

**GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY**  
**III YEAR, II TERM**  
**PREPOSITIONS**

**Contents**

1. Recommended sources to study	1
2. Definition	1
3. Morphological composition	2
4. Semantic characteristics	2
5. Position of prepositions	3
6. Time prepositions	4
7. Travel, movement and place prepositions	6
8. Noun + preposition	9
9. Adjective + preposition	10
10. Verb + preposition	12
11. Common expressions with 'at'	15
12. Common expressions with 'by'	16
13. Common expressions with 'in'	
14. Common expressions with 'for'	
15. Common expressions with 'from'	
16. Common expressions with 'on'	
17. Common expressions with 'out'	
18. Common expressions with 'to'	18
19. Practice	19

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It is advisable to study the following sources before doing the tasks given in this section:

1. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Грамматика английского языка, М. изд. Просвещение, 1987, стр. 210-212
2. Гордон Е.М. и Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка, М. Высш. школа, 1980, стр. 311-313
3. Н.А. Кобрин и др, Грамматика английского языка, М. изд. Просвещение, 1985, стр. 275-280
4. FCE Use of English 2, Virginia Evans, Express Publishing 2001

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**DEFINITION**

A **preposition** is a structural (function) word indicating by its meaning a relation between two notional words. Prepositions usually precede a noun, but they can also be followed by:

- a pronoun, e.g. Give this letter to her to type.
- a gerundial phrase, e.g. Lily insisted on going there at once.
- a clause, e.g. He was not surprised at what he saw.

The semantic significance of prepositions becomes evident when different prepositions are used with one and the same word, e.g.

- *to go **to** the park*
- *to go **across** the park*
- *to go **round** the park*
- *to go **out** of the park*
- *to go **through** the park, etc*

A preposition may altogether change the meaning of the verb, e.g. *he shot the officer* (he aimed at him and hit him) # *he shot at the officer* (he aimed at him but probably missed).

Although the tradition of differentiating prepositions from other word classes (conjunctions, and in some cases adverbs) is well established, it is not always easy to draw the dividing line; nearly all one-word prepositions can also function as adverbs or as conjunctions, their status being determined only syntactically.

A few words like *after, before, since, for* (with the change of meaning), *behind* may function not only as adverbs, adverbial postpositions, or conjunctions, but also as prepositions. Compare the following groups of sentences:

- They sailed *up* (adverbial postposition). # They sailed *up* the river (preposition). # Everybody was *up* at the sound of the bell (adverb).
- The milk boiled *over* (adverbial postposition – part of a phrasal verb). # He presided *over* the meeting (preposition).
- Such men *as* he are intolerable (conjunction). # I can't tolerate such men *as* him (preposition).
- The house is *near* (adverb). # The house is *near* the river (preposition).
- No one saw him *but* me (preposition). # *But* no one saw him (conjunction).
- He is stronger *than* me (preposition). # He is stronger *than* I am (conjunction).

### MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION

Prepositions may be of different morphological structure. They are:

1. **simple** prepositions, e.g. *out, in, for, on, about, but* (в значении «кроме, исключая»), *against*
2. **derivative** prepositions, that is formed from other words, mainly participles), e.g. *excepting, concerning, considering, following, including, during, depending, granted, past, except*
3. **compound** prepositions: *within, outside, upon, onto, throughout, alongside, wherewith, whereof, whereupon, herein, hereafter, withall*
4. **composite** or **phrasal** prepositions include a word of another class and one or two prepositions, e.g.
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by virtue of</li> <li>• but for</li> <li>• because of</li> <li>• by means of</li> <li>• instead of</li> <li>• in lieu of</li> <li>• prior to</li> <li>• on account of</li> <li>• abreast of</li> <li>• thanks to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with reference to</li> <li>• opposite to</li> <li>• in front of</li> <li>• for the sake of</li> <li>• in view of</li> <li>• in spite of</li> <li>• in preference to</li> <li>• in unison with</li> <li>• for the sake of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• except for</li> <li>• due to</li> <li>• in addition to</li> <li>• with regard to</li> <li>• on behalf of</li> <li>• in line with</li> <li>• at variance with</li> <li>• regardless of</li> </ul>
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A composite preposition is indivisible both syntactically and semantically, that is, no element of it can be varied, abbreviated or extended according to the normal rules of syntax. Thus, in the composite preposition *for the sake of* neither the definite article nor the preposition can be replaced by words of similar meaning.

### SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS

Most prepositions are **polysemantic**, and they can have different meanings, e.g. *in, to, for, at, fro*. Others are **monosemantic** and have the same meaning in all situations, e.g. *down, over, across, off, till, until, save, near, along, among, despite, during*, etc. This also applies to prepositions borrowed from Latin: *versus, via, plus, minus*.

Some prepositions are synonymous with others, e.g. *notwithstanding = despite; instead of = in lieu of*

Relations expressed by prepositions may be of various types:

- **agentive** (showing the doer of the action), e.g. The letter was sent *by* a friend of mine.
- **attributive**, e.g. The drawing was done *in* crayon, The people *in* question were absent. (люди, о которых идет речь);

- possessive and partial relations, e.g. One *of* my friends lives in Bristol. The roof *of* the house was leaking. He gave her a glass *of* brandy. There is a decline *in* waste. There was a noticeable rise *in* production.
- relation indicating origin, material, or source, e.g. The presentation was made by a girl *from* Brighton. Is your ring made *of* gold?
- objective relation, e.g. Don't be angry *with* me. Don't worry, I'll look *into* the matter. What book are you working *at/on* now? Let's speak *on/about/of* this matter later.
- relation indicating to whom the action is directed, e.g. Don't show it *to* him. I enjoy giving lessons *to* these children.
- instrumental relation, e.g. My sister likes writing *with* a pencil. Cut the twig off *with* a knife;
- relation of subordination, e.g. Horace is a secretary *to* a Minister.
- relation defining the sphere or field of activity, e.g. The country depends *on* exports *for* its food. Mike is good *at* football.
- relation of involvement or association, e.g. I wish to cooperate *with* somebody in this matter. I like coffee *with* cream. Let's compare the prices in 'Harrods' *with* those in 'Tesco'. Don't get involved *in* this discussion.
- respective relation, e.g. This boy is too big *for* a youngster. I did not know I had a blackguard *for* a son.
- relation of resemblance, e.g. He is *like* his father.
- relation of dissociation and differentiation, e.g. If you disburden yourself *of* one's past, you'll feel much better. His face was devoid *of* any warmth or humour. It's very difficult to disentangle fact *from* fiction in what she's saying. At what age do children start to know right *from* wrong? What did Darwin deduce from the presence of these species?

There also can be various **adverbial relations**:

- of manner, means, style and language, e.g. They worked *with* diligence all the morning. They were informed about the tragedy *by* telegram. In the company of adults, the kids preferred to communicate *in* slang. The paper is written *in* such a bad print that I can't understand it. Please, copy your work *in* a neat hand and give it in on Monday. Sampras won the title *in* fine style, not losing a single game. Here again are today's headlines *in* brief.
- of purpose or aim, e.g. Don't forget to send *for* the doctor. Don't punish him; he did it *for* fun. The police were *after* the criminal.
- temporal relations, which may be subdivided into those denoting precedence, sequence, duration, etc. You will be given an answer *in* good time. The attack will start *before* the dawn.
- of cause or reason, e.g. I did it *out of* fear. The mistake was made *through* his negligence. I despise you *for* this.
- spatial relation, including directional relation, e.g. There are parking spaces over there, just *past* (=a little further than) the garage. She stood by the window. We gazed *across* the river, There are two tall trees *at* the gate.
- concessive relation, e.g. *In spite of* the bad weather, we went for a walk. *Despite* our protests, the chemical plant was built. *For* all his attempts to control the inflation, it has risen. She did that work *with* all her diligence.

The relations enumerated above do not exhaust all the possible meanings expressed by prepositions. Sometimes the relation indicated by a preposition is too abstract to be defined in words, as its use is often figurative or metaphorical, e.g. He broke away *from* them on some vague pretext.

### POSITION OF PREPOSITIONS

Normally a preposition precedes the word it belongs to. However, there are cases when it is used in the final position. These cases are:

1. **special questions, both direct and indirect**, e.g.  
 What are you driving *at*? What train shall I go *by*?  
 Who shall I send it *to*? I asked him what the flowers were *for*.
2. **colloquial style**, e.g.  
 ‘It was brought yesterday,’ I said. – ‘Who *by*?’ she asked.  
 ‘Apologize?’ she said. ‘What about?’
3. **clauses beginning with conjunctive and relative pronouns**, e.g.  
 What I am thinking *of* is how he got there.  
 The man I told you *about* is my relative.  
 The girl he is in love *with* studies at the University.  
 It is his talents he relies *on*.
4. **some passive constructions**, e.g.  
 The doctor was immediately sent **for**.  
 How strange it is to be talked **to** in this way.
5. **some syntactical patterns with the infinitive or gerund**, e.g.  
 He is difficult to deal *with*.  
 It is not worth worrying *about*.  
 This is not a suitable house to live *in*.
6. **exclamatory sentences**, e.g.  
 What a nice place to live *in*! What an object to make fun *of*!

