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О. П. МЕЛЬЧИНА



**БУДЬ
ЛУЧШИМ!**

**ГОТОВИМСЯ
К ОЛИМПИАДАМ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ**

Мельчина О. П.

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Данное учебное пособие содержит задания, направленные на подготовку к олимпиадам по английскому языку учащихся 9–11 классов, и включает краткое описание особенностей английской лексики, грамматики и лингвострановедения. Материалы пособия позволяют развивать у школьников критическое мышление, способность к самоанализу и эффективно готовить учащихся ко всем этапам олимпиад по английскому языку, от школьного до всероссийского.

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PART I. MASTER YOUR PREPOSITIONS

1. PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION OR PLACE

1.1. Where?

on (on the surface of sth)	in (inside sth)
<i>The book is on the table. There are toys on the floor.</i>	<i>The money is in the purse. There is a cat in the house. I like to walk in the rain.</i>

at	
1) near, close to sth: <i>She was standing at the blackboard.</i>	
2) used to say exactly where sth/sb is, or where sth happens: <i>They live at 25 Victoria Street./ I was waiting at the bus stop./ Dad's at work (= in the place where he works).</i>	
3) used to say that sb is studying somewhere regularly: <i>Is Ann still at school?/ He was a student at Oxford in the 1990s.</i>	

above/over (in a higher position than sth else)	under/below (lower than sth else)	behind (at the back of a thing)
<i>There is a lamp above the table. Our office is above the hair-dresser's.</i>	<i>Write your name under your picture. There's a box under the bed.</i>	<i>There is a garden behind our house. I turned to the man standing behind me.</i>

between (in the space that separates two things, people or places)	among (in the middle of a group of people or things)
<i>I was sitting between Sam and Joe. The ball rolled between his feet.</i>	<i>The girl quickly disappeared among the crowd.</i>

beside (next to or very close to the side of sb/sth)	beneath (in a lower position than sth, or directly under sth)	around (surrounding or on all sides of sth)
<i>Pete came up and sat beside me. There was a small table beside the bed.</i>	<i>He was standing on the bridge looking at the river beneath. The dolphins disappeared beneath the waves.</i>	<i>They were sitting around the dinner table. The Romans built a defensive wall around the city.</i>

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences with *in* or *at*.

1. Where's Ann? – She's ____ Paris now.
2. They met ____ the cinema and then went to walk in the park.
3. They agreed to meet ____ the cinema just before the beginning of the film.
4. He was ____ the kitchen cooking breakfast when he heard the door bell ring.
5. Their house is ____ the seaside.
6. This breed of fish lives only ____ the sea.
7. She lives ____ Wales, which is a country ____ the west of Britain.
8. I left my bags ____ the station ____ a left luggage locker.
9. Heather is ____ University now. She's going to graduate next year.
10. My younger son is still ____ school. He wants to become a fireman.

Ex.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition from the box.

in on below behind above around
among beneath beside

1. Our cat just loves to curl up _____ the fire and go to sleep.
2. She has beautiful works of art all _____ her house, even in the kitchen.
3. Last night the temperature fell to three degrees _____ zero.
4. The burglar heard the noise coming from upstairs, so he hid _____ the curtains.
5. These days, politicians like to walk _____ the crowds, shaking hands and saying one or two words.
6. Look! There's an exotic bird _____ the tree!
7. The plane took off and was soon flying _____ the clouds.
8. The view from the top of the mountain was breathtaking. We could see the town and the river _____ us, and people who looked like ants.
9. Do you know how many books you've got _____ your bookcase?
10. When I came into my bedroom, I saw a huge dog sleeping _____ my bed!
11. She wore a beautiful silk shawl _____ her shoulders.
12. Let's go to our dacha on Sunday and spend the whole day _____ the open air
13. We live _____ a new residential area on the outskirts of London.
14. There's a small garden in the backyard _____ our house.

Ex.3. Use the words from column 2 in column 3. Cross out each word in column 2 when you use it.

Where is Ted's flat?

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1. Ted's flat is 2. There are some TV aerials 3. Ted's flat is 4. It is 5. It is 6. Peter's flat is	on in above below on top of at the top of	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Baker Street. the building. the third floor. the building. a coffee shop. Ted's flat.

Ex.4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of place.

