

B

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

Richard Rogers wanted to catch the 8.30 train to Reading. Unfortunately his alarm clock didn't work, (1) he had to catch the 9.15 train. Now he was standing (2) the platform at Reading station, where he had to change (3) The train was already twenty minutes late.

'I wish the train (come) (4)', he said to himself. At last the train stopped (5) the platform and he found a seat. Unfortunately he was sitting next to some very badly behaved children, who were making a lot of noise. Their parents kept telling them to be quiet, but they wouldn't stop (shout) (6) and (hit) (7) each other.

'When I have children I'll (8) them quite strictly,' Richard thought. His father had died (9) a heart attack when Richard was six, but his mother had been very firm with him as a child, and he had (10) to become a man who liked discipline and hard work.

'I wish Gatwick Airport (11) closer to London,' he thought, as the train stopped (let) (12) more people on at another station. At last he arrived at Gatwick, and was soon waiting to get on the plane to Italy. He bought a book from the bookshop (13) he would have something to read if the plane was late taking off. When he was younger he used to find flying exciting, but because he often flew on business now, he usually felt very (14) on aeroplanes. But he was already looking forward to forgetting all about work, eating good Italian food, lying on the beach, and feeling completely (15)

1



'I have been smoking thirty cigarettes today.'

If you use the Present Perfect Continuous, it means that the same action (smoking thirty cigarettes at the same time) has continued over a period of time. You can say 'I've been smoking today' or 'I've been teaching twenty students all day'.

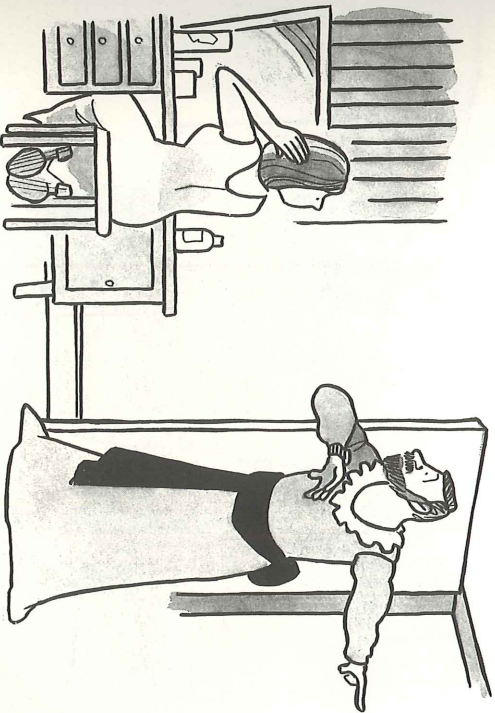
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'I've thirty
cigarettes today.'

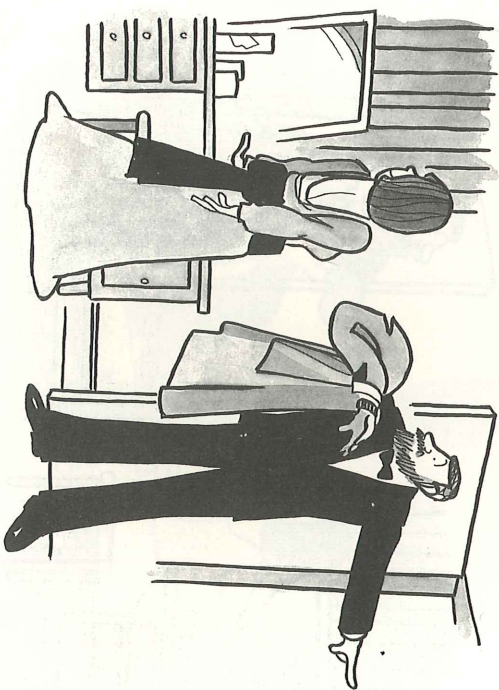
Here, what is important is not the period of time an action has continued for, but *how many* cigarettes were smoked as a *result*. To talk about the result, you don't use the continuous form.

2



'After putting on my new dress, my husband
told me that the taxi had arrived.'

You can join two actions using *after* + *..ing*, but only if the same person does both the actions,
e.g. 'After having a shower, my husband went out.' This means 'My husband had a shower. Then he went out.'



