SECTION 10 special structures with verbs

grammar summary

Several different structures are practised in this section:

- verbs followed by prepositions Look at this.
- prepositions in wh-questions Who are you writing to?
- phrasal verbsHurry up we're late.
- verbs with two objects
 Can you lend me some money?

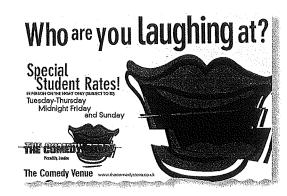
- to have something done
 I have my hair cut every week.
- imperativesCome in and have some coffee.
 - let's
 Let's go and see a film tonight.

pre-test: which units do you need?

Try this small test. It will help you to decide which units you need. The answers are on page 283.

- Put in the correct preposition.
- Write the question for this answer.
 - 1 '.....?' 'I'm from Germany.'
- Which is/are correct? Circle the letter(s) of the correct sentence(s).
 - ▶(A)She's looking for a hotel. (B)She's looking at a hotel. C She's looking a hotel.
 - 1 A She put on her coat. B She put her coat on. C She put on it. D She put it on.
 - 2 A Peter gave Mary a rose. B Peter gave a rose to Mary.
 - 3 A Did you have my coat cleaned? B Did you have cleaned my coat? C Did you let clean my coat?
 - 4 A Park not here. B Do park not here. C Do not park here. D Not park here.
 - 5 A Let's not go. B Let's don't go. C Let's go not.





verbs with prepositions Wait for me.

With some verbs, we put a **preposition** (for, to, at etc) **before an object**.

Wait for me! (NOT Wait me!) I listen to a lot of music. (NOT I listen a lot of music.)

| n Put the beginnings and ends together, and put in verbs from th | the box |
|--|---------|
|--|---------|

| 1-5: ask | believe 🗸 | belong | laugh | wait |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|
| 6-10: happe | ened lis | ten look | talks | think |

| 1 Do you believe | A at my pronunciation |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 2 I know my English is bad, but please don't | B for it and I'll give it to you |
| 3 If you're late, I'll | C for you |
| 4 If you want anything, just | D in life after death? 🚣 |
| 5 Does this coat | E to you? |
| 6 I've got something important to say: please | F about himself |
| 7 Their garden is wonderful | G about the future |
| 8 Jan lives from day to day. She doesn't | H at those roses! |
| 9 He's very boring: he always | I to her? |
| 10 Paula's an hour late. What's | J to me |

Look again at Exercise 1, and write the preposition after each verb.

| ask for | 1 believe | 2 belong | 3 happen | 4 laugh |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 5 listen | 6 look | 7 talk | 8 think 9 | wait |

You arrive at/in a place (NOT to).

The train arrives at Oxford Station at 17.15.

When did you arrive in Britain?

You get into / out of a car; you get on/off a bus, train, plane or ship.

I got out of the taxi at Piccadilly Circus.

We got off the bus at Trafalgar Square.

look after = 'watch and take care of'; look for = 'try to find'

Could you look after the children this evening?

I'm looking for my glasses.

You pay a person or a bill; you pay for something that you buy.

'Have you paid Joe?' 'Yes, I paid his bill last week.'

Can you **pay for** the drinks?

Put in the prepositions.

- 1 Don't wait me if I'm late.
- 2 What time did you arrive the airport?
- 3 Please listen me this is important.
- 4 I'm looking John's house while he's away.
- 5 We're looking a bigger house.
- 6 Did you ask coffee?
- 7 We need to talk money.

- 8 'Whose is that car?' 'It belongs Carola.'
- 9 I forgot to pay the tickets.
- 10 I don't want to think the future.
- 11 She got her car and drove away.
- 12 I couldn't get the bus because it was full.
- 13 'What's happened your hand?'
 'I cut it on some glass.'

[→] For more about at, in and to, see pages 258–262.

[→] For more about prepositions, see pages 253–264.

