

Lavoro estivo 4AL

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. My family have _____ (**buy**) some land in southern France recently. They _____ (**build**) a summer house there at the moment.
2. Andy and Mary _____ (**go**) to a concert tomorrow night. They _____ (**look forward to**) it the whole week.
3. Jonathon _____ (**watch**) the news on TV every day and it _____ (**help**) him with his English.
4. My car _____ (**break**) down when I _____ (**drive**) home from work. I _____ (**fix**) it if I _____ (**know**) what was wrong. But I didn't so _____ (**have**) to take it to the garage.
5. When he _____ (**found**) Microsoft, Bill Gates was only 20 years old. He _____ (**already write**) his first computer programme six years earlier.
6. An accident _____ (**happen**) near my house last night. A car _____ (**hit**) a young man. He _____ (**ride**) his bike when someone in front of him suddenly _____ (**open**) a car door. Many people _____ (**see**) the accident. The police _____ (**interrogate**) them last night.
7. Mrs Smith said that one day she _____ (**retire**) from teaching. She said that she _____ (**spend**) her new free time learning about computers.
8. I _____ (**not sleep**) at all last night. Someone _____ (**listen**) to music all night.
9. I _____ (**see**) a film a week ago, but I _____ (**not enjoy**) it very much because I _____ (**already read**) the book. If I _____ (**not read**) the book I _____ (**probably enjoy**) the film more.
10. The judge sentenced the man to eight years in prison because he _____ (**rob**) a bank.
11. They _____ (**stand**) in the queue for over an hour when the manager _____ (**tell**) them that there were no more tickets.
12. Alan _____ (**be**) in the car accident yesterday. The other driver _____ (**lose**) control of his car because he _____ (**fall**) asleep.
13. She _____ (**not see**) her father since he _____ (**start**) to work in Marseille two years ago.
14. I _____ (**sleep**) when the fire broke out.
15. Linda phoned and explained that she _____ (**not can**) to come to the party the next day because she _____ (**be**) still sick.
16. I _____ (**just see**) the film "The Da Vinci Code". – _____ (**you see**) it too? – No, I _____ (**not have**) but I _____ (**read**) the book.
17. My sister _____ (**fly**) home from London today. Her flight _____ (**arrive**) in an hour so I _____ (**leave**) for the airport right now to get there in time.
18. Unless he _____ (**sell**) more he won't get much money.
19. While he _____ (**wait**) for the bus there _____ (**be**) a robbery at the bank. After the robbers _____ (**go**) away the police _____ (**come**) but they _____ (**not can**) to catch them.
20. I _____ (**use**) to ski when I was at the university but I _____ (**break**) a leg five years ago and since then I _____ (**not ski**) any more.

Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. Many people begin new projects in January
2. You must wash that shirt for tonight's party.
3. Mum is going to prepare the food.
4. They make shoes in that factory.
5. We will have to examine you again.
6. They had finished preparations by the time the guests arrived.

Put the verbs in brackets into their correct forms !

1. The burglars _____ (**not do**) so much damage if you hadn't locked all the drawers.
2. If he had slipped he _____ (**fall**) 500 metres.
3. They would have forced their way into the house if I _____ (**not call**) for help.
4. You _____ (**not be**) of any use to me unless you learn to type.
5. I _____ (**bring**) you some beer if I had known that you were thirsty.
6. You'll get a cold if you _____ (**not change**) your wet clothes.
7. I'll probably get lost unless he _____ (**come**) with me.
8. I could repair the roof myself if I _____ (**have**) a ladder.
9. If a train entered this tunnel, it _____ (**not come**) out again.
10. If you had told me earlier, I _____ (**be able**) to help you.

Reported Commands: Change to reported speech using the person and the verb in brackets!

1. Yes! I'll do it again (**JACK, AGREE**)
2. Would you like to drive me home? (**JIM, OFFER**)
3. I will pay you on Friday (**THE BOSS, PROMISE**)
4. Keep quiet or I'll punish you (**THE TEACHER, THREATEN**)
5. Please, close the door (**FATHER, ASK**).
6. Please, don't hit the dog. (**HE, BEG**)
7. Move to your right (**THE INSTRUCTOR, COMMAND**)
8. You mustn't come home after eleven (**MOTHER, FORBID**)

Change to reported questions!