This is the entrance to Western Recording Studios Ltd. The receptionist is sitting _____ her chair, with a lamp _____ her. There is a clock _____ the wall _____ her, and a tall plant _____ a pot stands _____ the floor. A visitor is sitting _____ the armchair _____ a desk. The studios are _____ 53 Alexandra Street, _____ the first floor. _____ the studios there is a tourist agency. There is a small caf _____ the ground floor of the same building.

1.2. Where?

opposite (facing each other)	across (on the opposite side of sth)
<i>The people sitting opposite us looked very familiar. There was a big photo of Paris on the wall opposite the door.</i>	<i>My best friend lives across the road. He knew that just across the border lay freedom.</i>

1.3. Where?

in	on	by	from	off
<i>in the sea in the north in Spain</i>	<i>on the island on the coast of on the ocean</i>	<i>by the river /sea by the bed</i>	<i>10 km from</i>	<i>off the coast</i>
Next to/beside = very close to sb/sth: <i>There was a little girl sitting next to me</i>				

Ex.5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate prepositions. Consult the tables in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

A

1. Sue lives ____ France ____ the island.
2. The bank is ____ the cinema.
3. Ted was sitting ____ Janet.
4. I left my coat ____ the bed here, but it seems to have disappeared.
5. The hotel is ____ the bus stop, so you won't have to walk long.
6. The children can sit ____ you in the back seats.
7. There was no table ____ the bed, so I had to put the paper on the floor.
8. You can't disturb John now. He's ____ bed.
9. I remember there was a garden ____ my house and the school, but now there's a big building instead.
10. I looked up and saw grey clouds ____ me. I wished I had taken an umbrella.
11. There are a number of smaller towns ____ Boston which are worth visiting.
12. Ice-cream and lemonade are on sale ____ the foyer.
13. I hope you enjoyed your holiday ____ the Black Sea coast.
14. I've got a pretty little house ____ the river.
15. It's lunch time, so many people are ____ a cafe ____ the street.
16. Look! The towel is ____ the hook ____ the basin.
17. Where's the basket? – It's ____ the table ____ the kitchen.
18. The lifeguard was standing ____ the door watching the people ____ the dancing hall.
19. When I looked through the window, I saw a wood ____ the field.
20. You can't use the computer here. It's ____ my study downstairs.

B

The British Tourist Books is ____ Regent Street. It is ____ 22 Regent Street, ____ a large building called Tourism House. There is a cinema ____ it and a bank next to it. Sue is talking to Tina on the telephone. 'So you and Paul can come on Tuesday! Good! Now, our offices are ____ Tourism House. We're ____ the second floor. The Regency Restaurant is ____ us. It's ____ the top of Tourism House, and we're just ____ it. You'll recognise the building easily, there are some flags at the entrance. It is right ____ the underground station'.

C

Tina, Paul, Ted and Sue stayed in hostels ____ many different places. Paul liked hostel C, because it was ____ a river, and hostel D because it was ____ a lake. Sue liked hostel A because it was ____ a mountain, and she liked hostel B even better, because it was right ____ the top of a mountain. Ted liked hostel F, because it was ____ the road, hostel E because it was ____ the wood, and of course he liked hostels A and B too, because they were ____ the road.

D

Portsmouth is a town _____ England. It is _____ the south of England, and it is _____ the coast. _____ the coast, near Portsmouth, there is an island called the Isle of Wight. This island is south _____ Portsmouth. It is famous for water sports. Tina and Paul are staying _____ St Helen's, which is _____ the east of the island. St Helen's is about ten kilometers _____ Portsmouth.

E

Scotland is _____ the north of the British Isles. It is _____ the north of England. Scotland is a country with its own traditions which are rare _____ modern world. Scotland is part of Britain, but it is not England. It differs from England in many ways. Scotland has her own administration of government which is centered _____ Edinburgh. She has her own national heroes, her national dances and songs (some of which are very popular _____ England, too); her poetry (some of which is famous _____ the English-speaking world).

F

One of the towns, right _____ the centre of England is Stratford, Shakespeare's birthplace. _____ the bank of the river Avon there is a monument to Shakespeare. Not far _____ it is Shakespeare's house. It's a small house with a garden _____ it. Now Stratford is a busy town. There are many people and cars _____ its streets.

G

_____ the heart of England, about 112 miles north west _____ London, is Birmingham, a city with over a million inhabitants. The district _____ Birmingham is an industrial district. There are factories and mines _____ it. The nearest port is Liverpool _____ the mouth of the river Mersey _____ the Irish Sea.

2. PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION OR MOVEMENT

2.1

to	in	along
<i>The spaceship flew to Mars. They go from house to house selling goods.</i>	<i>We were walking in the woods. The children were running in the yard.</i>	<i>We were driving along the road. Go along the street and then turn left.</i>

2.2

into (from one place to the inside of another)	on to (from a place to a surface)
<i>She came into the room and sat down on the sofa. Put your books into your bags.</i>	<i>The cat jumped on to the table and picked up a piece of chicken.</i>

2.3

out of (from inside sth)	off (a. from a flat surface; b. down from)
<i>The child took a toy car out of the box. The students went out of the lecture hall and made for the door.</i>	<i>She took the bag off the chair. The cat jumped off the windowsill and ran away.</i>

2.4

over	across	through	past
<i>We had to climb over a high wall to get into the yard.</i>	<i>The children swam across the river and reached the opposite bank.</i>	<i>She went through a crowd of people to get to the speaker.</i>	<i>The path goes past a church.</i>

Ex.6. Complete the sentences with the appropriate prepositions. Consult tables in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

1. He climbed _____ the wall and ran _____ the field.
2. She took her purse _____ her bag and paid the taxi driver.
3. The dog jumped _____ my lap, and settled down for a good sleep.
4. She went _____ Edinburgh on a business trip.
5. The police car chased the robbers _____ the streets.
6. You need to go _____ several huts before you reach her new country house.
7. He jumped _____ the table and began to shout at the top of his voice.
8. The house _____ the river is for sale.
9. I was angry with him for bringing his dog _____ the kitchen.
10. There was a beautiful bridge _____ the river; now you have to cross it by boat.
11. They went _____ a church, _____ the wood, _____ a bridge, _____ the tunnel and _____ the railway line.
12. Paul fell _____ a bridge _____ a river. He swam _____ the river, then climbed _____ it, and climbed _____ some rocks. He ran _____ the field and jumped _____ a gate. There were some bulls _____ that field, so he climbed _____ a pile of stones, and then jumped _____ the stones, _____ the ground on the other side of the fence.

2.5

		a town or village	a country
<i>She flew/went/travelled etc</i> <i>She came</i> <i>She got</i>	to	<i>Oxford</i>	<i>England</i>
<i>She left</i>	for	<i>Oxford</i>	<i>England</i>
<i>She arrived</i>	in	<i>Oxford (in a part of the town)</i>	<i>England (we think of the place as an area which surrounds sb)</i>
<i>She arrived</i> (<u>Never</u> : <i>She arrived to</i>)	at	<i>Oxford (e.g. by train, at the station)</i>	<i>Monaco (we think of the place as a point of a journey. Note that we do not use at for larger countries.)</i>

2.6

up (to a higher position)	down (to a lower position)	towards (in the direction of sb/sth)
<i>They walked slowly up the hill.</i>	<i>The sun was going down.</i>	<i>They cycled west, towards Sussex.</i>

Ex.7. These are some Marco Polo's travels from Venice.

Write *at, in, to* or *for* in the gaps below.

1. In 1271 Marco Polo left ____ Persia.
2. Some time later he arrived ____ China.
3. In 1272 he got ____ Tibet.
4. In 1292 he went ____ India.
5. In about 1294 he went back ____ Persia.
6. He arrived ____ Tabriz in 1294 or 1295.
7. At the end of 1295 he came back ____ Venice.

Ex.8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of place or direction.

Consult tables 2.1–2.6.

A

1. The London Zoo is ____ Regent's Park ____ London.
2. They were travelling ____ England for three weeks.
3. Looking ____ the wall she saw children running ____ the garden, shouting something excitedly to each other.