[→] For phrasal verbs like come in, sit down, see page 138.

prepositions in questions Who did you go with?

| in sp Who | often put a preposition (<i>with, at, for</i> etc) at t poken English. o did you go with? (More natural than <i>With wh</i> at are you looking at? What's she talking a | • - |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| We | also ask questions with Where from? and Where do you come from?' (OR 'Where are you from the come is a second to the come from the come is a second to the come is a secon | 'here tò? |
| (1) P | Put in prepositions from the box. | |
| | about for √ for from to t | to with |
| 1 2 | > What are you looking for? Who did Ann send the money? Where is your wife? What's your book? | 4 Who are you in love now? 5 What are you all waiting? 6 Who are you writing? |
| ②) V | Vrite questions beginning <i>Who/What</i> ar | nd ending with prepositions. |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | > 'who did you buy your car from?' | 'I'm thinking about life.' 'She works for my aunt.' 'We were talking about you.' 'I'm interested in most things.' 'We're looking at that aeroplane.' |
| ′I′m | onversation, we often ask short questions with going camping.' 'Who with?' 'Peter wants Complete the questions. | who/What/Where + preposition. to talk to you,' 'What about?' |
| | 'I'm thinking.' ' about?' | 4 'I'm writing postcards.' 'Who?' |
| | 'I've got a letter.' ' from?' 'She hit him.' ' with?' | 5 'I've bought a present.' 'Who?' 6 'Jane has arrived.' ' from?' |
| | RAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: sharp tools Make the questions and write the answer | ers. axe pair of scissors |
| | > cut bread | A breadlewife. |
| 1 | cut wood | |
| 2 | shave or | ? |
| 3 | make holes | 5311) |
| , 3 | inace notes | |
| 4 | cut hair | razor razor |
| | | breadknife |
| ⇒ For | more about prepositions, see pages 253-264. | |

phrasal verbs Come in, take off your coat and sit down.

Some verbs have two parts. The second part is a small adverb (back, away, out etc). These verbs are called 'phrasal verbs'.

The small adverbs are not the same as prepositions (but some of them look the same).

SOME COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

be in/out/away/back get out get up go away go/come back go on (= 'continue') go in/out hurry up lie down look out look round sit down stand up turn round wake up

'Can I speak to Ann?' 'She's not in.'

Come back soon.

It's time to get up.

This headache won't go away.

Look out! Come in and sit down.

Complete the sentences.

> The door opened and I went

▶ Come back and see us soon.

1 I usually up at seven o'clock in the morning.

2 Shall we out this evening?

3 I heard a noise behind me and turned

4 I can't go Can we stop for a minute?

5 I'm going home for a bit. I'll be after lunch.

6 Hurry! We're late.

7 I'm not feeling well. I'm going to down for an hour.

8 'I love you.' '..... away!'

Look at the pictures and complete the captions.



1 Wake!

2 Please sit



3 Come!

Some phrasal verbs can have objects.

SOME COMMON PHRASAL VERBS THAT CAN HAVE OBJECTS

give up (= 'stop doing') let in fill in (a form) fill up give back bring back pick up put down put on (clothes) look up (something in a dictionary etc) take away take off (clothes) switch/turn on/off (lights, electrical appliances) turn up/down (radio, TV, heater) wash up (cups, plates etc) throw away

Please fill in this form and post it. I'm trying to give up smoking.

I put on my best clothes for the interview. Shall I switch on the lights?

Could you turn down the radio? Don't throw away the newspaper.

In phrasal verbs, up often means 'completely'.

I'll cut up the wood. Let's clean up the house.

Fill up your glass.

I tore up her letter.

Here are some sentences from books and conversations. Complete the phrasal verbs with words from the boxes.

| | back | down | down | off | on | on | up | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 1 It was a good feeling to put dry clothes and eat a large cooked breakfast. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 Switch the kettle and sit on that chair while I make tea. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 Put your paper and listen to me. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 Switch the lights when you are not using them. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | It's h | ot in here. | Do you m | ind if I t | urn | | the hea | ater a bit? | | | |
| 6 | If you | ı find a caf | é, could y | ou bring | | | a couple of | f sandwiches? | | | |
| 7 | I thir | ık I'll wash | ` | the | plates a | and cup | s now. | | | | |
| | break | fill | give 1 | et lo | ok. | pick | take | | | | |
| 8 | If you | ı want to k | now what | gramma | r is, | | up the | word in the dictionary. | | | |
| 9 | You o | an't | սյ | a newsp | paper tl | hese day | s without | reading about terrible things. | | | |
| 10 | .0 She got ill and had to up her job. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 1 Hein six goals in four games. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 Why did you have toin the form? | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | I | 0 | off my sho | es whene | ever I c | an. | | | | | |
| 14 | | uṛ | the firew | ood into | little p | oieces, c | an you? | | | | |

The small adverb can usually go before or after the object.