1. He asked: "Where have you been Tom?"
He asked me _____
2. The teacher wanted to know: "Who discovered America?"
The teacher wanted to know _____
3. The referee asked: "How many players do you want to substitute?"
The referee asked _____
4. He asked: "What would you do if you were a celebrity?"
He asked me _____
5. She wondered: "how much pay can I expect?"
She wondered _____
6. The captain asked: "When will we get to the coast, guide?"
The captain asked _____
7. The gardener inquired: "Why didn't you buy a new shovel?"
The gardener inquired _____
8. They wanted to know: "Who's that woman?"
They wanted to know _____

Fill in the correct conjunctions and linking words from the list. There may be more than one possibility!

even though	neither nor	during	although
which	in order to	in addition	despite
therefore	while	so that	whereas
however	due to	as well as	both

1. This is Jack's new mountain bike, _____ he got from his parents. He locks it up every evening _____ nobody can steal it.
2. _____ my father loves jazz, he doesn't often listen to it.
3. _____ we were driving through the countryside, we saw lots of nice villages.
4. Honda makes cars _____ motorcycles.
5. Our flight attendants must be able to speak _____ English and Spanish.
6. The weather was perfect. It was _____ too hot _____ too cold.
7. Sally invited me to her party last weekend. _____, I had to tell her I couldn't come.
8. I started to learn Italian _____ my stay in Rome.
9. _____ being the better team, we lost the match.
10. _____ we hadn't eaten for over 12 hours, we weren't hungry.
11. I arrived late for the show, _____ the bad traffic.
12. This cell phone costs 5 cents per minute, _____ the other has a flat rate.
13. He spent most of his time hanging around with friends. _____, he was not prepared for the exam.
14. She wakes up early _____ be on time for work.
15. This car offers 6 air bags and heating for your seats. _____, there is also a world-class stereo system installed.

Fill in the blanks using **MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD, SHOULD, SHOULDN'T** and the **PAST FORMS** of them !

1. Sally looks worried . She _____ a problem with something (**HAVE**).
2. Bob _____ at school because I haven't seen him all day (**BE**).
3. I _____ you the money. Why didn't you ask me (**LEND**)
4. Mr Travis hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He _____ the bus (**MISS**).
5. She knew everything about our plans. She _____ to our conversation (**LISTEN**)
6. A: Will you come to my birthday party tomorrow afternoon ?
B : I'm sorry but I _____ because I have to look after my sister.
(**COME**)
7. Timmy is a very good boy. He isn't naughty, so he _____ that window. Somebody else _____ it (**BREAK 2X**)
8. The street is wet this morning . I'm not sure but it _____ last night (**RAIN**).
9. She _____ like an angel when she was a child (**SING**)
10. A : I talked to your science teacher yesterday.
B : You _____ to her because she wasn't at school yesterday.
(**TALK**)

Fill in the gerund with the correct preposition.

1. She is looking forward _____ his aunt in Chicago. (**visit**)
2. My wife is keen _____ pop songs. (**sing**)
3. His mother was excited _____ to Africa. (**go**)
4. The secretary carried _____ the letter. (**type**)
5. The construction workers worried _____ their jobs. (**lose**)
6. They tried to cope _____ in bad weather. (**work**)
7. The pupil is known _____ problems. (**cause**)
8. My wife apologized _____ late. (**be**)
9. The teacher always keeps _____ his timetable. (**complain**)
10. I insisted _____ the dog for a walk myself. (**take**)
11. The teenager is addicted _____ TV. (**watch**)
12. The actor is famous _____ crazy once in a while. (**be**)
13. The money will be devoted _____ the environment. (**protect**)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box!

