

Серия «Без репетитора»

Юлия Гурикова

**ПРЕДЛОГ + ГЛАГОЛ,
ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ,
СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ**



**PREPOSITIONS WITH NOUNS,
ADJECTIVES AND VERBS**

Ростов-на-Дону

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В данном пособии представлены правила сочетания предлогов английского языка с определенными группами прилагательных, глаголов и существительных. Каждый урок содержит иллюстративный материал, список слов, представляющих трудности при изучении языка, и упражнения. При составлении пособия использовались аутентичные материалы, статьи, произведения художественной литературы. Пособие предназначено для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык самостоятельно, а также может быть использовано в старшей школе, при подготовке к Единому государственному экзамену и в вузах.

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Предисловие

Конструкции «прилагательное + предлог», «существительное + предлог», «глагол + предлог» широко встречаются в английском языке. Без них невозможно обойтись в речи. Однако данная тема всегда остаётся на периферии. Пытаясь освоить сложную систему времен и пополнить лексический запас, изучающие язык обычно забывают о такой «мелочи», как предлоги. Поэтому иностранца, говорящего на языке, часто выдаёт неправильное управление после прилагательных, существительных и глаголов. В то же время неверное употребление предлогов считается грубой ошибкой как на международных экзаменах на определение уровня владения языком, так и на ЕГЭ.

В пособии используются аутентичные материалы, адаптированные статьи и примеры из британской и американской художественной литературы. Приведенные тексты развивают навыки чтения и анализа языкового материала в его функционировании.

Каждый урок состоит из объяснения, словаря, примеров употреблений конструкций и заданий. Задания ориентированы на постоянное повторение изученного в предыдущих уроках материала. Это позволяет закрепить полученные знания и ввести выражения с предлогами в активный запас.

Пособие предназначено для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык самостоятельно, а также может быть использовано и в старшей школе, при подготовке к Единому государственному экзамену и в вузах.

Предлоги, используемые после глаголов Prepositions used after verbs

А

Account for smth. — являться причиной, объяснять что-либо;

The humidity accounts for our discomfort. — Из-за повышенной влажности мы чувствуем себя неважно.

Accuse smb. of smth. — обвинять кого-либо в чём-либо (не юридически или приговор ещё не вынесен);

He accused me of lie. — Он обвинил меня во лжи.

Admire smb. for smth. — восхищаться кем-либо за что-либо;

I admire him for his bravery. — Я восхищаюсь им за его храбрость.

Advise against — не советовать, давать совет не делать что-либо;

I advise you against entering this dangerous society. — Я не советую тебе вступать в это опасное общество.

Advise on/about — советовать по поводу;

He advises the students on/about their curriculum. — Он даёт советы студентам по поводу учебного плана.

Allow for smth. — учитывать что-либо;

*You have to **allow for** unforeseen money expenses in your contract. — Вам нужно учитывать в договоре непредвиденные расходы.*

Apologize for smth. to smb. — извиняться за что-либо перед кем-либо, просить прощения;

*I must **apologize to you for my lies**. — Я должен извиниться перед вами за свою ложь.*

Apply to smb./smth. — быть применимым к кому-либо/чему-либо;

*This new rule does not **apply to children**. — Это новое правило не касается детей.*

Approve of smth./smb. — одобрять что-либо/кого-либо;

*I don't **approve of his behaviour**. — Я не одобряю его поведение.*

Argue against — полемизировать (против чего-либо);

argue for — приводить доводы (в пользу чего-либо);

*He **argued against/for an immediate counterattack**. — Он выступил за/против немедленной контратаки.*

Argue with — ссориться с кем-либо;

*He **argued with his sister**. — Он поссорился с сестрой.*

Arrive in a big city, country, etc. — прибывать в большой город, страну;

*He **arrived in London last year**. — Он прибыл в Лондон в прошлом году*

Arrive at a little town, village or place — прибывать в маленький городок, деревню или какое-либо место;

*He **arrived at the station at 5 o'clock**. — Он прибыл на станцию в пять часов.*

Associate with smth./smb. — проводить ассоциацию с чем-либо/кем-либо;

He associates the Sun with summer. — Солнце вызывает у него ассоциации с летом (дословно: Он ассоциирует солнце с летом).

Attend to smb. — заботиться о ком-либо, уделять внимание, обслуживать кого-либо;

Please wait here. Someone will attend to you shortly. — Пожалуйста, подождите здесь. Вас скоро обслужат.

В

Base on smth. — основывать на чём-либо;

I base my opinion on many, many facts. — Моё мнение основано на многих, многих фактах (дословно: Я основываю свое мнение...).

Benefit from smth. — извлекать выгоду из чего-либо;

The company will benefit greatly from the new policy. — Новая политика принесет компании большую выгоду (дословно: Компания получит большую выгоду из новой политики).

Blamed for smth. — обвинять кого-либо в чем-нибудь;

He blamed himself for hurting her. — Он винил себя в том, что причинил ей боль.

Blame on smb. — возлагать ответственность на кого-либо, объявить виновным;

They blamed the accident on him. — Они считали его виновником ДТП.

Boast about/of — хвастаться чем-либо;

*He is always **boasting about/of** his new car. — Он всегда хвастается своей новой машиной.*

С

Charge smb. for smth. — взимать, брать с кого-либо деньги за что-либо;

*They didn't **charge us for** the parking. — Они не взяли с нас деньги за парковку.*

Charge smb. with smth. — обвинять в чём-либо (юридич.);

*The criminal was **charged with** robbery. — Преступника обвинили в ограблении.*

Choose between — выбирать между;

*You have to **choose between** career and family. — Тебе придется выбрать между карьерой и семьёй.*

Collide with smth. — сталкиваться с чем-либо;

*Birds **collide with** jumbo jets near airports seven times more than before. — Птицы сталкиваются с аэробусами рядом с аэропортами в семь раз чаще, чем раньше.*

Compare with smth./smb. — сравниться с чем-либо, кем-либо;

*Nothing can **compare with** the beauty of your eyes. — Ничто не может сравниться с красотой твоих глаз.*

Concentrate on smth. — сосредоточиться на чём-либо;

*Angelina wants to **concentrate on** her school report preparation. — Анджелина хочет сосредоточиться на подготовке своего школьного доклада.*

Confess to smth. — сознаться в чем-либо;

He had confessed to spying on her. — Он сознался в том, что следил за ней.

Confuse with smth./smb. — перепутать с чем-либо/кем-либо;

Sorry, but you are confusing me with someone. — Извините, но вы меня с кем-то путаете.

Congratulate smb. on smth. — поздравлять кого-либо с чем-либо;

I want to congratulate you on your diamond anniversary. — Я хочу поздравить вас с бриллиантовой свадьбой.

Confide in smb. — доверять кому-либо;

You can always confide your troubles in me. — Ты можешь доверить мне свои проблемы.

Convict of smth. — признать виновным в чём-либо (вынести приговор);

After a long trial he was convicted of murder. — После долгого процесса его обвинили в убийстве.

D

Deal with smth./smb. — иметь дело с чем-либо/ кем-либо;

I don't want to deal with this problem anymore. — Я больше не хочу иметь дело с этой проблемой.

Decide against smth. — принимать решение что-либо не делать;

I've decided against going on a trip in winter. — Я решил не ехать в путешествие зимой.

Decide in favour of — принимать решение в пользу, принимать решение что-либо делать;

I've decided in favour of going on a trip in summer. — Я решил поехать в путешествие летом.

Decide on — принимать решение по поводу чего-либо; выбирать.

We have decided on Greece for our holiday. — Мы выбрали Грецию для отпуска.

Depend on smth./smb. — зависеть от чего-либо/кого-либо;

Your own happiness depends only on you. — Твое собственное счастье зависит от тебя самого.

Deter from smth. — удерживать от чего-либо;

We can't deter him from fighting. — Мы не можем удержать его от драки.

Devote smth. to smb. — посвящать что-либо кому-либо;

I devoted this song to my beloved one. — Я посвятил эту песнь своей любимой.

Differ from smth./smb. — отличаться от чего-либо/кого-либо;

How does a steamboat differ from a steam locomotive? — Чем пароход отличается от паровоза?

Discuss with smb. — обсуждать с кем-либо;

We need to discuss this with parents. — Нам нужно обсудить это с родителями.

Distinguish between two things — проводить различие между двумя вещами, различать две вещи;

The jury is created to distinguish between real talent and mediocrity. — Жюри создано, чтобы различить талант и посредственность.

Distinguish from smth./smb. — отличить что-либо/кого-либо от чего-либо/кого-либо;

*I don't know how to **distinguish** Chinese from Japanese.* — Я не знаю, как отличить китайский от японского.

Dream about/of — мечтать о, видеть сон о, представлять;

*I've been **dreaming about/of** you lately!* — Ты мне снилась недавно! (дословно: Я видел сон о тебе недавно).

Е

Elaborate on smth. — детально разрабатывать, конкретизировать что-либо;

*Please **elaborate** on this question.* — Пожалуйста, проработайте этот вопрос подробнее.

Enter smth. — войти куда-либо (без предлога!)

*He **entered** my room without asking.* — Он вошёл в мою комнату без стука.

Explain smth. to smb. — объяснять что-либо кому-либо;

*You have to **explain** to children why they are not allowed to do certain things* — Вам придется объяснить детям, почему им нельзя делать определённые вещи.

Г

Glance at — взглянуть мельком на;

*I have only **glanced at** this man. I didn't remember his face.* — Я мельком взглянул на этого человека. Я не запомнил его лица.

I

Impose (up) on smb. — налагать (обязательства) на кого-либо, навязывать кому-либо;

Don't try to impose your ideas upon me! — Не пытайся навязать мне свои идеи!

Invite to some place — приглашать куда-либо;

Tom invited Jerry to the picnic. — Том пригласил Джерри на пикник.

Insist on smth. — настаивать на чём-либо;

Mindy insisted on visiting her granny. — Минди настояла на визите к своей бабушке.

Insure against — застраховать от;

This building is insured against fire. — Это здание застраховано от пожара.

Involve in smth. — вовлекать во что-либо;

They involved Tom in this miry business. — Они втянули Тома в это грязное дело.

K

Know of/about smth./smb. — знать о чем-либо;

Do you know anything of/about his past? — Ты знаешь что-либо о его прошлом?

L

Laugh about smth. — смеяться над чем-либо;

What are you laughing about? (a thing) — Над чем ты смеёшься? (о предмете, происшествии и т.д.)

Laugh at smb. — смеяться над кем-либо;

Who are you laughing at? (a person) — Над кем ты смеёшься?

О

Object to smth. — возражать чему-либо; протестовать; выражать неодобрение чему-либо.

Residents object to the situation with heavy traffic. — Жители выражают недовольство ситуацией с напряженным движением.

Р

Pay for smth. — платить за;

You have to pay for the dinner. — Вам необходимо заплатить за ужин.