Switch on the kettle. OR Switch the kettle on. He let in six goals. OR He let six goals in.

When the object is a pronoun (him, her, it etc), the small adverb must go after it.

Switch it on. (NOT Switch on it.) He let them in. Take it away.

② Change the sentences twice.

- > She put on her coat. She put her coat ow. She put it on.

 I washed up the plates. I washed the plates up. I washed them up.

 Could you turn down the TV?

 You can throw away the potatoes.

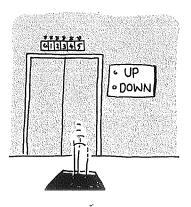
 Why don't you take off your glasses?

 Please put down that knife.

 Shall I fill up your glass?

 I'll switch on the heating.
- → For verbs with prepositions (for example look at, listen to), see page 136.





verbs with two objects Take the boss these letters.

| 1 | rıng ay ——— | buy promise | cook read | fetch send | find show | get | give teach | lend take | tell | make write | offer | pass |
|-----------|---|--|---|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| S | ome v | erbs can f | nave two | objects. T | wo diffe | rent s | structures | are possi | ble: | | | |
| 1 | VERB | + PERSON | + THING | | 1 | 2 v | ERB + THI | NG + TO/F | OR → | - PERSON | | |
| | Could | e Peter lun I you take nade every | the boss t | | rs? | I C | gave lund ould you | h to Peter | r yes lett | terday. ers to the | boss? | |
| Μ | ost of | ten, we us | e verb + | person + : | thina, es | | | | | • | vou otc | ` |
| Ca | an I sh | ow you my g to put Jo | / photos? | l wrot | e her a l | ong i | letter, bui | she nevei ight you d | r ans | swered. | you etc, | ,. |
| 1 | Char | nge the s | tructure | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 I le 2 I o 3 Ca 4 Ru 5 Sue 6 Co 7 I tr 8 Co 9 Bot 0 I w | ent Joe my ften read rol teache th showed c often giv uld you b ied to find uld you pa b has write | ne tea for bicycle stories to s small control of the photes her muy a new d a hotel ass this per a good volume ten a good volume. | yesterday. Lucy hildren m to to the other flov spaper for room for aper to M page lette vatch for | athematothers. wers my pare ar Andre er to Andre er to Andre eter for | ents. ws? n | istmas. | erson be | fore | e the thir | ng. | |
| | → N | MARY: a ca | mera → J | OE | | | | u pic | ······ | LUNE. | a sweatt | er . |
| 2 | . Sair | y | | ••••••• | ••••••• | •••••• | . 4 | ••••••••••••• | ••••• | | ••••••••••••••• | |
|) ([] | an y | ou comp | lete the | se quotal | ions w | ith w | vords fr | om the l | oox | ? | | |
| 1 | (Gro | find nds, Roma ur-year-ol- ucho Mar ey can't | a chila co x: 'Duck me libert | Soup') sy or | erstand t | his. l | Run out death. (| and | ••••• | me | ılius Ca a four-y | esar') rear-old child. |
| We (| don't ι ΈχρΙα | ıse <i>describ</i> i in me this, | e, explain, She said i | say, sugge me 'hello' , | est or bo NOT Car | rrow i | in the ve i | 'b + perso a stamp 2` | on + | - thing str | ucture. | |

have something done I have my hair cut every week.

If you have something done, you don't do it yourself; somebody does it for you. I have my hair cut every week. I have my car serviced at the garage every 10,000 km.