BREAK UP – CALL OFF - COME OUT - COME UP WITH – FIND OUT – GET ON – GO UP - LIE DOWN – LOOK AFTER - LOOK FOR - LOOK UP – SEE OFF - SET UP – TAKE AFTER - TURN UP - WAKE UP -

1. Simon _____ a story about catching an enormous fish, and almost everyone believed him.
2. I'm self-employed now. I'm going to _____ my own office.
3. My friend has been thinking about it all morning, but she simply can't _____ a solution to the problem.
4. He _____ when the alarm clock rang.
5. I'll _____ his number in the phone book.
6. The novel 1948 first _____ in 1948.
7. Jack _____ that his wife was having an affair.
8. I'll _____ you _____ at the airport when you travel to London.
9. We have _____ the meeting until we can find someone who can write a protocol.
10. They _____ last month, after being together for over ten years.
11. Prices have _____ in the supermarket, so everything is much more expensive than a year ago.
12. Yesterday, John _____ that he had passed his test.
13. I'd like you to _____ all the words you don't know.
14. Could you _____ the radio. I can't hear anything,
15. She _____ well with her father. He was such an amazing guy.
16. Shirley _____ her mother. She's got the same blue eyes.
17. When she _____ she saw that she was going to be late for work, so she forgot to brush her teeth.
18. I'm surprised that you _____ with your sister because you are very different
19. The police are trying to _____ where the robbers hid the money.
20. Why don't you _____ on the sofa a bit until you feel better.
21. Keep _____ the keys. They have to be somewhere.
22. The third game of the series was _____ because it was raining.
23. The temperature _____ a few degrees as soon as the sun came out.
24. Don't worry about it. I'll _____ a meeting between Jake and you when I get to the office.
25. I must get someone to _____ my dog when I go on holiday.

Fill in the correct words from the options below!

Who are celebrities?

A celebrity is a person who is easily (1) _____ by people in a certain region or country. Celebrities usually get a lot of media (2) _____ and often are social people. Many become celebrities because of their (3) _____, after appearing in the media or simply (4) _____ chance. Celebrities who only achieve a small amount of fame are called B- or C-celebrities. In the last decades we have become (5) _____ with famous people. They have led to the rise of gossip magazines and TV shows and (6) _____ work for journalists and paparazzi.

Movie stars, television actors and actresses, high-ranking politicians, successful business people, supermodels and athletes usually become celebrities. A few humanitarian (7) _____ such as Mother Teresa have achieved (8) _____ because of their charity work. Some people have become known because of their online activities and are regarded as Internet celebrities.-

Because celebrities (9) _____ a life that is different from that of normal people, the (10) _____ is interested in their private lives. Magazines and newspapers follow their every move. Celebrities are often shown as glowing examples of success and perfection, or as bad and immoral if they are (11) _____ in scandals. In order to make money, celebrities often write books, or create fashion brands and perfumes.

Today's reality shows often (12) _____ new stars. Normal people have become celebrities simply for taking part in *Survivor* or *Big Brother*. In other cases, (13) _____ citizens have become celebrities for ridiculous things that they do. In the past years celebrities have started to (14) _____ social media networking sites like Twitter and Facebook. Such services allow them to (15) _____ directly with their fans without having to (16) _____ on the media to promote their stories. In the eyes of their fans, social media makes celebrities more human and down-to-earth people.

1	identified	accepted	recognised	seen
2	attention	care	notice	thought
3	career	employment	living	profession
4	for	by	through	with
5	enjoyed	charmed	involved	fascinated
6	give	provide	deliver	arrange
7	advisors	organizers	leaders	heads
8	fame	pride	legend	joy
9	show	manage	run	lead
10	culture	society	neighbourhood	public
11	concerned	involved	included	contained
12	invent	design	create	generate
13	usual	routine	daily	everyday
14	manage	use	practice	work
15	communicate	join	correspond	bond
16	deny	believe	rely	trust

You are going to read a text about artificial intelligence. Think of a word that fits into each blank !

Artificial Intelligence

Predicting the future isn't easy. In 1943, Thomas Watson, chairman (1) _____ the company IBM, said, "I think there's a world market for about five computers." Even in the 1970s, many experts (2) _____ saying, "Nobody will want a computer in their home." But today, computer technology is everywhere. "You (3) _____ have several computers in your kitchen," says Dr Rodney Brooks of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pointing to the computer chips in our coffee makers, fridges, washing (4) _____ and ovens. It's almost impossible to imagine a world (5) _____ computers. Dr Brooks is director of MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. He says that computers are not (6) _____ becoming more common, they're (7) _____ smarter too. They're starting to think. Scientists at AI Research are developing their own thinking robot, (8) _____ Hal. Child expert Anat TreisterGoren is teaching Hal to speak. She talks to him and reads (9) _____ children's stories. Baby Hal is growing up fast, and his language level is improving quickly. Soon, if (10) _____ speak to him, you might even think he's human ! AI experts (11) _____ optimistic. They hope that, (12) _____ day, intelligent machines will be all around us. Perhaps everyone will have a Hal - their own personal assistant. If you've got a question, Hal will know the (13) _____. If you want to go on a trip, Hal will be able to (14) _____ all the arrangements. He'll never get tired, he'll never be ill and he'll never (15) _____ angry. The technology is almost here. Think about it. Wouldn't you like to (16) _____ your own "Hal" ?

