

B Complete the following text, using one of the words or phrases you have practised in this unit:

I had decided to go into town (1) car, hoping that it would be easy to find a free parking place. The streets were full of cars, even though there seemed to be (2) people in the town centre, and so I had to go to a car park. I found the ticket machine, but it was out (3)

I didn't want to leave the car without a ticket because York is full of bored traffic wardens, who (4) all the cars to make sure that the owners have paid. I think it's probably easier to

(5) a bank than park your car without paying! I tried (find) (6) a traffic warden so that I could explain my problem, but of course, you can never find one if you want to! I had very (7) time, so in the end I decided to leave some money on top of the car and hope that no one would (8) it.

It was 2.00 p.m. by now, and I had arranged to meet my friend Alastair in an Indian restaurant at 1.45 p.m., so I hoped he hadn't arrived (9) time. I tried (phone) (10) the restaurant to let him know that I would be late. One of the (11) who worked in the restaurant kitchen answered the phone, but he said he couldn't see anyone in the restaurant who looked like Alastair.

When I got to the restaurant, Alastair wasn't there yet. I was standing next to two men, who were having an argument at the bar. One of them threw his drink (12) the other and I thought they were going to start hitting (13) but the manager came over (14) time to stop them.

As the manager was throwing them out, I saw Alastair standing in the doorway, looking for me. I shouted (15) him, and once the waiter had brought us our food and drinks, I finally began to relax.

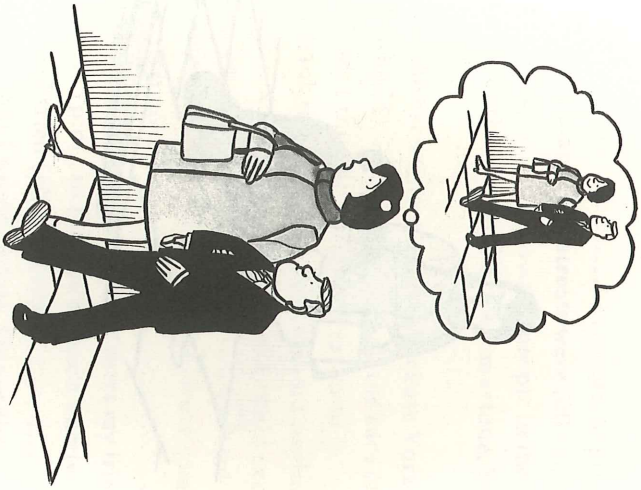
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'I wish you would be taller.'

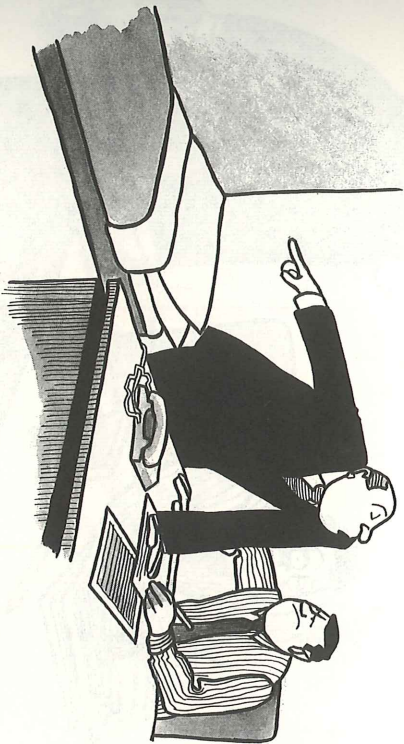
If you wish someone *would/would not* do or be something, it must be something that it is *possible* for them to change. It can make you

angry that they don't change,
e.g. 'I wish you would speak more slowly.'



'I wish you taller.'

If it is something that it is impossible to change, e.g. a person's face or height, you are making an impossible wish; therefore use a past tense (here the Simple Past).



'At work today, my boss told me that I must stop to sleep.'

If you stop to sleep it means that you stop what you are doing in order to sleep, e.g. 'When I was walking home, I stopped to buy a newspaper' (I stopped walking to buy a newspaper).

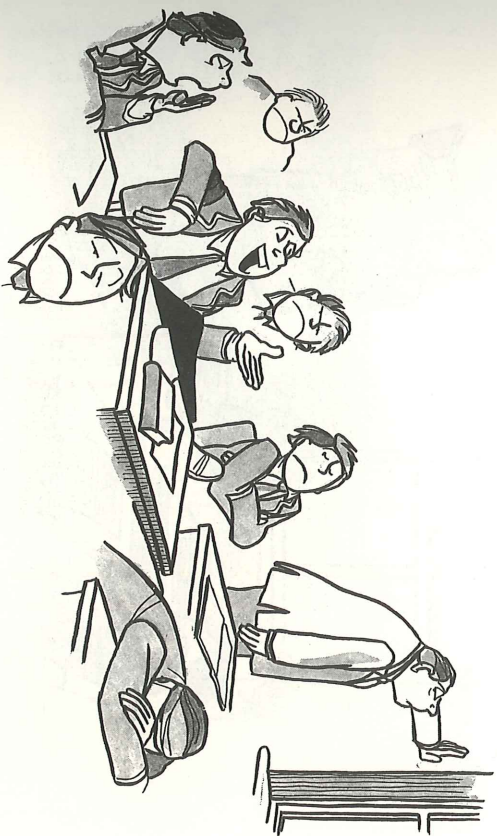
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'At work today, my boss told me that I must stop

For the action that you stop, you need to use the verb in another form, and not the infinitive.

