

19) Complete the following sentences using (out) of and from:

You rarely find toys made solid wood. → (out) of

Beer is made hops. → from

Bronze is made copper and tin. → from

- *of, out of, from, with* – All these prepositions can combine with *made (of, out of, from, with)* to indicate the materials or ingredients out of which something is created. *Made of* and *made out of* are used when we can actually recognize the material(s): *made of wood, iron, etc.*
 - o *You rarely find toys made (out) of solid wood.*
- *Made from* is used when the ingredient or ingredients are not immediately obvious:
 - o *Beer is made from hops.*
 - o *Bronze is made from copper and tin.*

20) Complete the following sentences using on and in:

I've got a pain in my back/ear/stomach. → *In* is used to refer to pains.

There's a black mark on your nose. → *On* refers to position on a surface.

There's a fly on the picture. → *On* refers to position on a surface.

I've got a cut in my foot. → Deep wounds take *in*.

I've got a scratch on my arm. → Superficial wounds can take *on*.

21) Which of the following sentences is correct?

There's a bank opposite my office.

There's a bank opposite to my office.

→ both

22) Would you say A) or B)?

A) We ran out of the burning building. → We were inside the building and ran out of it.

B) We ran outside the burning building. → Two meanings: it can also be taken to mean we were already outside it when we began to run.

A) We ran into the burning building. → We were outside the building and ran into it.

B) We ran inside the burning building. → Two meanings: it can also be taken to mean we were already inside it when we began to run.

A) He is outside his office. → (= he is (standing) immediately outside it)

B) He is out of his office. → (= he is not here; he is somewhere else)

→ Depends on what we want to say.

23) Complete the following sentences using over, above, and on top of:

Keep the blankets you. → over 1)

I can't sleep with a light on my head. → above 2)

Don't put anything the TV please. → on top of 3)

We live in a house a valley. → above 2)

- *over, above, on top of*
 - o 1) *Over* can have the sense of 'covering' (and sometimes 'touching'), and its opposite is *under* (= covered by).
 - *Keep the blankets over you.*
 - o 2) *Above* stresses the idea of 'at a higher level' (i.e. not touching):

- *I can't sleep with a light on above my head.*
- 3) *On top of* generally suggests 'touching':
 - *Don't put anything on top of the TV please.*

24) Translate the following words and phrases:

- právem → by right
- zadlužený → in debt
- udýchaný, zadýchaný, bez dechu → out of breath
- I'm just off for a swim. → Právě si jdu (odcházím) zaplavat. (be off = odcházet)
- Zavři vodu (vodovodní kohoutek) . → Turn the tap off.

25) Supply suitable prepositions and – if necessary – articles

- **Apps 21 (to + noun; at + noun) and 22 (to + noun; in + noun)**
 - He is airport. → He is at the airport. (Public places 21.2)
 - He is London Airport. → He is at London Airport (Public places 21.2)
 - He's gone church. → He's gone to church. (Zero article + noun 21.3)
 - He's gone university. → He's gone to university. (Zero article + noun 21.3)
 - He's booking office. → He's at the booking office. (Points inside a building or area 21.5)
 - He's dinner. → He's at a dinner. (Social/Business activities 21.1)
 - He's funeral. → He's at a funeral. (Social/Business activities 21.1)
 - He is station. → He is at the station. (Public places 21.2)
 - He is Waterloo Station. → He is at Waterloo Station. (Public places 21.2)
 - He's hospital. → He's in hospital. (Zero article + noun 22.5)
 - He's gone prison. → He's gone to prison. (Zero article + noun 22.5)
 - He is museum. → He is at the/a museum. (Public places 21.2)
 - He is British Museum. → He is at the British Museum. (Public places 21.2)
 - He is zoo. → He is at the zoo. (Public places 21.2)
 - He is London Zoo. → He is at London Zoo. (Public places 21.2)
 - He's gone Reception. → He's gone to Reception. (Points inside a building or area 21.5)
 - The lift is second floor. → The lift is at the second floor. (Points inside a building or area 21.5)
 - He's gone garden. → He's gone into the garden. (Outside areas 22.3; **go into** is preferable with e.g. garden, street)
 - He's park. → He's in the park. (Outside areas 22.3)
 - He's Hyde Park. → He's in Hyde Park. (Outside areas 22.3)
 - He's gone Bond Street. → He's gone into Bond Street. (Outside areas 22.3; **go into** is preferable with e.g. garden, street)

- He's Bristol University. → He's at Bristol University. (Zero article + noun 21.3)
- He is 24 Cedar Avenue. → He is at 24 Cedar Avenue. (Addresses 21.4)
- He's bed. → He's in bed. (Zero article + noun 22.5)