

Linguagens, Códigos e suas Tecnologias INGLÊS

As melhores cabeças

MÓDULO 13

PREPOSITIONS

It is difficult to learn to use prepositions correctly in a foreign language. Most English prepositions have several different functions (for instance, one well-known dictionary lists eighteen main uses of AT), and these may correspond to several different prepositions in another language. At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses (in the morning, on Monday, at night, etc.).

Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions. For example:

The reason for, angry with, on a bus. Often the correct preposition cannot be guessed, and one has to learn the expression as a whole. In some expressions English has no preposition where one may be used in another language, for instance **she went back home**.

a) Word order In English, prepositions can come at the end of clauses in	c) Prepositions before conjunctions Prepositions are sometimes dropped before conjunctions
certain structures, especially in an informal style.	and sometimes not.
What are you talking about? You're just the person I've been looking for.	I am not certain (of) what I am supposed to do. The question (of) whether they should turn back was
I hate being shouted at.	never discussed.
	d) Preposition and adverb particles
b) ING forms	Words like on, off, up, down can function both as
When we use verbs after prepositions, we use ing forms	preposition and as adverb particles.
I look forward to seeing you soon.	She ran up the stairs (preposition)
I dreamt about/of travelling to New York.	She rang me up (adverb particle)

Accuse somebody of	Afraid of	bad at	good at (good with children, etc)	believe in
belong to	dream of / about	insist on	listen to	look at / after / for
sorry for / about	remind of	be absent from	be accused of	be accustomed to
be addicted to	be afraid of	be angry at	be blessed with	be bored with/by
be capable of	be concerned about	be connected to	be convinced of	be crowded with
be dedicated to	be devoted to	be disappointed with	be discriminated against	be divorced from
be done with	be equipped with	be exhausted from	be exposed to	be faithful to
be familiar with	be filled with	be finished with	be fond of	be friendly to/with
be frightened of/by	be grateful to/for	be guilty of	be innocent of	be interested in
be invited to	be involved in	be jealous of	be limited to	be located in

Exercises 1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.	n) He doesn't want to be dependent <u>on</u> his parents.
a) She accused me <u>of</u> poisoning her dog.	o) He doesn't want to be independent <u>of</u> his parents.
b) Are you afraid <u>of</u> spiders?	p) I dreamt <u>of</u> being famous when I was younger. (think of, imagine)
c) I entirely agree <u>with</u> you.	q) What does it mean if you dream <u>of/about</u> mountains? (while asleep)
d) We agree <u>about</u> this subject.	
	r) I'd like to see an increase <u>in</u> productivity.
e) I'll agree <u>to</u> your suggestion if you lower the price.	s) Many people are not interested <u>in</u> grammar.
f) We should apologise <u>to</u> the Smiths.	t) Lack of time prevented me from writing.
g) I must apologise <u>for</u> disturbing you.	
	u) If you don't listen <u>to</u> people, they won't listen to you.
h) Don't believe $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ her.	
i) I don't believe <u>X</u> a word she says.	v) Thanks <u>for</u> looking after me when I was ill. (take care of)
j) If you believe <u>in</u> me I can do anything.	w) Can you help me look <u>for</u> my keys?
k) I must congratulate you <u>on</u> your exams results.	x) How long have you been married <u>to</u> Samantha?
 l) He congratulated the team <u>on/for</u> having won all their games. 	y) She married $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ her childhood sweetheart.
m) We may play soccer. It depend <u>on</u> the weather.	z) The surgeons operated <u>on</u> her yesterday.
	I

2 - **♦:)OBJETIVO**

MÓDULO 14

Activity 1) find and highlight all preposition in the text.

Blood on the Silk Road

HIV/AIDS is rising dramatically across the former Soviet Union, and especially in Central Asia. But the victims of the most recent mass outbreaks of HIV are babies, and they have been infected inside hospitals.

More than two hundred children are believed to have contracted the virus through medical procedures in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Eighteen babies have already died - killed in places that are built to cure.

In the region, where HIV carries an enormous stigma, most of the parents don't want to speak about it and the outbreaks are surrounded by secrecy and confusion.

But the doctors who had treated the children in Kyrgyzstan are now on trial, accused of negligence and corruption. The prosecution alleges that medical professionals made money by selling used needles and drips to parents.

It's a second such trial in Central Asia. Last year, across the border in Kazakhstan, twenty one medical professionals were found guilty of infecting more than seventy children in the town of Shymkent. The number of the infected children now stands at 149.

Last year's court verdict announced that doctors made money by prescribing unnecessary blood transfusions and selling blood to the parents.

The international community poured tens of millions of dollars into HIV prevention programmes in Central Asia, but the effort focused largely on drug users and sex workers, while very little was spent on reforming the dilapidated post-Soviet health system.

