

# Grammar reference

## Unit 1: State verbs

### 1 State verbs:

- referring to emotions, attitudes and preferences: \*agree, appreciate, attract, \*desire, \*doubt, expect, hate, hope, like, love, \*prefer, regret
- referring to mental states: anticipate, assume, \*believe, consider, expect, feel, find, imagine, \*know, realise, think, understand
- referring to senses and perceptions: ache, hear, \*notice, see, \*smell, sound, \*taste
- others: appear, \*belong to, \*consist of, \*constitute, \*contain, cost, \*differ from, fit, have, look, \*mean, measure, \*own, \*possess, \*resemble, \*seem, weigh

(The state verbs marked \* are rarely used with continuous tenses, but may be if they refer to actions rather than states.)

### 2 Verbs with both 'state' and 'action' meanings:

anticipate, appear, cost, expect, feel, fit, have, imagine, measure, see, think, weigh

### 3 Verbs that describe what we are doing as we speak:

acknowledge, admit, concede, contend, deny, guarantee, predict, promise, suggest, swear

## Unit 2: Future in the past

### The future seen from the past:

As it was such a lovely morning, Emma thought she **would walk** to work.

I had no idea what **was going to happen next**.

I couldn't go to the meeting because I **was leaving** for Paris later that day.

Greg rang to tell me when he **would be arriving**.

Seeing there **was to be** no more entertainment, the crowd began to disperse.

It was announced that two new nuclear power stations **were to be built** by the end of the decade.

I **was about to start** my lecture when the fire alarm went off.

## Unit 5: Subject noun–verb agreement

### 1 Nouns with a singular form that can be used with either a singular or plural verb (collective nouns):

army, association, audience, club, college, committee, community, company, crowd, electorate, enemy, family, generation, government, group, jury, opposition, orchestra, population, press, public, school, university

- In addition, the names of specific organisations: *Apple, the Bank of England, the BBC, Greenpeace, IBM, Sony®, the United Nations*

### 2 Nouns that usually have a plural form (and take a plural verb):

*belongings, earnings, goods, jeans, outskirts, particulars* (= information), *premises* (= building), *pyjamas, riches, savings, shoes, stairs, surroundings, thanks*

- The nouns *police* and *people* always take a plural verb, and the noun *staff* usually does.

## Unit 5: Countable and uncountable nouns

### 1 Nouns that are usually uncountable:

*advice, applause, assistance, camping, cash, chaos, clothing, conduct, employment, equipment, evidence, furniture, health, homework, information, leisure, luggage, machinery, money, music, parking, pollution, research, scenery, shopping, sightseeing, transport*

### 2 Nouns used uncountably when talking about the whole substance or idea, but countably when talking about units or different kinds:

*beer, coffee, tea; fruit, shampoo, toothpaste, washing powder; business, cake, land, paint, stone; abuse, conversation, (dis) agreement, difficulty, improvement, language, pain, pleasure, protest, sound, space, thought, war*

- The following nouns are only used countably in the singular: *education, importance, knowledge, resistance*

### 3 Nouns with a different meaning when used countably and uncountably:

*accommodation, competition, glass, grammar, jam, lace, paper, property, room, sight, speech, time, tin, traffic, work*

## Unit 6: Subject–verb agreement with determiners, quantifiers and number expressions

### 1 We use a singular verb with:

- any of, none of, the majority of, a lot of, plenty of, all (of), some (of)* + an uncountable noun:  
*None of the information is very helpful.*  
*All the money has now been spent.*
- everyone, everybody, everything* (and similar words beginning *any-, some-* and *no-*):  
*Everyone agrees with me.*  
*If anybody phones, tell them I'll be back later.*

- *every* or *each* + a singular noun:  
*Every attempt to rescue them has failed.*  
*Each chapter consists of three sections.*  
However, when *each* follows the noun or pronoun it refers to, the noun / pronoun and verb are plural:  
*We each pay a small fee.*
- *one of* + a plural noun / pronoun:  
*One of my brothers lives in Alaska.*  
*There are three main characters in the book. One of them comes from Thailand.*

## 2 We use a plural verb with *a/the majority of, a number of, a lot of, plenty of, all (of), or some (of)* + a plural noun / pronoun:

*A majority of the people questioned think that the government is doing a good job.*  
*A lot of changes are planned for this part of the city.*

## 3 We can use a singular or plural verb with *any of, each of, either of, neither of, none of* + a plural noun / pronoun:

*Do you think any of his colleagues support his decision?* or ... *any of his colleagues supports ...*  
*Neither of my parents are particularly musical.* or *Neither of my parents is ...*  
However, a singular verb is preferred in formal contexts.