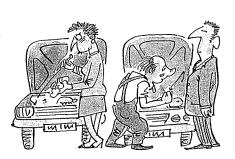


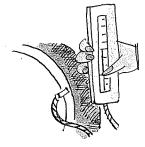
Fred cuts his hair himself.



Eric has his hair cut at Franco's.

Ann is very practical: she likes doing things herself. Bill is not so practical: he has things done by other people. Complete the sentences.







| Þ | Ann checks her oil herself. | Bill has his oil checked | at the garage. |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ann checks her tyres herself. | Bill | at the garage. |
| 2 | Ann changes her oil herself. | Bill | at the garage. |
| 3 | Ann repairs her car herself. | Bill | at the garage. |
| 4 | Ann cleans her shoes herself. | Bill | on the way to work. |
| 5 | Ann does the gardening herself. | Bill | for him. |

Make sentences with should have ...

- ▶ John's car is running badly. (check) ... He should have it checked.
- 1 Mary's watch isn't going. (repair)
- 2 Mike's trousers are dirty. (clean)
- 3 John and Helen's kitchen window is broken. (repair)
- 4 Pete's hair is getting very long. (cut)
- 5 Tom and Janet's new car has done 10,000 km. (service)

For should, see page 77.

imperatives Come in. Don't worry.

| Imperatives are like infinitives without to. We use them, for example, to tell people what to do, to give them advice, or to give them friendly invitations. |
|--|
| Turn left at the next crossroads. Always hold the tennis racket like this. (NOT Hold always) |
| Pay here. Try again. Come and have dinner with us. Have some more meat. Negative imperatives begin do not, don't or never. |
| |
| Please do not park here. Don't listen to him. Never tell her that she's wrong. (NOT Tell her never) |
| Which words go with which picture? |
| ▶ DRIVE SLOWLY Æ |
| 1 TURN LEFT |
| 2 DON'T TOUCH |
| 3 DO NOT PICK FLOWERS A B C D |
| How do you get from the station to Church Street? Complete the directions. |
| go / go take turn turn |
| Platt Street |
| out of the station, 1 right, and 2 left into |
| Platt Street, then 4 the first on the right. |
| After the car park, 5left, and Church |
| After the car park, 5left, and Church Street is the second on the right. |
| |
| GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: some common imperative expressions Make sure you know the expressions in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then complete the sentences. 1–5: Be careful! Have a good journey/holiday. Help! Hurry up! Look out! ✓ Sleep well. 6–11: Come in. Don't forget Don't worry. Follow me. Have some (more) |
| Make yourself at home. Sit down. Wait for me! |
| ► Look out! There's a child crossing the road in front of you! |
| 1 We're going to be late |
| 2 There's ice on the steps. |
| 3 I can't swim! |
| 4 '' 'Thanks. I'll send you a postcard.' |
| 5 'I'm going to bed.' 'Goodnight' |
| 6 'I'll be home late tonight.' 'OK your keys.' |
| / I can't walk as fast as youl |
| 8 ' |
| 9 'I'd like to speak to the manager, please.' 'Of course, sir |
| 10 'Jill's gone into hospital.' ' |
| 11 Hello |
| We don't use imperatives, even with <i>please</i> , to ask for things politely (see page 83). Could you tell me the time? (NOT Tell me the time, please.) |

let's (suggestions) Let's go.

We can make suggestions with let's (or let us - very formal) + infinitive without to. I'm tired. Let's go home. Let's see what's on TV.

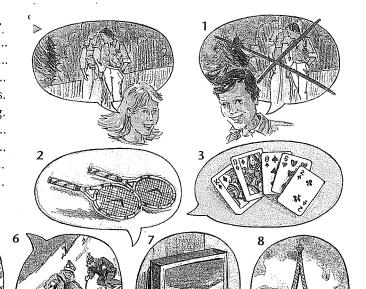
Let's eat out this evening. The negative is Let's not ... or Don't let's ... (informal).

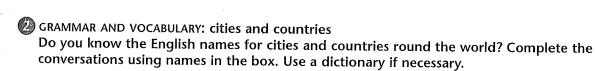
Let's not go camping this summer. Don't let's invite that fool Raymond.