4. She was arranging the cards ____ the desk in alphabetical order.
5. The girl came ____ the room and sat down ____ the sofa ____ him.
6. She said she had had three nice weeks ____ Spain.
7. The Serpentine is a lake ____ the middle of Hyde Park. In summer you can swim ____ the Serpentine or go out ____ a boat.
8. The first settlements were ____ two hills ____ the north bank of the Thames.
9. In the times of the Romans, there was a wall ____ London. ____ the city walls there were gates; there are still several of them: Bishopsgate and Ludgate.
10. The island of Iona is situated ____ the west of Scotland. In fact it is one of the smallest islands ____ the Atlantic.
11. This small island is famous for its beaches, and in summer holidaymakers arrive ____ the island. They spend time lying ____ the sun and swimming ____ the warm sea.
12. We shall first go ____ that part of the museum where the old masters are.
13. When will you leave ____ Malta? – I'm planning to fly there tomorrow.
14. There's a huge bookshop ____ the street ____ my house.
15. Tourists from the USA are arriving ____ Moscow in a few days.
16. If you want to get ____ the underground station, go ____ this street.
17. Jack ran ____ ____ the room and moved ____ the exit.
18. The bank where I work is ____ the cinema.
19. I met Sue yesterday. She said she lives ____ a small island ____ the coast of France.
20. We heard a noise, looked up and saw that there was a plane high ____ us.
21. The plane landed ____ Athens Airport, which is ____ the sea.
22. He was cold ____ bed so his mother put a blanket ____ him.
23. When Peter sheltered ____ a tree an apple fell ____ his head.
24. The swimming pool wasn't deep, so we couldn't dive ____ it.

B

When John saw the large crowd that had gathered ____ the street, he wasn't sure at first what had happened. There were so many people blocking the way ____ the hotel, that he had to push his way ____ them to get ____ the door. ____ the door he found two policemen who were trying to hold the crowd back. Then John noticed that ____ the crowd there were some people holding placards which read: 'We love you Sally.' Of course, that was it. Sally Good was a footballer, the first woman to play for England. So John decided to join the crowd and wait ____ she appeared. Soon a smiling woman came ____ ____ the door and waved ____ the crowd. John was completely taken by surprise when she came ____ ____ him, took his arm and said, 'Remember me? I'm the girl who used to sit next ____ you ____ school.'

C

Stephen arrived ____ Bluffville in the early evening, and walked ____ the bus station ____ the town centre, looking for somewhere to stay. There was a huge old-fashioned hotel, though it was obviously closed. The windows ____ the street level were covered with sheets

of corrugated iron. Once there must have been many travelers passing ____ Bluffville, but now the motorway ____ the south passed the town several miles away, and so very few people stopped. Stephen found a telephone ____ the run-down bar. And called the nearest motel which turned out to be seven miles away ____ the motorway. He asked the barman, who was reading a comic book, how much a taxi would cost to take him ____ the motel. The man stared hard at Stephen before he said, 'No taxi here, – haven't been any ____ more than ten years.'

3. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

3.1. When?

In	On	At
2010 (= a year) (the) winter (= a season) April (= a month) the morning/evening (= a part of a day)	Friday (= a day of the week) my birthday/New Year's Day (= a particular day) 1 April (= a date)	Easter/Christmas (= a religious holiday) 6 o'clock/midday (= a time)

3.2. When?

There are no prepositions before *last*, *next*, *this* and *every*:

There were many events in Brighton last year.
There's a carnival next Monday.
It's taking place this month.
It happens every year.

Ex. 9. Complete this summary of events in Brighton.

____ 2007, there were many public events in Brighton ____ the spring. For example, ____ Easter there was a carnival (it was ____ Monday 20 April), and ____ May there were three big events. ____ the summer and autumn there were fewer events. There was a fishing boat race ____ a Saturday in July, a tennis tournament ____ October, and a race for vintage cars from London ____ 7 November. Of course, there were many parties and dances ____ 31 December and ____ New Year's Day. The programme of public events was similar ____ 2008.

Ex.10. Complete a part of the letter below with prepositions of time, if necessary.

“...I'm sorry we weren't here ____ May! There aren't so many events ____ this month, but there's a fishing boat race ____ next Saturday. ____ Friday we're going riding. (Do you remember? I had some riding lessons ____ last summer.) I'd like to be here ____ October, when there's a big tennis tournament. They have the tournament ____ every October.

Yesterday I went to a sports centre ____ the morning. We started playing table tennis ____ 10 o'clock, had lunch ____ 12 o'clock, and ____ the afternoon we played basketball and then swam. ____ the evening we went to a disco, and I got to bed ____ 2 o'clock ____ the morning.

After breakfast ____ this morning we hired bikes and biked round Brighton. We're having a rest now, but ____ this evening we're going to a concert, which begins ____ 8.30".