## Unit 7: Adjectives

### 1 Adjectives that can be used before or after a noun with a different meaning:

*The medicine was supposed to help me sleep, but it had the opposite effect.* (= completely different)  
*Who owns the house opposite?* (= facing; on the other side of the road)  
*He plans to spend a year travelling around Australia doing temporary work, before coming back to Scotland to get a proper job.* (= real)  
*Before the meeting proper, I'd like to get your views on the appointment of a new personnel manager.* (= the main part of)

- And also: *concerned, involved, responsible*

### 2 Adjectives which have both gradable (G) and non-gradable (NG) uses with different meanings:

*My music teacher was critical of my piano playing.* (G = not pleased with it)  
*Investing in sources of renewable energy is absolutely critical to the survival of our planet.* (NG = very important.)  
*It seemed an extremely odd thing to say in an interview.* (G = strange)  
*I noticed he was wearing odd socks.* (NG = not matching)  
*I like their music, even though it's not very original.* (G = different)

*Our house is 100 years old and has still got some original features.*  
(NG = from the beginning)

- And also: *civil, clean, false, old, particular*

### 3 Adjectives which have both gradable (G) and non-gradable (NG) uses with only small differences in meaning between them:

*She didn't go to university – she's never been very academic.*  
(G = good at learning things by studying)  
*We were all impressed with his academic achievements.*  
(NG = achievements in studying at college or university)  
*The house has a very private garden at the back.*  
(G = it can't be seen by many people)  
*We had to hire a private plane to get to the island.*  
(NG = used only by a particular group of people)

- And also: *adult, average, diplomatic, foreign, genuine, guilty, human, individual, innocent, mobile, professional, public, scientific, technical, true, wild*

## Unit 7: Patterns after adjectives

When an adjective comes after a linking verb, we can use a number of patterns after the adjective:

### 1 + *to*-infinitive:

*Are you ready to go now?*  
*I was keen to hear more about his trip.*

- And also: *(un)able, careful, easy, free, inclined, interested, (un)likely, (im)possible, prepared, quick, slow, welcome, (un)willing*

### 2 + *-ing*:

*He was busy cooking when I called him.*  
*I felt awful making her walk all the way.*

- And also (usually after the verb *feel*): *awkward, bad, comfortable, fantastic, stupid, terrible*

### 3 + *to*-infinitive or *-ing*:

*It was really good to see her again.* or ... *good seeing her again.*

- And also: *crazy, difficult, foolish, (un)happy, mad, nice, safe*
- And usually after verbs other than *feel*: *awful, awkward, fantastic, stupid, terrible*

### 4 + *that* clause:

*I was aware that I needed new ideas.*  
*They were angry that I was late.*

- And also: *afraid, alarmed, amazed, annoyed, ashamed, astonished, certain, concerned, confident, disappointed, glad, (un)happy, pleased, positive, shocked, sorry, sure, thankful, upset, worried*

## 5 + *to*-infinitive or *that* clause:

I was greatly **relieved that** my subsequent book sold well. or ... **relieved to find** that my subsequent book sold well.

- And also the adjectives in 4, above, except: *aware, confident, positive*

## 6 + *-ing* or *that* clause:

I felt **bad leaving** the children. or ... **bad that** I was leaving the children.

- And also usually after the verb *feel*: *awful, awkward, bad, good, guilty, terrible*

## Unit 9: (In)transitive verbs, verb + two objects; verb + each other / one another

- Common transitive verbs, intransitive verbs and verbs with two objects:

### 1 Verbs usually transitive (verb + object):

*arrest, avoid, copy, describe, do, enjoy, find, force, get, grab, hit, like, pull, report, see, shock, take, tell, touch, want, warn*

### 2 Verbs usually intransitive (verb + no object):

*appear, arrive, come, cough, faint, fall, go, happen, hesitate, interact, matter, occur, remain, sleep, sneeze, swim, wait*

### 3 Verb + indirect object + direct object:

*allow, ask, bet, cost, deny, envy, fetch, fine, forgive, give, guarantee, permit, refuse*