Let's not tell John about Mary and Pete.

| Look | at th | ne pict | tures | and | cor | nple | te |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| the s | ugge | stions | , usir | ng Le | et's | (not) | ••• |

| | Let's go for a walk. | |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| | Let's not | |
| | play | |
| | | |
| 4 | go | ing |
| | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | watch | |
| 8 | go | ••••• |





| | Athens | Bangkok | Beijing | Copenhag | gen Ista | nbul L | isbon 🗸 | Marrakesh |
|----|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| | Mexico Ci | ty Mosco | w Pragi | ie Rio | Vienna | Warsaw | I | |
| | · 'I'd like to | o visit Portug | al.' <u>'Let's</u> | go to Lisbo | n.' | | | |
| | | o visit Greece | | | | | | , |
| | | be nice to se | | | | | | |
| 3 | 'I want to | see Austria.' | 'Let's | | | ************ | ' | |
| | | ys wanted to | | | | | | |
| 5 | 'I'm inter | ested in seeir | ng Poland.' | *************************************** | | ••••• | | |
| 6 | 'What abo | out a holiday | in Russia?' | | ••••• | ******* | | |
| 7 | 'Morocco | sounds inter | esting.' | ••••• | ••••• | | •••• | |
| | | r been to Tur | | | | | | |
| 9 | 'What abo | out Thailand | this year?' | ******************** | | r | | |
| 10 | 'I'd love t | o see China.' | | | ••••• | | | |
| 11 | 'It's time t | to see Mexico |).' | | ••••• | ************ | | |
| 12 | 'Brazil thi | s summer, O | K?' | ••••• | ••••• | ••••• | | |

test yourself special structures with verbs

| Put in the correct preposition or – (= no | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 What's happened | | | |
| | | 5 I had to wait the bus for half an hour this morning. | |
| | | 6 Have you paid the tickets? | |
| | | 7 Could you look the children | |
| 8 Who's paying the bill for lu | | | |
| 9 My parents don't like me to ask | | | |
| 10 I got the bus and sat down. | | | |
| 2 Write the questions for these answers, u | | | |
| 1 | 'I'm from Japan.' | | |
| 2 | 'I'm waiting for a phone call.' | | |
| 3 | 'I'm writing to Alex.' | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| Which is/are correct? Circle the letter(s) | of the correct sentence(s). One, two or more | | |
| answers may be correct for each question | n. | | |
| 1 A He picked up the plate. | 4 A DO NOT OPEN THIS WINDOW | | |
| B He picked the plate up. | B NOT OPEN THIS WINDOW | | |
| C He picked up it. | C DON'T OPEN THIS WINDOW | | |
| D He picked it up. | D OPEN NOT THIS WINDOW | | |
| 2 I don't repair my car myself. I | 5 A Let's to play cards. | | |
| A repair it in the garage. | B Let's playing cards. | | |
| B let it repair in the garage. | C Let's play cards. | | |
| C let repair it in the garage. | 6 A Let's not go home. | | |
| D have repaired it in the garage. | B Let's don't go home. | | |
| E have it repaired in the garage. | C Not let's go home. | | |
| F have it repair in the garage. | D Let's go not home. | | |
| 3 A I sent some flowers to my mother. | | | |
| B I sent some flowers my mother. | | | |
| C I sent to my mother some flowers. | | | |
| D I sent my mother some flowers. | | | |
| Put in the missing words. | | | |
| 1 Hurry! We're late. | 8 She borrowed my shoes and never brought | | |
| 2 Don't turn, but somebody is | them | | |
| following us. | 9 Be when you're driving. There's a lot of | | |
| 3 Can you in this form? | ice on the roads. | | |
| 4 The radio's too loud. Can youit | 10in and sit down. | | |
| down? | | | |
| 5 It's dark. I'll switch the lights. | 11 Don't Everything will be all right. | | |
| 6 It's cold on your coat. | 12 Goodbye! a good journey. | | |
| 7 Shall I wash these plates? | 13 Look! There's a car coming. | | |
| , strait i wasti these plates! | 14 yourself at home. | | |