However a preposition precedes the interrogative word in:

- **more formal context**, e.g.  
*To* whom shall I send this? *By* what train shall I go?  
 He did not know *to* whom he should turn for help.  
 The man *about* whom I told you is a relative of mine.
- when it forms a **set phrase with a noun**, e.g.  
*In what respect* was he suspicious?  
*To what extent* is this true?
- **in abbreviated sentences and clauses** consisting only of a preposition and an interrogative word, a preposition precedes the interrogative word e.g.  
 But *to* whom? *About* what?

## TIME PREPOSITIONS

1. **time indication**
  - **all of a sudden** = suddenly, e.g. All of a sudden the lights went out.
  - **at** Christmas; **at** Easter
  - **at first sight /glance; at a glance**, e.g. Do you believe in love *at first sight*? *At first glance*, the place seemed deserted. He saw *at a glance* what had happened.
  - **at once** (= immediately), e.g. Please, call her *at once*.
  - **at present**, , e.g. The item you want is not available *at present*.
  - **at six; at half past one; at a quarter to eleven; at five past three**
  - **at the moment** (= **at present**) # **for the moment** (used to say that something is happening or is true now but will probably change in the future), e.g. Julia's on holiday in Spain *at the moment*. Well, *for the moment* we're just friends.
  - **at the weekends; on the weekend** (Am. E.)
  - **at this time; at that time** # **this time; that time**, e.g. What will you be doing *at this time* tomorrow? *This time* you are right.
  - **at times** (occasionally) *At times*, it is difficult to understand him, because he speaks too fast.

- **from time to time = off and on = on and off**, e.g. We've been going out together for five years, *off and on*.
  - **in no time at all** (very quickly), **in a very short time**, e.g. Don't worry, I will finish painting the house *in no time at all*.
  - **in the meantime** (= meanwhile), e.g. We are starting school in several days, but *in the meantime* we can take a trip.
  - **in the past; in the future; BUT: at some time in the past; at some time in the future**, e.g. In the past women had no right to vote. Don't throw these papers away. They may be useful *at some time in the future*.
  - **in** three days (reference to the future), e.g. Don't worry, I will finish painting the house *in* three days.
  - **in those days** = then, e.g. Not much was known about the dangers of smoking *in those days*.
  - **off and on** (infrequently), e.g. It rained off and on all the day yesterday.
  - **once in a while**, e.g. *Once in a while* we have dinner in a Chinese restaurant.
  - **the first time, the last time**, e.g. When was the last time you saw Jim?
  - **three days later** (reference to the future in past narration), e.g. *Three days later* he finished painting the house.
2. **age indication**
- **at** a certain age; **at** an early age; **at** the age of seven; **at** sixteen, e.g. She was rather bright and could play chess very well *at the age of 5*.
  - **in** her teens; **in** his middle age, e.g. *In her teens* she was quite a naughty girl.
3. **day and date indication**
- **on** + (all nouns containing the element 'day') = **on** Monday; **on** weekday; **on** holiday; **on** Christmas Day
  - **on** the morning (evening, afternoon, night) of the sixth of May, e.g. The ship was due *on the evening of the 9<sup>th</sup> of December*.
  - **on** 15 August 2007 = **on** the fifteenth of August two thousand and seven = **on** August the fifteenth two thousand and seven
4. **part of the day indication**
- **at dawn; at dusk; at midnight; at midday; at noon; at night**, e.g. We decided to set off *at dawn*.
  - **in the morning** (evening, afternoon); **in the night**
  - **on Monday morning**
- Note: no preposition! - this evening; last night, next morning, every afternoon,**
5. **period indication**
- **after** + time/date = after Christmas
  - **afterwards**; soon afterwards; immediately afterwards; not long afterwards
  - **at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner**, e.g. I'm afraid he's *at lunch* until two.
  - **at first** (initially), **at last** (finally), e.g. Kate was nervous *at first*, but later she felt more relaxed. *At last* it was time to leave.
  - **at** the beginning of the day; **at** the end of the week, e.g. There's a short poem at the beginning of every chapter.
  - **before** + time/date = before Christmas
  - **during** (when?) during the winter; during the night; during the weekend; during the Middle Ages, e.g. I went to sleep (when?) during the film.
  - **for** (for how long?) for three hours (weeks, months, years); for ever
  - **for ever** (= forever = for good = for all future time), e.g. Many valuable works of art were lost *forever*.

- **for now** (for a short time), e.g. Just leave your shoes on the back porch *for now*. I wanted that moment to last forever.
  - **for the most part of the day (year, week, etc)**, e.g. *For the most part of the day* he went to the forest. (for how long?)
  - **from 3 to 5; from time to time; from an early age**
  - **from the beginning**, e.g. *From the beginning of my career* as a journalist, I've been writing about gender issues.
  - **in the beginning** (= at first); **in the end** (= at last; eventually), e.g. *In the end*, it was decided not to go to the cinema at all. I thought he loved me; perhaps he did in the beginning.
  - **on arrival; on arriving; on reaching London, on getting to London**, e.g. *On reaching London*, he immediately went to see the Stricklands.
  - **on holiday = on leave = on vacation**, e.g. Julie isn't at work this week, she is *on holiday*.
  - **since childhood**; since we moved to Bristol
  - **since the beginning**, e.g. She's been here *since the beginning of the year*.
  - **since the last time** (= the most recent occasion), e.g. Things have changed *since the last time* you were here.
  - **while** (not a preposition but a conjunction, introducing a subordinate clause of time), e.g. They didn't say a single word *while they were eating*.
6. **punctuality**
- **in** time; in time for; in good time; in good time for = not to be late
  - **on** time = at the time arranged
7. **time limit**
- **by** + time/date = by 6.00; by noon; by the end of July; by Friday
  - **by now**, e.g. Sonia should have been home by now. Do you think she's OK?
  - **by then; by** 19 July, e.g. I will have graduated from the university *by* 19 July; I hope to find a job *by then*.
  - **so far**, e.g. So far we have not had to borrow any money.
  - **till /until** midnight; till 8 o'clock
  - **to the last moment**, e.g. She always leaves everything to the last moment.
  - **to the point of**, e.g. Some children are bullied to the point of suicide.
  - **until now; up to now**, e.g. *Until now*, doctors have been able to do very little to treat this disease.
8. **succession**
- **at first** (used to say what happened at the beginning of a period of time, when this changed later) # **first** (used to say what happens first in a series of actions), e.g. *At first* I was nervous, but I soon started to relax. *First* I fed the baby. Then I made myself a sandwich.
  - **first of all = first** , e.g. *First of all* we'd better make sure we've got everything we need. *First*, I'd like to thank everyone for coming.
  - **for the first time = first**, e.g. *For the first time* in his life he felt truly happy. The book was *first* published in 2000.
  - **(for) the last time # last time**, e.g. It was (for) the last time that he had lost a game. The last time (= the most recent time) I saw Jonathan was Thursday evening.
  - **in a row**, e.g. She's been out four nights in a row.
  - **in the first place** (used to talk about the beginning of a situation, or the situation before something happened), e.g. He wouldn't have given you the job *in the first place* if he didn't think you could do it.

- **last** (most recently before now = в последний раз) # **last time** (в прошлый раз), e.g. When I *last* saw her, she was working in New York. *Last time* we discussed the use of gerund as the subject of the sentence.
- **last of all** (used when giving a final point or piece of information), e.g. *Last of all*, I'd like to thank everyone for coming.
- **one after another/one after the other**, e.g. One after another, tropical storms battered the Pacific coastline.
- **one by one**, e.g. One by one each soldier approached the general's coffin and gave a final salute.
- **the first / second**, etc, e.g. *The first time* I flew on a plane I was really nervous.

## TRAVEL, MOVEMENT AND PLACE PREPOSITIONS

### 1. position

- **above** = 'earlier' (in the book; on the page; in the chapter, etc)
- **above** = 'higher than', e.g. The sky *above* their heads was dark red.
- **against** = next to and touching an upright surface, especially for support, e.g. There was a ladder propped up *against* the wall.
- **at** 55 Green Street – to indicate the address, e.g. Lee lives *at* 10 Kent Street in Plymouth.
- **behind** = Don't forget to lock the door *behind* you when you leave. What is *behind* his smile? She glanced *behind* her and saw a stranger. The sun disappeared *behind* the clouds.
- **below** = 'much lower than' = indicates that there is a space between the two surfaces, e.g. They live *below* us. (We live on the fourth floor and they live on the third.)
- **beneath** (a rather old-fashioned word) can sometimes be used instead of **under**, but it is safer to keep it for abstract meanings, e.g. He would think it *beneath* him to tell a lie. (unworthy of him) She married *beneath* her. (into a lower social class)
- **beside** # **besides** (which means 'in addition to' as well as'), e.g. I like reading and *besides* that I enjoy embroidering. *Besides* reading, I enjoy embroidering.
- **beside** = **next to**, e.g. In class Mary sits *beside* John.
- **between** (two things or people) # **among** (more than two things or people), e.g. The ball rolled *between* his feet. Jim relaxed, knowing he was *among* friends.
- **between** = There is a coffee table *between* two armchairs.
- **beyond** (on or to the further side of something), e.g. They crossed the mountains and headed for the valleys *beyond*.
- **from behind**, e.g. There's a man watching us *from behind* that fence.
- **in** = **inside** smth, e.g. I keep my pens *in* the first drawer.
- **in front of** = The car *in front of* me stopped suddenly and I had to brake. She spends all day sitting *in front of* her computer. She is now entitled to put 'Professor' *in front of* her name.
- **in the centre of / in the middle of; in the corner; in the right-hand/left-hand**
- **in a suburb**, e.g. Don't you get bored living out here *in* the suburbs?
- **in corner of the room**, e.g. There was an armchair in the left-hand corner of the room.
- **in the corner # on the corner # at the corner**, e.g. The TV station's name appears *in* the corner of the screen. A tear appeared *in* the corner of his eye. Their initials were sewn *on* the corner of every pillow. Jessie sat *on* the corner of her bed. The hotel is *on* the corner of 5th and Maine. Several women were standing *at* the corner, talking to two police officers.