'After my
new dress, my husband told me that the
taxi had arrived.'

If the two actions are by different people, you have to say who both the subjects are, and you can't use the ... *ing* form of the verb.



'We drove back to the car hire company
and paid the car.'

To *pay* someone means to *give money to*. At the car hire company you pay the man or woman in the office. In a shop you pay the assistant.

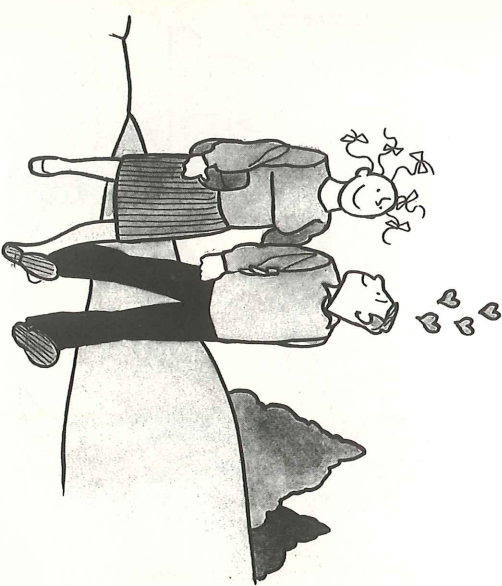
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'We drove back to the car hire company
and the car.'

In this sentence you need a preposition. It is not important
who you give the money to.

4



'My girlfriend has beautiful hairs.'

You talk about *a hair* and the plural *hairs* when you can
count them,
e.g. 'There was a hair in my soup', or worse, 'There were some
hairs in my soup.'

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'My girlfriend has beautiful

It's usually difficult to count how many hairs there are on your head, so we use the uncountable form.

5



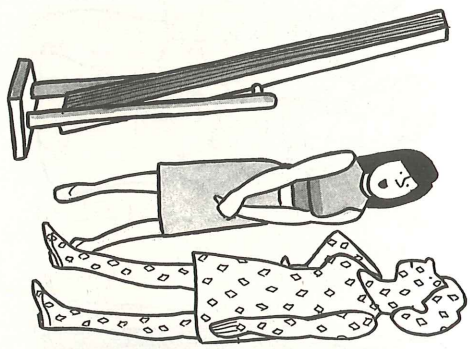
'The teacher gave us a paper to write our compositions on.'

If you use *a* with paper, it's usually a shorter way of saying *a newspaper*,
e.g. 'She went to the shop and bought a bottle of milk and a paper.'



'The teacher gave us to
write our compositions on.'

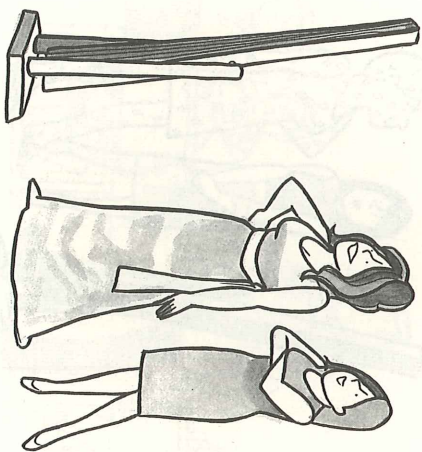
If you want to use *paper* as a countable noun, you have to
use *a piece*. If you want to use it as an uncountable noun, you
don't use the article.



'That dress matches you perfectly.'

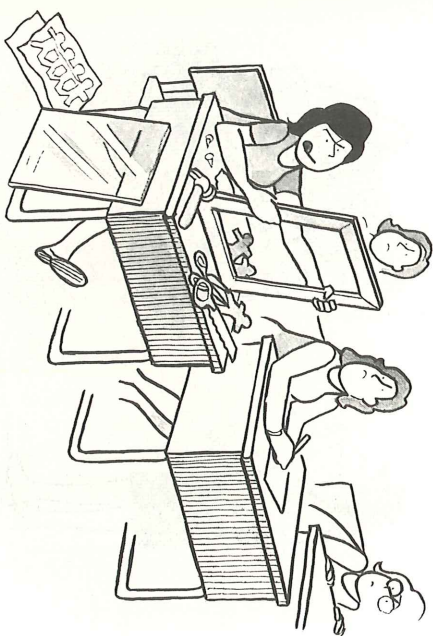
If one thing matches another thing, it looks good next to it,
usually because it is a similar colour or design. You can say
that a dress matches your coat or your shoes.

