearing, etc.

D
After the verb feel, hear, notice, see, watch + object, use the -ing form if the action isn't finished before you stop feeling, hearing, etc.

Now go to page 51. Test yourself again.

Review

Verb patterns (1)

The -ing form as subject or object

- You can use the -ing form of a verb as the subject or object of a sentence. It behaves like a noun.

Swimming is good for you. NOT To swim is good for you.

I like swimming.

Be careful! You can't make an -ing form out of a noun.

I like playing tennis. NOT I like -playing tennis.

Go

- You often use go + -ing form to talk about sports and leisure.

Tony and I are going walking in the Alps next month.

We're all going clubbing tonight. Do you want to come?

Note that you don't normally use to go at the beginning of a sentence.

Running is very important to David. NOT To go running is very important to David.

Verbs + object + -ing form or base form

- After certain verbs, e.g. feel, hear, notice, see, watch + object you can use the base form. You use the base form when the action you're talking about is completed.

I heard the door slam.

Helen saw Stephen pick up the letter and throw it in the bin.

- You use the -ing form after feel, hear, notice, etc. + object when the action you're talking about isn't completed.

We watched tourists floating in the Dead Sea.

I noticed a monkey swinging through the trees.

The witness saw a man standing on the corner.

NOT The witness saw a man stand on the corner.
Verb patterns (2)

Test it

1 Choose the best sentence in each group.
   a. They're delighted to be here.
   b. They're delighted be here.
   c. They're delighted being here.
   d. Apparently, there's a plan knocking that house down.
   e. Apparently, there's a plan to knock that house down.
   f. Apparently, there's a plan knock that house down.
   g. Charlotte has no hope getting the job she wants.
   h. Charlotte has no hope to get the job she wants.
   i. Charlotte has no hope of getting the job she wants.
   j. Of course I'm happy for you to use my car.
   k. Of course I'm happy for you using my car.
   l. Of course I'm happy you to use my car.
   m. Matthew is ashamed of to cheat in the exam.
   n. Matthew is ashamed of cheating in the exam.
   o. Matthew is ashamed of cheat in the exam.

2 Write complete sentences. Use the -ing form or infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Add for where necessary.
   a. 'T'll be a good opportunity us the schedule. (discuss)
   b. It's not unusual people nervous in an interview. (feel)
   c. Pete was shocked about the accident. (hear)
   d. You've got plenty of time for the test. (review)
   e. Are you interested in about my life? (hear)
   f. The idea of house terrifies me. (move)
   g. Oh, come on! There's no need about it. (cry)
   h. Johnny had a dream of famous but he never was. (be)
   i. I have no desire pressure on you. (put)
   j. It's hard him how you feel. (imagine)

Test it again

1 Choose the best option.
   a. It's impossible for you to understand understanding the problem.
   b. Nick seemed very pleased seeing see to see Cathy.
   c. I'm sure Vic's guilty of stealing stealing to steal the money.
   d. Late spring is a very good time to go going to Italy.
   e. Joe's bored of hearing hear to hear your silly jokes.
   f. I'm delighted to accept accepting accept your offer.
   g. They had great difficulty in persuading persuade to persuade us to go.
   h. Let's make a decision to move moving move house soon.
   i. That wasn't a very nice thing for her saying say to say.
   j. Are you good at playing playing the saxophone?

2 Correct any mistakes you can see.
   a. It's good people to eat fruit and vegetables.
   b. He can't stand the thought of dying.
   c. Don't worry! It's normal feeling scared of flying.
   d. There's no need to leave yet.
   e. There's no need you go until tomorrow.
   f. Do you know what? I'm completely fed up of to be here.
   g. We're both interested in finding out more about the Far East.
   h. The thought of to marry you is heaven.
   i. I look forward to seeing your holiday photos.
   j. I'm relieved to know the truth at last.
Fix it notes

A
Use the infinitive (not the base form of the verb or the -ing form) after an adjective.

B
Use the -ing form (not the infinitive or the base form of the verb) if a preposition follows an adjective.

C
Use the infinitive (not the base form of the verb or the -ing form) after some nouns, e.g. plan, opportunity, time, need, desire.

D
Use the -ing form (not the infinitive or the base form) after some nouns + preposition, e.g. hope of, idea of, dream of.

E
Use for if you put an object between a preposition or a noun and an infinitive.

Now go to page 55. Test yourself again.

Fix it

Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1 The best sentences are:
   a → A
   e → C
   i → D
   j → E
   n → B

2 a for us to discuss → E
   b for people to feel → E
   c to hear → A
   d to revise → C
   e hearing → B
   f moving → D
   g to cry → C
   h being → D
   i to put → C
   j for him to imagine → E

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Verb patterns (2)

Adjective + infinitive or -ing form

- You can often use the infinitive after an adjective. You don't use the -ing form or the base form of the verb.

I'm glad to see you. NOT I'm glad seeing you. NOT I'm glad see you.

We were shocked to hear the terrible news.

NOT ...hearing the terrible news.

- You use the -ing form when there's a preposition after an adjective, e.g. bored with, excited about, good at, guilty of, interested in, pleased about. (See the list on page 86.)

He's good at swimming. NOT He's good at to swim.

NOT He's good at swim.

Clara's bored with playing tennis. He was interested in learning all about her.

Noun + infinitive or -ing form

- After some nouns, e.g. decision, need, time, wish etc., you use an infinitive (not an -ing form or the base form of the verb). (See the list on page 86.)

There's a plan to build a motorway. NOT There's a plan building a motorway.