- **near** (a short distance away) # **next to** (very close to someone or something, with nothing in between = beside), e.g. They live *near* London. There was a little girl sitting *next to* him.
- **on** = on the surface of smth, e.g. There is a book *on* the table.
- **on the outskirts** (of something), e.g. They live *on* the outskirts of Paris.
- **on the left/right**, e.g. Take the next road on the left. On your left you can see the Houses of Parliament.
- **on the left-hand/right-hand side** e.g. We live about halfway down the street on the left-hand side.
- **on top of** = She put the papers down *on the top of* the piano.
- **opposite** = I sat *opposite* him during the meal (= on the other side of the table). The bank is *opposite* the supermarket (= on the other side of the road). Write your address *opposite* (= next to) your name.
- **over** = 'higher than', e.g. The helicopter hovered *over* (*above*) their heads.
- **over** = on the other side, e.g. He lives *over* the mountains.
- **round = around** (surrounding or on all sides of something or someone), e.g. We sat *round* the table playing cards.
- **round the corner**, e.g. The shop is just *round the corner*.
- **through** = She smiled at him as he walked *through* the door. We made our way *through* the village to the farm.
- **to the left/right of the door**, e.g. Our house is just to the left of the school.
- **under** = 'lower than' = indicates contact, e.g. She put the letter *under* her pillow. The ice crackled *under* his feet.
- **under or below** can sometimes be used in the same context, e.g. The fields under (below) the plane looked like a patch quilt.

## 2. destination/direction

- **across**, e.g. They ran straight *across* the road
- **along** = from one place on something such as a line, road, or edge towards the other end of it, e.g. We were driving *along* Follyfoot Road.
- **at = to arrive at a small place**, Eventually they arrived *at* the station.
- **from ... to** = to travel (drive; fly; ride; swim; walk); e.g. They flew *from* London *to* Bristol.
- **in = to arrive in a big place**, Eventually they arrived *in* London.
- **through to**, e.g. I went *through to* the kitchen to see who was there.
- **to = to get to; to return to**, e.g. Eventually they got *to* London.
- **to** = to go to, to run to, to walk to, to come to, to send; e.g. She sent a letter *to* London.
- **to = toward** (used to say that someone or something moves, looks, faces etc in the direction of someone or something), e.g. He noticed two policemen coming *towards* him.

<p><b>Note: no preposition</b> is used with <i>to get (arrive, come, go) home; to reach some place</i></p>
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## 3. to stay/to be/to stand/to go

- **at** home; at work; at an address; at the office; at school; at the theatre; at the cinema; at a concert; at a party; at the bus stop; at the station; at the airport; at the bridge;
- **at sea** = on a ship
- **at** the sea, at the river; at the lake = near, beside
- **at/in** a hotel;
- **in** (something that has boundaries) = in a country; in a village; in the city; in the country; in town; in a square; in a street; in a room; in a forest (wood) in a desert; in the workplace; etc

- **in bed**, e.g. Stay *in bed* and drink plenty of liquids.
  - **in** the sea, in the river, in the lake = inside
  - **to stay to dinner/stay for lunch**, e.g. Why don't you stay *for supper*?
  - **to go away on holiday**
4. **transport**
- **by bus** (mode of travel) # **on the bus** (some particular means of transport), e.g. He usually goes to work by bus. She came to school on the bus this morning.
  - **by** car (bus, train, taxi, plane, helicopter, etc)
  - **by** sea, air, land; **by** M25 (route)
  - **on** foot, e.g. How far is it to the station? - It takes about 30 minutes on foot, or 10 minutes by car.
  - to cycle /go **on (by)** bicycle;
  - to get **into /out of** the car
  - to get **on / off** the bus (train, plane)
  - to go **on** board the ship
  - to ride / go **on** horseback;
  - **via** = **by way of**, e.g. We are driving to Berlin *via* (= *by way of*) Poland.
5. **direction**
- **from around the corner**, e.g. Suddenly a big car came *from around the corner* of the street and hit the old man.
  - **from under**, e.g. The child looked *from under* the bed where he was hiding.
  - **in** # **into**; **in** = position, e.g. The book is *in* my bag.  
**into** = movement, e.g. She poured some milk *into* a cup.  
Note: with the verb 'put' either 'in' and 'into' can be used, e.g. Don't put your hands *in/into* you pockets when you speak with adults.
  - **on** # **onto**; **on** = both for position and movement, e.g. He got *on* his horse. **Onto** = to show movement that involves a change of level, e.g. The cat jumped *onto* the table.
  - **on the way, on one's way**, e.g. We can stop at the grocery store *on the way to their house* and buy some food.
  - **out of** = to come (go) **into** the room; to come (go) **out of** the room
  - **over**, e.g. He climbed *over* the wall.
6. **giving directions**
- Get **off** the bus and walk on **till** you come **to** some traffic lights.
  - Get **out of** the bus **at** the tube station and walk on **till** you come **to** a pub.
  - Go **along** the Strand **till** you see the Savoy on your right.
  - Go on **past** the post office.
  - Go on **to** the end of the road.
  - Take the first/second turning **on/to** the right (**on/to** your right).
  - The bus stop is **just round the corner**.
  - Turn right/left **at** the Post Office (**at** the second traffic lights).
  - Turn right/left **into** Fleet Street.
  - When you come **out of** the station, you will find the bank **opposite** you (in front of you).
  - You will find the bank **on** your left **halfway down** the street.

**PREPOSITIONS AFTER PARTICULAR WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**  
**NOUN + PREPOSITION**

Noun + preposition	Examples
ability at	She shows remarkable <i>ability at</i> mathematics and science.
attitude to/towards	Pete's attitude <i>to / towards</i> women really scares me.

congratulations on	Congratulations <i>on</i> your new job!
confidence in	The players had confidence <i>in</i> their coach.
dependence on	Our dependence <i>on</i> oil as a source of energy is still great.
difficulty in + gerund	You won't have much difficulty <i>in</i> getting to know people in Italy.
difficulty with smth	I'm having difficulty <i>with</i> my daughter's maths homework.
discussion about / on / of) smth	We ought to have another discussion <i>about</i> this year's budget.
effect on	Pop music has a very bad effect <i>on</i> me.
enthusiasm for	He shares my enthusiasm <i>for</i> jazz.
example of	Sherry is an example <i>of</i> a fortified wine.
explanation of / for smth	I can't think of any explanation <i>of</i> what has happened. I want an explanation <i>of</i> your behaviour.
grip on	She was losing her grip <i>on</i> reality.
idea of + gerund	I don't like the idea <i>of</i> going to the mountains in this weather.
independence from (political freedom)	Nigeria gained independence <i>from</i> Britain in 1960
independence of + gerund	I like his independence <i>of</i> thinking.
influence on /over	Gayle's mother said I was a bad influence <i>on</i> her daughter. The Council had influence <i>over</i> many government decisions.
key to	Working well as a team is <i>the</i> key to success.
marriage to	Her marriage <i>to</i> John didn't last very long.
proof of smth	I want some proof <i>of</i> your innocence.
reason for smth	Nobody knows the reason <i>for</i> his disappearance.
responsibility for	The Minister will have responsibility <i>for</i> coordinating childcare policy.
success in smth	He has already had a lot of success <i>in</i> his career.
threat to smb / smth	The fighting is a major threat <i>to</i> stability in the region.
vulnerability to	He was intensely aware of his own vulnerability <i>to</i> cold.

### ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

Adjective + preposition	Examples
absent from	He is regularly absent <i>from</i> school.
accustomed to	We were accustomed <i>to</i> working together.
afraid of + noun / gerund	Are you <i>afraid of</i> spiders? Are you <i>afraid of</i> riding horses?
allergic to smth	I'm allergic <i>to</i> penicillin.
amazed at / by	We were absolutely amazed <i>at</i> his rapid recovery.
angry with / at smb/ about smth	'Please don't be angry <i>with</i> me,' she said. Kate's still so angry <i>about</i> the whole thing. David was angry <i>with/at</i> himself for letting the others see his true feelings.
annoyed with / about /by	She was annoyed <i>with Duncan for</i> forgetting to phone. He was annoyed <i>by</i> her apparent indifference.
anxious about (= worried about)	I'm getting anxious <i>about</i> money. He was a bit anxious <i>about</i> the safety of the machinery.
anxious about / for (= eager for, wanting)	He was a bit anxious <i>about</i> the safety of the machinery. We're all anxious <i>for</i> an end to this misunderstanding.
apprehensive of/about	We'd been a little apprehensive <i>about</i> their visit.

ashamed of	You have nothing to be ashamed <i>of</i> .
astonished at / by	We were all astonished <i>at</i> your failure in the exam. I was astonished <i>by</i> the result.
aware of	The children are aware <i>of</i> the danger of taking drugs.
bad at	Matt's <i>bad at</i> handling people.
bad for smth / smb	Smoking is bad <i>for</i> your health.
bored with	Are you bored <i>with</i> your present job?
clever at	He was <i>clever at</i> finding bargains. I'm not very clever <i>at</i> cooking.
comfortable with (= confident)	She's never felt very comfortable <i>with</i> men.
concerned with (= involved) / in (= connected) / about (= worried) / for	It refers to all the people concerned <i>with</i> children's education. There was no evidence that he was concerned <i>in</i> any criminal activity. She is concerned <i>about</i> how little food I eat. He called the police because he was concerned <i>for</i> Gemma's safety.
cross with / about / at	Why were you cross <i>with</i> the child? She was cross <i>at</i> being interrupted.
dependent on smb / smth	I don't want to be dependent <i>on</i> my parents for another three years.
different from smb / smth	You're very different <i>from</i> your brother.
disappointed at / with / about / in	Local residents were disappointed <i>with</i> the decision. The girl's parents were bitterly disappointed <i>at</i> the jury's verdict. I'm very disappointed <i>in</i> you.
disappointed with smb / with / at / about smth	My father never showed it if he was disappointed <i>with</i> me. You must be pretty disappointed <i>with/at/about</i> your exam results.
disgusted with smb / with / at / about / by smth	Most locals are disgusted <i>by</i> the anti-foreigner violence. I was absolutely disgusted <i>with</i> the way our fans behaved. Many people are disgusted <i>at</i> the continuing slaughter of dolphins. I'm disgusted <i>with</i> Stephen /disgusted <i>at</i> the way Stephen treats Julia.
dressed in	Who's the old lady all dressed <i>in</i> green?
engaged to	Kate's engaged <i>to</i> Mark.
excited about / by / at	Maria's starting to get pretty excited <i>about</i> the wedding. We're all excited <i>by</i> the prospect of a party.
familiar with / to	The signs of drug addiction are familiar <i>to</i> most doctors. Are you familiar <i>with</i> this type of machine?
famous for	France is famous <i>for</i> its wine.
fitted with	Is your car fitted <i>with</i> an alarm?
frightened of / by	I was <i>frightened of</i> being left by myself in the house. The baby was <i>frightened by</i> the loud bolt of thunder.
furious with / about / at	Residents in the area are furious <i>at</i> the decision to build a gas station. She was furious <i>with</i> herself for letting things get out of hand.
good at	I've always been <i>good at</i> maths.
grateful to smb for smth	I am grateful <i>to</i> everybody <i>for</i> all their help
guilty at / of / about	I feel really guilty <i>at</i> forgetting her birthday again. He was found not guilty <i>of</i> the death of PC Jones. Some journalists are guilty <i>of</i> reporting scandal in order to sell papers.
happy for / about / with	What a wonderful opportunity! I'm so happy <i>for</i> you. On the whole, I'm happy <i>with</i> the way I look. Mom wasn't happy <i>about</i> Tess going off travelling on her own.
ill with	Our boss has been ill <i>with</i> flu for the last week.
impressed with / about	We were very impressed <i>by</i> the standard of work.

/ by	I am very much impressed <i>with</i> your work.
independent of smb / smth	We need a central bank that is independent <i>of</i> the government.
jealous of	Why are you so jealous <i>of</i> his success?
keen on + gerund keen for + inf	I wasn't keen <i>on</i> going there on my own. The government is keen <i>for</i> peace talks to start again.
kind to	People have always been kind <i>to</i> me.
lacking in	She is lacking <i>in</i> tact.
late for	Cheryl was late <i>for</i> school.
married to	How long has he been married <i>to</i> Sarah?
nervous of / about	She was so nervous <i>about</i> her exams that she couldn't sleep. We were all a bit nervous <i>of</i> him at first (=frightened of him).
pleased / displeased with / about / by / for smb	She seemed pleased <i>by</i> the compliment. I could tell she was pleased <i>about</i> something. Gwinn was pleased <i>with</i> the results. That's wonderful! I'm really pleased <i>for</i> you.
polite to smb	Try to be polite <i>to</i> Uncle Richard just for once.
ready for / with	I don't feel that I'm ready <i>for</i> my driving test yet. At the end of the lecture, I was ready <i>with</i> questions.
related to	He suffers with memory loss related <i>to</i> his disease.
responsible for	Who is responsible <i>for</i> the shopping this week?
rude to smb	Peggy was pretty rude <i>to</i> her granny last week.
sad about	I was sad <i>about</i> the friends I was leaving behind.
scared of	I've always been scared <i>of</i> dogs. Don't be scared <i>of</i> asking for help.
shocked at / by	I was deeply shocked <i>by</i> Jo's death. He is shocked <i>at</i> what happened to his son.
similar to / in	Her ideas are quite similar <i>to</i> mine. The two cars are very similar <i>in</i> size and design.
sorry for smb / for doing smth / about smth	It's no good feeling sorry <i>for</i> yourself. It's all your own fault. She was genuinely sorry <i>for</i> what she had done. I'm sorry <i>for</i> making such a fuss. Sorry <i>about</i> the mess - I'll clean it up.
successful in / at	Were you successful <i>in</i> persuading him to change his mind?
sure of / about	He wasn't even sure <i>of</i> his mother's name. 'That's the man I saw in the building last night.' 'Are you quite sure <i>about</i> that?'
surprised at / by	We were greatly surprised <i>at/by</i> the news.
terrified of / by	Sid is terrified <i>of</i> heights. She was terrified <i>of</i> being caught. The child was terrified <i>by</i> the stranger's booming voice.
tired of	I'm tired <i>of</i> watching television; let's go for a walk.
upset with / about / by	She was really upset <i>about</i> the way her father treated her. You're not still upset <i>with</i> me, are you?
weak in / on	She speaks quite fluently but she's weak <i>in/on</i> grammar.
well-read at/on smth	David, exceptionally bright and personable, was probably as well-read <i>on</i> the game as any player I have known.
worthy of	These new strategies are worthy <i>of</i> note.

### VERB + PREPOSITION

VERB + PREPOSITION	EXAMPLES
to account for	Recent pressure at work may account <i>for</i> his behavior.

to accuse smb of smth	Mr. Smith accused her of lying to him.
to agree about smth	My friend and I agree <i>about</i> most things. They never agree <i>about</i> politics.
to agree on smth	Let's try to agree <i>on</i> a date for the next meeting.
to agree to smth	I'll agree <i>to</i> your proposal if you lower the price. He's agreed <i>to</i> our suggestion about the holidays.
to agree with smb	I entirely agree <i>with</i> you <i>on</i> this question. It's a good idea to agree <i>with</i> your boss most of the time.
to answer smth	You must always <i>answer out</i> clients' letters as soon as possible.
to apologize for smth to smb	I must apologize <i>for</i> disturbing you. Did Mary apologize <i>for</i> her rudeness last night? The US has apologized <i>to</i> Britain <i>for</i> the accident that cost nine British lives.
to apply for smth	You can apply <i>for</i> a job in any pub.
to approve of/ to disapprove of	Catherine's parents now approve <i>of</i> her marriage.
to arrive at (a small place/ in (a big place)	When they arrived <i>at</i> hospital, she called Nurse Smith at once. On arriving <i>in</i> France, they planned all their stay day by day.
to ask for smth	Don't ask me for another drink, please.
to ask smth	He's always <i>asking</i> silly questions. Ask him <i>the</i> time, please.
to attend smth	Please let us know if you are unable to <i>attend</i> classes.
to attend to (= to deal with)	I may be late - I have got one or two things <i>to</i> attend to.
to benefit from/by	Many thousands have benefited <i>from</i> the new treatment. They would benefit <i>by</i> reducing their labour costs.
to blame smb for	Marie still blames herself <i>for</i> Patrick's death.
to blame smth on smb	I didn't break this cup! Don't blame it <i>on</i> me!
to boast of/about	He's boasting <i>about</i> how much money he has made. The company is inclined to boast <i>of</i> its success.
to borrow from	I don't like borrowing money <i>from</i> my friends. You can borrow this book <i>from</i> the local library.
to bump into smb / smth	I bumped <i>into</i> Lewis in Upper Street yesterday. I wasn't looking where I was going and bumped <i>into</i> a lamp-post.
to call smb after smb	Who are you going to call your son <i>after</i> ? After my father.
to care about (to consider important)	I don't care <i>about</i> your problems; I've got enough of my own.
to care for (to like)	Would you care <i>for</i> a cup of tea? I care <i>for</i> you. I really do!
to care for (to look after)	There was no one to care <i>for</i> him when he got old. Who is going to care <i>for</i> the kids while we are on holiday?
to catch up with smth/ smb	He really lagged behind the group and it was difficult for him to catch <i>up</i> with them.
to compensate for	Her intelligence more than compensates <i>for</i> her lack of experience.
to commit smb to smth	Meeting them doesn't commit us <i>to</i> anything.
to compete with against smb	They found themselves competing <i>with</i> foreign companies for a share of the market. The Renault Clio competes <i>against</i> such cars as the Peugeot 206.
to complain to smb about smth	Neighbours complained <i>to</i> the police <i>about</i> the dogs barking.
to confess to	Edwards confessed <i>to</i> being a spy. Occasionally people confess <i>to</i> crimes they haven't committed just to get attention.