3



'I am very boring in this class.'

If someone or something is *boring*, it is causing the problem. You do not usually tell people that *you* are boring! You might say that a *lesson* is boring (or exciting).

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'I'm very in this class.'

Here you are describing how you feel when you think another thing is boring.

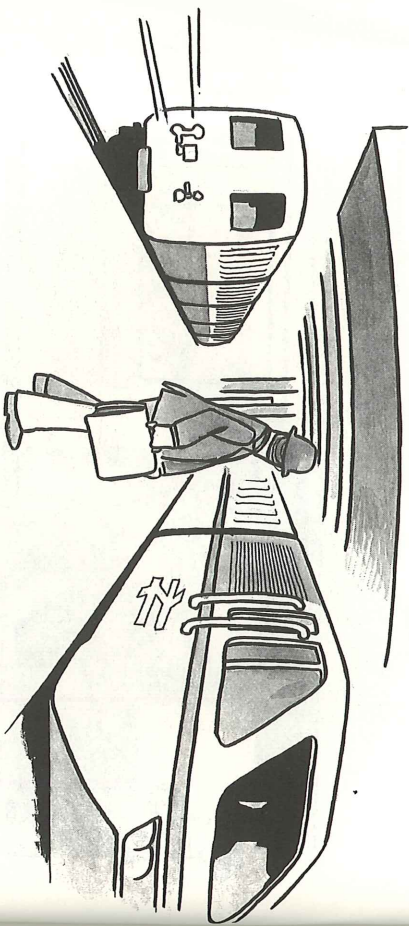
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BIRMINGHAM NEW STREET



'Jack had to change the train in Birmingham.'

The meaning of change in this sentence is *to make it different*, e.g. 'You've changed your hair' (it is a different style or colour).



'Jack had to change
in Birmingham.'

If you get out of one train and get into another one, you have to talk about more than one train. Also, you don't use *the*.



'My mother spilt coffee on my dress so
that I had to wear a different one.'

If you use *so that* without a comma before it, it tells you the reason *why* you do something, e.g. 'I closed the curtain so that I could sleep.' It means that you *wanted* the second thing to happen.



'My mother spilt coffee on my dress
I had to wear a different one.'

Here something happens as a result of an action, but nobody wanted it to happen. Use only one word, and put a comma before it.



'Your plants have grown up a lot
since my last visit.'

People grow up, when they get older and stop *behaving* like children. When you grow up you start to do adult things.

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'Your plants have a lot since my last visit.'

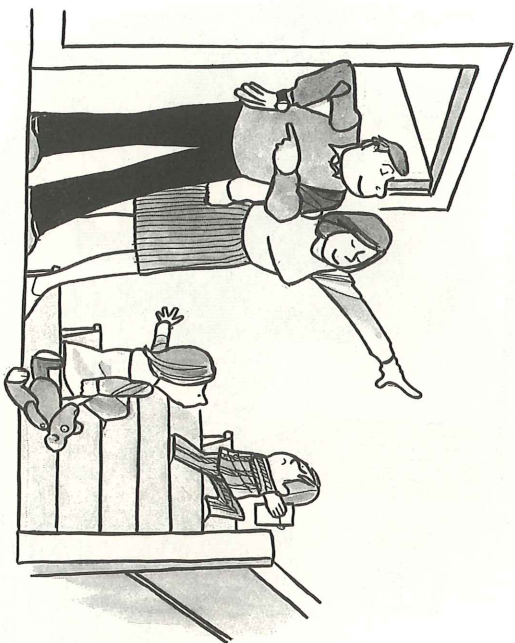
Here you are talking about something getting bigger. You don't need a preposition for this.

7



'Parents should educate their children more strictly.'

In English, *education* is something that happens in schools. Teachers educate children by giving them lessons about different subjects.



'Parents should their children more strictly.'