Read the text about a holiday in London. Think of ONE word that best fits in each space.

A Holiday in London

My friend and I had a great holiday in London. We arrived at (1) _____ airport late (2) _____ Sunday evening, and we decided to take a taxi, even (3) _____ it was very expensive. The taxi took us to our hotel, (4) _____ was very nice, although the rooms were quite small. The next day we woke up early and (5) _____ an enormous breakfast. I don't know how people can eat (6) _____ much in the morning! But it was good (7) _____ us because eating out in London is expensive, and with (8) _____ a big breakfast we didn't need to have lunch. After breakfast we went to (9) _____ art gallery. I can't remember the name, but it was (10) _____ of famous paintings and (11) _____ my friend and I really enjoyed it. (12) _____ the afternoon we went (13) _____ boat down the river to Greenwich. I didn't realize there was so (14) _____ to see in Greenwich! As well (15) _____ the Maritime Museum and the Observatory, (16) _____ is a beautiful park. From the top of the hill you get a view of the (17) _____ of London. We must (18) _____ walked around the park for at (19) _____ two hours because it was getting dark (20) _____ we left.

You are going to read a text about shopaholics. Some words are missing. Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits into each gap.

When shopping gets too expensive

Shopping is one of the most popular spare time _____ (ACTIVE) . Magazines are full of pictures of celebrities _____ (LEAVE) exclusive boutiques, with armfuls of bags bearing distinctive designer logos. Millions of us head off at the weekend to shopping malls near city centres. For the _____ (MAJOR) of shoppers , the biggest problems are finding

somewhere to park or getting information from _____ (HELP) shop assistants. But for some, the love of shopping can lead to more serious problems. An estimated one in every five people is _____ (ABLE) to keep their spending habits under control. Teenagers are twice as likely as adults to become compulsive shoppers. Experts who specialize in people's shopping habits view it as an _____ (ADDICT). However, they point out two important differences between shopaholism and other types of addictive _____ (BEHAVE). Firstly, it is not taken _____ (SERIOUS) by society, even though it can happen to anyone from any social background. Increasing numbers of men are seen going on uncontrollable shopping sprees, although, when asked, they refer to themselves as "collectors" rather than shopaholics. The second is that, unlike drugs, alcohol or gambling, shopping is socially _____ (ACCEPT) and therefore easily available. We are constantly bombarded with advertisements _____ (PERSUADE) us to buy items we really don't need. Doctors in the United States have prescribed anti-depressants to shopaholics who cannot stop themselves spending, despite already having enormous debts. In the UK _____ (MEDICINE) experts prefer to send such people to places where they are taught money _____ (MANAGE). However, there is one glimmer of light on the horizon: doctors believe that while Internet shopping is on the rise, it won't make the problem worse. Shopping addicts need the buzz of the shopping centre to satisfy their wishes. That may explain why we never see pictures of celebrities logging onto Amazon or eBay.

Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits into the space next to it!

GOING GREEN

There is an _____ (ARGUE) that _____ (RECYCLE) may have some unforeseen negative effects. Of course, it would be a major _____ (ACHIEVE) if we were able to increase _____ (AWARE) to the threat of the environment caused by _____ (POLLUTE) and the _____ (BURN) of fossil fuels. However, if the public's only _____ (INVOLVE) in ecological issues is taking their newspapers and bottles to a recycling point, we may only be creating the _____ (APPEAR) of _____ (IMPROVE). If they have to drive any _____ (DISTANT) to the recycling point, for example, it might mean the _____ (CONSUME) of more energy than is saved. In addition, if people feel that they are making their _____ (CONTRIBUTE) to the environment, they might not put so much _____ (PRESS) on large _____ (ORGANISE) to encourage the _____ (DEVELOP) of safer, less damaging forms of _____ (PRODUCE)

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the choices given.