to confide in smb/ to confide to smb that...	Sue regretted that she confided <i>in</i> Liz. He confided <i>to</i> his friends that he didn't have much hope for his marriage.
to congratulate smb on smth	I must congratulate you <i>on</i> your design for the new building.
to cope with	She feared she wouldn't be able to cope <i>with</i> two new babies.
to crash into smth	Some fool crashed <i>into</i> me from behind at the traffic lights.
to cringe at / away from	She cringed <i>at</i> the sound of her own voice. She cringed <i>away from</i> him.
to date back to	The college dates <i>back to</i> medieval times.
to depend on smb/ smth	We may go sailing - it depends <i>on</i> the weather.
deprive smb of smth	A lot of these children have been deprived <i>of</i> a normal home life.
to despair of smb	My teachers began to despair <i>of</i> me.
to devote smb / smth to smb/smth	She devoted herself full-time <i>to</i> her business.
to die of /from smth	Far more smokers than non-smokers die <i>of</i> lung-cancer. The animals died <i>of</i> starvation in the snow. These patients are dying <i>from</i> cancer.
to divide smth into	Western Germany was divided <i>into</i> three different occupation zones after the war.
to dream about + gerund / noun (while asleep)	What does it mean if you dream <i>about</i> a fire?
to dream of + gerund / noun (= to think of, to imagine smth impossible)	I often dreamed <i>of</i> being famous when I was younger. I never dreamt <i>of</i> happiness like this.
to drive into smth	Granny drove <i>into</i> a tree again yesterday. They drove deep <i>into</i> the enemy's territory.
to emerge from / from behind	She emerged <i>from</i> the divorce a stronger person. The sun emerged <i>from behind</i> the clouds.
to exchange smth for smth	Don't exchange dollars <i>for</i> pounds.
to explain smth to smb	Please, could you explain this rule <i>to</i> me once again? Can you explain <i>to</i> me why you didn't turn up last night?
to expose smb to smth	The report revealed that workers had been exposed <i>to</i> high levels of radiation.
to force smb into smth	Bad health forced him <i>into</i> taking early retirement.
to forgive smb for smth	I've tried to forgive him <i>for</i> what he said. He never forgave her <i>for</i> walking out on him.
to happen to	Whatever has happened to Steve? I haven't seen him for years.
to hope for / against	We were hoping <i>for</i> good weather. In any case, let's hope <i>for</i> the best I rang my parents, hoping <i>against</i> hope that they would be at home.
to indulge in	Eva had never been one to indulge <i>in</i> self-pity.
to integrate into / with	Colourful illustrations are integrated <i>into</i> the text. We're looking for people who can integrate <i>with</i> a team. Many children with learning difficulties are integrated <i>into</i> ordinary schools.
to interfere with # to interfere in	Anxiety can interfere <i>with</i> children's performance at school. It's not the church's job to interfere <i>in</i> politics.
to involve in	Try to involve as many children as possible <i>in</i> the game.

to lack smth	Your new girl-friend lacks tact.
to lag behind	She stopped to wait for Ian who was lagging <i>behind</i> .
to laugh at / about smb/smth	'I didn't know what I was doing,' she said, laughing <i>at</i> the memory.
to lead to	A nurse took her arm and led her <i>to</i> a chair.
to long for smb/smth	She longed <i>for</i> him all the time, especially at night.
to marry smb (but to get married to smb)	Last year she married a rich businessman. She got married <i>to</i> her parents' worst enemy.
to move to/into/from smth	He had to move his mother <i>into</i> a nursing home. At this stage, children move further away <i>from</i> the influence of their parents, and depend more on their friends.
to mull over smth	He's mulling <i>over</i> the proposals before making any changes.
to object to	Robson strongly objected <i>to</i> the terms of the contract.
to operate on smb	The surgeon is going to operate <i>on</i> our dog tomorrow morning.
to persist in doing smth	He persisted <i>in</i> smoking even after having a heart attack.
to plead with smb (to do smth)	Moira pleaded <i>with</i> him to stay.
to prevent smth / smb from + gerund	Your party prevented everybody <i>from</i> sleeping last night.
to pride oneself on smth / on doing smth	She prides herself <i>on</i> being a good listener.
to prime smb with smth / for smth	Did you prime her <i>with</i> what to say? He had a shower and primed himself <i>for</i> action.
to provide smb with smth	The project is designed to provide young people <i>with</i> work.
to puzzle <i>over</i> smth (to think for a long time about something because you cannot understand or solve it)	The class puzzled <i>over</i> a poem by Shakespeare.
to rebel against	Teenage boys often rebel against their parents.
to rely on / upon	Many people now rely <i>on</i> the Internet for news.
to remind smb of / about smth / smb	The girls constantly had to be reminded <i>about</i> their chores. That song always reminds me <i>of</i> our first date.
to rob smb of smth	Alas! Friends really rob you <i>of</i> your time!
to run into smb / smb	I ran <i>into</i> Phil at Victoria Station yesterday. We ran <i>into</i> thick fog on our way home. The bus went out of control and ran <i>into</i> a line of people.
to scoff at (=laugh at)	David scoffed <i>at</i> her fears.
to search for smth / smb	The customs were searching <i>for</i> drugs when I came through the airport. Bad weather is hampering the search <i>for</i> survivors.
to search smb	The custom officer searched the man in front of me from head to foot.
to see to	Go on, you go out. I'll see <i>to</i> the washing up.
to shake with	Mary shook <i>with</i> rage.
to shiver with	She shivered <i>with</i> fear and anger.
to shoot at	Two guys walked in and started shooting <i>at</i> people.
to shout at (aggressive) / to (to communicate) / for	I wish you'd stop shouting <i>at</i> the children. We could hear them shouting <i>for</i> help. 'He's down here!' she shouted <i>to</i> Alison.
to smell of (BR.E.) /	My clothes smelt <i>of</i> smoke. It smells <i>like</i> rotten eggs.

like (Am.E.) smth	
to smile at	If you smile <i>at</i> her like that, she will give you everything you want.
to specialize in	Simmons specialized <i>in</i> contract law.
to speculate on / about	Jones refused to speculate <i>about</i> what might happen.
to spend smth on	More money should be spent <i>on</i> education.
to succeed in + gerund	Scientists claim they have succeeded <i>in</i> finding a cure for cancer.
to suffer from	Mary's suffering <i>from</i> ill health at the moment.
to switch from smth to smth	Duval could switch easily <i>from</i> French <i>to</i> English.
to take pleasure in smth	I shall take great pleasure <i>in</i> telling everyone the truth.
to tell smb to face	I told him <i>to</i> his face just what I thought of him.
to throw smth at smb (aggressive)	The boys were throwing stones <i>at</i> each other
to throw smth to smb (in a game)	The pop star threw his shirt <i>to</i> someone in the crowd.
to tremble with	Green was on his feet now, his body trembling <i>with</i> rage.
to trust smb with smth	Don't trust her <i>with</i> your secret, she is a gossip.
to tuck smth in/into/behind smth	Jack tucked his shirt <i>in</i> . She tucked an unruly lock of hair <i>behind</i> her ear.
to vote for smb/smth	Which candidate are you going to vote <i>for</i> ?
to warn smb of/about/against smth	Can you warn her <i>of</i> the danger? The police have warned tourists <i>against</i> leaving the main tourist centres.
to wave to/at smb	She turned to wave <i>to</i> the approaching soldiers. Enid waved <i>at</i> us and we waved back.

### SET EXPRESSIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS

#### Common expressions with 'at'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
at a loss	When her son finally left home, Emily felt completely <i>at a loss</i> . He seemed, for once, <i>at a loss for</i> words.
at all costs	We must avoid a scandal <i>at all costs</i> .
at first	<i>At first</i> , Gregory was shy and hardly spoke.
at least	It will take you <i>at least</i> 20 minutes to get there.
at random	The gang picked their victims <i>at random</i> .
at risk	We must stop these rumours; the firm's reputation is <i>at risk</i> .
at the bus stop	I had to wait for 20 minutes <i>at the bus stop</i> .
at the station/ airport/ concert/ party/ at my sister's	Were there many people <i>at the party</i> ? I met him <i>at my brother's</i> yesterday.
at the table/desk	Julia is working <i>at her desk</i> now.
at the top / bottom	Look for this word <i>at the bottom</i> of page 72.
at the traffic lights	She slowed down <i>at the traffic lights by</i> Sloane Street.
at war / at peace	In 1920 Poland and Russia were still <i>at war</i> . The country is <i>at peace</i> with its neighbours for the first time in years.

#### Common expressions with 'by'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
by/from all accounts =	It has, from all accounts, been a successful marriage.

according to what a lot of people say	
by all means (= of course)	'Can I bring Alan?' 'By <i>all means</i> !'
by chance	I bumped <i>into</i> her quite <i>by chance</i> in Oxford Street.
by far (= better than anything else)	Godard's first film was <i>by far</i> the best he made.
by mistake	Someone must have left the door open <i>by mistake</i> .
by no means = by ant means (= not at all)	It is <i>by no means</i> certain that the game will take place. She's not a bad kid, <i>by any means</i> .
by sight # on sight (as soon as you see someone)	I only know her <i>by sight</i> (= I often see her but have not really spoken to her). The army has been ordered to shoot rebel soldiers <i>on sight</i> .
by surprise	His unexpected arrival took her <i>by surprise</i> .