Pleaded with smb. — умолять кого-либо;

She pleaded with her parents to let her go on the trip. — Она умоляла родителей позволить ей поехать в путешествие.

Prefer smth. to smth. — предпочитать что-либо чему-либо;

I prefer hot countries to freezing ones. — Я предпочитаю жаркие страны тем, где мороз.

Protest about/against — возражать против, протестовать;

The teachers in Spain protest about/against low salaries every year. — Учителя в Испании протестуют против низких зарплат каждый год.

Provide with smth. — обеспечивать чем-либо;

*The school authorities provide pupils with textbooks. —
Руководство школы обеспечивает учеников книгами.*

R

Refer to smth. — ссылаться на что-либо;

*He likes to refer to that TV show. — Он любит ссылаться
на это телевизионное шоу.*

Remind of smth./smb. — вызывать воспоминания о, напо-
минать что-либо/кого-либо;

*The girl reminded of her grandma. — Девочка
напоминала свою бабушку.*

Resign from somewhere — уходить из, увольняться;

*He had to resign from the company as he moved to the
other city. — Ему пришлось уйти из компании, так
как он переехал в другой город.*

Result from smth. — быть следствием чего-либо, быть вы-
званным чем-либо;

*Tsunami resulted from underwater movements. —
Цунами было вызвано подводными движениями.*

Result in smth. — иметь следствием что-либо, вызывать
что-либо;

*Underwater movements resulted in tsunami. —
Подводные движения вызвали цунами.*

S

See to — заботиться о чем-либо/ком-либо, присматривать
за чем-либо/кем-либо;

I will see to everything in the house while you are away. — Я присмотрю за всем в доме, пока вас не будет.

Specializes in — специализироваться в чем-либо;

Nick specializes in American history. — Ник специализируется в американской истории.

Succeed in — преуспеть в чём-либо;

They succeeded in this business. — Они преуспели в этом бизнесе.

Suffer from smth. — страдать чем-либо/от чего-либо;

He always suffered from forgetfulness. — Он всегда страдал забывчивостью.

Suspect smb. of smth. — подозревать кого-либо в чём-либо;

He suspects me of stealing information from his computer. — Он подозревает меня в краже информации с его компьютера.

Т

Tamper with smth. — подделывать что-либо, тайно изменять;

Someone almost certainly tampered with the documents. — Кто-то почти наверняка подделал документы.

Taste of smth. — иметь вкус чего-либо;

The soup tastes of mushrooms. — Суп имеет вкус грибов.

Trust in — верить во что-либо;

I don't trust in what he says. — Я не верю в то, что он говорит.

Trust with smth. — доверить что-либо;

*Can I trust you **with** a secret?* — Я могу доверить тебе свой секрет?

V

Vote against — голосовать против;

*More than a hundred ministers **voted against** the project.* — Более ста министров проголосовали против проекта.

W

Wait for — ждать кого-либо;

Wait for me, please. — Пожалуйста, подождите меня.

Упражнения

Exercises to train and remember!

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях):

ABOUT: boast about/of (a new car) protest about/against (low salary) dream about/of (you)	AGAINST: advise against (entering this society) BUT: advise on/about (curriculum)
IN: involve in (business) succeed in (business) trust in (what he says) specialize in (mathematics) arrive in (a big city) arrive at (village, place, little town) confide in (somebody)	argue against/for BUT: argue with (sister) decide against (a trip in winter) BUT: decide in favour of (a trip in summer) decide on (Greece) insure against (fire) vote against (the president)
BETWEEN: choose between	AT: glance at laugh at (a person) laugh about (a thing)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct preposition. (Выберите правильный предлог.)

1. I haven't really read the report properly. I just glanced **for/at** it while I was on the train.
2. Sarah was involved **in/with** a traffic accident on her way to work.

3. I would advise you **on/against** taking any violent exercise before the leg has healed.

4. The manager feels that nobody else can be trusted **about/in**.

5. We finally decided **for/on** a camping holiday in Greece.

6. Helen voted **for/on** the proposal, but everyone else voted against.

7. You have to choose **among/between** the red and the blue dress.

8. Now it seems a dire disaster but in a few days you will just laugh **at/about** the whole thing.

9. I laughed **at/about** myself for being so soft as to choose a hard-working poky kind of life.

10. Are you insured **against/for** fire?

Exercise 2. Read the text. Insert the prepositions. (Прочитайте текст. Вставьте предлоги. Постарайтесь сделать это по памяти.)

Sue, the Tyrannosaurus Rex

The Field Museum in Chicago can **boast** (1)___ a giant fossil of a Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton named Sue. But how did the five meter six tone predator got such an amicable name?

Sue Hendrickson **specializes** (2)___ ancient animals. In August 1990 she was **involved** (3)___ the archeological dig in North America. The lorry of the fossil hunters got broken and they were **choosing** (4)___ continuation of a dig and going to the nearest town. Finally, they **decided** (5)___ favour of a town, but Sue wanted to stay and look around. Professor **advised** her (6)___ going up the rocks as it was dangerous. But she just **laughed** (7)___ him and climbed the crag. There she saw big bones. She only **glanced** (8)___ them but it was enough to understand that once they belonged to a dinosaur. When the team returned to the camp, they started to dig. It was decided to give a dinosaur the name if its discoverer.

Sue couldn't even **dream** (9)___ such an honour.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions to the text using words in bold. (Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя слова, набранные в тексте жирным шрифтом.)

1. What can the Field Museum in Chicago **boast about**?
2. What does Sue Hendrickson **specialize in**?
3. What was she **involved in** when she was in North America?
4. What did the fossil hunters have to **choose between**?
5. What did they finally **decide to do**?
6. What did the **professor tell Sue**?
7. Did Sue follow professor's advice?
8. What did she **see** when she climbed the rock?
9. Did she have to **stare long** at the bones?

Exercise 4. Retell the story about Sue Hendrickson. (Перескажите историю Сью Хэндриксон.)

Exercise 5. Translate into English. Pay attention to the words in bold. (Переведите на английский. Будьте внимательны со словами, набранными жирным шрифтом.)

1. Я **бросил взгляд** на часы и понял, что ужасно **опаздываю** на собрание.

2. Ник **специализируется** в области детской медицины. Он всегда давал мне **советы по поводу** ваших болезней, когда вы были маленькие.

3. Если мне когда-нибудь придется **выбирать между** деньгами и здоровым питанием, я без колебаний выберу деньги, потому что я люблю фастфуд.

4. Ты **голосовал за или против** нового президента? Он **преуспел в достижении** своих целей.

5. Я не могу **прийти к решению по поводу** моей будущей профессии.

6. **Над чем** вы **смеётесь**?

7. **Над кем** вы **смеётесь**?

8. Мы решили в пользу демократов.

9. Я не советую тебе есть много сладкого на ночь. Никто не застрахован от лишних килограммов.

10. Я мечтаю о красивом домике на берегу моря.

11. Вчера я прибыл в Лондон, а ты на станцию в Эпфилде.

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях):

FOR: account for (expenses) admire for (bravery) allow for (discomfort) apologize for (behaviour) pay for (the dinner)	blame for smth.= винить за что-либо BUT: blame on smb.= винить кого-либо charge for smth. = брать деньги за BUT: charge smb. with smth. = обвинять
FROM: benefit from (policy) differ from (a steamboat) distinguish (Chinese) from (Japanese) BUT: distinguish between two things	resign from (a company) result from (быть вызванным) result in (вызвать) suffer from (an illness) deter from
OF: accuse smb. of (robbery) approve of (your friends) convict of (murder) know of/about (his past)	remind of (grandma) suspect of (stealing) taste of (mushrooms)

Exercise 6. Choose the correct preposition: for, from, of, with, on.
(Выберите правильный предлог: for, from, of, with, on.)

1. Late today your father was **charged** ____ Arthur's murder.
(M. Connelly)

2. Still he knew it to be true, all of it, though he was not sure that Suzanne would **suffer** ____ his attentions. (Th. Dreiser)

3. In the century and a half since they were discovered, astronomers have still failed to **account** ____ their sources of energy. (I. Asimov)

4. These contradictions are not accidental, nor do they **result** ____ ordinary hypocrisy; they are deliberate exercises in doublethink. (G. Orwell)

5. He would eventually **resign** ____ the Army with the Vietnam War still going on...(K. Vonnegut)

6. He hurried to his car and set off for home, hoping he was imagining things, which he had never hoped before, because he didn't **approve** ____ imagination. (J.K. Rowling)

7. The boys were enchanted, as she had intended them to be, and they hastened to **apologize** ____ boring her. (M. Mitchell)

8. In the climate of the time anyone who appeared strange was **suspect** ____ heresy, especially those who voluntarily embraced poverty and wandered about. (J. Sayers)

9. The fool puts the **blame** ____ the things he desires.
(J. Houston)

10. I made errors in judgment last night, and if those errors **result** ____ the deaths of an American professor and a DCPJ cryptologist, my career will be over. (D. Brown)

Exercise 7. Read the text. Insert the prepositions. Pay attention to the use of prepositions. (Прочитайте текст. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги. Обратите внимание на использование предлогов.)

Human 1, Shark 0

Do you **know** anything (1) ____ shark killers? Sounds crazy but they exist. One afternoon, crowds of people were enjoying themselves on the beach in Brazil when shark appeared. The

shark was over two meters long and weighed about 70 kilos. The crowds naturally panicked as the situation **reminded** them (2) ___ a case when similar shark killed two swimmers.

Thankfully, one man did not panic. Jose Nilson, a 32 year old bodybuilder, was sitting on the beach with his family when the incident started.

"I suddenly heard screams. When I looked up, I saw the shark in the water and got really angry." Nothing could **deter** him (3) ___ the fight.

People watched in disbelief as Mr. Nilson ran into water and fought the shark with his bare huge hands! Some didn't **approve** (4) ___ his actions as they were sure he isn't going to come back alive.

Mr. Nilson hit the shark repeatedly on the head which **resulted** (5) ___ creature's loss of consciousness. When he finally killed it with a heavy stone all the people clapped and cheered and **admired** him (6) ___ his bravery.

Later Nilson **benefited** (7) ___ the shark when he sold it to a local restaurant and had a grilled shark steak for dinner!

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions to the text. (Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.)

1. What do you know of shark killers? Who are they?
2. What did the shark remind the crowds of?
3. What were the crowds surprised at?
4. What could deter Mr. Nilson from the fight?
5. What did Mr. Nilson use to attack the shark?
6. Do you approve of his actions? Would you do the same?
7. What did the creature's loss of consciousness result from?
8. Why did people admire Mr. Nilson?
9. How did Mr. Nilson benefit from the shark?

10. Have you ever reacted in an unexpected way in dangerous situations?

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary prepositions. (Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.)

1. Sixteen oxen is the usual number for a team, but I took four extra to **allow** ___ casualties. (H.R. Haggard. King Solomon's Mines.)