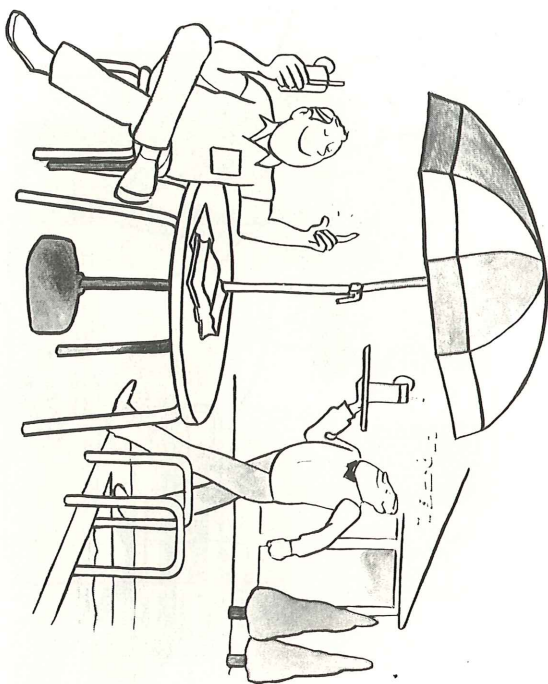
Few parents educate their children themselves. Parents look after their children and show them how to behave. Use a phrasal verb here. *Their children* comes between the two parts of the verb.



'It's nice to go on holiday and be completely careless.'

If you are *careless* it means that you do not pay attention to what you are doing, so you make mistakes or have accidents.

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'It's nice to go on holiday and be completely

If you want to say that you have no worries or responsibilities, you use the word *care* to make a different adjective.

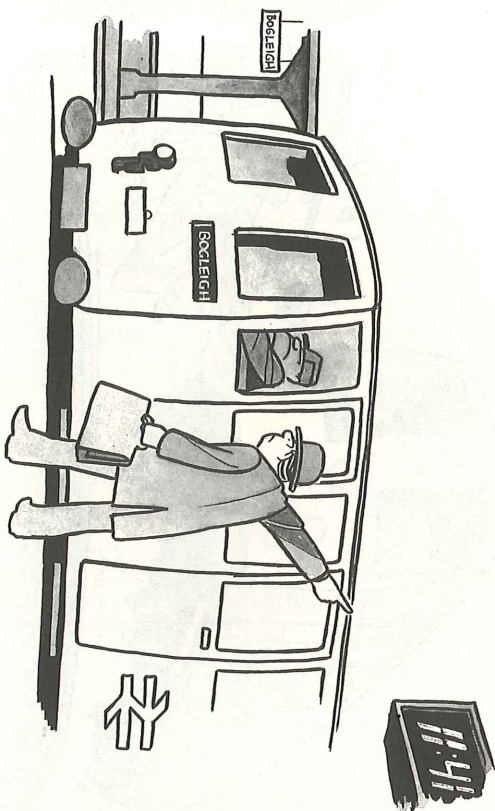
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'After two hours, the train arrived on the platform.'

People *stand on* the platform while they are waiting for the train. If the train is *on* the platform you have a disaster.

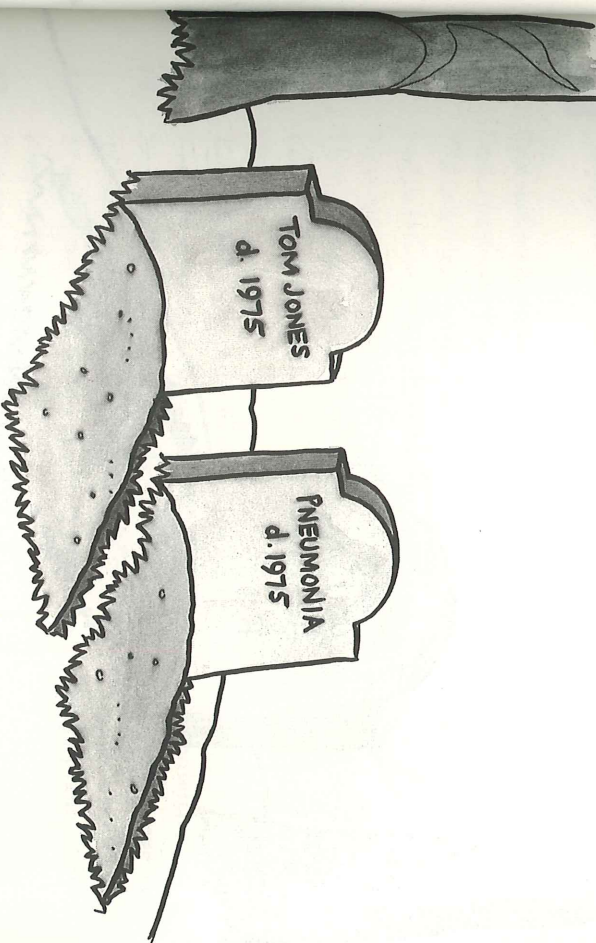
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'After two hours, the train arrived
the platform.'

Use one of the other prepositions you can use with *arrive*
(*to* is *not* one of them!).

10



'My uncle Tom died with pneumonia.'

It's possible to die with another person (or with your dog!).
It means that you both die at the same time.