### Common expressions with 'in'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
in a hurry	It won't do to do such things <i>in a hurry</i> .
in a low (loud, high, quiet) voice	Stop talking to me <i>in</i> that stupid voice!
in a way/in no way	<i>In a way</i> , you are right. This should <i>in no way</i> be seen as a defeat.
in a whisper / in whispers	'Where are we going?' he asked <i>in a whisper</i> . They were speaking <i>in whispers</i> .
in debt	Dickens's father was constantly <i>in debt</i> .
in difficulties; in trouble	The business is <i>in financial difficulty</i> .
in one's opinion	It's a terrible shame, <i>in my opinion</i> , that the building was knocked down.
in particular (= especially)	It was a good concert - I enjoyed the last song <i>in particular</i> .
in pen (pencil, ink)	Please, fill in the form <i>in ink</i> .
in place of = instead	John is going to the meeting <i>in place of</i> Mr. Savage.
in private; in public	It's advisable to discuss such question <i>in private</i> not <i>in public</i> .
in the hope of = in hopes (Am.E.)	We came to the island <i>in the hope of</i> finding a simpler way of life.
in the north (south, east, west)	Milan is <i>in the north</i> of Italy.
in the picture / photo	You look very happy <i>in this photo</i> .
in the rain (snow)	I like walking <i>in the rain</i> .
in the shade (shadow) of / in shadow	She was sitting <i>in the shade of</i> a large oak tree. It was hot, and we decided to walk <i>in the shadow of</i> the wall. The side of the valley was <i>in shadow</i> .
in the sun	We sat <i>in the sun</i> , eating ice cream.
in turn/ in turns	Each of us <i>in turn</i> had to describe how alcohol had affected our lives.
not <b>in</b> the slightest (= not at all)	'Did he mind lending you the car?' 'Not <i>in the slightest</i> .'
once in a while (= not often)	I do get a little anxious <i>once in a while</i> .
to catch smb <b>in</b> the act of doing smth	The gang was caught <i>in the act</i> of unloading the smuggled cigarettes.

to get <b>in</b> touch with/to keep <b>in</b> touch	I'll <i>get in touch with him</i> as soon as I come to London.
to have smth in common	I found I had a lot <i>in common</i> with these people.
to take pride in smth	He takes great pride <i>in</i> his children's achievements.

#### Common expressions with 'for'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
for a change	How about dinner out <i>for a change</i> ?
for a reason	My sister decided to take up this job <i>for</i> several different <i>reasons</i> .
for a while	At last, he could relax <i>for a while</i> .
for breakfast (lunch, dinner)	What did you have <i>for dinner</i> yesterday?
for good = for ever	And they parted <i>for good</i> .
for hire	Do you have any boats <i>for hire</i> ?
for luck	She crossed her fingers <i>for luck</i> .
to go for a walk (run, swim, drive)	Taylor took me <i>for a drive</i> through the town.

#### Common expressions with 'from'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
by/from all accounts = according to what a lot of people say	It has, from all accounts, been a successful marriage.
from one's point of view	<i>From my point of view</i> , there is no way they can win. <i>From an economic point of view</i> , the new development will benefit the town greatly.
from bad to worse	When she arrived, things just went <i>from bad to worse</i> .
from morning to night/ from dawn to dusk	Farmers work on the fields <i>from morning to night</i> .
from now on	<i>From now on</i> , I will only be working in the mornings.
from day to day	My health is improving <i>from day to day</i> .

#### Common expressions with 'on'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
on the whole	<i>On the whole</i> , I thought the film was pretty good.
on average	<i>On average</i> , men still earn more than women.
on board the ship	I met Mr. Stuart <i>on board</i> the ship 'QE - 2'
on business	Are you travelling <i>on business</i> or <i>for pleasure</i> ?
on holiday; on leave	What do you prefer doing <i>on holiday</i> ?
on purpose	You make it sound as if I did it <i>on purpose</i> !
to go on strike	Half the workforce decided to go <i>on strike</i> .
on the way (to)	She always buys a newspaper <i>on the way to</i> work.
on sale (= offered for sale)	The house will go <i>on sale</i> next week.
on a diet	Lyn always seems to be <i>on a diet</i> .
on fire (= is burning)	The house is <i>on fire</i> !
on a bus / plane/ train/	Did you come here <i>on the bus</i> ?

ship	
on the contrary	It wasn't a good thing; on the contrary, it was a huge mistake.

### Common expressions with 'out'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
out of breath	She was <i>out of breath</i> as if she had run a mile.
out of control	The truck ran <i>out of control</i> and hit a house.
out of dander	At last they were <i>out of danger</i> and could take a breath.
out of sight	Karen waved until the car was <i>out of sight</i> .
out of date	Don't use this dictionary, it's <i>out of date</i> .
out of order	Oh, my! The lift is <i>out of order</i> again!
out of the question	You can't go in that old shirt - it's <i>out of the question</i> .
out of town	Mr. Black can't see you today, he is <i>out of town</i> .
out of (smth)	She went to the shop because she was <i>out of milk</i> .
out of work	He has been <i>out of work</i> for a year now and is very unhappy.
out of the ordinary (unusual)	Anything <i>out of the ordinary</i> made her nervous.

### Common expressions with 'to'

Set expressions with prepositions	Examples
due to	She has been absent from work <i>due to</i> illness.
to be used to doing smth	She is used <i>to</i> having coffee in the morning.
to get used to doing smth	You will soon get used <i>to</i> riding on the left side.
to look forward to smt / doing smth	I always look forward <i>to</i> seeing this person.

## PRACTICE

### TASK 1. Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions.

- I'm not very good \_\_\_\_\_ history; I'm more interested \_\_\_\_\_ physics.
- When I got \_\_\_\_\_ the horse after my ride, I wished I'd gone \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
- He explained \_\_\_\_\_ me that he wasn't really fond \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- She is jealous \_\_\_\_\_ me because I don't have to go \_\_\_\_\_ a diet.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ board the ship felt seasick \_\_\_\_\_ first.
- When I went to Greece, I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ how cold it was.
- I tried to get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus, but it was full \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- He was found guilty \_\_\_\_\_ murder, though he killed her \_\_\_\_\_ accident.
- She sat in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ herself, learning the poem \_\_\_\_\_ heart.
- Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ sale because they are \_\_\_\_\_ debt.
- That country is \_\_\_\_\_ war, and you can't send things there \_\_\_\_\_ post.
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ the same time that you were.
- \_\_\_\_\_ private he admitted that it all happened \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
- Before the policeman went \_\_\_\_\_ duty, he went shopping \_\_\_\_\_ town.
- The books we use have not changed \_\_\_\_\_ years and are really \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ date.
- I know her \_\_\_\_\_ sight, but I don't actually know her name.
- He broke the bar of chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ pieces, and they each had a piece.
- Bill was engaged \_\_\_\_\_ Liz \_\_\_\_\_ two years and then got married \_\_\_\_\_ Jane!

19. I'll never forgive Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the way he treated his fiancée.
20. Our new sofa was uncomfortable so we exchanged it \_\_\_\_\_ a different one.
21. I said I could move the furniture \_\_\_\_\_ myself, but she insisted \_\_\_\_\_ helping me.
22. Helen, I'd like to introduce you \_\_\_\_\_ George, our next-door neighbour.
23. Now that George has been elected we all hope \_\_\_\_\_ better things in the future.
24. Many residents don't have much confidence \_\_\_\_\_ our new mayor.
25. Some of the tenants are angry \_\_\_\_\_ the lack \_\_\_\_\_ car parking spaces \_\_\_\_\_ the area.
26. She's longing \_\_\_\_\_ the day when they can move \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.
27. I have just washed my hands and they pleasantly smell \_\_\_\_\_ soap.

**TASK 2. To read Jack's conversation with his boss put the correct preposition into each blank.**

Roger: Well, Jack. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ the company now?

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_ ten years. But as you know, I've only been working \_\_\_\_\_ the Sales Department \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the year.

Roger: Yes, I remember you joined \_\_\_\_\_ the Sales Department \_\_\_\_\_ the 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ January. And we recognize that you have done a lot of good work.

Would you like to attend the sales conference \_\_\_\_\_ July? It's \_\_\_\_\_ Cairo \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

Jack: That would be marvellous! What date is it \_\_\_\_\_ exactly?

Roger: It begins \_\_\_\_\_ the 22<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ July. It goes on then \_\_\_\_\_ nearly a week, \_\_\_\_\_ the 28<sup>th</sup> of July. You could be back here \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month.

Jack: Well, I'd very much like to go then. Thanks.

Roger: \_\_\_\_\_ the conference, I'd like you to take notes of the main decisions. Then, \_\_\_\_\_ the conference, when you get back, I'd like you to send me a report.

Jack: Yes, of course. I'll do that. I'd better start making travel arrangements.

Roger: Well, that shouldn't be difficult. There's a convenient flight \_\_\_\_\_ Cairo every Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ 11.15 am.