1. We are very excited _____ our trip to Spain next week. (AT, WITH, ABOUT, OVER)
2. I am very fond _____ drinking green tea. (FOR, OF, ABOUT, AT)
3. Almost all politicians were involved _____ the scandal. (IN, AT, WITH, FROM)
4. I am looking forward _____ having a meeting with you next week. (WITH, AT, TO, FROM)
5. At the moment, she is recovering _____ her injuries. (AT, OF, FROM, WITH)
6. I'm dreaming _____ becoming a famous scientist one day (FOR, WITH, ABOUT, INTO)
7. My cousin is married _____ a famous American (WITH, FOR, TO, FROM)
8. I am responsible _____ training the new recruits. (AT, ABOUT, WITH, FOR)
9. Many people took advantage _____ the low prices offered by the new shop (OF, FOR, WITH, TO)
10. I was not quite satisfied _____ the exam results. (AT, FOR, WITH, ABOUT)
11. The president was thankful _____ everyone who helped in the campaign (TO, WITH, FOR, AT)
12. Everyone in this town will benefit _____ the new hospital (FROM, WITH, AT, INTO)
13. For two full days, the man was fighting _____ his life. (UP, WITH, AT, FOR)
14. My dad shouted _____ me because I didn't do what he said (TO, AT, WITH, TOWARDS)
15. She insisted _____ helping me with the dishes. (ON, WITH, FOR, ABOUT)
16. Almost all car companies care _____ the environment (FOR, AT, ABOUT, WITH)
17. Wearing a seat belt can protect you _____ being killed in a car. (WITH, OF, ABOUT, FROM)
18. Ten people were killed when a bus collided _____ a car (INTO, WITH, AT, TOWARDS)
19. The customers came to the shop to complain _____ their service (ABOUT, AT, ON, FOR)
20. Our atmosphere consists _____ oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide (INTO, OF, WITH, FOR)
21. We decided _____ buying the new car. (AGAINST, WITH, AT, OF)
22. Many children depend _____ their parents for money. (ON, AT, WITH, TO)
23. He graduated _____ Oxford university (ON, FROM, OUT OF, WITH)
24. The advertising campaign resulted _____ hundreds of new customers for the company. (TO, FOR, UP, IN)
25. As a scientist, I specialize _____ marine biology (AT, IN, FOR, WITH)

THE SCIENCE OF LAUGHTER

Fill in the correct words from the list below

Something funny happened when a middle aged woman was taken to a hospital on Monday. It helped a group of scientists to discover why people laugh. It seems that different types of laughing are “all is well” signals which tell others when a **1** _____ or confusing situation is safe.

The woman arrived at an Indian hospital with a head **2** _____ which appeared to give her straight reaction to pain. Every time a doctor stuck a pin in her hand, she laughed uncontrollably.

According to Dr. Ramachandran, neuroscientist at the University of California at San Diego, the region of her **3** _____ involved in sending messages about pain has been **4** _____. Part of it was saying “Look, That hurts” while the other part was saying “There’s no problem!” As a result the brain sent out an OK signal and she started laughing. There’s no other **5** _____ that makes sense.

Why we laugh is one of the great mysteries of human **6** _____. But Dr. Ramachandran believes he has found the answer. “Laughter is just an expression of surprise; it is also **7** _____ connected to feelings of relief,” he told members of a conference in Los Angeles.

He **8** _____ that laughter was a form of communication which helped our **9** _____ save energy and resources. If, for instance, **10** _____ hunters were surprised by a sound in the bushes, their immediate instinct would be fear. Adrenalin levels would go up fast and they would prepare to fight or run away. But if the sound turned out to be a rabbit and not a danger, the natural **11** _____ would be to laugh – sending out a signal to the whole group that they could relax.

- 1 threatening – damaging – bullying – humorous**
- 2 disease – pain - injury – cure**
- 3 mind – head – intellect – brain**
- 4 divided - disconnected – linked – cut off**
- 5 method – theory – science – guess**
- 6 behavior – society – actions – manners**
- 7 absolutely – generally – finally – strongly**
- 8 quarreled – argued – responded – ignored**
- 9 predecessors – successor – ancestors – heirs**
- 10 ancient – antique – prehistoric – medieval**
- 11 surprise - action - reaction - achievement**

Use the word in BOLD print at the end of the line to form a new sentence that has the same meaning. You must use **TWO to FIVE** words and are not allowed to change the key word in any way.

