

Exercise

5.9

Focus: Completing sentences with the correct tense or form of the verb.

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. At this time of year, the sun (rise) _____ at about 5:30 a.m.
2. The game of backgammon (play) _____ for many centuries.
3. I (watch) _____ television last night when the electricity suddenly went out.
4. Margot (just return) _____ from Bangkok when she had to leave for Tokyo.
5. I probably (finish) _____ around midnight tomorrow night.
6. Peter may (spend) _____ his vacation in Bali.
7. It (snow) _____ in the mountains last night.
8. Since 1999, David Michaels (own) _____ a financial consulting firm.
9. That memo (write) _____ by Sadashumi yesterday.
10. I suggest that you (discuss) _____ this matter with Inspector Hanson.
11. I should have (take) _____ a vitamin pill this morning.
12. This newspaper (publish) _____ since 1872.
13. Caroline (give) _____ the baby a bath right now — can she call you back in a few minutes?
14. It is important that this product (promote) _____ heavily.
15. You must have (drive) _____ all night in order to get here so soon.

Exercise

5.10

Focus: Completing sentences with the correct forms of irregular verbs.

Directions: Decide which of the expressions on the right best completes each sentence on the left, and write the letter of that expression in the blank. For each set of items, there is one expression on the right that will not be used.

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|--|-----------|
| 1. This watch was _____ to me by my grandfather. | A. gave |
| 2. I _____ those files to Marta an hour ago. | B. gives |
| 3. Karl always _____ his wife a dozen roses for their anniversary. | C. giving |
| | D. given |
| 4. Last year I _____ over 150,000 miles. | A. flying |
| 5. This fighter plane was _____ on over forty missions during the war. | B. flown |
| 6. I will be _____ to Johannesburg early next week. | C. flew |
| | D. fly |

7. I _____ at some wonderful restaurants when I was in New Orleans last spring.
8. Jean seldom _____ lunch before one-thirty.
9. I have never _____ frog legs — have you?
10. She _____ skiing in Zermatt, Switzerland, last winter.
11. Mr. Zhang said he might _____ to Los Angeles later this year.
12. Naomi had already _____ by the time I got to the office.
13. I may _____ a new car this year.
14. Joel has been _____ a lot of mail.
15. A few years ago, we _____ a lot more foot traffic on this street.
- A. eats
B. ate
C. eaten
D. eating
- A. go
B. went
C. going
D. gone
- A. get
B. got
C. getting
D. gotten

Exercise 5.11

Focus: Practicing and reviewing verb-form problems in the Part V format.

Directions: Decide which of the choices — (A), (B), (C), or (D) — best completes the sentence.

1. Portuguese is _____ in Brazil, the largest country in South America.
- (A) speaking
(B) spoke
(C) speak
(D) spoken
2. The plane was _____ its final approach to the airport when it developed a problem with its landing gear.
- (A) made
(B) making
(C) make
(D) makes
3. Tokyo's shopping district _____ Ginza.
- (A) is called
(B) calls
(C) is calling
(D) calling
4. Carol Bridwell has _____ a senior partner in the law firm of Mason and Woodford.
- (A) elected
(B) electing
(C) been elected
(D) being elected

5. Matthew _____ the CPA exam last month.

- (A) will pass
- (B) passing
- (C) have passed
- (D) passed

6. It's mandatory that passengers _____ their seat belts.

- (A) fasten
- (B) fastening
- (C) should fasten
- (D) have fastened

7. Right now, day care is not provided at the factory, but a new day care center _____.

- (A) is constructing
- (B) is being built
- (C) has constructed
- (D) building

8. We must _____ faster to keep up with the project schedule.

- (A) to work
- (B) working
- (C) work
- (D) worked

9. The accident victim _____ to the emergency room.

- (A) was taken
- (B) took
- (C) was taking
- (D) taken

10. Mr. O'Dell insisted that the proposal _____.

- (A) rewrite
- (B) be rewritten
- (C) is rewritten
- (D) rewrote

11. Although people say that 'seeing is believing', I still cannot believe that what I _____ last night was really a UFO.

- (A) seen
- (B) had seen
- (C) saw
- (D) might see

12. Ricardo _____ tennis since he was eight years old.

- (A) has been playing
- (B) playing
- (C) was playing
- (D) had played

13. They are still _____ for an explanation.

- (A) wait
- (B) waiting
- (C) waited
- (D) waits

14. You ought _____ a thank-you note to Ms. Velez.

- (A) send
- (B) sending
- (C) have sent
- (D) to send

15. I am afraid the train will _____ by the time you get to the platform.

- (A) leaving
- (B) have left
- (C) left
- (D) be left

E. Prepositions

Answer choices for this type of problem consist of four prepositions. You must choose the correct one, based on the context of the sentence.