There's no need to go. NOT There's no need go.

NOT There's no need going.

- You use the -ing form when there's a preposition after a noun, e.g. difficulty in, hope of, idea of, thought of. (See the list on page 86.)

We've no hope of finding survivors. NOT We've no hope to find survivors.

I hate the idea of getting married. John had difficulty in finding a hotel.

Adjective or noun + for + object + infinitive

- If you want to put an object between an adjective or a noun and an infinitive, you must use for.

I'm happy for you to use my house while I'm away.

NOT I'm happy you to use...

The party will be a good opportunity for students to meet each other.
Verb patterns (3)

Test it ✓

1. Five of these sentences are incorrect. Find and correct them.
   a. She advised me seeing the manager.
   b. Mr Oliver stopped the children running across the road.
   c. He asked how spelling my name.
   d. I really don't know what to do.
   e. It was nice that Frank invited Ben to go on holiday.
   f. Ask the teacher what do next, please.
   g. My parents encouraged me becoming a solicitor.
   h. We discovered the men to break into the house.
   i. Do you know where to buy cheap software?
   j. Anthony reminded me to sign the cheque.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.
   a. Malcolm Smith taught me .................................... (read) Ancient Greek.
   b. Please ask the agent when .................................... (book) the tickets.
   c. George dislikes animals .................................... (be) treated badly.
   d. Will you allow us .................................... (stay) up and watch the film?
   e. The woman asked us how .................................... (get) to the station.
   f. I want to know what .................................... (do) in this situation.
   g. Jude was embarrassed because the examiner caught her .................................... (cheat).
   h. No one can stop me .................................... (feel) the way I do.
   i. Andrew showed us how .................................... (frame) a picture.
   j. Let's ask the information centre where .................................... (eat).

Test it again ✓

1. Choose the best option, A or B.
   a. It was dangerous, but no one could stop John ............ in the river.
      A. swim       B. swimming
   b. Edward didn't ask Lucy ............ to his wedding.
      A. going       B. to go
   c. Do you know how ............ 'onomatopoeia'?
      A. to pronounce       B. pronouncing
   d. I'm not happy! I caught my boyfriend ............ with another woman!
      A. to flirt       B. flirting
   e. Why don't you ask someone where ............ in Barcelona?
      A. staying       B. to stay
   f. I dislike people ............ at me. It's just not nice.
      A. to laugh       B. laughing
   g. Ask your mum how ............ your homework. I don't know!
      A. to do       B. do
   h. Sylvia wanted me ............ her my poems but I refused.
      A. to show       B. showing
   i. The policeman ordered us ............ out of the car.
      A. getting       B. to get
   j. I found the dog ............ my favourite book.
      A. chewing       B. chew

2. How many mistakes can you find in the headlines?
   a. Prime Minister helps pensioners to keep warm in winter.
   b. Teenagers prefer their parents staying away from school discos.
   c. Do it now! Find out how losing weight is safe, quick way!
   d. Actor encourages young talent to apply for film roles.
   e. 'I don't know what doing with all my money,' claims pop idol.
   f. Ministers want to get young homeless people off the streets.
   g. 'My parents stopped me to get married to the man I love,' says Norma-Jean.
   h. Agents advise house owners selling now while interest rates are low.
   i. 'I begged him not to go!' celebrity tells the nation. Read it all inside.
   j. Need cash? Find out where to get the best deals!
**Answers to Test it**

Check your answers. Wrong answer? Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. seeing to see \(\rightarrow\) A
2. correct \(\rightarrow\) B
3. spelling to spell \(\rightarrow\) C
4. correct \(\rightarrow\) C
5. de to do \(\rightarrow\) A
6. becoming to become \(\rightarrow\) A
7. to-break breaking \(\rightarrow\) B
8. to read \(\rightarrow\) A
9. to book \(\rightarrow\) C
10. being \(\rightarrow\) B
11. to stay \(\rightarrow\) A
12. to get \(\rightarrow\) C
13. to do \(\rightarrow\) C
14. cheating \(\rightarrow\) B
15. feeling \(\rightarrow\) B
16. to frame \(\rightarrow\) C
17. to eat \(\rightarrow\) C

**Answers to Test it again**

1. 2 b B c A d B e B f B g A h A i B j A
2. a correct b staying to stay c losing to lose d correct e doing to do f correct g to get getting h selling to sell i correct j correct

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**Fix it notes**

**A**

Use object + infinitive (not -ing form) after certain verbs, e.g. advise, allow, encourage, invite, remind, teach, etc.

**B**

Use object + -ing form after certain verbs, e.g. catch (= discover), discover, dislike, stop, etc.

**C**

Use a question word + infinitive (not the base form of the verb or an -ing form), in reported speech and questions inside questions.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

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**Review**

**Verb patterns (3)**

**Verb + object + infinitive or -ing form**

- You use object + infinitive (not an -ing form) after certain verbs, e.g. advise, allow, ask, encourage, invite, order, permit, persuade, prefer, remind, teach, want. (See the list on page 87.)

  - Mum allowed us to stay up late. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{staying up late.}\)
  - She persuaded him to marry her. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{marrying her.}\)

- You use object + an -ing form (not an infinitive) after catch (= discover), discover, dislike, find, stop, etc. (See the list on page 87.)

  - The teacher caught them copying. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{The teacher caught them to copy.}\)
  - They stopped her getting married. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{They stopped her to get married.}\)

**Question word + infinitive**

- You often use a question word + infinitive (not the base form of the verb or an -ing form), especially in reported speech and questions inside questions. (For more information on embedded questions see page 77.)