The donors are beginning to realise that this was a mistake and that preconditions for similar outbreaks could exist across the wider region.

While the number of the infected children continues to rise, Our World looks at the underlying causes of the hospital outbreaks of HIV, and explores why more than twenty years since the Soviet Union collapsed, hospitals and medical practices are emerging as one of the reasons for the rapid spread of HIV across Central Asia.

BBC World News

Dramatically Outbreak Secrecy Needle rising a) Inflation is at/by 2.1% a month. Drip Efforts Mistake Spread efforts a) **In** their to reduce crime the b) Food must be heated to a high temperature to kill government expanded the police force. harmful bacteria. dramatically b) Your life changes when you c) His speech <u>carried</u> ____ so much conviction that have a baby. I had to agree with him. c) The _ spread _____ of AIDS in the last few years d) The surgeon was <u>accused</u> of negligence. has been alarming. d) Rick has lost a lot of blood. So, he has been put on a e) The two men ____ allege _ the police forced them to drip make false confessions. outbreak e) An of cholera has destroyed half the sells drinks and snacks. The stall f) population. needle stands at g) The national debt fifty-five f) An hypodermic _ was used to take the blood out of his body. billion dollars. g) The content of her report is shrouded in <u>secrecy</u> h) The drug is often **prescribed** for ulcers. 2. Match the verbs with their definitions (9) to pour i) The government has been **pouring** money (1) to rise into inefficient state-owned industries and the country can (6) to sell no longer afford it. (8) to prescribe (2) to kill (3) to carry (7) to stand at 1. According to the text: (**5**) to allege a) The main victims of Aids infections are those who (4) to accuse live outside Asia. b) Babies are the least infected due to special medical 1. to increase care. 2. to cause someone or something to die c) Eighteen babies are bound to die of Aids in Central 3. to have something as a part, quality or result Asia. 4. to say that someone has done something morally d) People don't feel comfortable to talk about Aids. wrong, illegal or unkind e) As far as Aids is concerned, there is nothing to worry 5. to state that someone has done something illegal or about. wrong without giving proof 6. to give something to someone else in return for money **RESOLUÇÃO:** 7. to be in, cause to be in or get into a particular state or Resposta: D situation 8. to say what medical treatment someone should have 9. to (cause to) flow quickly and in large amounts

3. Fill in the gaps with the adequate verb and tense.

4 – ♦>>OBJETIVO

1. Fill in the gaps with the words below:

2. We can infer from the text that:

a) victims are concerned about the outbreaks of HIV in the world.

b) Medical assistance failed to help the victims.

c) International community is to be blamed for the outbreaks of HIV in Asia.

d) Children perished in hospitals of Central Asia due to lack of doctors.

e) 149 children may be infected with HIV in Central Asia

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

exercícios-tarefa

□ Módulo 13

- 1) Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition.
- a) Jack lives _____ Spain.
- b) We arrived _____ London.
- c) Sarah is ill and is _____ hospital.
- d) I live _____ the country, not _____ the city.
- e) Paul lives _____ Green street.
- f) _____ April
- g) _____ the 18th Century
- h) _____ 1968
- i) _____ the 1970s
- j) _____ (the) winter
- k) _____ the middle ages
- l) _____ night
- m) _____ Christmas/ Easter
- n) _____ the moment / present
- o) _____ the same time
- p) _____ the age of
- q) _____ the beginning of

3. In which alternative the gerund form is being used as an adjective?

a) professionals made money by selling used needles (...)

b) The donors are beginning to realise(...)

1) Complete with the proper preposition.

c) medical professionals were found guilty of infecting more than seventy children(...)

d) Our World looks at the underlying causes of the hospital outbreaks of HIV (\ldots)

e) while very little was spent on reforming the dilapidated post-Soviet health system(...)

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

Módulo 14

a) Do you often talk a friend your problems?
b) Do you often think the future?
c) Do you often have to wait a bus or a train?
d) Do you agree your friends politics?
e) What dish do you usually ask in a restaurant?
f) Have you ever borrowed money your family?
g) Do you often write e-mails English?
h) How often do you listen classical music?
i) Are you going to apply a job soon?
j) Do you know anyone who works a multinational company?
k) Do you know anyone who works a DJ?
1) Are you good sports?
m) Are you afraid insects?
n) Are you worried anything the moment?
o) Are men's hobbies different women's hobbies?

🖬 respostas dos exercícios-tarefa 🖬

d) in / in

h) in

l) at

p) at

c) in

g) in

k) in

o) at

Módulo 13

Módulo 14

1)

1)

a) inb) ine) inf) ini) inj) inm) atn) atq) at

a) to / about	b) about	c) for
d) with / about	e) for	f) from
g) in	h) to	i) for
j) for	k) as	l) at
m) of	n) about / at	o) from

6 – 🌒 OBJETIVO