### 4 Verb + direct object + *for* + indirect object:

- (i) *book, collect, fix, mend, repair*
- (ii) *build, buy, catch, choose, cook, cut, fetch, find, get, make, order, pour, save* (can also be used in verb + indirect object + direct object)

### 5 Verb + direct object + *to* + indirect object:

- (i) *admit, announce, confess, demonstrate, describe, explain, introduce, mention, point out, prove, report, say, suggest*
- (ii) *award, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, show, teach, tell, throw* (can also be used in verb + indirect object + direct object)

### 6 Verb + direct object + *for/to* + indirect object:

*bring, leave, pay, play, post, read, send, sing, take, write* (can also be used in verb + indirect object + direct object)

### 7 Verb + object + adjective:

*assume, believe, consider, declare, find, hold, judge, pronounce, prove, report, think*

## 8 Verb + reflexive pronoun + preposition:

*acclimatise ... to, avail ... of, brace ... for, busy ... with, console ... with, content ... with, distance ... from, establish ... as, familiarise ... with, impose ... on, occupy ... with, organise ... into, pride ... on, tear ... away from*

- Verbs commonly used in the following patterns with *each other* and *one another*:

### 1 Verb + *each other* / *one another*:

*attract, avoid, blame, call, complement, face, fight, help, hit, hold, hug, know, (dis)like, love, meet, miss, resemble, respect, see, trust, understand*

### 2 Verb + *with* + *each other* / *one another*:

*(dis)agree, argue, coincide, compete, cooperate, get along/on, live, play, work*

## Unit 10: Verb + *to*-infinitive / *-ing* / bare infinitive

### 1 Verb + *to*-infinitive:

*agree, aim, ask, consent, decide, decline, demand, fail, guarantee, hesitate, hope, hurry, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, refuse, threaten, volunteer, wait, wish*

### 2 Verb + *-ing*:

*avoid, delay, deny, detest, envisage, feel like, imagine, miss, recall, resent, risk*

### 3 Verb + bare infinitive:

modal verbs (e.g. *will, could, may*); *dare, help, need*

### 4 Verb + object + *to*-infinitive:

*advise, allow, believe, cause, command, enable, encourage, entitle, force, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, urge, warn*

### 5 Verb + object + *-ing*:

*catch, feel, find, hear, notice, observe, photograph, prevent, show, watch*

## Unit 10: Verbs with different meanings followed by to-infinitive or -ing

	+ to-infinitive	+ -ing
forget / remember	<i>I'd forgotten to bring my passport.</i> <i>I remembered to apply for a visa.</i> (= to talk about actions that are necessary and whether actions are done or not)	<i>I don't remember putting my camera on the table.</i> <i>I'll never forget visiting Lombok.</i> (= to mean that the action comes before the remembering or forgetting)
go on	<i>We went on to drive towards Mt Rinjani.</i> (= to mean that something is done after something else is finished)	<i>I went on watching the sunset until it started to feel cold.</i> (= to continue)
mean	<i>I meant to take my camera with me.</i> (= to say that we intend(ed) to do something)	<i>But it meant flying to Bali.</i> (= to say what a particular attitude or action involves or implies)
regret	<i>We regret to announce that flight XZ345 to Bali has been cancelled.</i> (= to say that we are about to do something we are not happy about)	<i>I regretted not speaking Bahasa Indonesian.</i> (= to say we are sorry that we did or did not do something)
stop	<i>We stopped there to admire the amazing sunset behind the mountain.</i> (= to say why we stop doing something)	<i>We stopped talking immediately.</i> (= to say what it is that we stop doing)
try	<i>I tried to get on a later flight.</i> (= to say that we attempt to do something)	<i>I tried using the camera in my mobile phone.</i> (= to say we test something to see if it improves a situation)

## Unit 16: Noun clauses

### 1 Verb + *the fact that*:

*change, discuss, disguise, face, hide, highlight, ignore, overlook, reflect, welcome*

### 2 Noun + *of* + *wh*-noun clause:

*account, description, discussion, example, idea, issue, knowledge, problem, question, reminder, understanding*

### 3 Verb + object + *wh*-noun clause:

*advise, ask, assure, convince, inform, instruct, persuade, remind, show, teach, tell, warn*

**NB:** *ask* and *show* don't always have an object before a *wh*-clause:

*It shows (us) how little we know about wildlife in the area.*  
*Can I ask (you) why the Marsh was left to the NWT?*