1. We don't know anything about the problem. (**INFORMATION**)
We don't _____ about the problem.
 2. There is only a little coffee left in the jar. (**MUCH**)
There _____ coffee left in the jar.
 3. I don't want a lot of cream on my strawberries. (**CREAM**)
I only want _____ on my strawberries.
 4. Could you lend me some money until the weekend? (**FROM**)
Could I _____ you until the weekend?
 5. I can't decide which shoes I like most, the blue ones or the green ones (**CHOOSE**)
I can't _____ the blue shoes and the green shoes.
 6. Why don't you return the sweater to the shop you got it from? (**BACK**)
Why don't you _____ to the shop you got it from?
 7. I don't agree with your opinion of the new shopping center. (**WRONG**)
I think you _____ the new shopping center.
 8. I found the photo by chance when I was tidying up my room. (**ACROSS**)
I _____ the photo when I was tidying up my room.
 9. Fridges and freezers are not the same thing (**DIFFERENCE**).
There _____ fridges and freezers.
 10. Don't put those plastic bags in the bin – use them again! (**AWAY**)
Don't _____ - use them again.
 11. Our car stopped working on the motorway, so we had to call a mechanic. (**DOWN**)
We had to call a mechanic when our car _____ on the motorway.
 12. There are quite a few things I would like to invent! (**NUMBER**)
There are _____ things that I'd like to invent.
 13. Carl described his new mobile phone to me. (**TOLD**)
Carl _____ his new mobile phone.
 14. Remind me to send Nigel a letter about our plans (**WRITE**)
Remind me to _____ our plans.
-
1. There is less meat in our diet than there was a few decades ago. (**AS**) **COMMUNICATE**.
There _____ meat in our diet as there was a few decades ago. _____ people through sign language.
 2. Dad wrote a note so that he wouldn't forget his uncle's birthday. (**ORDER**)
Dad wrote a note _____ his uncle's birthday.
 3. My parents won't let me go out on weekends. (**ALLOWED**). **EDIT**
I _____ out on weekends. _____ for my letter.
 4. Janette said to me, "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday." (**APOLOGISED**).
Janette _____ my birthday. _____ outer, so I can't email you.
 5. Martin asked me, "Have you spoken to him?". (**WHETHER**)
Martin asked me _____ to him. _____ ew theatre in town.
 6. Everyone thinks Liverpool will win the finals. (**EXPECTED**)
Liverpool _____ the finals. _____ swimming event?
 7. Our tour guide didn't stop talking for ten minutes. (**BEFORE**)
It was ten minutes _____ talking.
 8. My little sister was so excited she couldn't sit still. (**TOO**)
My little sister was _____ still.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in brackets. Do not change the given word. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given.

1. I almost always go out on Saturday night. (**EVER**)

I at home on Saturday night.

2. I can't wait to go on holiday. (**FORWARD**)

I'm really on holiday.

3. We've been back at school for nearly two weeks and I still find it hard to get up early. (**USED**)

We've been back at school for two weeks, and I'm still not up early.

4. I'm sorry I haven't written to you for such a long time. (**TAKEN**)

I'm sorry it so long to write to you.

5. Anna rarely gets less than 70 percent in her English exam. (**RARE**)

It get less than 70 percent in her English exam.

6. Richard is normally very talkative, so I'm surprised he was so quiet. (**LIKE**)

I'm surprised that Richard didn't say very much because it's so quiet.

1. It's impossible for me not to laugh when he starts making faces. (**HELP**)

I can't when he starts making faces.

2. I really don't want to go out tonight. (**FEEL**)

I really don't out tonight.

3. Liverpool played so much better than the other side, so it was unfair that they lost the match (**DESERVE**).

Liverpool the match because they played much better than the other side.

4. Rock stars often wear sunglasses so that people don't recognise them. (**PREVENT**)

Rock stars often wear sunglasses them.

5. It's obvious that he shot himself in the foot by accident. (**MEAN**)

He obviously himself in the foot.

6. I hate it when I'm ill. (**STAND**)

I ill.