2. I **apologize** ___ this intrusion, but you have a visitor. (D. Brown. The Da Vinci Code.)

3. Do you suppose he would plan to have her **convicted** ___ the murder? (E.St. Gardner. The Case of the Blonde Bonanza.)

4. "DI and DII and DIII are very old abbreviations. They were used by ancient scientists to **distinguish** ___ the three Galilean documents most commonly confused. (D. Brown. Angels and Demons.)

5. He felt so ashamed of himself that he went to Wood and offered to **resign** ___ the Quidditch team. (J.K. Rowling. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.)

6. You **suffer** ___ a defective memory. (G. Orwell. Nineteen Eighty-Four.)

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях):

ON: concentrate on (political career) congratulate you on your (anniversary) depend on (you) base on (facts)	insist on (visiting her granny) elaborate on (the question) impose on (a person) — about responsibility
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TO: apply to (children) attend to (you shortly) confess to (spying on her) explain to (children)	devote (this song) to (my beloved) object to (heavy traffic) prefer (hot countries) to (freezing ones) see to (the house) refer to (that TV show)
WITH: associate (the Sun) with (summer) charge with (shop-lifting) collide with (jets) plead with (her) tamper (with the document)	confuse me with (someone) deal with (this problem) discuss with (parents) provide with (textbooks) trust with (a secret)

Exercise 10. Insert the necessary prepositions. (Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.)

1. I **congratulate** you ___ your new post. (I. Asimov. The Gods Themselves.)

2. Scarlett was silent, embarrassed, for Melanie's condition was not a subject she could **discuss** ___ a man. (M. Mitchell. Gone with the Wind, Part 1.)

3. We were to **refer** ___ ourselves in the third person — if it was absolutely crucial for us to **refer** ___ ourselves at all. (L. Weisberger. The Devil Wears Prada.)

4. "Just relax and let yourself tumble or slide. There are no boulders anywhere that you can **collide** ___." Denison swallowed and looked ahead. (I. Asimov. The Gods Themselves.)

5. When someone tells you they want to **confess** ___ a killing, you don't wait. (M. Connelly. City Of Bones.)

6. They don't hang people in Australia these days, though I suppose if they did, you wouldn't **object** ___ Gerard meeting his maker that way. (M. Lee. Fugitive Bride.)

7. If you ask them who is brave—who is true—who is just—who is it they would **trust** ____ their lives? — they would say, Tuan Jim. (J. Conrad. Lord Jim.)

8. I hate to have to **depend** ____ them. (Th. Harris. The Silence of the Lambs.)

9. Heaven knows I'm the last person to try to get any unfair advantage but I never dreamed that this water-rationing would be meant to **apply** ____ a sick man. (C.S. Lewis. The Chronicles of Narnia. The Voyage of the 'Dawn Treader'.)

10. Lily was making waffles and I desperately wanted to join her, but I had to **deal** ____ this now or I was out of a job. (L. Weisberger. The Devil Wears Prada.)

Exercise 11. Read the text. Insert the necessary prepositions. (Прочитайте текст. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.)

Gunner — Australia's Alarm

Japanese bombs started raining down on Australian city Darwin, around 10 a.m. on February 19, 1942. This attack was sudden and was **associated** (1) ____ bombing of America's Pearl Harbor. After the initial attack when one of the bombs **collided** (2) ____ a mess hall, soldiers went looking for the injured among the rubble.

There they found the smallest survivor of them all, a six-month-old male stray kelpie¹. He had a broken leg and was whimpering as if **pleading** (3) ____ soldiers to help. Eventually, the injured puppy ended up in the hands of Leading Aircraftman Percy Westcott. He **imposed** the duty to get this dog help (4) ____ himself at his own will. Westcott took the dog to the doctor, who said he wasn't **allowed** (5) ____ treat any "man" who didn't have a name or serial number. So, Westcott named the kelpie

¹ an Australian sheep dog

"Gunner" and gave him the number 0000. Satisfied, the doctor promised to see (6)___ the dog's leg.

From that point forward, Gunner and Westcott were inseparable. One day, as the men worked on repairing several planes in the airfield, Gunner first **concentrated** (7)___ something far away, then started barking and jumping up and down. The men paid no attention to the dog, but within a few minutes Japanese raiders swooped in.

Luckily, the men and Gunner managed to dive to safety, but it was another surprise attack. Well, to everyone but Gunner. In general, Australian Kelpie hearing, even more than of many other breeds of dogs, is fantastic. Two days later, Gunner again started barking wildly. This time, the men knew what his commotion was **based** (8)___ and prepared for the upcoming attack.

From February 1942 to November 1943, over sixty air raids were commenced on Darwin. Gunner warned the soldiers of nearly every one, saving countless lives. Another amazing aspect of this was that Gunner never barked when Australian planes took off. He never **confused** them (9)___ Japanese ones.

It is not known what happened to Gunner after the war.

Exercise 12. Answer the questions to the text. (Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.)

1. What was attack in Darwin associated with?
2. Who was the dog pleading for help with?
3. Who imposed the duty to get the dog help on himself?
4. Did doctor agree to treat the dog without any doubts?
5. What did the doctor promise to see to?
6. What was Gunner sometimes concentrated on?
7. What was Gunner's behaviour based on?
8. How did Gunner manage to warn the soldiers? What was his special ability?
9. What was especially surprising about Gunner?
10. What happened with the dog after the war?

Exercise 13. Retell the story about Gunner. Use the following plan (Перескажите историю о Ганнере. Используйте следующий план):

1. First attack.
2. Puppy pleading with soldiers for help.
3. Barking warning.
4. Excellent hearing.

REVISION: VERBS

Exercise 14. Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the words in capitals. (Перепишите предложения, используя предложенные слова так, чтобы сохранился смысл.)

Например

Luckily the fire officer managed to rescue the cat from the top of the tree. **SUCCEEDED**

Luckily the fire officer succeeded in rescuing the cat from the top of the tree.

1. Can I talk to your parents about your behaviour? **DISCUSS**

2. My parents are sure some of my friends are not good. **APPROVE**

3. How much you pay for repairs will relate to the condition of house. **DEPEND**

4. My internet is too slow, but someone is coming to fix it tomorrow. **SEE**

5. Do you have fire insurance? **INSURED**

6. Mr. Brown has decided to give up his job at the chocolate factory. **RESIGN**

7. Take a seat, and I'll ask someone to help you. **ATTEND**

8. The bus hit a parked car at the end of the road. **COLLIDED**

9. This tea really has a strawberry taste. **TASTES**

10. She begged Mum to buy a puppy. **PLEADED**

11. I don't want to make you responsible for this. **IMPOSE**

12. Hachiko was a dog who was very loyal to his master.
DEVOTED

13. I want to tell you my sacred secret. **TRUST**

14. I like Japanese food more than Chinese. **PREFER**

Exercise 15. Connect words from two columns to make up a sentence. (Соедините слова в двух колонках, чтобы получилось предложение.)

1. The child didn't want to confess...

2. Welcome to our restaurant!
Choose a seat and someone will attend...

3. I don't approve of...

4. He was convicted of...

5. I don't like to argue...

6. He is always boasting of...

7. This fish tastes of...

8. The film is about a comet that collides with...

9. Our health depends greatly on...

10. What a terrible disaster!
At least we are insured against....

A. his friends. They are always rude to grown-ups.

B. with my sister. We don't talk for days after quarrels.

C. the Earth and changes life on the planet.

D. to breaking the vase.

E. our way of life.

F. flood.

G. something strange. Don't eat it!

H. to you shortly.

I. his new iPhone.

J. murder and will be sent to prison.

Предлоги, используемые после прилагательных и причастий Prepositions used after adjectives and participles

A

(be) (un)Aware of — быть осведомленным о чем-либо;

I was (un)aware of your coming. — Я (не) знала о твоём приходе.

(be) Absent from — отсутствовать где-либо;

Why were you absent from school yesterday? — Почему ты вчера не был в школе?

(be) Absorbed in — быть поглощенным чем-либо;

She was absorbed in her work. — Она была поглощена работой.

(be) Acquainted with — быть знакомым с кем-либо;

I want to get acquainted with your friends. — Я хочу познакомиться с вашими друзьями.

(be) Addicted to — быть зависимым от;

Maria is addicted to coffee. — Мария зависима от кофе.

(be) Annoyed at smth./smb. — быть раздраженным из-за чего-либо/кого-либо;

I am annoyed at his tone. — Меня раздражает его тон.

(be) Annoyed with smb. for doing smth. — быть раздраженным на кого-либо из-за чего-либо;

I am annoyed with you for making so much noise. — Меня раздражает, что ты так много шумишь.

(be) Anxious about smth. — быть обеспокоенным чем-либо;

She was anxious about her health. — Она беспокоилась о своем здоровье.

(be) Ashamed of — стыдиться чего-либо;

Bella was ashamed of her looks. — Бэлла стыдилась своей внешности.

(be) bored by/with — быть скучающим, (кому-либо) надоело что-либо;

I was bored by/with this book. — Мне надоела эта книга.

C

(be) (in) Capable of — быть (не)способным что-либо делать;

She was tired and incapable of clear thinking. — Она устала и была неспособна ясно мыслить.

(be) (un) Confident in smth./smb. — быть (не)уверенным в чем-либо/ком-либо;

I am unconfident in the success. — Я не уверен в успехе.

(be) Concerned with — касаться чего-либо;

This meeting is concerned with the details of the scheme. — Это собрание касается деталей схемы.

(be) Confronted with — противостоять чему-либо, столкнуться с чем-либо;

He was confronted with a difficult situation. — Он столкнулся со сложной ситуацией.

(be) Cruel to smb. — быть жестоким по отношению к кому-либо;

It is cruel to the old man to fire him now. — Жесток по отношению к старику уволить его именно сейчас.

(be) Curious about smth./smb. — интересоваться чем-либо;

Jack is curious about nature. — Джек интересуется природой.

D

(be) Delighted with/at — быть восхищенным чем-либо;

The kids were delighted at their Christmas presents. — Дети были в восторге от рождественских подарков.

(be) Desperate for — жаждать чего-либо; испытывать острую необходимость;

He is desperate for entering the university. — Он отчаянно хочет поступить в университет.

(be) Different from/to — отличаться от;

Some of us are different from/to others. — Некоторые из нас отличаются от других.

E

(be) Eager for — стремящийся к чему-либо, желающий чего-либо;

He is eager for knowledge. — У него тяга к знаниям.

F

(be) Faced with — сталкиваться с чем-либо;

We are faced with serious ecological problems. — Мы столкнулись с серьезными экологическими проблемами.

(be) Famous for smth. — быть известным чем-либо;

This boy is famous for his musical talent. — Мальчик известен своим музыкальным талантом.

(be) Fond of smth./smb. — увлекаться чем-либо/кем-либо, любить что-либо/кого-либо;

I am fond of dogs. — Я люблю собак.

(be) Free from — быть свободным от чего-либо;

Be free from worries! — Не беспокойтесь!

(be) Free of charge — бесплатно;

This is free of charge. — Это бесплатно.