### 4 Verb + *how*-noun clause:

*ask, consider, decide, describe, discover, explain, know, remember, reveal, show, tell, understand, wonder*

## Unit 17: Common conjunctions and sentence connectors

### 1 Conjunctions

- **TIME:** *after, as, as long as, before, hardly, no sooner, once, since, when, while* (more formally *whilst*), *until* (less formally *till*), *whenever*
- **CONDITION:** *assuming (that), considering (that), even if, given that, if, provided that, providing, unless*
- **CONCESSION/CONTRAST:** *although/though, even though, no matter (what/who/which/how), while* (more formally, *whilst*), *whereas, whatever, whichever, wherever, whenever, whoever, however, yet*
- **EXCEPTION:** *except (that), only*
- **PURPOSE:** *in order (not) to, in order that, so as (not) to, so (that), to*
- **REASON:** *as, because, for, in case, in that, insofar as, seeing that, since*
- **RESULT:** *so that, such that, in such a way that*

### 2 Sentence connectors

- **TIME:** *after, afterward(s), before, earlier, later, meanwhile, in the meantime, previously, simultaneously, subsequently*
- **CONDITION:** *if not, if so, otherwise*
- **CONCESSION/CONTRAST:** *all the same, alternatively, anyway* (less commonly *anyhow*; both used mainly in informal speech), *by/in contrast, conversely, even so, however, in any case, instead, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, still, though*

- **RESULT:** *as a result, because of this, consequently / in consequence, hence, therefore, thus*
- **ADDING** *above all, in addition, after all, also, as well, besides, further, furthermore, indeed, likewise, moreover, similarly, too, what is more*
- **GIVING EXAMPLES** *for example, for instance*
- **REWORDING** *in other words, namely, that is, that is to say*
- **LISTING** *first(ly), first of all, to start/begin with, last(ly), finally, next, then*
- **ENDING** *(all) in all, in conclusion, to conclude, to sum up*

A few words can be either a conjunction or sentence connector. Compare:

- **After/afterwards**  
*I usually go for a run **after** I've finished work.  
Let's try to finish the meeting by 12.00. **After/Afterwards**, we can go out and have some lunch. (after as a sentence connector is mainly used in spoken English.)*
- **Before**  
*I'll write the number down **before** I forget it.  
She's become much more confident since she went to university. **Before**, she was really shy.*
- **Though**  
*I don't often see Margaret, **though** she only lives in the next road.  
I've got your mobile number. I don't know your email address, **though**.*
- **Otherwise**  
*Take a warm coat, **otherwise** you'll get cold.  
I knew you were busy. **Otherwise** I'd have come earlier.*

**3 Except (for) is usually used as a preposition, but except (that) can be used as a conjunction meaning 'not including'.**

Compare: *Everyone was wearing fancy dress **except (for)** Nickie.  
Hugh didn't say much in his letter **except (that)** he's going on holiday to Spain next month.*

**4 Hence can be used as a sentence connector, but it is more often followed by a phrase giving the result of an action in the previous clause or sentence.**

Compare: *The south of the country is much more industrialised. **Hence**, income levels are higher.  
You've broken a small bone in your foot – **hence** the pain.*

## Unit 18: Passive verb forms

**1 The most common passive verb forms are:**

- Present simple: *All this land **is owned** by Mr Harris.*
- Past simple: *The cakes **were made** by Janet.*
- Present perfect: *The conference **has been arranged** by the university.*
- Past perfect: *The exam time **had been changed** by our teacher.*
- Present continuous: *I **am always being asked** for money by James.*
- Past continuous: *The lecture **was being given** by Dr Goodman.*
- Future simple: *You **will be met** at the airport by Miss Turner.*
- Future perfect: *The work **will have been finished** by the builders before the weekend.*

**2 State verbs not usually made passive:**

*be, become, belong, exist, have (= own), lack, resemble, seem*

**3 State verbs that can be made passive:**

*believe, intend, know, like, love, need, own, understand, want*

**4 Verb + to-infinitive + object (active) / verb + to be + past participle (passive):**

(i) *appear, begin, come, continue, seem, start, tend*

With these verbs, active and passive have corresponding meanings:

*He **began to annoy** me corresponds to I **began to be annoyed**.*

(ii) *agree, aim, arrange, attempt, hope, refuse, want*

With these verbs, active and passive do not have corresponding meanings:

*I **refused to help** him does not correspond to He **refused to be helped**.*

**5 Verb + -ing + object (active) / verb + being + past participle (passive):**

*avoid, deny, describe, dislike, enjoy, face, hate, (not) imagine, like, love, remember, report, resent, start*

**6 Verb + object + bare infinitive (active) / be + past participle + to-infinitive (passive):**

*feel, hear, help, make, observe, see (help can also be followed by object + to-infinitive in the active; let can be followed by object + bare infinitive in the active, but is never passive.)*

**7 Verb + object + -ing (active) / be + past participle + -ing (passive):**

*bring, catch, hear, find, keep, notice, observe, see, send, show*

**8 Verb + object + to-infinitive (active) / be + past participle + to-infinitive (passive):**

*advise, allow, ask, believe, consider, expect, feel, instruct, invite, mean, order, require, sing, tell, understand*

**9 Verb + object + to-infinitive (active) / no passive:**

*(can't) bear, hate, like, love, need, prefer, want, wish*

**10 Verb + object + complement (active) / be + past participle + complement (passive):**

- Verbs to do with giving someone a particular position:  
*appoint, declare, make, nominate, vote*
- Verbs to do with 'naming': *call, name, title*

## Unit 19: Reporting verbs

Reporting verbs followed by the pattern shown. Some verbs can be followed by more than one pattern.

**1 Verb + that clause (usually reporting statements):**

*add, agree, announce, answer, argue, comment, confirm, deny, emphasise, grumble, guarantee, insist, note, object, observe, point out, predict, protest, remark, repeat, reply, state, swear, think*  
*She agreed that the rule was unfair.*

**2 Verb + object + that clause:**

*assure, convince, inform, notify, persuade, reassure, remind, tell*  
*He reminded me that it's Hannah's birthday next week.*

**3 Verb + (object) + that clause (with these verbs an object is usual, but not always necessary):**

*advise, promise, show, teach, warn*  
*They warned (us) that swimming there was dangerous.*

**4 Verb + that clause or verb + object + to-infinitive (the to-infinitive is often to be):**

*acknowledge, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, feel, find, presume, suppose, think, understand*  
*They expected that the concert would be cancelled. or*  
*They expected the concert to be cancelled.*

**5 Verb + that clause or verb + to/with + object + that-clause:**

(i) Verb + that clause or verb + to + object + that clause:  
*admit, announce, complain, confess, explain, indicate, mention, propose, recommend, report, reveal, say, suggest, whisper*  
*They complained that my lectures were boring. or*  
*They complained to me that my lectures were boring.*

(ii) Verb + that clause or verb + with + object + that clause:  
*agree, argue, check, commiserate, confirm, disagree, joke*  
*She joked that she had lost their presents. or She joked with the children that she had lost their presents.*

**6 Verb + to-infinitive:**

*apply, offer, refuse, swear, volunteer*  
*He offered to give us a lift to the airport.*

**7 Verb + object + to-infinitive:**

*advise, allow, ask, call on, command, encourage, forbid, force, instruct, invite, order, persuade, recommend, remind, request, teach, tell, urge, warn*  
*She told me to phone her at any time.*

**8 Verb + to-infinitive or verb + object + to-infinitive:**

*ask, beg, expect*  
*I asked to wait. (= I asked if I could wait) or I asked her to wait.*

**9 Verb + to-infinitive or verb + that clause:**

*agree, claim, decide, demand, expect, guarantee, hope, promise, propose, request, swear, threaten, vow*  
*He decided to go to Greece. or He decided that he would go to Greece.*

**10 Verb + object + to-infinitive or verb + object + that clause:**

*advise, order*  
*He advised me to travel by train because it would be cheaper. or*  
*He advised me that it would be cheaper to travel by train.*

**11 Verb + -ing or verb + that clause:**

*admit, advise, deny, mention, propose, recommend, regret, report, suggest*  
*She regretted starting the course. or She regretted that she had started the course.*

**12 Verb + that clause with should or the present subjunctive:**

*advise, ask, beg, command, demand, direct, insist, instruct, intend, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge, warn*

*They proposed that Sociology (should) be taught as an undergraduate subject at the university.*

We can also use a that clause with *should* or the present subjunctive after nouns related to these verbs: *advice, command, demand, direction, insistence, instruction, proposal*  
*They put forward the proposal that Sociology (should) be taught as an undergraduate subject at the university.*