  - I didn't know where to go. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{I didn't know where go.}\)
  - I asked her how to spell it. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{I asked her how spelling it.}\)
  - Find out what to do next. \(\text{NOT} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Find out what doing next.}\)

**Note:** The only question word you can't put an infinitive after is why.
Contrast and connection

Test it

1. Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   a. It's late. It's also getting dark.
   b. It's late. It's getting also dark.
   c. Lisa's a good driver, though she hasn't got a car.
   d. Lisa's a good driver, though she hasn't got a car.
   e. Although I got up early, it was a holiday.
   f. I got up early. It was a holiday although.
   g. I'm tired. I'm hungry as well.
   h. I'm tired. As well I'm hungry.
   i. I saw Sonia in the restaurant, and David was there too.
   j. I saw Sonia in the restaurant and too David was there.
   k. Even although I was careful, I broke the vase.
   l. Even though I was careful, I broke the vase.
   m. As well as the cost, there's the problem of noise.
   n. There's the problem of noise, the cost as well as.
   o. I think we should still go camping, in spite of the bad weather.
   p. I think we should still go camping, even in spite of the bad weather.
   q. They bought a new car even though they couldn't afford it.
   r. They bought a new car, they couldn't afford it even though.
   s. In spite of feeling ill, Ann went to work.
   t. In spite of feel ill, Ann went to work.

Test it again

1. Complete the music review. Use one word in each space.
   as also as well as even in spite of though (x2) too

   Mirror image is Jay's best album since the band split up three years ago, and is a ____________ the best of the albums that the ex-band members have produced. b ____________ some great new songs, there are excellent versions of old favourites. c ____________ perhaps one or two of these now sound just a bit out of date. d ____________ this, the CD sounds fresh and original, and contains a few surprises. e ____________ well. Jay's piano solo on Clouds, for instance, is quite brilliant, f ____________ though he only recently learnt to play the instrument. Jay's voice on this track is strong, g ____________. It's powerful throughout the album. In fact, h ____________ some say he sounds even better live.

2. Rewrite the sentences. Keep the same meaning.
   a. Ricky teaches and also writes books.
     Ricky teaches, ____________ that, he writes books.
   b. I love skiing, but I'm not very good at it.
     Even ____________ I love skiing, I'm not very good at it.
   c. Even though the sun has set, it's still warm.
     In spite of ____________ the sun has set, it's still warm.
   d. I made lunch and did the washing up too.
     ____________, making lunch, I did the washing up.
   e. It was raining, but we went for a walk anyway.
     ____________ though it was raining, we went for a walk.
   f. In spite of reading it twice, I didn't understand it.
     ____________ that, I read it twice, I didn't understand it.
   g. Helen reads a lot. She often goes to the theatre, too.
     Helen often goes to the theatre and she ____________ reads a lot.
   h. We both like swimming and snorkelling.
     We like swimming and we enjoy snorkelling ____________.
   i. Karen's nice to Jake in spite of the fact that she doesn't like him much.
     Karen's nice to Jake, she doesn't like him much.____________
   j. My dog is very gentle. He's also very loyal.
     Being gentle, my dog's very loyal.
Fix it notes

A
Put as well or too at the end of a sentence. Also goes before the main verb but after be.

B
Put as well as (that) at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence (not at the end).

C
Use although, though or even though with subject + verb. Put them at the beginning of the correct part of the sentence.

D
Use in spite of only before a noun or before an -ing form of a verb. Add the fact (that) before other verb forms.

E
Don’t put even before although or in spite of.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Contrast and connection

Also, as well, too

- You put also before the main verb in a sentence. But you must put it after (not before) the verb be.
  We produce fruit here and we also grow vegetables.
  She was kind and she was also generous. Not she also was generous.
  There’s a hotel in the village. There’s also a café and a restaurant.

- You usually put as well and too at the end of a sentence.
  You can see the person on the screen and talk to them as well/too.
  Not and as well talk to them/too talk to them.

As well as

- You can begin a sentence with as well as, but only before a noun or the -ing form of a verb. You don’t use as well as at the end of a sentence.
  As well as a TV, there’s a DVD. As well as having a TV, he’s got a DVD.
  Dogs need water as well as food. Not water and food as well as.

Although, though and even though

- You use although, though and even though with subject + verb. Though is less formal than although. You use even though to make what you’re saying sound stronger. Often the information that comes after although, though and even though makes the idea in the other part of the sentence seem surprising.
  The plants grew well, even though she rarely watered them.
  Or Even though she rarely watered them, the plants grew well.
  (It was surprising that the plants grew well.)

In spite of

- You use in spite of like although. It goes before a noun or the -ing form of a verb. You add the fact (that) before other verb forms.
  In spite of his size, the rugby player could run fast.
  In spite of feeling sleepy, Paul watched the whole film.
  In spite of the fact that I usually lose, I enjoy playing cards.
  Not In spite of I usually lose ...

- You can reverse the order of the clauses. The meaning doesn’t change.
  In spite of his size, the rugby player could run fast.
  Or The rugby player could run fast, in spite of his size.
Purpose

Test it

1 Find the incorrect sentences.
   a. Carol went to the bank for to get some cash.
   b. Jeff studied hard to make sure he passed the exam.
   c. I went outside that I could get some fresh air.
   d. We must use cars less to reduce pollution.
   e. I’m saving to a new DVD player.
   f. I always take a map so that I don’t get lost.
   g. Paula runs everyday in order to get fit.
   h. He aimed carefully in order not to miss the target.
   i. Superglue is useful for fix broken plastic.
   j. I wrote it down so that not to forget it.