3.3. When?

from ... to/until/till	before	after
<i>She lived in Oxford from 2008 to 2010. The London Eye is open every day from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m..</i>	<i>She was born before Ann, who is a year younger. I finished the course before the end of the year.</i>	<i>She started school after her 5th birthday. We stayed after classes to discuss our tour.</i>

3.4. When?

for (used with periods which we measure or count)	during (used with periods which we do not measure or count)
<i>She lived in Oxford for two years. They used to visit our town for many years.</i>	<i>He began playing the guitar during his school days. They discussed a new plan during lunch.</i>

3.5. When?

since (used with a point in time)	by (= before, not later than)
<i>She has lived in London since 2000. Since when have you been learning English?</i>	<i>She had left school by July 2010. By what date will you stop studying altogether?</i>

Ex.11. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of time.

A. in, on or at

- The train arrives ____ this small station ____ night and stops for three minutes only.
- We got to the place of our destination ____ about eleven.
- We found out that we were born ____ the same day ____ the same year.
- She always leaves town ____ summer.
- He always has a nap ____ the afternoon.
- ____ 2014 Peter worked for a tourist agency. ____ 16 September, 2014, he suddenly decided to quit the job and start a new career.
- He usually finishes writing letters ____ 6 ____ the evening, and then he goes home.

8. I never get up early ____ Saturdays and Sundays.
9. I was absolutely sure that he will arrive ____ the appointed time – he was always punctual.
10. Children throughout the world go merrymaking ____ Christmas.

B. *till or before*

1. We'll be waiting for you ____ 6 o'clock.
2. It happened ____ our arrival.
3. They were watching the game ____ the end of the match.
4. The discussion continued ____ late at night.
5. They'd been living there ____ the very beginning of the war.
6. Our office will move to a new building ____ the end of the year.
7. Wake me up ____ 7 o'clock, please.
8. He has enough time to look through newspapers ____ breakfast.
9. We're going to stay here ____ the end of the summer.
10. They'd left ____ lunch.

C. *since or by*

1. ____ this time tomorrow they'll have crossed the Channel and will be in England.
2. She told me she had known him ____ 1998.
3. ____ three o'clock yesterday he had arranged everything for the trip.
4. Everybody knows that they've been friends ____ childhood.
5. It had got dark ____ the time they reached the railway station.
6. We haven't met ____ the time we went to school together.

D. *for or during*

- I've been looking for this book ____ months.
 The City is a busy place ____ the day and a quiet place at night.
 We're going to stay in Vienna ____ another three days.
 What places of interest did you see ____ your stay in Warsaw?
 The sea was too rough and she was feeling sea-sick ____ the whole voyage.
 ____ how long are you going to work at your research?
 The old man slept badly on the train, and woke ____ several times ____ the night.
 The captain said that the ship would wait for the passengers ____ only half an hour.

3.6 When?

during/through(out)	within/in	while – during (<i>while</i> + clause; <i>during</i> + noun/-ing form)
<i>Long hair for men was fashionable during/through(out) much of the 70s.</i>	<i>The building of the bridge was completed within/in a year.</i>	<i>Please refrain from talking while the actors are performing. Please refrain from talking during the performance.</i>

Ex. 12. Use the words from the box to complete the text about the artist Paul Gauguin. Each word is used at least once.

after since for before from by in during until to

Paul Gauguin was born in Paris ____ 1848. He spent part of his childhood in Peru and the period ____ 1865 ____ 1871 at sea. He then became a stockbroker and a Sunday painter, collecting the works of the Impressionists and joining in their exhibitions. He gave up his job ____ 1883 and went to live in Brittany at Pont-Aven and Le Pouldu. He worked here ____ 1890, though ____ this period he spent two months with Van Gogh in Arles. He travelled to Tahiti ____ 1891 but ____ 1893 he had run out of money and was back in Paris. He returned to the South Sea islands two years later but he had suffered serious injuries in a fight with sailors ____ he left France. When he died ____ 1903 his health had been very poor ____ nine years.

His early work may be compared to that of the impressionists Cezanne and Pissarro, but ____ his voyage to Martinique he tried to introduce more colour in his painting and later abandoned Impressionism. With time, as he came to know the natives of Tahiti, he tried to express the simplicity of their lives through an art that was free from the conventions of the European tradition.

____ his death, his influence on artists has been enormous. He is considered one of the fathers of non-naturalistic twentieth-century art.

Ex.13. Write a dash (–) or one of the prepositions from the box below.

at from for during since to until/till

‘Where have you been? We agreed to meet ____ 2.30. I’ve been waiting for you ____ hours! Well, not exactly hours, but ____ 2.35. Let me see – ____ 2.35 ____ now: that’s forty minutes. I’ve drunk three cups of coffee ____ that time and got very bored. If I’d brought a book I could at least have been reading ____ forty minutes. Anyway, what’s your excuse?’