## Unit 20: Substitution

### 1 Verbs followed by *so* / not followed by *so*:

(i) Verbs commonly followed by *so* (substituting for a clause): *be afraid* (= expressing regret), *appear* / *seem* (after *it*), *assume*, *believe*, *expect*, *guess*, *hope*, *imagine*, *presume*, *say*, *suppose*, *suspect*, *tell* (with an indirect object), *think*

(ii) Verbs not followed by *so* (substituting for a clause): *accept*, *admit*, *agree*, *be certain*, *doubt*, *hear*, *know*, *promise*, *suggest*, *be sure*

### 2 Verbs, nouns and adjectives after which we can leave out *to*:

- Verbs: *agree*, *ask*, *begin*, *forget*, *promise*, *refuse*, *start*, *try*
- Nouns: *chance*, *idea*, *opportunity*, *promise*, *suggestion*
- Adjectives: *afraid*, *delighted*, *determined*, *frightened*, *willing*  
A: Do you think Paul will come?  
B: He **promised** (to).

### 3 Verbs after which we can't leave out *to*:

*advise*, *afford*, *be able*, *choose*, *deserve*, *expect*, *hate*, *hope*, *intend*, *love*, *mean*, *need*, *prefer*

A: Would you like to be a fire officer?

B: I'd **hate to**. (not ~~I'd hate.~~)

These verbs must have a complement; that is, a word or phrase that completes their meaning:

I **can't afford a car** (a car is the complement) not ~~I can't afford.~~

### 4 Common omissions and changes to verbs in order to avoid repeating words in a previous clause or sentence:

- auxiliary + main verb → auxiliary:  
He says he **has finished**, but I don't think he **has**. (not ... ~~he has finished.~~)
- auxiliary + auxiliary + main verb → auxiliary (+ auxiliary):  
I **hadn't been invited**, but my sister **had**. or ... my sister **had been**. (but not ... ~~my sister had been invited.~~)
- auxiliary + auxiliary + auxiliary + main verb → auxiliary (+ auxiliary) + (auxiliary):  
A: We **could have been arrested**.  
B: Yes, we **could** or Yes, we **could have** or Yes, we **could have been**. (but not ... ~~Yes, we could have been arrested.~~)
- (do) + main verb → do:  
David **goes** running every morning, and I **do**, too.  
A: I **didn't take** her bike.  
B: Nobody said you **did**.
- *be* (= auxiliary / main verb) → *be* or modal + *be*:  
A: The cat's **asleep** in the kitchen.  
B: It **usually is**.  
A: Ann's **late** again.  
B: She said she **might be**. (or informally ... *she might*.)

A: Are Tom and Mel **staying** overnight?

B: Yes, I think they **are/will be**. (or informally ... *they will*.)

## Unit 23: It and there

### 1 Verbs used in the following patterns with introductory *it* as subject:

- *it* + verb + *to*-infinitive clause: *not do*, *help*, *hurt*, *pay*
- *it* + verb + object + *to*-infinitive clause: *amaze*, *annoy*, *frighten*, *hurt*, *scare*, *shock*, *surprise*, *upset*, *worry*

We can use *it* + *take* + object + *to*-infinitive clause when we say what is or was needed in a particular activity:

*It took (them) a week to mend our roof.*

- *it* + verb + *that* clause: *appear*, *come about*, *emerge*, *follow*, *seem*, *transpire*, *turn out*

Alternatives with the *that* clause in initial position are not possible:

*It turned out that I was wrong.* (not ~~That I was wrong turned out.~~)

- *it* + verb + object + *that* clause: *dawn on*, *hit*, *strike* (all meaning 'occur to'); and also the verbs listed above for the pattern *it* + verb + object + *to*-infinitive clause.

### 2 Verbs used in the following reporting patterns with introductory *it* as subject:

- *it* + passive verb + *that* clause: *agree*, *allege*, *announce*, *assume*, *believe*, *calculate*, *claim*, *consider*, *decide*, *demonstrate*, *discover*, *establish*, *estimate*, *expect*, *feel*, *find*, *hope*, *intend*, *know*, *mention*, *plan*, *propose*, *recommend*, *reveal*, *say*, *show*, *suggest*, *suppose*, *think*, *understand* (but not: ~~encourage~~, ~~inform~~, ~~persuade~~, ~~reassure~~, ~~remind~~, ~~tell~~, ~~warn~~)
- *it* + passive verb + *wh*-clause: *discover*, *establish*, *explain*, *find*, *know*, *reveal*, *show*, *understand*

These verbs can also be used in the pattern *it* + passive verb + *that* clause.