2 Complete the sentences. Use each word or expression twice.
   for      in order to       so that       to make       to make sure
   a. Jackie went to Warsaw ___________________________ learn Polish.
   b. When you’re abroad, internet cafés are useful ___________________________ sending emails.
   c. Look in the fridge ___________________________ we have enough food for everyone.
   d. The Oscar winner stood up ___________________________ a speech to everyone.
   e. He bought lots of lottery tickets ___________________________ he would have a better chance of winning.
   f. Please have the correct money ready ___________________________ avoid delays.
   g. You need olive oil ___________________________ a good salad dressing.
   h. I always use a red pen ___________________________ correcting my mistakes.
   i. Have you counted the chairs ___________________________ we have enough?
   j. Come to my new house ___________________________ I can show you around.

Test it again

1 Choose the best option.
   Tom: You went out a to/for to see Mark last night, didn’t you?
   Sue: No, I didn’t. I went out b in order for/for a coffee with some friends, that’s all. Anyway, I left early c not to/so I didn’t miss the bus home. That’s when I phoned you. I borrowed someone’s phone d to call/for calling you because the battery in mine was low. And I phoned e in order to/so you’d know I was thinking about you, like I always do.
   Tom: You’re only saying that f so I don’t/so I don’t get angry with you.
   Sue: No, no, It’s true. It’s g for to stop/to stop you getting the wrong idea.
   Tom: Well, I’m going to call that number back now. Just h for making sure/to make sure you’re telling me the truth.
   Sue: Why don’t you trust me? I didn’t go on holiday with my friends so that if you wouldn’t you get jealous. I’m saving all my money for our wedding to get married, but now I might change my mind.
   Tom: OK, I believe you. I’m sorry.
   Sue: Well, make sure h to not /you don’t do it again!

2 Choose the best caption for the cartoon.
   He moved quietly in order to not wake it up.
   He moved quietly so that he didn’t wake it up.
   He moved quietly for not waking it up.
Answers to Test it

Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. a for - get to get A
   b correct so that C
   c that A
   d correct B
   e to for E
   f correct C
   g in order to B
   h correct B
   i for - fix E
   j so - that not to C

2. a in order to B
   b for E
   c to make sure D
   d to make A
   e so that C
   f in order to B
   g to make A
   h for E
   i to make sure D
   j so that C

Now go to page 57. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1. a to g to stop h to make sure
   b for i you wouldn’t
d to call j our wedding
   e so k you don’t
   f so I don’t

2. He moved quietly so that he didn’t wake it up.

Fix it notes

A
Use to + base form of the verb to say why someone does something.

B
Use in order to + base form of the verb to say why someone does something. The negative is in order not to + base form of the verb.

C
Use so (that) + a modal verb. In the negative, a form of the verb do or a modal verb, e.g. "so (that) I didn’t ..., so (that) he wouldn’t ..."

D
Use subject + verb after to make sure (that).

E
Use for before a noun or before the -ing form of the verb.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Purpose

To
- You can use to + base form of the verb to say why someone does something.
- You use in order not to as the negative form.
- We sat down to eat. He went back to the office to read the report.
- The driver braked in order not to crash. NOT The driver braked, not to crash. NOT The driver braked, to not crash

In order to
- You can also use in order + base form of the verb to say why someone does something. This is more formal than to + base form of the verb. You use in order not to as the negative form.
- He ran to save time. (informal) He ran in order to save time. (formal)
- Keep quiet, in order not to wake the baby.
- NOT Keep quiet, not in order to wake the baby.

So (that)
- You usually use so or so that with a modal verb such as can, will, etc.
- I shouted so that they could hear me. NOT I shouted so that they heard me.
- You can use will or the present simple after so (that) to talk about the future.
- Take your passport so they’ll let you in. or so they let you in.
- In the negative, you use a modal verb or a form of the verb do.
- She hid the mark so people wouldn’t notice.
- Wear a hat so that you don’t get cold. NOT Wear a hat so that not get cold.

Make sure (that)
- You can use to make sure (that) to say that someone is determined to do something.
- They trained hard to make sure they won. NOT They trained hard to make sure to win.
- You make the negative by using to make sure (that) + do + not.
- I got there early to make sure I didn’t miss it.
- NOT I didn’t make sure I missed it.

For
- You can use to say why someone does something or what you use something for, but only before a noun or an -ing form.
- I’m studying for an exam now. I’m studying for to take an exam.
Test it

1 Choose the correct sentence in each pair.
   a) Jo phoned the company because of he wanted a job.
   b) Jo phoned the company because he wanted a job.
   c) It was such a good book that I read it in a day.
   d) It was such good book that I read it in a day.
   e) The bus was late, so Lisse walked to work.
   f) The bus was late, so that Lisse walked to work.
   g) Gina was too much busy to have lunch.
   h) Gina was much too busy to have lunch.
   i) Steve drove fast so that he crashed.
   j) Steve drove so fast that he crashed.
   k) Take my number in case you need to call me.
   l) Take my number in case you would need to call me.
   m) It was such dark that we couldn’t see anything.
   n) It was so dark that we couldn’t see anything.
   o) The fruit is ripe enough to eat now.
   p) The fruit is enough ripe to eat now.