‘My excuse? I’ve been waiting for you ____ thirty minutes, in the street. We agreed to meet on the street corner, didn’t we? Anyway, ____ next week let’s meet ____ Tuesday. That’s easier for me than Wednesday. See you ____ next Tuesday, then’.

MIXED PRACTICE

Ex.14. Choose the correct preposition in italics.

The Eden Project

No, you are not looking at a scene *from/off* a James Bond movie! The futuristic buildings *in/on* the photo really exist. They are part of the Eden Project – one of the most spectacular of the Millennium projects.

The Eden Project is located *in/at* Cornwall, England, *in/on* a former clay pit over 50 metres deep. It consists of several huge domes, a large open area and a visitor centre. The Eden Project functions as a ‘storeroom’ for a huge number of plants *from/of* all over the world. The two main domes store plants *from/for* the tropical and temperate regions of the world, while the open area accommodates more local species.

The Eden Project has many other functions, however. It is a centre for education, art and science, promoting understanding of the delicate balance *between/among* using and conserving plant life. The project also includes exciting experiences for children, such as walking *through/over* the rainforest. In addition, it hosts concerts and provides other attractions including, *among/between* other things, an ice-skating rink in winter.

For/During the final stages of its construction, at the turn of the century, the Eden Project opened its doors to visitors. *For/Since* several months visitors were able to experience the challenges that lay behind the building of such a project. *From/In* spring 2001 this living theatre opened fully to the public, and *since/by* then it has become a major tourist attraction.

Ex.15. Complete each story with prepositions from the box above it.

A. across between by from in to
--

A man from Kentucky, USA, had a dream that would take him far away ____ the rolling hills of his home state. The dream: to row ____ the icy Bering Strait ____ Alaska and Russia, ____ a bathtub! Unfortunately, the dream was not completely fulfilled. According to the explorer, ‘ ____ late afternoon of the fourth day, although the sun was still high, the sea went rather thick. Next morning I was frozen in’. No problem. He abandoned the bathtub and walked ____ land.

B. after at behind in into to

____ the town of Vang, Norway, a group of thieves were carrying out a carefully planned robbery. Everything was going smoothly. They broke into a company ____ night, located the

safe and set up some explosives that would blow the door of the safe off, allowing them to get ____ the money inside. ____ setting a fuse, they ran ____ the next room, crouched ____ the wall and waited for the explosion.

It came a few seconds later. The safe door was blown off. So was the roof. In fact, the entire building collapsed, trapping the robbers, still crouching ____ the next office, ____ the ruins of the destroyed building. They hadn't foreseen one problem: there was no money ____ the safe, it had been filled with dynamite!

C. along at between during in into on to

A Western businessman living ____ Japan had been warned about pickpockets ____ the Tokyo subway. These notorious thieves operated ____ the crowded rush hour.

One morning the businessman was ____ his usual subway stop when the train pulled in. He got on, and just as the train doors were about to close, he felt a man rub against him. In a panic, the businessman reached for his wallet. It wasn't ____ his pocket! As the doors began to close he saw that a man had just got off the train. The businessman pushed his hands ____ the closing doors and grabbed the thief's jacket. The doors closed, with the thief still ____ the platform but with the lapels of his jacket trapped ____ the tight grip of the businessman. As the train started to move, the expression on the thief's face changed. He began screaming as he ran ____ the platform. Finally, he held onto a post and his lapels tore away from his jacket. As the train moved ____ the tunnel, the businessman was satisfied that at least he had frightened the thief.

The man called his wife and asked her to cancel his credit card numbers. 'But honey', she said, 'I've been trying to call you. You left your wallet ____ the dressing table when you went ____ work today.'

D. during/in to/until till after from since by in

There has been a tower on the site ____ the 11th century. ____ that time the building has been extended and developed. Today it is a major tourist attraction and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

____ the 1080s, William the Conqueror ordered the building of a massive stone tower in London. Subsequent monarchs added to it renovated existing buildings ____ the great fortress had been built. ____ both World Wars (1914–18 and 1939–45) the Tower was used as a prison and a place of execution.

The Tower is open ____ nine o'clock ____ half past four. Visitors can enter the Tower ____ four o'clock; ____ that time no tickets will be sold; please arrive ____ time as the latecomers will not be admitted. ____ winter months groups of 15 people may attend the ceremony of the keys but ____ summer this will be limited to six only.