### 3 Verbs used in the following patterns with introductory *it* as object:

- verb + *it* + *that*, *if* or *wh*-clause: *can't bear*, *can't stand*, *hate*, *like*, *love*, *resent*
- verb + *it* + *if* or *wh*-clause: *dislike*, *enjoy*, *prefer*, *understand*
- verb + (it) + *that* clause: *accept*, *admit*, *deny*, *guarantee*, *mention*
- verb + *it* + adjective + *that*, *wh*- or *to*-infinitive clause: *believe*, *consider*, *feel*, *find* (= discover from experience), *make*, *think*
- verb + *it* + *as* + adjective + *that*, *if* or *when*-clause: *accept*, *regard*, *see*, *take* (= interpret something in a particular way), *view*

Many other verbs that can be followed by a *that*, *wh*-, *if*, or *to*-infinitive clause are not used with introductory *it* as object: *argue*, *discover*, *emphasise*, *notice*, *predict*, *recall*, *remember*.

## Unit 24: Complex prepositions

### 1 Two-word prepositions:

- ending in *for*: *as for, but for, except for, save for*
- ending in *from*: *apart from, as from, away from*
- ending in *of*: *ahead of, as of, because of, devoid of, instead of, irrespective of, out of, outside of, regardless of, upwards of*
- ending in *to*: *according to, as to, close to, contrary to, due to, near to, next to, owing to, prior to, relative to, subsequent to, thanks to, up to*
- ending in *with*: *along with, together with*
- others: *such as, as against, as regards, depending on, all over, rather than, in between*

### 2 Three-word prepositions:

- ending in *as*: *as far as, as well as*
- ending in *for*: *in exchange for, in return for*
- ending in *from*: *as distinct from, with effect from*
- ending in *of*: *by means of, by virtue of, by way of, for lack of, for want of, in aid of, in case of, in charge of, in danger of, in favour of, in front of, in lieu of, in light of, in need of, in place of, in respect of, at risk of, in search of, in spite of, in terms of, in view of, on account of, on behalf of, on grounds of, on top of*
- ending in *to*: *as opposed to, by reference to, in addition to, in contrast to, in reference to, in regard to, in relation to, with regard to, with reference to, with respect to*
- ending in *with*: *at variance with, in accordance with, in comparison with, in compliance with, in conformity with, in contact with, in line with, in touch with*

### 3 Four-word prepositions (ending in *of*):

*as a result of, for the sake of, in the case of, in the event of, on the part of, with the exception of, on the strength of*

## Unit 24: Verb + preposition – common patterns

- Some verbs can be used in more than one pattern.

### 1 Verb + object + prepositional phrase:

*protect/insure ... against, dismiss/condemn ... as, (re)schedule/exchange ... for, isolate/protect ... from, implicate/interest ... in, translate ... into, rob/deprive ... of, force/feed ... on, explain ... to, associate/confuse/discuss ... with*  
*I grabbed the boy by the hand.*

- With a few verbs we change preposition if we change the word order:

*Our tutor issued us with a reading list.* or *Our tutor issued a reading list to us.*

- Other verbs like this: *present ... with/to, entrust ... with/to, supply ... with/to (or for), trust ... with/to, blame ... for/on*

### 2 Verb + preposition + object + preposition + object:

*(dis)agree/argue/quarrel with ... about/over ..., count/depend/rely on ... for ..., complain / boast to ... about ..., refer to ... as ..., apologise/appeal/apply to ... for, react/respond to ... with, compete/contend with ... for*  
*They collaborated with Russian scientists on the research.*

### 3 Verb + preposition + -ing:

*inquire/worry about, end/start by, apologise/vote for, benefit/refrain from, persist/succeed in, rush into, disapprove/dream of, concentrate/insist on, admit/confess to, go ahead with, help with*  
*When he failed his driving test he reacted by kicking the car.*

### 4 Verb + object + preposition + -ing:

*advise ... against, blame/prosecute/thank/praise ... for, discourage/prevent ... from, talk/trick ... into, suspect ... of, congratulate ... on*  
*She accused me of copying her work.*

### 5 Verb + preposition + object + -ing:

*worry/think/know about, protest/laugh at/about, arise/come/follow from, result/end in, speak/(dis)approve of, depend/count/insist/rely on, lead to, end/start/finish with*  
*My place at university depends on me getting high grades in my exams.* or ... *depends on my getting high grades*