(be) Friendly to smb. — быть дружелюбным по отношению к кому-либо;

He is always friendly to us. — Он всегда дружелюбен с нами.

(be) Full of smth. — быть полным чего-либо;

The theatre is full of people. — Театр полон людей.

(be) Furious about/at smth. — быть в ярости из-за чего-либо;

He was furious about her refusal. — Он был в ярости из-за её отказа.

(be) Furious with smth./smb. — быть в ярости, сильно злиться на кого-либо;

The boss is furious with his employees. — Начальник очень зол на работников.

G

(be) Good at smth. — быть способным к чему-либо, у кого-либо хорошо получается что-либо;

Tommy is not good at maths. He can't count. — У Томми нет способностей к математике. Он не умеет считать.

(be) Good with — уметь хорошо всё делать;

Richard is good with his hands. — У Ричарда золотые руки.

I

(be) Impatient for — быть в нетерпении, ждать чего-либо с нетерпением;

She is impatient for her goodnight tales. — Она с нетерпением ждёт своих сказок перед сном.

(be) Interested in — интересоваться чем-либо;

Abby is interested in music. — Эбби интересуется музыкой.

J

(be) Jealous of — завидовать кому-либо/чему-либо, ревновать;

Don't be jealous of rich people! — Не завидуй богатым!

K

(be) Keen on — очень любить что-либо, увлекаться чем-либо;

He is madly keen on sport. — Он страстно увлекается спортом.

L

(be) Late for smth. — опаздывать куда-либо;

*I don't like to be **late for work**. — Я не люблю опаздывать на работу.*

N

(be) Nice of smb. to do smth. — мило с чьей-либо стороны;

*It is very **nice of you to invite me**. — Очень мило с вашей стороны пригласить меня.*

P

(be) Packed with — быть набитым кем-либо;

*The train was **packed with people**. — Поезд набит людьми.*

(be) Pleased about/with smth. — быть довольным чем-либо;

*They are **pleased about/with your invitation**. — Им приятно твое приглашение.*

(be) Popular with smb. — быть популярным среди кого-либо, нравящийся кому-либо;

*Harry Potter is very **popular with kids**. — Детям нравится Гарри Поттер (дословно: Гарри Поттер популярен среди детей).*

(be) Proud of smth./smb. — быть гордым чем-либо (I am proud of... — Я горжусь чем-либо...);

*Parents are always **proud of their children**. — Родители всегда гордятся своими детьми.*

R

(be) Ready for smth. — быть готовым к чему-либо;

I am not ready for the departure. — Я не готов к отъезду.

(be) Resigned to — смириться с чем-либо;

I am now resigned to the fact that I was wrong. — Я уже смирился с фактом, что я был неправ.

(be) Right/wrong about smth./smb. — быть правым/неправым в чем-либо;

I was right/wrong about it. — Я был прав/неправ по поводу этого.

S

(be) Safe from smth. — быть в безопасности от;

Here she was safe from all the dangers. — Здесь она была в безопасности от всех угроз.

(be) Sorry about/for smth. — быть огорченным чем-либо, сожалеть о чем-либо/ком-либо;

I am sorry about/for being late. — Мне жаль, что я опоздал (дословно: Я огорчен из-за своего опоздания).

(be) Sure about smth. — быть уверенным в чем-либо;

I am not sure about it. — Я не уверен в этом.

(be) Surprised at/by smth. — быть удивленным чем-либо;

I was surprised at his behaviour. — Его поведение удивило меня (дословно: Я был удивлён его поведением).

(be) Upset about/over/by smth. — быть расстроенным из-за, быть грустным по какой-либо причине;

He was upset about/over/by the loss. — Он был расстроен из-за потери.

(be) Used to smth. — привыкать;

Peter wasn't used to getting up early. — Питер не привык вставать рано.

Упражнения

Exercises to train and remember!

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях):

popular with smb. (adj)	wait for (v)
invite to (v)	dream of (v) = imagine
surprised at/by (adj)	enter smth. (v)
furious with (adj)	(be) nice of smb. to do smth.
furious about/at smth. (adj)	(adj)
arrive in a big city, country	(be) late for smth. (adj)
etc. (v)	annoyed with smb. at/about
arrive at a little town,	smth. (adj)
village or place	annoyed with smb. for doing
	smth. (adj)

Exercise 1. Arrange the adjectives with prepositions in the following chart according to their meaning. (Распределите прилагательные с предлогами на четыре колонки в соответствии со значением прилагательных.)

Angry with/at smb. for doing smth., astonished at/by, sad about smth., afraid of smb./smth., scared of smb./smth., staggered at/by, furious about smth./furious with smb. for doing smth., disappointed with smth., amazed at/by, annoyed about/at smth./smb., frightened of smb./smth., upset about smth., (be) cross with smb., surprised at/by smth., terrified of smb./smth., unhappy about.

Fear/страх	Anger/злость	Sadness/ грусть	Surprise/удив- ление
...

Is there any interdependence between the semantic group of an adjective and the preposition used after it? (Есть ли какая-нибудь зависимость между значением прилагательных и предлогов, которые используются после них?)

Exercise 2. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте необходимые предлоги.)

1. For some reason, the whole business suddenly made me furious ____ Daniel.

2. Tach was furious now ____ his tone, the hardness of the wooden chair, the whole damn situation.

3. Mr. St. Clair is now thirty-seven years of age, is a man of temperate habits, a good husband, a very affectionate father, and a man who is popular ____ all who know him.

4. It was not nice ____ him ____ stand me up.

5. They were unpleasantly surprised ____ the company announcement to reduce salary.

6. How do you negotiate once you've offered everything? I could do nothing now but wait ____ his counterproposal.

7. When I was a child I dreamed ____ becoming a ballerina and dancing on a stage like a light fragile snowflake.

8. He is always annoyed ____ his neighbours ____ their making so much noise.

9. What time does the train arrive ____ London?

10. I had arrived ____ the station before they left.

Exercise 3. Translate into English. (Переведите на английский.)

1. Песни этой рок-группы популярны среди молодёжи.

2. Я ждал тебя целых три часа.

3. Было не хорошо с вашей стороны входить без стука.

4. Если вы будете опаздывать на занятия, учитель будет на вас очень зол!

5. Позвони мне, как только прибудешь на вокзал.

6. Когда Макс пригласил меня к себе домой, я была удивлена его видом. Он так нервничал, что, казалось, у него лихорадка.

7. Она была зла сама на себя, потому что села не на тот автобус и прибыла в Нью-Йорк вместо Филадельфии.

8. Очень мило с вашей стороны пригласить меня на пикник.

9. Он был очень недоволен, когда обнаружил дверь назапертой.

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises. (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях.)

cruel to (adj)	(nothing can) compare with (v)
famous for (adj)	full of (adj)
good at (adj)	friendly to (adj)
proud of (adj)	confide in (v)
unconfident in (adj)	(no) hope of smth. (n)
relationship with (n)	delighted with/at (adj)

It is/was nice of you to — Это (Было) мило с вашей стороны (сделать что-либо)

Nice/kind/good/generous/polite/silly/cruel etc. OF somebody (TO do something)

Это было мило / очень мило / хорошо / щедро / вежливо / глупо / жестоко и т.д. с чьей-либо стороны (сделать что-либо)

Thank you. It was very nice of you to help me. — Спасибо. Было очень мило с вашей стороны помочь мне.

It was silly of me to go out without an umbrella in such weather. — Было очень глупо с моей стороны идти на улицу без зонта в такую погоду.

BUT: (be) nice/kind/good/generous/polite/rude/friendly/cruel etc. TO somebody

Быть милым / добрым / хорошим / щедрым / вежливым / грубым / дружелюбным / жестоким и т.д. по отношению к кому-либо

Thank you for being **kind to me**.

Why were you so **rude to Lucy**?

ADJECTIVE + ABOUT/WITH / ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ + ABOUT/WITH

Angry/annoyed/furious about something / with somebody for doing something

Злиться/быть расстроенным/в ярости из-за чего-либо / из-за (на) кого-либо за что-либо

It's natural to get **furious about** things that are of your personal concern.

Are you **annoyed with me for** being late?

Excited/worried/upset/nervous/happy etc. about a situation

Взбудораженный/обеспокоенный/расстроенный/нервный/счастливый и т.д. из-за ситуации

Are you **excited about** going on a holiday soon?

Rosa is **upset about** not being invited to the cinema.

Delighted/pleased/satisfied/happy/disappointed with something you get, or the result of something

В восторге/довольный/удовлетворенный/счастливый/разочарованный чем-либо или результатом чего-либо

I was **pleased with** my Christmas presents.

Are you **satisfied with** your exam results?

Exercise 4. Think of your own examples for adjectives with prepositions. Try to connect sentences into one story. (Придумайте примеры с пригательными. Попытайтесь соединить предложения в одну историю.)

Model: *The father was **delighted** with the match and **proud** of his son.*

Exercise 5. Compose your own sentences using the model “nice of/kind of/polite of... etc.” (Напишите свои собственные предложения по образцу. Используйте следующие слова):

Use the following adjectives: *silly, impolite, generous, nice, kind, not nice, childish.*

Model (Образец):

— *I came to the swimming pool but had left my trunks at home.*

— *That was silly of you!*

1

— Mike offered to give me a lift to the office.

—...

2

— Tom forgot about our anniversary.

—...

3

— The Browns paid for our dinner in “Alain Ducasse”.

—...

4

— Can I help you with the bags?

—...

5

— The neighbour’s daughter never greets me.

— ...

6

— He got upset because I told him that his cooking was terrible. Now he doesn’t talk to me.

—...

Exercise 6. Put in the correct preposition. (Вставте предлоги.)

1. I was delighted ____ the present you gave me.
2. It was very kind ____ you ____ to do the ironing for me.
Thank you very much.
3. "Oh, I will," said Harry, and they were surprised ____ the grin that was spreading over his face. (J.K. Rowling)
4. This student is famous ____ having great knowledge of Maths.
5. Why are you always rude ____ your parents? Can't you be nice ____ them?
6. It was careless ____ you ____ leave the oven on when you left the house.
7. I didn't call him back, which wasn't very polite ____ him.
8. It said Potter for President, and Dean, who was good ____ drawing, had done a large Gryffindor lion underneath. (J.K. Rowling)
9. Mom is your best friend, you can always confide your secrets and fears ____ her.
10. The nanny was furious ____ the kids for breaking the vase.
11. Dear students, please, be friendly ____ a freshman.
12. When she pulled away, her eyes were full ____ promise.
(D. Brown)
13. Sisters were teasing and unsympathetic beings, a brother worse, so there was no one to confide ____.
14. People shouldn't be cruel ____ animals.
15. I've been trying to learn English for many years, but I am not satisfied ____ my results.
16. Are you still upset ____ what I said to you yesterday?
17. Don't be angry ____ me. I wanted only the best for you.
18. But Detective Rider is currently without a partner and you have an established working relationship ____ her.
19. You ought to be kind ____ old people.