Sample Items: Prepositions

1. The cafeteria begins serving lunch at noon and stays open _____ three.
 (A) to
 (B) until
 (C) by
 (D) within
2. The Mississippi River roughly divides the United States _____ eastern and western halves.
 (A) into
 (B) to
 (C) on
 (D) between

All four prepositions can be used to express relationships of time, but only (B) indicates that an action ("stays open") continues up to a certain point ("three").

After the verb *divide*, both *between* and *into* can be used. *Divide between* is used with two people. ("He *divided* the money *between* his two children.") *Divide into* is used with parts ("eastern and western halves").

In some items, the key to choosing the correct preposition is the word that comes before the blank, because certain nouns, adjectives, and verbs are always followed by the same prepositions. (This is true in the first sample item.)

Following are lists of nouns, adjectives/participles, and verbs that are commonly paired with certain prepositions, along with a list of phrasal prepositions, which are prepositions that consist of more than one word.

Nouns + Prepositions

appointment with
approach to
cause of
combination of
contribution to
cure for
decrease in
demand for
development in (a field)
development of (something)
effect of (something that affects)
effect on (the thing affected)
example of
exception to
experience in (a field)
experience with (something)
idea for
improvement in
increase in

influence on
interest in
native of
part of
price of
probability of
problem with
process of
quality of
reliance on
result of
rules for (doing something)
rules of (a game)
satisfaction with
search for
solution to
source of
supply of
variety of

Adjectives/Participles + Prepositions

accustomed to
acquainted with
afraid of
angry at (something or someone)
angry with (someone)
attached to
aware of
based on
capable of
close to
dependent on
different from
disappointed with/by
eligible for
essential to/for
familiar with
free from (control)
free of (impurities)
identical to

inferior to
made of (material)
married to (someone)
native to (somewhere)
necessary for
next to
perfect for
pleased with
polite to
preferable to
related to
responsible for (something or someone)
responsible to (someone)
safe from
satisfied with
similar to
suitable for
superior to
surprised at/by

Verbs + Prepositions

account for
agree to (a plan)
agree with (someone)
approve of
arrive at (an airport, a train station,
a building)
arrive in (a city or country)
begin by (doing something)
begin with (something)
believe in
caution against
compete with
concentrate on
consist of
consult with
contribute to
cooperate with
deal with
decide on
depend on
engage in
escape from
divide among (more than two people)
divide between (two people)
divide into (parts)

grow into
interfere with
invest in
move to (a house or room)
move to (a city or country)
participate in
pay for
plan on
prepare for
prohibit from
recover from
rely on
replace with
respond to
result in
subscribe to
substitute for
succeed in
talk about (a topic)
talk to (an audience or a person)
talk with (a person)
wait for (someone or something)
wait on (a customer)
withdraw from

Phrasal Prepositions

according to
ahead of
along with
because of
by means of
due to
in charge of
in favor of

in spite of
instead of
on account of
prior to
regardless of
thanks to
together with

Focus: Completing sentences with prepositions that follow nouns, adjectives, and verbs, or are part of phrasal prepositions.

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions. (If you are unsure of the answer, take a guess before you check the lists on the previous page.)

1. As the quality _____ this product has improved, the demand _____ it has grown.
2. This suit made _____ wool is superior _____ the other one.
3. Diana is planning to move _____ the office next _____ mine.
4. If there are any more problems _____ this design, Ms. Yamada, who is _____ charge _____ the art department, can deal _____ them.
5. The explosion that occurred was the result _____ a combination _____ several factors.
6. This sports car might not be suitable _____ a family, but it is perfect _____ a single person.
7. After he gets his doctoral degree, Li-Ming hopes to contribute _____ the search _____ a cure _____ cancer.
8. The development _____ a good bookkeeping system was essential _____ modern business.
9. Mr. Ewool, a native _____ Ghana, moved _____ the United Kingdom fifteen years ago.
10. There are many rules _____ using prepositions, but, unfortunately, there are many exceptions _____ the rules.
11. Thanks _____ improvements _____ medical technology, doctors today are capable _____ making much more accurate diagnoses.
12. I made an appointment _____ Mr. Hilbert to talk _____ the upcoming merger.
13. Although you will not be eligible _____ retirement for many years, you should start to prepare _____ it now.
14. According _____ some experts, the long-term effect _____ pollution _____ people's health may be more serious than was once thought.
15. Zambia is the source _____ over 15% of the world's supply _____ cobalt.
16. Together _____ his aides, the chancellor arrived _____ the airport.
17. We have found a solution _____ part _____ the problem.
18. If we intend to compete _____ Rockwood Industries, we must take a new approach _____ distribution and marketing.
19. I agreed _____ George when he said that before we decide _____ a plan, we need to talk _____ someone who has a lot of experience _____ this area.
20. Instead _____ guessing blindly, you should make an educated guess _____ means _____ the process _____ elimination.