## Unit 24: Phrasal verbs – position of objects

### 1 Phrasal verbs that can be used transitively or intransitively with the same meaning:

*answer back, call back, clear away, cover up, help out, take over, tidy away, wash up*

### 2 Phrasal verbs that can be used transitively or intransitively with a different meaning:

*break in, cut out, hold out, look out, look up, pick up, split up, turn in, wind up*

### 3 Phrasal verbs whose object can go before or after the particle:

*bring about, check over, clean up, drink up, gather up, get down, leave out, make up, mess up, shoot down, sort out, throw away, try out, use up, wake up*

### 4 Phrasal verbs whose object must go after the particle(s):

*account for, act on, approve of, bump into, call on, check into, flick through, look after, look around, provide for, result from, run into, stick at, take after, take against, do away with, get away with, grow out of, look out over, make up for, send away for*

### 5 Phrasal verbs whose object must go before the particle (i.e. between the verb and the particle):

*hear out, order about, pull to, push to, shut up, stand up, tell apart*

### 6 Three-word phrasal verbs with two objects, one after the verb and the other after the particles:

*help on/off with, set off against, talk out of, take out of/on, take up on*

## Unit 25: Prepositions after nouns and adjectives

### 1 Examples of nouns in the following groups:

- nouns usually followed by the same prepositions as their related verb or adjective (after *to be*): *to accuse – accusation of, to (dis)agree – (dis)agreement with/about/on, to amaze – amazement at, to annoy – annoyance about/at/with, to be anxious – anxiety about, to apologise – apology for, to associate – association with, to be aware – awareness of, to believe – belief in, to be bored – boredom with, to complain – complaint about, to contribute – contribution to, to depart – departure from, to be grateful – gratitude for, to insist – insistence on, to insure – insurance against, to object – objection to, to be satisfied – satisfaction with, to succeed – success in, to worry – worry about*

- nouns usually followed by different prepositions from their related adjective (after *to be*): *to be fond of – fondness for, to be proud of – pride in, to be ashamed of – shame about/at*
- nouns which take a preposition where their related verb does not: *to admire – admiration for, to answer – answer to, to attack – attack on, to ban – ban on, to damage – damage to, to decrease – decrease of/in/by, to delay – delay in, to demand – demand for, to discuss – discussion about, to fear – a fear of, to ignore – ignorance of, to improve – improvement in/on, to influence – influence on, to interview – interview with, to lack – lack of, to prove – proof of, to question – question about/of, to reduce – reduction in, to solve – solution to, to support – support for*

### 2 Examples of nouns in the patterns shown:

- noun + preposition + noun or noun + preposition + *-ing*: *approval for, change from, focus on, interest in, opposition to, protest about, sign of*
- noun + preposition + noun: *damage to, decrease in, demand for, factor behind, increase in*

### 3 Examples of nouns in the patterns shown:

- noun + *of* + *-ing* or noun + *to*-infinitive with a similar meaning (usually after *the*): *aim, idea, opportunity, option, plan*
- noun + *of* + *-ing* or noun + *to*-infinitive with a different meaning: *chance, sense, way*
- noun + *of* + *-ing*: *cost, difficulty, effect, fear, likelihood, possibility, probability, problem, prospect, risk, sign*
- noun + *to*-infinitive: *ability, attempt, concern, decision, desire, determination, failure, inability, permission, proposal, reason, refusal, reluctance, (un)willingness, wish*

Many of these nouns can be used with other prepositions + *-ing* (*attempt at* + *-ing*, *reason for* + *-ing*)

### 4 Adjective + preposition: expressing feelings and opinions:

*amazed at/by, ashamed of, bored with, confident of, content with, crazy about, critical of, enthusiastic about, envious of, fed up with, impressed by/with, indifferent to, interested in, intolerant of, jealous of, keen on, nervous about/of, proud of, satisfied with, scared of, shocked at/by, surprised at/by, tired of, upset about, wary of, worried about*

### 5 Adjective + preposition: different meanings:

*afraid of/for; angry/annoyed/furious about/with; answerable for/to; anxious about/for; bad/good at/for; concerned about/with/for; disappointed with/at/about/in; frightened of/for; good about/to/with; glad for/of; pleased about/at/with; right about/for; sorry about/for; unfair of/on; wrong about/of*