Pay attention to these verbs and prepositions when doing the following exercises. (Обратите внимание на данные глаголы и предлоги в последующих упражнениях.)

ABOUT: anxious about her (health) upset about/over/by (the loss) sure about (it)	sorry about/for being late curious about nature pleased about/with your invitation right/wrong about it
FOR: eager/desperate/impatient for (stories)	ready for the departure
FROM: absent from (school) different from/to (others)	free from worries safe from all the dangers
IN: interested in (music)	absorbed in (her work)
OF: (un)aware of (your coming) incapable of (clear thinking)	ashamed of her (looks) fond of (dogs) free of (charge) jealous of (rich people)
ON: keen on (sport)	
WITH: good with (his hands) bored by/with (this book) confronted with a (difficult situation) faced with (serious ecological problems)	acquainted with (your friends) packed with (people) concerned with (the details of the scheme)
TO: resigned to (the fact that I was wrong)	used to (getting up early) addicted to (coffee)

Exercise 7. Choose the correct preposition. (Выберите предлог.)

1. Charles has been absent **from/at** school for several days this month.
2. Jane is very fond **for/of** the way this singer dances.
3. Sorry, but I am not acquainted **with/in** the details of the plan.
4. Kate is still anxious **for/about** her exam results.
5. You know that stealing is wrong! You should feel ashamed **with/of** yourself.
6. Because we are students, we get into all the museums free **from/of** charge.
7. Our town is famous **for/from** its medieval churches.
8. Is anyone interested **in/with** starting a tai-chi club?
9. The transport system is incapable **from/of** dealing with the increasing number of commuters.
10. The stadium would be ready **for/with** the opening of the Olympic Games.

Exercise 8. Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the word in capitals. (Перепишите предложения, используя данные слова, сохранив при этом их значение.)

1. I didn't know about the problem. UNAWARE
2. David was concentrating totally on his work. ABSORBED
3. Harry can't stop playing computer games. ADDICTED
4. I wasn't interested in the book. BORED
5. Mary can't wait till the day comes to an end because she loves to listen to her good-night fairy tales. IMPATIENT.
6. The theatre was full of people so we expected the show to be great. PACKED
7. Your son was not at school yesterday. ABSENT
8. Don't worry. FREE
9. We will have to come across lots of difficulties. FACE

10. I don't usually train in the gym so this warm-up was really tough for me. USED

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary preposition. (Вставьте необходимый предлог.)

1. Fache, though **famous** ___ his instinct, was notorious for his pride. (D. Brown)

2. I am so **ashamed** ___ my body even though everyone tells me I'm not fat. (L. Weisberger)

3. The officers are witnesses that you have been **confronted** ___ it... (W.M. Miller)

4. "I'm here unofficially — which means I'm **curious** ___ the accident at the laundry. John Hunton." He held out his hand. (St. King)

5. Are you suggesting that I am **jealous** ___ Daniel Cleaver? (H. Fielding)

6. He was a ruthless predator who was **incapable** ___ really loving a woman. (M. Lee)

7. "Andy, darling," he said, his tone entirely **different** ___ what it had been just a few minutes earlier. (L. Weisberger)

8. Once again, there were people **eager** ___ something violent to happen. Once again, the Baudelaires were afraid for their lives. (Lemony Snicket)

9. Pooh felt rather **pleased** ___ this, and said that, as soon as he had finished his own breakfast, he would take Tigger round to Piglet's house, and Tigger could try some of Piglet's haycorns. (A.A. Milne)

10. "Neville," she said, "I'm really, really **sorry** ___ this". (J. K. Rowling)

Предлоги, используемые после существительных Prepositions used after nouns

Существительные с предлогом «at»

at any rate — в любом случае, так или иначе;

At any rate, it's great that we have found solution to the problem. (=anyway) — В любом случае, здорово, что мы нашли решение проблемы.

at fault — чувствовать вину, виноватый;

After leaving his family behind, he constantly felt at fault. — После того как он оставил семью, он постоянно чувствовал себя виноватым.

at risk — в опасности;

Blue whales are at risk of extinction. — Голубые киты находятся под угрозой вымирания.

Существительные с предлогом «by»

by accident — нечаянно, случайно;

I am sorry, I have dropped your plant by accident. — Мне жаль, я уронил ваш цветок нечаянно.

by chance — случаем, случайно;

I met my old school friend by chance. — Я встретил своего старого друга случайно.

by cheque/by credit card — чеком, кредитной картой;

You can pay by cheque/by credit card in our shop. — Вы можете заплатить чеком/кредитной картой в нашем магазине.

by force — силой;

*The mother was taking her child, who could play out all the day, home **by force**. — Мама вела ребёнка, который мог играть на улице целый день, домой силой.*

by heart — наизусть;

*Children learn a lot of poems **by heart** at school. — Дети учат много стихотворений наизусть в школе.*

by mistake — по ошибке;

*I took a wrong train **by mistake**. — Я сел не на тот поезд по ошибке.*

Существительные с предлогом «over»

control over smth. — контроль над чем-либо;

*He couldn't take **control over** his feelings. — Он не мог контролировать свои чувства (дословно: взять чувства под контроль).*

Существительные с предлогом «in»

in business — в торговле, в делах, в бизнесе;

***In business**, mistakes can be costly. — В бизнесе ошибки могут обойтись дорого.*

in danger — в опасности;

*Jim was **in danger** and had to be rescued. — Джим был в опасности, и его надо было спасать.*

in despair — в отчаянии;

*I gave up my attempts **in despair**. — В отчаянии я отказался от своих попыток.*

in detail — детально, в деталях;

*Describe what happened **in detail** please. — Опишите, что случилось, в деталях, пожалуйста.*

in pain — от боли, испытывающий боль;

*The patient told he was **in pain**.* — Пациент сказал мне, что он испытывает боль.

in person — лично;

*Everybody has to come to the office **in person**.* — Все должны лично прийти в офис.

in tears — в слезах;

*By the end of the drama, Mary was **in tears**.* — К концу драмы Мэри была в слезах.

in theory — теоретически; **in practice** — на практике;

***In theory** it is true, but not **in practice**!* — Теоретически это правда, но не практически.

in trouble — в беде, иметь неприятности;

*Andy is **in trouble** with the police.* — У Энди неприятности с полицией.

Существительные с предлогом «on»

on average — в среднем;

*It takes you fifteen minutes **on average** to get to the bus station.* — Тебе нужно в среднем пятнадцать минут, чтобы добраться до автобусного вокзала.

authority on smth. — специалист/авторитет в чем-либо;

*Mary is a known **authority on** this subject.* — Мэри — признанный авторитет в этой области.

effect on smth./smb. — эффект, влияние на что-либо/кого-либо;

*Strong wind has an **effect on** the aircraft.* — Сильный ветер оказывает влияние на воздушное судно.

on fire — охваченный огнем;

The car is on fire! — Машина в огне!

on purpose — нарочно, специально;

Tommy wanted to get ill on purpose because he had a test at school. — Томми специально хотел заболеть, потому что у него была контрольная в школе.

on strike — на забастовке;

The flight is delayed as the flying control officers are on strike. — Рейс отложен, потому что диспетчеры на забастовке.

Существительные с предлогом «out»

out of breath — запыхавшийся;

I've been running and I'm out of breath now. — Я бежала и запыхалась.

out of danger — вне опасности;

Good news. It has stopped to snow and we are out of avalanche danger now. — Хорошие новости. Снег перестал идти, и теперь нам не грозит сход лавины.

out of date — устаревший;

This information is out of date. — Эта информация устарела.

out of order — в неисправном состоянии;

I am afraid the TV is out of order. — Боюсь, что телевизор в неисправном состоянии.

out of practice — разучиться, давно не заниматься;

It's difficult to speak a foreign language if you've been out of practice for long. — Трудно говорить на иностранном языке, если вы долго не практиковались.

out of reach — вне досягаемости;

*The cups were **out of reach** on the top shelf. — Кружки были вне досягаемости на верхней полке.*

out of stock — нет в наличии;

*This telephone is **out of stock** at the moment but we can order it for you. — Этого телефона нет в наличии в данный момент, но мы можем заказать его для вас.*

out of tune — фальшиво;

*You're singing **out of tune**! — Вы поёте фальшиво!*

Существительные с предлогом «for»

for a change — для разнообразия;

*Let's eat out today **for a change**. — Давай поедим не дома для разнообразия.*

for sale — на продажу;

*Look! This cottage is **for sale**. — Посмотри! Этот дом выставлен на продажу!*

for the time being — на некоторое время, пока;

*The child didn't get his toy and decided not to talk to anyone **for the time being**. — Ребенок не получил свою игрушку и решил не разговаривать ни с кем какое-то время.*

reason for smth. — причина чего-либо;

*What is the **reason** for your behaviour? — Какова причина вашего поведения?*

(dis)respect for smb. — (не)уважение к кому-либо;

*I feel great **respect** for this man. — Я испытываю глубокое уважение к этому человеку.*

responsibility for smth. — ответственность за что-либо;

Adults must accept full responsibility for their actions. — Взрослые должны брать ответственность за свои действия.

room for smth./smb. — место для чего-либо/кого-либо;

They need to find room for the baby. — Они должны найти место для малыша.

sympathy for smb. — симпатия к кому-либо;

Tom feels sympathy for Ann. — Том симпатизирует Энн.

Существительные с предлогом «to»

exception to smth./smb. — исключение из чего-либо;

English has a lot of exceptions to the rules. — В английском много исключений из правил.

solution to smth. — решение чего-либо;

We couldn't find a solution to the problem. — Мы не могли найти решения этой проблемы.

Существительные с предлогом «with»

relationship with smb. — отношения с кем-либо;

Jerry was in good relationship with everybody. — Джерри был в хороших отношениях со всеми.

Существительные с предлогом «under»

under control — под контролем;

The brigade brought the fire under control after an hour. — Бригада смогла усмирить огонь (взять огонь под контроль) часом позже.

under the circumstances — в сложившихся обстоятельствах, в таких условиях;

Under the circumstances, we decided to give you a bonus to support your family. (= considering the special difficulties) — При сложившихся обстоятельствах мы решили дать вам премию, чтобы поддержать вашу семью (=учитывая серьезные трудности).

under the impression — под впечатлением;

I was under the impression that you liked this guy. (= that's what I thought) — У меня такое впечатление, что тебе нравится этот парень.

Существительные с предлогом «without»

without (a) doubt — без сомнений;

Without (a) doubt, spring is a wonderful season. — Без сомнений, весна — это прекрасное время года.

without delay — без промедлений, без отлагательств;

You have to come to the office right now, without delay! — Вы должны прийти в офис прямо сейчас! Без отлагательств!

without exception — без исключений;

Everyone must be here, without exception. — Все должны быть здесь, без исключений.

without fail — непременно;

You must be here at 6 a.m. without fail. — Вы непременно должны быть здесь в шесть.