2 Choose the best option.
   a) I couldn’t sleep because of the noise.
   b) The bus goes such slow that it’s quicker on foot.
   c) Clive was too tired to work after work.
   d) Let’s take some water in case we’ll be thirsty later.
   e) There was such a storm that the ship sank.
   f) The traffic lights turned green, because the cars started moving.
   g) Sophie’s not tall enough to be a model.
   h) Pam wanted to learn Spanish, so she spent a year in Madrid.
   i) I feel much happier because of you!
   j) Don’t touch that wire in case you’ll get an electric shock.

Test it again

1 Complete the sentences. Keep the same meaning.
   a) It’s too cold to swim.
      It’s not warm.
   b) She bought that jacket because it was half price.
      That jacket was half price.
   c) It’s such a cold day that I can’t believe it.
      It’s so cold.
   d) Take some food – you might get hungry.
      Take some food in case.
   e) The film was so good that I saw it twice.
      It was such a good film that I saw it twice.
   f) This car isn’t big enough for our family.
      This car is too small.
   g) I’ll stay at home in case she phones later.
      I’ll stay at home because.
   h) Nick wrote such a good essay that he won the competition.
      Nick won the competition because of a good essay.
   i) It was raining, so they postponed the match.
      They postponed the match in case of the rain.
   j) It was extremely hot, so no one stayed on the beach.
      It was too hot to stay on the beach.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words given and any other words you need from the first sentence.
   a) That shop is so expensive that I never go there.
      It’s too expensive for me to go to.
   b) Because of the snow and ice, the airport was closed.
      There was snow and ice.
   c) It’s so late that there’s no point in going to bed.
      It’s too late.
   d) You might get home late so take a key with you.
      Take a key with you in case of you.
   e) The problem is too difficult for me to solve.
      The problem is too hard.
   f) Teresa loves Egypt so she often goes there.
      Teresa often goes to Egypt because of love.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. The correct sentences are:
   a) D
   b) j → A
   c) C
   d) k → E
   e) A
   f) n → B
   g) h → F
   h) o → G

2. a) because of
   b) h so
   c) too
   d) we're
   e) such a
   f) so
   g) not tall enough
   h) so
   i) because of
   j) you

Now go to page 71. Test yourself again.

Fix it notes

A
Put so (not so that or because), after a reason and before a result.

B
Use so (not such) before an adjective or adverb on its own.

C
Use such before a noun or adjective + noun. If there's an article (a or an), put it after such.

D
Use because before subject + verb. Use because of before a noun or pronoun.

E
Use the present simple after in case to talk about future possibility.

F
Use too + adjective/adverb + infinitive. You can say much too before an adjective/adverb, but not too much.

G
Use (not +) adjective/adverb + enough + infinitive.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Result and reason

So and such
- You can use so to say why something happens.
  Colin was tired, so he went home. (He was tired. Because of that, he went home.)
  It was funny, so everyone laughed. (Because it was funny, everyone laughed.)

- You can also use so ... (that) or such ... that to say why something happens.
  You use so before an adjective or adverb. You use such before a noun or before an adjective + noun.
  You put a or an after (not before) such with singular countable nouns.
  The water was so cold it froze. It was such a shock that he cried.
  He was such a good player that he won.
  They were such good doctors that they saved the man's life.

Because (of) and in case
- You use because to give a reason for something. You put it before a subject + verb.
  You use because of before a noun or a pronoun.
  She smiled because she had done it. I wore a hat because of the hot sun.
  Jan lost a lot of money because of him.

- You can use in case + present simple (not will) to talk about a future possibility.
  The future possibility gives you a reason for doing something now, in the present.
  Take a book in case you have to wait. (You might have to wait.)
  Not take a book in case you'll have to wait.
  Be careful. In case doesn't mean 'if'.
  Come to my house if you want to. Not ... in case you want to.

- You can use because for future possibility, but only with a modal verb.
  Take an umbrella in case it rains. Or take an umbrella because it might rain.

Too and enough
- You can use too + adjective/adverb + infinitive to say why something can or can't happen. You don't add words like much or very.
  He was too angry to speak. Not He was too much angry ...
  Not He was too very angry ...

- You can also use adjective/adverb + enough + infinitive to give reasons. In the negative, you put not before the adjective or adverb.
  He didn't go to the party because he was too shy. Not He wasn't enough shy to go to the party.
Test it ✔

1. Find and correct five mistakes in the questions and replies.

   a. Could you tell me where the post office is? No, sorry. I don't live here.
   b. Do you know why did Sue leave her job? No, I've no idea.
   c. Do you think the bus will come soon? I don't think.
   d. Do you have any idea how long I'll have to wait? Not long. Only a day or two.
   e. Can you tell me when is the meeting? I think it's ten o'clock on Tuesday.
   f. Do you think that Fred's team will win the match? I don't hope!
   g. Could you tell us how this works? Yes, certainly.
   h. Does anyone know why Pete isn't here? No. Sorry.
   i. Do you think we'll pass the exam? Yes, I suppose.
   j. Could you tell me what the time is? It's just after two.

2. Choose the correct sentence in each pair.

   a. Katy asked me how old I was.
   b. Katy asked me how old was I.
   c. They wanted to know where was the airport.
   d. They wanted to know where the airport was.
   e. Can you tell me where Paddy lives?
   f. Can you tell me where does Paddy live?
   g. Gina asked how much was the flat.
   h. Gina asked how much the flat was.
   i. Do you know why this makes a noise?
   j. Do you know why does this make a noise?