Jack: OK. I suppose I'd better buy a summer suit. It must be hot \_\_\_\_\_ Cairo \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

Roger: Oh, one other thing. There's a meeting of all sales staff \_\_\_\_\_ Friday this week, \_\_\_\_\_ 10.00 am \_\_\_\_\_ 3.00 pm. You'll be there, won't you?

Jack: Yes, of course.

**TASK 3. Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions.**

1. I'm afraid I don't agree \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
2. Quite a lot of people I know believe \_\_\_\_\_ the supernatural.
3. The secretary eventually confessed \_\_\_\_\_ stealing the money.
4. I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ ages \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to talk to you.
5. She says she is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ meeting us \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.
6. They accused the journalist \_\_\_\_\_ blackmailing the politician.
7. Nobody warned them \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers involved \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment.
8. I'm sorry, but I must insist \_\_\_\_\_ seeing the manager \_\_\_\_\_ once.
9. The poet died \_\_\_\_\_ tuberculosis \_\_\_\_\_ the early age \_\_\_\_\_ 32.
10. She was there \_\_\_\_\_ the time but didn't take part \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion.
11. There's nothing I like better than listening \_\_\_\_\_ good music.
12. She saw the job advertised and applied \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ once.
13. The trouble is that there is no one I can confide \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ my job I have to deal \_\_\_\_\_ people most of the time.
15. To be honest, I'm not used \_\_\_\_\_ getting up as early as this.
16. I wish you would make up your mind \_\_\_\_\_ what you want.
17. No one would admit \_\_\_\_\_ taking the book \_\_\_\_\_ my desk.
18. While she was ill, her neighbours cared \_\_\_\_\_ her.
19. She doesn't approve \_\_\_\_\_ my staying out so late.
20. He's always boasting \_\_\_\_\_ his rich relatives.

21. I don't object \_\_\_\_\_ your smoking, as long as you open the window.
22. She trusted her friend \_\_\_\_\_ all her secrets.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the way there, he was involved \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
24. I prefer swimming \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis.
25. When things go wrong, they always blame everything \_\_\_\_\_ me.
26. I must congratulate you \_\_\_\_\_ passing the exam. Well done!
27. After several attempts, they finally succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ opening the trunk.
28. When you start work here, we'll provide you \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform.
29. Our company specializes \_\_\_\_\_ helping overseas clients.
30. He keeps promising to do things, but you just can't rely \_\_\_\_\_ him.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the hotel, they were robbed \_\_\_\_\_ all their money.
32. I decided to vote \_\_\_\_\_ him at the last election.
33. Don't worry, I'll cope \_\_\_\_\_ the problem. You can go home.
34. He was unhappy \_\_\_\_\_ work and decided to hunt \_\_\_\_\_ a new job.
35. If you really want to catch \_\_\_\_\_ your group, you will have to work very hard.
36. Because of her long illness, she fell \_\_\_\_\_ the group and had to turn \_\_\_\_\_ a tutor \_\_\_\_\_ help.

**TASK 4. Fill the gaps with prepositions to read about an unpleasant dream Alison had last night.**

Last night I was dreaming \_\_\_\_\_ the small town where I lived when I was a child. Somehow I had arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Spring Creek \_\_\_\_\_ plane, although there was no airport \_\_\_\_\_ the town. The sun was shining brightly, but \_\_\_\_\_ the sunshine, I felt very cold. I met a man who looked \_\_\_\_\_ my husband, but he said he was my old schoolteacher.

He said, 'Speaking \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher, I must tell you that you have no hope \_\_\_\_\_ passing the exam.' However, he offered to drive me \_\_\_\_\_ the examination room. So we went \_\_\_\_\_ his car, but we were late \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.

\_\_\_\_\_ fact, there was such a bad traffic jam that I had to get \_\_\_\_\_ the car and finish the journey \_\_\_\_\_ foot. But I was so late that the examiner wouldn't let me go \_\_\_\_\_ the examination room. I started to cry and then I woke up.

**TASK 5. Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions and tick the statements you agree with.**

1. I admire people who can take advantage \_\_\_\_\_ other people.
2. I enjoy working \_\_\_\_\_ people who are enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ what they are doing.
3. I dislike people who always disagree \_\_\_\_\_ me.
4. I avoid people who can't take pleasure \_\_\_\_\_ simple things.
5. I prefer dealing \_\_\_\_\_ people who I can depend \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I like people who can remember others not only \_\_\_\_\_ sight but also \_\_\_\_\_ name.
7. I respect people who tell you what they think about you \_\_\_\_\_ your face and not \_\_\_\_\_ your back.
8. I hate people who need to have a reason \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
9. I despise people who laugh \_\_\_\_\_ other people's misfortunes or physical disabilities.
10. I am apprehensive \_\_\_\_\_ people who frequently get out of control.

**TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions. Options are possible.**

\_\_\_\_\_ the summer, we went \_\_\_\_\_ the beach every day. We stayed \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely motel right \_\_\_\_\_ the beach. \_\_\_\_\_ the morning we would get up \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30, have breakfast, and then spend four hours \_\_\_\_\_ the pool \_\_\_\_\_ all the other guests. \_\_\_\_\_ 1:00 we would have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ our room. \_\_\_\_\_ lunch we would eat something light like sandwiches and fruit, \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon we would return \_\_\_\_\_ the pool area and sit \_\_\_\_\_ the sun \_\_\_\_\_ a while. \_\_\_\_\_ night we would take long walks \_\_\_\_\_ the beach or visit some friends who lived \_\_\_\_\_ 520 Sunset Avenue in San Remo.

Many people \_\_\_\_\_ town stayed \_\_\_\_\_ that motel. Like us, they had been coming \_\_\_\_\_ that same motel \_\_\_\_\_ 1975. Most \_\_\_\_\_ them were \_\_\_\_\_ Ohio. \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ time, we would eat out \_\_\_\_\_ a nice restaurant, where we did not have to wait long \_\_\_\_\_ the waitress to serve us. \_\_\_\_\_ July, it is usually very crowded, but this year \_\_\_\_\_ least, it was not as crowded as \_\_\_\_\_ the past.

Once \_\_\_\_\_ a while we went \_\_\_\_\_ the movies \_\_\_\_\_ the theater \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ Las Olas Boulevard and Castillo Avenue. \_\_\_\_\_ car we arrived there \_\_\_\_\_ no time \_\_\_\_\_ all. We sat \_\_\_\_\_ the middle \_\_\_\_\_ the theater, \_\_\_\_\_ the twelfth row. The movie started \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 sharp, so we got there just \_\_\_\_\_ time to buy some popcorn and find our seats \_\_\_\_\_ it started. \_\_\_\_\_ first, I thought I would not enjoy it, but \_\_\_\_\_ the end, it turned out to be a very interesting movie. \_\_\_\_\_ the whole, it was an enjoyable evening.

We decided to get a Coke \_\_\_\_\_ the machine, but unfortunately, it was \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ order. So \_\_\_\_\_ place \_\_\_\_\_ the Coke, we decided to get some ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ the Dairy Isle which was located \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ Harper Ave. and Washington St.

\_\_\_\_\_ returning \_\_\_\_\_ our motel, I decided to finish reading my novel. It is \_\_\_\_\_ far the most exciting book that Victoria Holt has ever written. \_\_\_\_\_ the most part, her book deals \_\_\_\_\_ a group of archaeologists who go \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ hopes \_\_\_\_\_ discovering some pharaoh's tomb. \_\_\_\_\_ accident, they uncover a plot to smuggle the treasures \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt. Of course, the archaeologists get \_\_\_\_\_ touch \_\_\_\_\_ the authorities, who heard some rumors about smuggling off and \_\_\_\_\_. All \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden, one day the police show up, catch them \_\_\_\_\_ the act and arrest them.

**TASK 7. Fill in the gaps with correct preposition.**

**PEACE AND QUIET**

I moved \_\_\_\_\_ (1) this area seven years ago. \_\_\_\_\_ (2) years I have had noisy neighbours. Ever \_\_\_\_\_ (3) I moved \_\_\_\_\_ (4) this flat, I've had to put up with noise \_\_\_\_\_ (5) the night. I decided I'd had enough and I've been looking for a new flat \_\_\_\_\_ (6) the beginning of the year. I haven't found anything \_\_\_\_\_ (7) now. Every week I go to the local estate agent's office, but it's the same story. 'I might have something \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the end of the week,' he says, or, 'Wait \_\_\_\_\_ (9) next week. I think I might have a few flats \_\_\_\_\_ (10) then.' I've seen a few flats \_\_\_\_\_ (11) my search, but I don't like any of them. One flat I saw has been empty \_\_\_\_\_ (12) two years. 'It's got a busy road \_\_\_\_\_ (13) one side and a railway \_\_\_\_\_ (14) the other!' I exclaimed. 'I want peace and quiet.'

Last week I visited the agent again. 'I won't leave \_\_\_\_\_ (15) you show me something,' I said. He smiled and said, 'I've got just the flat for you.'

I went to see it and I was horrified. 'But it's \_\_\_\_\_ (16) a cemetery!' I cried. 'But you won't have noisy neighbours,' my agent said. 'It's ideal \_\_\_\_\_ (17) peace and quiet!'