Упражнения

Exercises to train and remember!

Exercise 1. Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the word in capitals. (Перепишите предложения, используя слова в скобках, сохранив при этом их значение.)

1. Mr. Brown gets on well with his employees.
(RELATIONSHIP)
2. Mary knows a lot about medicine. (AUTHORITY)
3. Your dog doesn't obey your commands! Don't let it come close to me! (CONTROL)
4. Our complete failure is only your fault and I don't feel sorry about you. (SYMPATHY)
5. He is a slimy person. One cannot trust him. (CONFIDE)
6. I tolerate and accept your point of view. (HAVE RESPECT)
7. This is a case when the rule doesn't work.
(EXCEPTION)
8. I don't know what to do with this problem.
(SOLUTION)
9. Alice was afraid that there would be not enough space or all the guests in her living-room. (ROOM)
10. He gave up all the attempts to become good at baseball being disappointed. (DESPAIR)

Exercise 2. Translate into English. (Переведите на английский.)

1. Тебе нет никакой необходимости носить эти штучки из «Гэп». (Л. Вайсбергер)

2. Ксенофоб — это тот, кто опасается людей только потому, что они приехали из другой страны, и это очень глупая причина для страха. (Лемони Сникет)

3. Деннинг, наш величайший авторитет по метеоритам, утверждал, что она стала заметна уже на расстоянии девяти миль. (Г. Уэллс)

4. Джил почувствовала, как он вцепился в нее, но руки и ноги уже ее не слушались. (К.С. Льюис)

5. В отчаянии выкуриваю сигарету и пять минут читаю праздничную брошюру, чтобы успокоиться. (Х. Филдинг)

6. Ты должен отвечать за свои поступки.

7. «К Джеку Кроффорду я питаю самое искреннее уважение», — сказал он. (Т. Харрис)

8. И все же стойкость библиотекаря была ему симпатичнее, чем энтузиазм Корнхауэра. (У. Миллер)

9. Это будет также влиять на политические отношения Америки с разными странами мира. (Сэр Тимоти Гарден)

10. «У нас, конечно, хватит для них места», — сказал Джером. (Лемони Сникет).

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with a noun from the list. Add the necessary preposition before the noun. (Заполните предложения существительными из списка. Используйте с ними правильные предлоги.)

Time, room, purpose practice, person, fault, effect, detail, date, chance.

The headmaster accused Paul of breaking the window on purpose.

1. What _____ did the closing of the factory have _____ you?

2. My German is awful! I'm really _____.

3. The inquiry found that the builders were not _____ for the collapse of the building. The reason was a small earthquake.

4. I found the telephone number I was looking for completely _____.

5. I have decided to stay here _____ the _____ being, and think about moving next year.

6. Before my bungee jump, the instructor explained _____ what would happen.

7. There is _____ at least three more people at the back of the car.

8. The computer software I've been using is now _____. I have to update it.

9. Alex was unable to receive the award _____ but his manager received it on his behalf.

Exercise 4. Complete the text using a phrase from the list in each gap.
(Закончите текст, заполнив пропуски выражениями из списка).

An effect on, wrong about, provide with, without exception, in business, different from, by mistake, annoyed about, aware of, at fault, better at.

It is crucially important how personnel communicate with each other and with customers (1) _____. Not everyone is (2) _____ the significance of choosing both the appropriate language and the right tone of voice. You can (3) _____ someone _____ precise information but be (4) _____ the way you express yourself when you do this. Thus, you can be sending the wrong message (5) _____, by putting it in an inappropriate way. Some people may even be (6) _____ what you say if it seems too aloof or too familiar. It is also true about writing. The way you come across in writing is (7) _____ the way you speak in the street, with your neighbours or friends. In

writing, the organization of a letter or an email, its typeface and general appearance can also have (8) _____ how the message is understood. Unfortunately, your style of writing may be (9) _____ when misunderstandings occur and you may need more practice. It may be true that some people are naturally (10) _____ communicating than others. But building successful business requires that all staff, (11) _____, train in this area, and their performance should be monitored.

REVISION (NOUNS)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct variant. (Выберите правильный вариант.)

1. You cannot buy this item. It is not ____.
A. for a change B. on purpose C. for sale
2. This is ____ the worst vacation I have ever had.
A. without doubt B. at any rate C. for a change
3. For more and more families, expensive holidays abroad are ____
A. by force B. out of reach C. out of order
4. ____, although you broke the rules, we will accept your application.
A. Without exception
B. Under the circumstances
C. On average
5. Helen's parents were ____ that she was still in the job, but she had resigned.
A. in theory
B. by mistake
C. under the impression

REVISION

(VERBS, ADJECTIVES, PARTICIPLES)

Exercise 2. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

Anticipation

Alice fancied Jack. He was very **popular** (1)_____ all the girls of her class. One day he **invited** her (2)_____ the cinema. What a miracle! All her friends were **surprised** (3)_____ this fact and **furious** (4)_____ Alice for hooking up² a guy like that.

He was to **arrive** (5)_____ her place at six o'clock. So, she was **waiting** (6)_____ him. Five minutes... She **dreamed** (7)_____ **entering** the movie theatre, hand in hand with Jack. Fifteen minutes... It was not **nice** (8)_____ him to be late (9)_____ their first date. Thirty minutes... She was getting **annoyed** (10)_____ his coming late and afraid that he stood her up³.

Exercise 3. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

Diffidence

But of course, Jack didn't have any intention to be so **cruel** (1)_____ the girl. He was **famous** (2)_____ being very **good** (3)_____ baseball and his parents and relatives were very **proud** (4)_____ him. He was the school star but the truth is that he was shy and very **unconfident** (5)_____ **relationship** (6)_____ girls. But then, there was this girl. Alice. No other girl could **compare** (7)_____ her. She was **full** (8)_____ crazy ideas and **friendly** (9)_____ everyone. One could always **confide** his troubles (10)_____ her. He had **no hope** (11)_____ going on a date with her. But finally he got a grip

² To hook up — to make someone like you.

³ To stand up — to let down, not to come when promised

on himself and invited her to the cinema. To his utter surprise she was **delighted** (12)_____ his invitation.

Exercise 4. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

Bad Luck

On the day of the date Jack couldn't take **control** (1)_____ his feelings. He even considered not showing up but then he thought that it would show his **disrespect** (2)_____ the girl when as a matter of fact he felt deep **sympathy** (3)_____ her. Moreover, there was no **reason** (4)_____ doing it. He had invited Alice and now he had **to take responsibility** (5)_____ his actions. Spick-and-span⁴ with a bouquet of flowers he came into a lift in the house of Alice. Tenth floor. Suddenly everything shuddered and the lift stopped. Jack got stuck! He pushed all the buttons but it had no **effect** (6)_____ the lift. He tried to call Alice but there was no connection in the lift. Jack was not an **authority** (7)_____ lift systems and electronics and the best **solution** he could find (8)_____ his problem was to shout. Nobody heard him. In half an hour he was hitting the walls of the lift with the bouquet (9)_____ **despair**.

Exercise 5. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

The Delayed Date

So, (1)_____ **accident** Jack turned out to be (2)_____ **risk** of missing a date. (3)_____ **the time being** he was in the lift (4)_____ any **hope**.

Alice was sitting at home in the old warm armchair at this moment. She was all (5)_____ **tears**, sure that Jack played this joke on her (6)_____ **purpose**. Probably, he guessed that she liked him and wanted to have fun.

⁴ extremely neat and clean

Some time later Alice decided to go for a walk along the street alone (7) _____ a change. She went out of the flat... pressed the lift button. The lift door opened slowly and she saw Jack, who wasn't spick and span anymore but in a total mess. Thus, their first date began.

Exercise 6. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

1. You can pay _____ credit card.
2. We couldn't take the fire _____ control and the building burnt.
3. Janet was very excited _____ the forthcoming wedding.
4. This new clothes chain is very popular _____ teenagers.
5. No other day can compare _____ your wedding day.
6. Lucy was delighted _____ the cake she got for her birthday.
7. Jack was famous _____ his strange ability to have a presentiment of troubles, that's why nobody wanted to be his friend.
8. Trust me, I am a friend. You can confide _____ me.
9. Young mothers have no hope _____ having rest.
10. Of course I am furious _____ you! You have let me down!
11. Tom was terrified _____ a giant clown with an eerie smile.
12. I am not good _____ art and I can never say who painted the picture in the museum.
13. He got surprised _____ my words and looked at me in a shock.
14. If you want to act in plays, you have to learn a lot of poems and texts _____ heart.
15. I never exceed the speed limit. I don't want to be _____ trouble with the police.
16. He was _____ pain and wanted his tooth pulled out as soon as possible. He closed his eyes _____ despair.

17. The father couldn't take control ____ his feelings when he was holding his baby girl in his arms for the first time.

18. Don't be rude ____ me! I don't deserve it!

19. The new mayor was proud ____ the improvements in his borough.

20. The T-shirt of a blue colour is ____ ____ stock now but you can visit our shop at a different address.

Exercise 7. Translate into English. (Переведите на английский.)

1. Джерри никогда не мог прийти на работу **без опоздания**, и это **влияло** на его **отношения с начальником**.

2. Был **риск**, что его уволят, но он не мог **найти решения** этой проблемы и был готов **принять ответственность** за опоздания.

3. Но однажды в их офис пришла новая бухгалтер, и он сразу же влюбился в девушку.

4. Она была **знатоком** компьютерных игр и футбольных матчей и могла **детально** рассказать биографии величайших футболистов.

5. Она стала **причиной** его ранних пробуждений.

6. Он спешил на работу и **прибывал в** офис на полчаса раньше обычного.

7. Начальник, **восхищенный** переменами, был в то же время очень **удивлён** поведением Джерри.

8. Джерри думал, что его повысят. **Теоретически** так и должно было быть. А вот **на практике** нет.

9. Дело в том, что начальник тоже испытывал **симпатию** к новенькой. И его **раздражал** Джерри, потому что он пытался ухаживать за девушкой.

10. В конце концов, Джерри решил жениться на девушке, и им обоим пришлось уволиться. **В делах** нет места личным отношениям.

Exercise 8. Correct the mistakes. (Исправьте ошибки.)

1. They had to take the patient to the hospital in force.
2. It was wrong to vent your anger on the children, they were not with fault.
3. It was nice with you to invite me in this castle.
4. That song was popular around people from my father's generation.
5. I was at the impression that you didn't get on too well.
6. Andy fell down and scratched his knee badly. When we found him, he was all at tears.

Exercise 9. Find mistakes. (Найдите ошибки.)

1. She was all over tears because she understood that her dreams were over her reach.
2. Don't boast on your luck because it can leave you.
3. Many teenagers are aware about the danger of drugs but don't take it seriously.
4. The reason of my strange behavior is that I am fond in reading and read all night. Then I don't feel well in the morning.
5. I was very surprised at the way he faced against his financial problems.
6. You can't take control over me even if you are with an impression that you can.
7. You have to take the situation over control!