Using In

In some items, the key to the correct preposition is the word that follows the blank — the prepositional object — or an overall understanding of the sentence. Some uses of common prepositions are given here:

Time

- in + century (in the twenty-first century)
- in + decade (in the 1940s; in the nineties)
- in + year (in 1987)
- in + season (in the spring)
- in + month (in October)
- in + parts of the day (in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening)

In (or *within*) is also used with amounts of time:
I'll be home *in* (*within*) an hour.

Place

- in the world
- in + continent (in Africa)
- in + body of water (in the Caribbean)
- in + country (in Thailand)
- in + state/province (in Massachusetts; in Ontario)
- in + city (in Munich)
- in + building (in the Empire State Building)
- in + room (in the kitchen)

Other

- in + clothing (in a gray suit)
- in + language (in Japanese)
- in + book (in *The Complete Guide to TOEIC*)
- in + newspaper (in the *International Herald-Tribune*)
- in + magazine (in *Asia Week*)
- in + department (in the legal department)
- in + field (in computer science; in architecture)
- in + a person's opinion (in my opinion)
- in the past/future
- in a car/taxi
- in trouble
- in danger (of)
- in part (= partially)
- in front of
- in the middle of
- in back of
- in the rear
- in the market (for) (= trying to buy something)
- in line
- in the process (of)

Using On

Time

- on + date (on May 23)
- on + day (on Friday)

Place

- on the earth/the planet/the globe
- on + street (on Wall Street)
- on + coast (on the East Coast)
- on + floor (on the 42nd floor)

Other

- on a vehicle (on a bus; on a train; on a plane)
- on foot
- on the cover (of)
- on a trip
- on sale (= for sale at a reduced price)
- on the market (= for sale)
- on schedule
- on + musical instrument (on the guitar)
- on time (for)
- on television/radio
- on the phone
- on a farm
- on a map
- on the other hand
- on purpose (= intentionally)

Using At

Time

at + time of day (at 9:20; at midnight)
at night

Place

at + address (at 634 Sutter Street)
at + building (at the Prado Museum)
at home

(Note: Both *in* and *at* can be used with buildings. *In* emphasizes that someone or something is *inside* the building.)

Other

at present	at times (= sometimes)
at the moment	at once (= immediately)
at first/last	at a high/low price
at most/least	(not) at all

Using By

By is used before a point of time to indicate the latest possible time. *By*, in this case, means "no later than."
I will be home *by* noon.

By can mean "next to."
She's standing *by* her friend.

By is used after passive verbs to identify the agent (the "doer") of the action.
This report was written *by* Paco.

By is used with means of transportation and communication.
by car *by* plane *by* e-mail

(Note: Both *by* and *in/on* are used before means of transportation or communication. *By* is used only before singular nouns without articles or other determiners. If the noun is plural, or if it is preceded by a determiner, *in* or *on* is used.)
in my car *on* the plane *in* faxes

Other

<i>by</i> chance	<i>by</i> hand	<i>by</i> far
<i>by</i> check/credit card	<i>by</i> means (of)	

Using For

For is used with a period of time to show the duration of an action.
Smythe has been living abroad *for* six months.

Note: *Since* is used with points of time to show a similar relationship.
Smythe has been living abroad *since* January.

For is used to show purpose.
He went to the store *for* milk and bread.

For can mean "in place of" or "on behalf of."

I asked Sally to work *for* me on Saturday.

Other

for free for sale (= on the market)

for rent for good (= permanently)

for the sake (of)

Using *During*

During is used with periods of time.

It snows a lot in Montreal *during* the winter.

His company grew rapidly *during* the 1980s.

During is *not* used with dates or days of the week.

Using *With*

With is used to express the idea of accompaniment or ownership.

I went to the restaurant *with* Andrea.

The man *with* the briefcase is the vice-president.

With is also used to indicate the tool or instrument used to accomplish something.

He opened the door *with* his key.

He paid for the bill *with* a credit card.

Using *Until*

Until is used with points of time to indicate that an action continues up to that point.

Helen practiced the piano *until* noon.

They won't arrive *until* tomorrow.

Using *From/To* and *Between/And*

These phrases are used with starting points and ending points.

From 1990 *to* 1993, Mr. Nolan was in charge of the sales division.

Between 1990 *and* 1993, Mr. Nolan was in charge of the sales division.

Interstate Highway 90 runs *from* Boston *to* Seattle.

Interstate Highway 90 runs *between* Boston *and* Seattle.