Test it again ✔

1. Complete the speech bubbles.

   a. What time is it?
   b. Where's Helen?
   c. When does the lesson start?
   d. How far is Paris from here?
   e. Did he get my email?
   f. How much is this?
   g. When can I see Jim?
   h. How does this thing work?
   i. Where are going, Luke?
   j. Why did he say that?

2. Choose the correct option, A or B.

   a. George asked me .......... A where was my house    B where my house was
   b. 'Can you fix it?' 'No .......... A I don't think so    B I don't think.
   c. Could you tell us .......... A when does it start?    B when it starts?
   d. Do you think it's going to rain? 'I .......... A hope not.   B don't hope.
   e. Can you show me .......... A where is the cathedral?   B where the cathedral is?
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. a correct → A
   b did Sue leave? → B
   c I don't think so. → D
   d correct → A
   e is the meeting? → A
   f I don't hope! I hope not! → E
   g correct → B
   i I suppose: I suppose so. → C
   j correct → A

The correct sentences are:

1. a → A
2. d → A
3. e → B
4. h → A
5. i → B

Now go to page 75. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1. a what the time is/what time it is
   b where Helen is
   c when the lesson started
   d how far Paris is from here/how far it is to Paris from here
   e he got my email
   f how much this is
   g when I can see Jim
   h how this thing works
   i where Luke was going
   j why he said that

Fix notes

A
Put auxiliary verbs, e.g. be, and modal
verbs, e.g. will, after (not before) the
subject in a question inside a question.

B
Don't use do, does or did in a question
inside a question.

C
When you answer a question inside a
question positively with the verbs think,
hope, expect and suppose, put so after the
verb.

D
When you answer a question inside a
question negatively with the verbs think,
expect and suppose, put so after the verb.

E
When you answer a question inside a
question negatively with the verb hope,
put not after the verb.

For more information, see the
Review page opposite.

Review

Embedded questions and replies

Embedded questions are questions that are hidden inside longer questions. For example, the question: 'Where's my jacket?' becomes '...where my jacket is' when it's inside the question 'Do you know ...?'. When you ask people for information, you often use, 'Do you know ...?', 'Can/Could you tell me ...?', 'Do you think ...?', etc. When you use this kind of question, the word order changes.

There are two kinds of embedded question. There are embedded questions in reported speech. (See Test it, Fix it: English Verbs and Tenses Pre-Intermediate page 81, and Test it, Fix it: English Verbs and Tenses Intermediate pages 41 and 45.) There are also embedded questions in polite question forms.

- When you use an embedded question, you put auxiliary and modal verbs after (not before) the subject.
  Where's Paddy? → Do you know where Paddy is?
  When will we get there? → Can you tell me when we'll get there?
  You don't use do, does or did in embedded questions.
  When does the news start? → Do you know when the news starts?
  NOT when does the news start?

- You often answer embedded questions with the verbs think, hope, expect and suppose. When the answer is positive, you put so after the verb.
  'Do you think it'll be a nice day tomorrow?' 'Yes, I think so.' OR 'I hope so.'
  'Can you tell me what the answer is?' 'Yes, I suppose so.' OR 'I expect so.'

- When you answer an embedded question negatively with the verbs think, expect and suppose, you put so after the verb.
  'Do you think they'll win the match?' 'No, I don't think so.'
  OR 'I don't suppose so.'
  OR 'I don't expect so.'

- When you answer an embedded question negatively with the verb hope, you put not after the verb.
  'Do you think you'll fail the test?' 'I hope not!' NOT 'I don't hope so.'
Either ... or, neither ... nor, etc.

Test it ✓

1. Choose the best option, A or B.
   a. Can you give me ........ piece of paper, please?
      A another   B other
   b. She's ........ rich nor famous, so no one's interested in her.
      A not    B neither
   c. You should take ........ the 8.30 or the 8.45 train.
      A either  B neither
   d. I've got three sisters. One is married and ........ are not.
      A others   B the others
   e. 'Sandra didn't tell me.' ........
      A 'Me nor.'  B 'Nor me.'
   f. I've got ........ things to do at the moment.
      A another  B other
   g. You can have ........ strawberries or melon.
      A either  B or
   h. 'I can't stand people who shout all the time.' ........
      A 'Neither me.'  B 'Me neither.'
   i. The cobra is poisonous but many ........ snakes are harmless.
      A other  B others
   j. ........ three people have died.
      A Another  B Other

2. Complete the sentences. Use the words below.
   another (x2)  either  or other
   others  neither  nor  the others (x2)
   a. Some people like living in flats, but ........ people prefer houses.
   b. Sheila has ........ a big house or a car, but she's happy.
   c. I go out one evening a week and spend all ........ at home.
   d. Oh no, not ........ problem!
   e. Kathy has two children and is expecting ........ in June.
   f. I think I'll buy ........ the white shirt or the blue one.
   g. Mike wanted to go home, but ........ wanted to stay at the party.
   h. It's neither warm ........ sunny at this time of year.
   i. Some months of the year have 30 days but ........ have 31.
   j. That animal is probably either a fox ........ a young wolf.

Test it again ✓

1. Choose the best option.

   The weather has changed little overnight, with no large falls in temperature *or/either* in coastal *or/nor* in inland areas. None of the main northern roads are closed. Of the mountain villages, one, San Fernando, is cut off by snow, but *other/the others* remain open to traffic. This situation will continue for at least *another/other* twelve hours. *Neither/None* heavy rain *or/nor* snow is expected, and there will not be any fog in mountain or coastal areas. Tomorrow, the north will remain cold, but *other/others* areas will become warmer. It *will/won't be* neither windy nor wet.