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



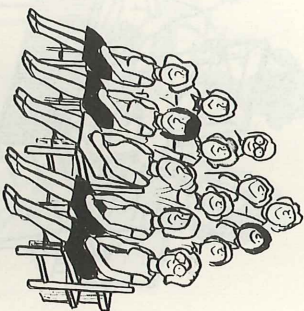
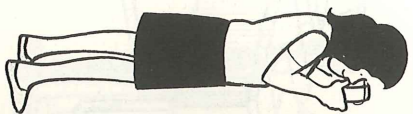
'That dress you perfectly.'

If you look good in something you're wearing because it is the right style for you, you use a different verb.



'During the last lesson, Annie decided to make a picture of the class.'

If you *make* something, it usually means that you build it out of something,
e.g. 'He made a model of the Sahara desert using sand.'



'During the last lesson, Annie decided
to a picture of the class.'

You always use another verb for what you do with a camera.



'The bank manager said he would be happy
to borrow the money.'

If you borrow something, you *receive* it. A useful reminder is
that if you **Borrow** something, you can **Bring** it home with you.

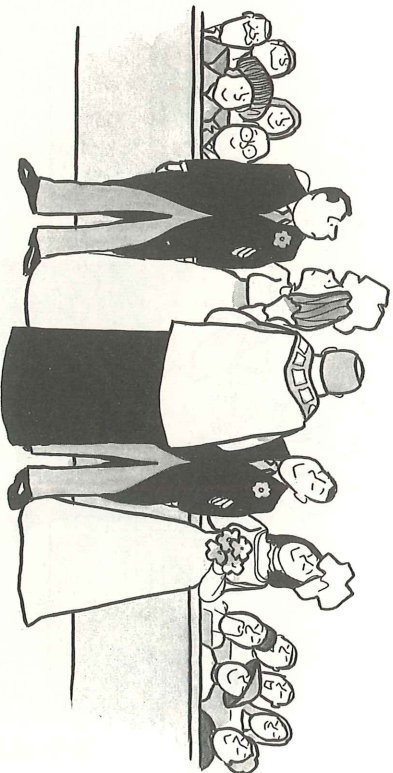
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'The bank manager said he would be happy to

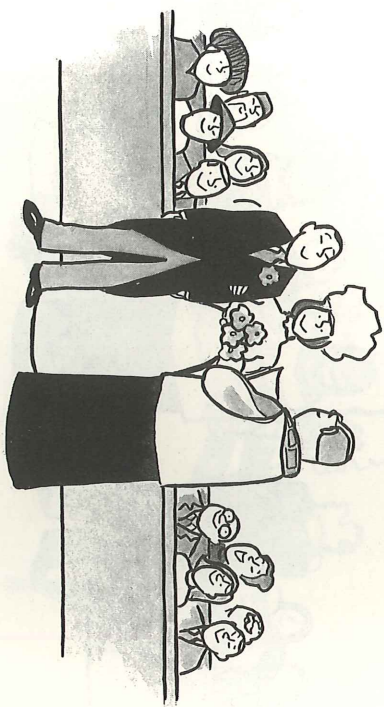
The opposite of *borrow* means that you give something, so it leaves you.

9



'My sister got married with a Chinese man.'

If you got married *with* someone, it would mean that this person married *another* person at the same time as you, e.g. 'Helen got married with her sister.' This is possible, but usually people get married alone.



'My sister got married a Chinese man.'

If a woman is talking about her husband, or a man about his wife, you use *married* with a different preposition. (You also use the same preposition with *engaged* and *related*.)



'Renato is very good in Italian cooking.'

If you use *in* with good, it tells you where a person is good (or bad, clever, etc.),
e.g. If you say 'Naomi is good in Music', it means she's good *in the music class* at school.