Exercise 10. Insert the prepositions. (Вставьте предлоги.)

Why do We Say "O'Clock?"

What do you know (1) ____ the origin of the expression "o'clock"? You may get surprised (2) ____ the fact that the answer stands out a mile⁵.

⁵ Is evident

In the past people used different means of telling the time depending (3) ___ where they were and what references were available.

Generally, people were used (4) ___ checking the time by the Sun. But solar time differs (5) ___ the clock time. Clocks divide the time evenly, whereas, by solar time, hour lengths vary basing on a variety of factors, such as what season it is.

Thus, in the fourteenth century to distinguish (6) ___ clock time and sundial, one would say something like, "It is six of the clock," which later turned into "six o'clock". If one didn't add this combination, he could be accused (7) ___ inaccuracy.

Using the form "o'clock" became especially popular (8) ___ people around the eighteenth century when such names as "Will-o'-the wisp" and "Jack-o'-lantern" also appeared.

Today with clocks being ubiquitous and few people, if anybody, telling direct time by the Sun, there is no reason (9) ___ saying that we reference time from clocks. But (10) ___ practice the tradition of saying "o'clock" has stuck around anyway.

Exercise 11. Correct the sentences. (Исправьте предложения.)

1. You can't take control over me even if you are with an impression that you can.
2. Don't worry, here you can pay with a credit card.
3. I am ashamed at my speech defect.
4. Kim is delighted about a new steam locomotive.
5. I was amazed all the improvements.
6. Tom was disappointed from his new car.
7. Many people are not used in working 10 hours a day.
8. I need to concentrate in studying for my literature exam.
9. I don't want to argue to anyone for feeling that way.
10. If you try hard you can succeed with fulfilling your goal.

Exercise 12. Insert the necessary preposition. (Вставьте необходимые предлоги.)

1. We did not object ___ paying money.
2. I am very proud ___ getting this well-paid job.
3. They were surprised ___ finding the dog alive.
4. My son is good ___ skiing.
5. I am not interested ___ listening to your stories.
6. Our company succeeded ___ making good quality products.
7. Our children were disappointed ___ missing the concert.
8. She got annoyed ___ neighbour's children ___ making too much noise.
9. I just want you to be aware ___ all possible difficulties.
10. We were full ___ excitement about our trip.
11. The city is famous ___ its architecture.
12. My sister is very fond ___ cats.
13. I don't approve ___ your conduct.
14. He is an authority ___ ancient Egypt. He specializes ___ this topic.
15. It's difficult to decide ___ your future career.
16. I can't find a solution ___ this math Exercise.

Ключи к упражнениям

Keys

Предлоги, используемые после глаголов

Prepositions used after verbs

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. at | 6. for |
| 2. in | 7. between |
| 3. against | 8. about (т.к. о неодушевленном) |
| 4. in | 9. at (т.к. над человеком) |
| 5. on | 10. against |

Exercise 2.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. about/of | 4. between | 7. at |
| 2. in | 5. in | 8. at |
| 3. in | 6. against | 9. of/about |

Exercise 3.

1. The Field Museum in Chicago can **boast about/of** a giant fossil of a Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton named Sue.

2. Sue Hendrickson **specializes in** ancient animals.

3. She was **involved in** the archeological dig in North America.

4. They had to choose between continuation of a dig and going to the nearest town.

5. They **decided in favour** of a town.

6. He advised her against going up the rocks.

7. No, she didn't.

8. She saw big bones.

9. No, she didn't. She only glanced at them but it was enough to understand that they belonged to a dinosaur.

Exercise 5.

1. I glanced at the watch and understood that I was terribly late for the meeting.

2. Nick specializes in children medicine. He used to give me advice on your illnesses, when you were little.

3. If I ever have to choose between money and healthy food, I will choose money without hesitation because I like fast food.

4. Did you vote for or against the new president? He succeeded in achieving his aims.

5. I can't come to a decision on my future profession.

6. What are you laughing about?

7. Who are you laughing at?

8. We decided in favour of democrats.

9. I advise you against eating a lot of sweet before going to bed. Nobody is insured against extra kilograms.

10. I dream about/of a beautiful house on the seashore.

11. I arrived in London yesterday and you arrived at the Applefield station.

Exercise 6.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. with | 3. for | 5. from | 7. for | 9. on |
| 2. from | 4. from | 6. of | 8. of | 10. in |

Exercise 7.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. of/about | 3. from | 5. in | 7. from |
| 2. of | 4. of | 6. for | |

Exercise 8.

1. Shark killers are people who kill sharks.

2. The shark reminded them of a case when a shark killed two swimmers.

3. The crowds were surprised at the fact that Jose Nilson fought the shark only with his hands.

4. Nothing couldn't deter him from the fight.

5. He used only his huge hands.

6. Yes, I approve of his actions. He was very brave. / No, I don't approve of his actions. It was very light-minded.

7. The creature's loss of consciousness resulted from repeated hits on the shark's head.

8. They admired him for his bravery.

9. He benefited from the shark because he sold it to a local restaurant.

10. Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Exercise 9.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. for | 3. of | 5. from |
| 2. for | 4. from | 6. from |

Exercise 10.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. on | 3. to | 5. to | 7. with | 9. to |
| 2. with | 4. with | 6. to | 8. on | 10. with |

Exercise 11.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1. with | 3. with | 5. to | 7. on | 9. with |
| 2. with | 4. on | 6. to | 8. on | |

Exercise 12.

1. This attack was sudden and was **associated with** bombing of America's Pearl Harbor.

2. It was pleading for help with soldiers.

3. Percy Westcott did.

4. No, he said he wasn't **allowed to** treat any "man" who didn't have a name or serial number.

5. He promised to see to the dog's leg.

6. Gunner was concentrated on something far away.

7. It was based on the noise of the approaching Japanese planes.

8. He started to bark and jump.

9. It was surprising that Gunner never confused Australian planes with Japanese.

10. It is not known what happened to the dog.

REVISION: VERBS

Exercise 14

1. Can I discuss your behaviour with your parents?

2. My parents don't approve of some of my friends.

3. How much you pay for repairs depends on the condition of house.

4. My internet is too slow, but someone is coming to see to it tomorrow.

5. Are you insured against fire?

6. Mr. Brown has decided to resign from chocolate factory.

7. Take a seat, and I'll ask someone to attend to you.

8. The bus collided with a parked car at the end of the road.

9. This tea tastes of strawberry.

10. She pleaded with Mum to buy a puppy.

11. I don't impose this responsibility on you.

12. Hachiko was a dog devoted to his master.

13. I want to trust you with my sacred secret.

14. I prefer Japanese food to Chinese.

Exercise 15.

1. D

3. A

5. B

7. G

9. E

2. H

4. J

6. I

8. C

10. F

**Предлоги, используемые после прилагательных
и причастий**
Prepositions used after adjectives and participles

Exercise 1.

Fear	Anger	Sadness	Surprise
afraid of smb./smth. scared of smb./smth. frightened of smb./smth. terrified of smb./smth.	angry with/at smb. for doing smth. furious about smth./furious with smb. for doing smth. annoyed about/ at smth./smb. (be) cross with smb.	sad about smth. disappointed with smth. upset about smth. unhappy about	staggered at/by surprised at/ by smth. astonished at/by amazed at/ by

Exercise 2.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1. with | 3. with | 5. at | 7. of/about | 9. in |
| 2. about | 4. of, to | 6. for | 8. with, for | 10. at |

Exercise 3.

- Songs of this rock band are very popular with the youth.
- I have been waiting for you for three solid hours.
- It was not nice of you to enter without knocking.
- If you are late for classes, the teacher will be very angry with you/furious with you!
- Call me as soon as you arrive at the station.
- When Max invited me to his house, I was very surprised at his looks. He was so nervous that he seemed to have fever.
- She was angry with herself because she took the wrong bus and arrived in New York instead of Philadelphia.
- It is very nice of you to invite me to picnic.
- He was very unhappy about finding the door unlocked.

Exercise 5.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I was nice/kind of him. | 4. It is kind of you/nice of you. |
| 2. It was not nice of him. | 5. It's impolite of her. |
| 3. It was generous of them. | 6. It is childish of him |

Exercise 6.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. with | 5. to, to | 9. in | 13. in | 17. with |
| 2. of, to | 6. of, to | 10. with | 14. to | 18. with |
| 3. at | 7. to | 11. to | 15. with | 19. to |
| 4. for | 8. at | 12. of | 16. about | |

Exercise 7.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1. from | 3. with | 5. of | 7. for | 9. of |
| 2. of | 4. about | 6. of | 8. in | 10. for |

Exercise 8.

1. I was **unaware of** the problem.
2. David was **absorbed in** his work.
3. Harry is **addicted to** computer games.
4. I am **bored with/by** the book.
5. Mary is very **impatient for** her good-night fairy tales.
6. The theatre was **packed with** people.
7. Your son was **absent from** school yesterday.
8. Be **free from** worries.
9. We will have to **face with** lots of difficulties.
10. I am not **used to** training so this warm-up was really tough for me.

Exercise 9.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. for | 3. with | 5. of | 7. from | 9. about/
with |
| 2. of | 4. about | 6. of | 8. for | 10. about |

Предлоги, используемые после существительных

Prepositions used after nouns

Exercise 1.

1. Mr. Brown has good relationship with his employees.
2. Mary is an authority on medicine.
3. You cannot take control over your dog!
4. I don't feel sympathy for you.
5. He is a slimy person. One cannot confide in him.
6. I have respect for your point of you.
7. This case is an exception to the rule.
8. I don't know the solution to this problem.
9. Alice was afraid that there would be not enough room for all the guests.
10. He gave up all the attempts to become good at baseball in despair.

Exercise 2.

1. There's no reason for this, uh, Gap thing you've got going on to continue.
2. A xenophobe is somebody who is afraid of people just because they come from a different country, which is a silly reason for fear
3. Denning, our greatest authority on meteorites, stated that the height of its first appearance was about ninety or one hundred miles
4. She felt him grabbing at her. But by now she had no control over her own arms and legs.
5. In despair, have fag and read holiday brochure for calming five minute
6. You must take responsibility for your actions.
7. "I have nothing but respect for Jack Crawford," he said.
8. And yet he felt more sympathy for the librarian's stand than he did for Kornhoer's.

9. And it will influence America's political relationship with countries around the world.

10. "We certainly have room for them," Jerome said.