2. Write new sentences. Keep the same meaning.
   a. He didn't smile. He didn't say anything.
      He neither smiled ........ anything.
   b. All the boys except one have gone.
      One of the boys is still here, but ........ have gone.
   c. Not all people like sport.
      Some people like sport but ........ don't.
   d. His name might be Bobby. It might also be Robbie.
      His name is either ........
   e. I met three more people waiting outside.
      I met another ........ waiting outside.
   f. 'I don't think they saw me.' 'I don't think they saw me, either.'
      'I don't think they saw me.' 'Nor ........'
   g. There wasn't any food and there was nothing to drink.
      There was neither ........ to drink.
Fix it notes

A
Use either ... or for two possibilities.
Use neither ... nor for the negative.
Don't say either ... nor or neither ... or.
Don't use or or.

B
Use Nor me or Me neither to agree with a negative statement (not Me too).

C
Use another on its own, with singular nouns or with a number + plural noun.

D
Use another (not other) to say 'an extra ...'.

E
Use other (not others and not another) with plural nouns.

F
Use one to talk about a single member of a group and the other(s) for the rest of the group.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

Either ... or, neither ... nor, etc.

Either ... or, neither ... nor

- You use either ... or to talk about two possibilities.
  We can go either to Rome or Milan.
  NOT We can go to Rome or Milan.

- You use neither ... nor for two negative facts.
  Neither he nor I slept.
  NOT Neither he or I slept.

- You don't use negative verb forms with neither ... nor.
  We neither ate nor drank.
  NOT We didn't neither eat nor drink.

- You use Nor me or Me neither to agree with a negative comment.
  'Cricket doesn't interest me.' Nor me.
  'NOT 'Me too.'
  'I didn't go to work yesterday.' Me neither.
  NOT 'Nor didn't.'

Another/others, one ... the other(s)

- You use another with a singular noun, or a number + plural noun.
  I've got another pen.
  NOT I've got another two pens.

- You use another, not other, to mean 'an extra ...' or 'more'.
  I'd like another drink, please.
  NOT I'd like other drink, please.

- You use others as a pronoun, but not as an adjective.
  Some birds sing but others don't.
  NOT Some birds sing but others birds don't.

- You use one about a member of a group, and then the other(s) for the rest of the group.
  We saw two houses. One of them was attractive but the other was ugly.
  One person came outside but the others stayed in the house.
As and like

Test it ✓

1. Find the incorrect sentences.
   a. My father works like a lawyer.
   b. As a girl, I lived in Brazil.
   c. I enjoy team sports such as basketball and hockey.
   d. We're having a party on Friday, like you know.
   e. Your handwriting is a lot like mine.
   f. That looks as a taxi coming now.
   g. Evergreen trees like pine and fall grow well here.
   h. Here, as in many other countries, people are hungry.
   i. Billy! Stop behaving as a clown and sit down.
   j. Apparently, I look as my mother.

2. Complete the sentences. Use as or like.
   a. In an emergency, you can use a clean handkerchief as a bandage.
   b. Mr. Burdon's house is so big, it's like a palace.
   c. They sell newspapers such as The Guardian and The Independent here.
   d. I feared, my message arrived too late.
   e. There was a sudden noise from the street, like a bomb going off.
   f. Speaking to a doctor, my advice to you is to stop smoking now.
   g. You must be extremely pleased with your exam results, as we are.
   h. Walking through the Atacama Desert is like exploring the moon.
   i. She was very ill as a baby, but she seems fine now.
   j. I don't want to be too thin, as some of those models.

Test it again ✓

1. Complete the sentences. Use as or like.
   a. Alan wants to be an electrical engineer.
      Alan wants to work as an electrical engineer.
   b. My two dogs look almost the same as one another.
      My two dogs look like one another.
   c. When she was a teenager, Carmen played a lot of sports.
      Carmen played like a teenager.
   d. Paddy writes things in the same way as Dad: untidily!
      Paddy writes as Dad: untidily!
   e. I've already explained that I haven't got any money.
      I haven't got any money, I've already explained.
   f. Small cars, for example the Smart car, are easy to park.
      It's easy to park small cars such as the Smart car.
   g. If you haven't got a corkscrew, you can use a biro.
      You can use a biro as a corkscrew if you haven't got one.
   h. Sometimes Freddy looks very similar to an angel.
      Sometimes Freddy looks like an angel.
   i. Tony is a teacher at St. Paul's school.
      Tony works as a teacher at St. Paul's school.
   j. This drink tastes very similar to pineapple juice.
      This drink tastes like pineapple juice.

2. Match the two halves of each sentence. Add as or like.
   a. Australia has some unusual animals,
      1. Penang and Singapore.
   b. Jane is a teacher.
      2. seeds.
   c. There are dangerous animals in the zoo, such
      3. I said before.
   d. Felicity enjoys playing tennis,
      4. koalas and emus.
   e. She's so funny, she looks
      5. lions and tigers.
   f. Before I became a writer, I worked
      6. her mother.
   g. Most plants begin life
      7. plastic.
   h. It really doesn't matter,
      8. a penguin.
   i. The food on planes tastes
      9. a trapeze artist.
   j. He enjoys exotic places such
      10. her mother used to.
Fix it

Answers to Test it
Check your answers. Wrong answer?
Read the right Fix it note to find out why.