**TASK 8. Fill in the sentences below with correct prepositions.**

1. Moral and social responsibility should be integrated \_\_\_\_\_ every child's schooling.
2. It's impossible to attend \_\_\_\_\_ a task properly if you're worrying \_\_\_\_\_ something else.
3. Kelly has great confidence \_\_\_\_\_ her children's abilities.
4. It's a good idea to make notes \_\_\_\_\_ what you're reading if you want to remember it.
5. Unfortunately, many university courses do not provide students \_\_\_\_\_ the basic study skills they really need.
6. Jack took early retirement as he was losing his grip \_\_\_\_\_ the job.
7. Apparently, an interest in reading \_\_\_\_\_ later life is closely related \_\_\_\_\_ how much your parents read \_\_\_\_\_ you as a child.
8. Ron usually primes himself \_\_\_\_\_ plenty \_\_\_\_\_ black coffee \_\_\_\_\_ starting the night shift.
9. I find it very hard to commit historical dates \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
10. Lack of sleep can seriously interfere \_\_\_\_\_ your ability to think rationally.

11. Exercising without first warming up can lead \_\_\_\_\_ injury.
12. John takes a very irresponsible attitude \_\_\_\_\_ his own safety, because he never wears a crash helmet.
13. We sat there speculating \_\_\_\_\_ how the accident might have happened.
14. There were so many people queuing \_\_\_\_\_ a go on the 'Wall of Death' that we decided to try the 'Ghost Train'.
15. Fiona's twisted ankle prevented her \_\_\_\_\_ going skating.
16. Many people seem to enjoy exposing themselves \_\_\_\_\_ risk.
17. You need to be able to devote a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ practice if you want to become a top athlete.
18. We spent loads of money \_\_\_\_\_ new equipment \_\_\_\_\_ our camping holiday.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ weekends, their husbands indulge \_\_\_\_\_ war games. They're like big kids really.
20. All new models have been fitted \_\_\_\_\_ a safety lock.
21. You look really scruffy. Can't you tuck your shirt \_\_\_\_\_ your trousers \_\_\_\_\_ least?
22. The main part \_\_\_\_\_ the church is very old. It dates \_\_\_\_\_ the 13th century.
23. The school ran \_\_\_\_\_ financial trouble when 80% \_\_\_\_\_ the staff went \_\_\_\_\_ strike.
24. As soon as the President stepped \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the car, guards moved \_\_\_\_\_ action to hold back the crowds.
25. The price \_\_\_\_\_ shares \_\_\_\_\_ the company went up by over 50% when they announced the discovery \_\_\_\_\_ the new oilfield.
26. We've decided to switch \_\_\_\_\_ electricity \_\_\_\_\_ solar power \_\_\_\_\_ an attempt to be more eco-friendly.
27. The over-use \_\_\_\_\_ fertilizers and pesticides is one \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest threats \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife today.

**TASK 9. Spot and correct mistakes in the wrong prepositions in the sentences below.**

1. You can reduce your vulnerability for stress by taking a nap at the afternoon.
2. I play in tennis, but just in fun. I'm not very good in it.
3. I've no idea why Tony is so angry at you. He never confides with me.
4. Jane's out in the garden mulling through a problem to do with work.
5. There's no need to exercise at the point of exhaustion.
6. In weekends, I like to immerse myself with the peace and quiet of the countryside.
7. Bob's finding it hard to focus his mind at his studies in the moment.
8. Dentists fall on the category of high-stress occupations.
9. One of the greatest causes of stress at the workplace is the feeling of being undervalued.
10. Moving house often has a negative effect for people's mental health.

**TASK 10. Put the correct prepositions in the gaps in the text below.**

I must admit that I cringe \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the prospect \_\_\_\_\_ (2) going to see my brother. He is, I suppose, fairly well-read \_\_\_\_\_ (3) his field, which is medicine. However, the way he insists \_\_\_\_\_ (4) always being right all the time, regardless \_\_\_\_\_ (5) how well-informed his conversational adversary may be, makes me quite angry. Whenever anything concerned \_\_\_\_\_ (6) medicine crops up \_\_\_\_\_ (7) conversation, he puffs himself up and prepares to 'inform' people. His attitude \_\_\_\_\_ (8) people who get their facts slightly wrong is insufferable. He cannot just let things go, he is just not comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ (9) inaccuracies. It is almost as if he is dropping \_\_\_\_\_ (10) status if he fails to pick someone up \_\_\_\_\_ (11) a point. I remember him once arguing \_\_\_\_\_ (12) a dinner guest \_\_\_\_\_ (13) over an hour \_\_\_\_\_ (14) the difference \_\_\_\_\_ (15) the hard and soft palate! No wonder his wife is always complaining \_\_\_\_\_ (16) him!

**TASK 11. Write the correct preposition in each gap.**

**TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) no point in my life have I been keen \_\_\_\_\_ (2) the idea of joining any kind of club or group. I rebelled \_\_\_\_\_ (3) it \_\_\_\_\_ (4) a very early age, when my mother tried to force me \_\_\_\_\_ (5) becoming a member of the Girl Guides. I went once, or \_\_\_\_\_ (6) least, I got as far as looking \_\_\_\_\_ (7) the door of the church hall, but I couldn't cope \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the sight of all those confident-looking girls in blue, competing so heartily \_\_\_\_\_ (9) each other \_\_\_\_\_ (10) all those games and activities, so I ran home \_\_\_\_\_ (11) tears. My mother despaired \_\_\_\_\_ (12) me, but persisted \_\_\_\_\_ (13) her attempts to get me to join \_\_\_\_\_ (14) something. She was keen \_\_\_\_\_ (15) my going to ballet classes. I actually got \_\_\_\_\_ (16) the door this time, and, \_\_\_\_\_ (17) the whole, this was more successful than the guides. I emerged \_\_\_\_\_ (18) my first lesson, eyes shining with the dream \_\_\_\_\_ (19) being a prima ballerina. Unfortunately my enthusiasm \_\_\_\_\_ (20) ballet lasted a little less than a year.

Later \_\_\_\_\_ (21) life I puzzled \_\_\_\_\_ (22) my friends' desire to join tennis clubs, bridge clubs, Young Wives Clubs, Old Wives Clubs, pottery classes and the like. They pleaded \_\_\_\_\_ (23) me to go with them, but I couldn't bear to. Such clubs didn't interest me \_\_\_\_\_ (24) the slightest. Why am I so allergic \_\_\_\_\_ (25) groups? I don't suffer \_\_\_\_\_ (26) shyness. I can't really understand it.

Perhaps the key \_\_\_\_\_ (75) my problem lies in the fact that I'm an only child. I just don't know.

**TASK 12. Fill in the missing prepositions in the passage below.**

**THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN**

Most people scoff \_\_\_\_\_ the idea \_\_\_\_\_ curses coming true, but the events that followed the opening \_\_\_\_\_ Tutankhamun's tomb \_\_\_\_\_ Howard Carter \_\_\_\_\_ 1922 may make them think twice \_\_\_\_\_ laughing.

The story \_\_\_\_\_ the curse began when the last man climbed \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb. It is said that a sudden sandstorm blew up and that the men \_\_\_\_\_ the party saw a hawk, the ancient royal symbol \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt, fly overhead.

Local Egyptians took this to mean that the spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the dead king had left his tomb, cursing those who had opened it. Five months later, the man who financed the expedition, Lord Caernarvon, was bitten \_\_\_\_\_ the cheek \_\_\_\_\_ a mosquito. Normally nothing too serious! But the bite became infected and Caernarvon caught pneumonia and died \_\_\_\_\_ an Egyptian hospital. \_\_\_\_\_ the precise moment \_\_\_\_\_ his death, all the lights \_\_\_\_\_ Cairo went out, and thousands miles away \_\_\_\_\_ the Caernarvon mansion \_\_\_\_\_ Hampshire, England, his dog began to howl - and died \_\_\_\_\_ the night. Doctors who examined the mummified body \_\_\_\_\_ Tutankhamun reported that he had a small depression \_\_\_\_\_ his cheek, just like a mosquito bite, \_\_\_\_\_ exactly the same spot where Caernarvon had been bitten. Many people who visited the tomb also died \_\_\_\_\_ strange circumstances. Lord Caernarvon's half brother died \_\_\_\_\_ a burst appendix. An Egyptian prince whose family claimed they were descended \_\_\_\_\_ the pharaohs was murdered \_\_\_\_\_ London and his brother committed suicide. An American railway tycoon caught a cold while looking \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb and died \_\_\_\_\_ pneumonia.

The man who helped Howard Carter to catalogue the items found \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb committed suicide, and a few months later his father jumped \_\_\_\_\_ his death \_\_\_\_\_ the balcony \_\_\_\_\_ his London flat. There was an alabaster vase \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb \_\_\_\_\_ the room that he jumped \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

1966 the government \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt agreed to lend the treasures \_\_\_\_\_ France \_\_\_\_\_ an important exhibition. The Director \_\_\_\_\_ the Antiquities fought \_\_\_\_\_ the decision, because he had dreamed that he would die if he allowed the treasures to go \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Egypt. When he left the last meeting, still trying to make the authorities change their minds, he was knocked down \_\_\_\_\_ a car and died two days later.

And Howard Carter who was the first man to climb down \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb? He died \_\_\_\_\_ natural causes \_\_\_\_\_ 1939.