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. effect... on | 6. in detail |
| 2. out of practice | 7. room for |
| 3. at fault | 8. out of date |
| 4. by chance | 9. in person |
| 5. for ... time | |

Exercise 4.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. in business | 7. different from |
| 2. aware of | 8. an effect on |
| 3. provide...with | 9. out of practice |
| 4. wrong about | 10. at fault |
| 5. by mistake | 11. without exception |
| 6. annoyed about | |

REVISION (NOUNS)

Exercise 1.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1C | 2A | 3B | 4B | 5C |
|----|----|----|----|----|

Exercise 2.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------------|
| 1. with | 3. at/by | 5. at | 7. of | 9. for |
| 2. to | 4. with | 6. for | 8. of | 10. at/about |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1. to | 3. at | 5. in | 7. with | 9. to | 11. of |
| 2. for | 4. of | 6. with | 8. of | 10. in | 12. with/at |

Exercise 4.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. over | 3. for | 5. for | 7. on | 9. in |
| 2. for | 4. for | 6. on | 8. to | |

Exercise 5.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1. by | 3. for | 5. in | 7. for |
| 2. at | 4. without | 6. on | |

Exercise 6.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. by | 5. with | 9. of | 13. at | 17. over |
| 2. under | 6. with | 10. with | 14. by | 18. to |
| 3. about | 7. for | 11. of | 15. in | 19. of |
| 4. with | 8. in | 12. at | 16. in, in | 20. out of |

Exercise 7.

1. Jerry could never come to work **without delay** and it had an **effect on his relationship with** his boss.

2. He was **at risk** of being fired but he couldn't find a **solution** to this problem and was **ready for taking responsibility for** his coming late.

3. But one day a new accountant came to their office and he fell in love with the girl at once.

4. She was **an authority on** computer games and football matches and could tell biographies of famous football players **in detail**.

5. She became the **reason for** his early awakening.

6. He hurried to work and **arrived at** the office half an hour earlier than usually.

7. His boss, **delighted with** these changes, at the same time was very **surprised at** Jerry's behaviour.

8. Jerry thought that he would be promoted. **In theory** it had to be so, but **in practice** it wasn't.

9. The matter is that the boss also felt **sympathy for** the newcomer. He got **annoyed with Jerry for** his attempts to court the girl.

10. Eventually, Jerry decided to marry the girl and they both had to leave their job. There is no **space/room for** personal relationship **in business**.

Exercise 8.

1. They had to take the patient to the hospital ~~in~~ force. BY
2. It's wrong to vent your anger on the children, they were not ~~with~~ fault. AT
3. It was nice ~~with~~ you to invite me ~~in~~ this castle. OF, TO
4. That song was popular ~~around~~ people from my father's generation. WITH
5. I was at the impression that you didn't get on too well. UNDER
6. When we found him, he was all at tears. IN

Exercise 9.

1. She was all ~~over~~ tears because she understood that her dreams were ~~over~~ her reach. IN, OUT OF
2. Don't boast ~~on~~ your luck because it can leave you. OF/ ABOUT
3. Many teenagers are aware ~~about~~ the danger of drugs but don't take it seriously. OF
4. The reason ~~of~~ my strange behavior is that I am fond ~~in~~ reading and read all night. Then I don't feel well in the morning. FOR, OF
5. I was very surprised at the way he faced ~~against~~ his financial problems. WITH
6. You can't take control over me even if you are ~~with~~ an impression that you can. UNDER
7. You have to take the situation ~~over~~ control! UNDER

Exercise 10.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. of | 3. on | 5. from | 7. of | 9. for |
| 2. at | 4. to | 6. between | 8. with | 10. in |

Exercise 11.

1. You can't take control over me even if you are ~~with~~ an impression that you can. UNDER
2. Don't worry, here you can pay ~~with~~ a credit card. BY

3. I am ashamed ~~at~~ my speech defect. OF
4. Kim is delighted ~~about~~ a new steam locomotive. WITH
5. I was ~~amazed at~~ the improvements. AMAZED AT ALL
6. Tom was disappointed ~~from~~ his new car. WITH
7. Many people are not used ~~in~~ working 10 hours a day. TO
8. I need to concentrate ~~in~~ studying for my literature exam.

ON

9. I don't want to argue ~~to~~ anyone ~~for~~ feeling that way.
WITH, ABOUT

10. If you try hard you can succeed ~~with~~ fulfilling your goal.
IN

Exercise 12.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|------------|
| 1. to | 5. in | 9. of | 13. of |
| 2. of | 6. in | 10. of | 14. on, in |
| 3. at | 7. with | 11. for | 15. on |
| 4. with | 8. with, for | 12. of | 16. to |

Список слов с предлогами

A

accuse smb. of (doing) smth. (v)
advantage of (n)
afraid of smb./smth. (adj)
aim at smb./smth. (adj)
angry at/with smb. for doing smth. (adj)
annoyed about smth. (adj)
annoyed with smb. for doing smth. (adj)
apologise to smb. for smth. (v)
apply to smb. for smth. (v)
arrive at (a small town, place) (v)
arrive home (v)
arrive in (a big city) (v)
ashamed of smb./smth. (adj)
ask smb. a question (v)
ask smb. for smth. (v)
associate with smb. (v)
astonished at/by smth. (adj)
attitude towards/to (n)
aware of smth. (adj)

B

bad at smth. (adj)
base on smth. (v)
believe in smth. (v)
belong to smb. (v)
blame smb./smth. for smth. (v)
put the blame on smb./smth. (n)
bored with smth. (adj)
borrow smth. from smb. (v)

brilliant at smth. (adj)
bump into smb./smth. (v)

C

(in)capable of smth. (adj)
care about smb./smth. (v)
care for smb./smth.
take care of (phrase)
cause of (n)
change smth. for smth.
=exchange (v)
charge smb. for (ask smb. to pay) (v)
charge smb. with (accuse smb. of) (v)
cheque for (n)
clever at smth. (adj)
clever of smb. to do smth. (adj)
come from (v)
compare smth./smb. to smth./smb. else = to show the likeness (v)
compare smth./smb. with smth./smb. else = examine people or things to find similarities and differences (v)
(nothing can) compare with smth. = nothing is as good as (v)
complain to smb. about smth./smb.
concentrate on smth. (v)
congratulate smb. on (doing) smth. (v)

a **connection between** two things (n)
(in) connection with smb./smth.
conscious of smth. (adj)
consist of (v)
contact with smb./smth. (n)
contact between two things (n)
convert into (v)
crash into smb./smth. (v)
crowded with (people etc) (adj)
cruel to smb./smth. (adj)
cruelty towards/to (n)

D

damage to (n)
deal with (v)
decide on (v)
delighted with smth. (adj)
demand for (n)
depend on smb./smth. (v)
die of (an illness) (v)
difference between two things (n)
different from/to smb./smth. (adj)
disadvantage of (n)
disappointed with smth. (adj)
discuss smth. **with** smb. (v)
dissatisfied with (adj)
divide smth. **into** (v)
dream about smb./smth. (v)
dream of being/doing smth. =
imagine (v)
drive into smb./smth. (v)

E

engaged to smb. (adj)
escape from (v)
enter smth. (v)
excellent at smth. (adj)

excited about (adj)
explain smth. **to** smb. (v)

F

fall in (v)
famous for smth. (adj)
fed up with smth. (adj)
fond of smb./smth. (adj)
forgive smb. **for** smth. (v)
(un)friendly to smb. (adj)
frightened of smb./smth. (adj)
full of smth. (adj)
furious about smth. (adj)
furious with smb. **for doing**
smth. (adj)

G

generous of smb. **to do** smth.
(adj)
generous to smb. (adj)
good at smth. (adj)
good of smb. **to do** smth. (adj)
good to smb. (adj)
grateful to smb. **for** smth. (adj)

H

happen to smb./smth.
head for (v)
hear about (be told) (v)
hear from = receive a letter (v)
hear of smth./smb. = know that
smb./smth. exists (v)
hope for smth. (v)
(no) hope of (n)
hopeless at smth. (adj)

I

impatient with (adj)
impressed by/with smb./smth.
(adj)
increase in (n)
insist on (v)
interested in smth. (adj)
introduce smb. to smb.
invitation to (n)
invite smb. to (v)

J

jealous of smb./smth. (adj)

K

keen on smth. (adj)
know of/about (v)
(be) kind to smb. (adj)
kind of smb. to do smth. (adj)

L

(be) late for (adj)
(be) late in doing smth.
laugh at smb. = mock/smith. (v)
listen to smb./smth. (v)
live on (money /food) (v)
look at smb./smth. (v)

M

mean of smb. to do smth. (adj)
mean to smb.
(be) married to smb. (v)

N

need for (n)
nice of smb. to do smth. (adj)
(be) nice to smb. (adj)

O

object to smb. (v)
occur to smb. (v)

P

patient with (adj)
pay smb. for smth. (v)
photograph of (n)
picture of (n)
plead with smb. for smth. (v)
pleasant of smb. to do smth. (adj)
(un)pleasant to smb. (adj) **(un)**
pleased with smth. (adj)
point at smb./smth. (v)
(im)polite of smb. to do smth.
(adj)
(im)polite to smb. (adj)
popular with smb. (adj)
prefer smb./smth. to smb./smth.
(v)
prevent from (v)
proof of (n)
protect smb./smth. against/
from smb./smth. (v)
proud of smb./smth. (adj)
provide smb. with smth. (v)

R

react to (v)
reaction to (n)
reason for (n)
regard smb./smth. as (v)
relationship between two things
(n)
relationship with smb./smth.
rely on smb./smth. (v)

remind smb. **about** smth. = tell
smb. not to forget (v)
remind smb. **of** smb./smth. =
cause to remember (v)
reply to (n)/(v)
responsible for smth. (adj)
rise in (n)
resign from (the job) (v)
resign to (= give in) (v)
rude to smb.
rude of smb. **to do** smth.) (adj)

S

satisfied with smth. (adj)
save from (v)
scared of smb./smth. (adj)
search for smb./smth. (v)
sensible of smb. **to do** smth. (adj)
sentence smb. **to** (prison) (v)
shocked at/by smth. (adj)
short of smth. (adj)
shout at smb. = reprimand (v)
shout to smb. (so as to be heard)
(v)
similar to smth. (adj)
smile at smb./smth. (v)
solution to (n)
sorry about smth. (adj)
sorry for doing smth. (adj)
(be/feel) sorry for smb. (v)
speak to smb. **about** (v)
spend money on (v)
spend time in/on doing smth. (v)
stupid of smb. **to do** smth. (adj)
succeed in (smth.) (v)
suffer from (an illness) (v)
surprised at/by smth. (adj)
suspicious of smb./smth. (adj)

T

talk to smb. **about** smth. (v)
tamper with smth. (v)
taste of smth. (=like) (v)
tease smb. **about** smth. (v)
terrified of smb./smth. (adj)
think about smb./smth. =
consider (v)
think of smb. = remember smb.
(v)
think of smth. = have an idea (v)
tired of smth. (adj)
throw at (in order to hit) (v)
throw to (in order to be caught)
(v)
translate into (v)

U

use of smth. (n)
unreasonable of smb. **to do**
smth. (adj)
upset about smth. (adj)
unconscious of (adj)
unpleasant to (adj)

V

valid for (adj)

W

wait for smb./smth. (v)
waste of (n)
worried about (adj)
warn smb. **against/of** smb./
smth. (v)

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