1. a like → C  
b correct → D  
c correct → F  
d like → E  
e correct → A  
f as → like → A  
g correct → F  
h correct → B  
i ee → like → A  
j ee → like → A

2. a as → C  
b like → A  
c as → F  
d As → E  
e like → A  
f as → D  
g as → B  
h like → A  
i as → D  
j like → A

Fix it notes

A
Use like (not as) before a noun or a pronoun to say that something is similar to something else.

B
Use as (not like) before subject + verb, or before a preposition, to say that something is similar to something else.

C
Use as (not like) for jobs and when you use something to do the job of something else.

D
Use as (not like) to mean 'in the role of' or 'when'.

E
You can use as (but not like) before subject + certain verbs, e.g. know, fear.

F
Use like or such as (not as) to give examples.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Now go to page 83. Test yourself again.

Answers to Test it again

1. a as  
b like  
c as  
d like  
e as  
2. a 4 like  
b 6 like  
c 5 as  
d 10 as  
e 8 like

Fix it notes

A
Use like (not as) before a noun or a pronoun to say that something is similar to something else.

B
Use as (not like) before subject + verb, or before a preposition, to say that something is similar to something else.

C
Use as (not like) for jobs and when you use something to do the job of something else.

D
Use as (not like) to mean 'in the role of' or 'when'.

E
You can use as (but not like) before subject + certain verbs, e.g. know, fear.

F
Use like or such as (not as) to give examples.

For more information, see the Review page opposite.

Review

As and like

Like

- You use like to say that something or someone is similar to something or someone else. It's a preposition, so it often goes before a noun or a pronoun.
  Christopher is like his father. Samantha is a scientist, like me.

- You use like after a verb of perception (e.g. feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste) with a noun followed by the -ing form.
  That smells like milk burning. It sounded like a baby crying.

- You also use like before an -ing form when you're comparing one person or thing with someone or something else.
  Wearing these trainers is like walking on air.

- You use like, not as, to give examples, but you can also use such as.
  My brother hates green vegetables like sprouts and cabbage.
  That shop sells precious stones such as diamonds and rubies.

As

- As is a conjunction. You use it to talk about things that are similar. You only use it before a subject and verb, or before a preposition.
  I live by the river, as Joe does. In the city, as on the coast, the traffic's heavy.

- You use as for someone's job, or to say what you use something for.
  Marta works as a librarian. Some people use the town square as a car park.

- You use as to say that someone's job, age or role is important.
  An engineer, he understood the dangers.
  (Because he was an engineer, he understood the dangers.)
  I often went there as a child. (I often went there when I was a child.)
  As a parent, her attitude to TV programmes has changed. (Now that she's a parent, her attitude to TV programmes has changed.)

Note: Be careful! As and like don't mean the same thing.

As a student, he has to do homework. (Because he's a student, he has to do homework.)
Like a student, he has to do homework. (He's a teacher, but I'm comparing him to a student.)

- You can use as with verbs like expect, fear, know and say.
### Adjective + preposition + -ing form (See page 57.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>-ing form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>scared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyed</td>
<td>about/at</td>
<td>involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>surprised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>surprised</td>
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<tr>
<td>aware</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>guilty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awful</td>
<td>about/at</td>
<td>guilty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bored</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brilliant</td>
<td>at/for</td>
<td>involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capable</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>guilty</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Noun + preposition + -ing form (See page 57.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>-ing form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>of/in</td>
<td>prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>of/in</td>
<td>prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazement</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger</td>
<td>about/at</td>
<td>prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyance</td>
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<td>prospect</td>
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<td>about</td>
<td>prospect</td>
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<td>question</td>
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<tr>
<td>awareness</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boredom</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>question</td>
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### Noun + infinitive (See page 57.)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>ability</td>
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<td>aim</td>
<td>demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambition</td>
<td>desire</td>
</tr>
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<td>anxiety</td>
<td>determination</td>
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<td>eagerness</td>
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</table>

### Verb + object + -ing form (See page 61.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>-ing form</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>listening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>watching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>object</td>
<td>thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assume</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>believing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorize</td>
<td>object</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>beg</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>realizing</td>
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<tr>
<td>bribe</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>wanting</td>
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<tr>
<td>can't bear</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>preferring</td>
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<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>liking</td>
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<td>compel</td>
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<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>object</td>
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<td>dare</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>considering</td>
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<td>declare</td>
<td>object</td>
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<tr>
<td>discover</td>
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### Verb + object + -ing form (See page 61.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>-ing form</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>hating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can't help</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>hating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>object</td>
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<td>dread</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>hating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>liking</td>
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<tr>
<td>excuse</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>hating</td>
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### Additional Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hate</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Adjective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>require</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reveal</td>
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<tr>
<td>show</td>
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<tr>
<td>suppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
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<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
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<tr>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observe</td>
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</table>

### Additional Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of/in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about/at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as/to</td>
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<tr>
<td>in/on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of/from</td>
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<tr>
<td>as/for</td>
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<tr>
<td>at/for</td>
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<tr>
<td>to/from</td>
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<tr>
<td>with/for</td>
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<tr>
<td>at/for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to/from</td>
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<tr>
<td>with/for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What grammar mistakes do you make?
Do you know WHY you make them?
*Test it, Fix it* has the answers.

**Test it ...**
What do you get wrong?
Test it and find out.

**Fix it ...**
Made a mistake?
Find out why—and how to fix it.

**Test it again ...**
Can you get it right now?
Test it again!

*Don't just test it, fix it!*

Also available
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*Test it, Fix it: English Verbs and Tenses Pre-intermediate and Intermediate*

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