

10 Put one word in each space.

- 1 Julie has nothing *in* common with Bill. They're quite different.
- 2 A large black car suddenly drew up in of the house.
- 3 Some students arrived late school because of the bad weather.
- 4 I walked the house at first, and I had to go back.
- 5 He says he's ill. Or, other words, he doesn't want to come here.
- 6 Sorry, I can't stop. I'm a hurry.
- 7 I think I can help you. What do you want to know particular?
- 8 There's a very good song the end of the film.
- 9 Most people in my office are away holiday at the moment.
- 10 The house opposite is sale. There is a notice outside.

11 Put one word in each space.

The psychology of accidents

Most people are (1) *under* the impression that doing something (2) mistake is quite different from doing something (3) purpose. (4) any rate, we suppose that if we break a cup, or fall over and hurt ourselves, (5) general this happens because we have been careless. (6) fact, according (7) some psychologists, many accidents do not, (8) the whole, really happen (9) chance. (10) example, someone who fails to arrive (11) time for a meeting (12) work may be worried about his or her job, or be (13) difficulties (14) home. Similarly, breaking a cup may be a means (15) drawing attention to yourself. (16) other words, there are often good reasons for behaviour which seems (17) first to be accidental. (18) course, some people are involved (19) more accidents than others. These people are often called 'accident prone'. They may not think there is anything wrong, and (20) realizing it, they may suffer from stress, or could have a physical illness.

Key points

- 1 There is a group of prepositions used with verbs of motion.
across, along, around, down, into, out of, past, to, towards, up
- 2 Some prepositions can be used without an object.
Jean lives opposite.
- 3 A sentence can end with a preposition.
Paul didn't have a chair to sit on.

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Consolidation 3: Units 9–12