

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

'I'm so tired!' said Mrs Airey, 'I've (make) (1) eleven phone calls this morning.' Mrs Airey was busy preparing for her daughter's wedding. Her daughter, Sue, was getting married (2) a Frenchman, but the wedding was going to be typically English, in a small village church.

Mrs Airey had (worry) (3) all morning – first about the weather. She had heard the weather forecast on the radio and they said it might rain later. Then she had to go to the hairdresser's at 11.00 a.m. to have her (4) done. After (5) to the hairdresser's, she went round to her neighbour's to (6) an umbrella, because she'd lost hers the week before. At 12.00 a.m. she started to get ready. She put on her new green dress and a pair of green shoes that (7) it perfectly. She looked very smart, and everyone agreed that green (8) her.

After (put on) (9) her make-up, Mr Airey arrived. He'd been organizing all the arrangements for getting to the church. 'Have you got the money to (10) the taxis?' Mrs Airey asked him.

'Oh no! I forgot!' he replied. 'It's OK, your brother Martin always has lots of cash. He'll (11) me the money and I can (12) him back on Monday.'

'You're not very good (13) remembering things, are you? Did you phone the restaurant to make sure they've got an extra table?' 'No. I didn't forget, but I wrote the phone number on (14) paper and I've lost it.'

'Don't worry', said Mrs Airey, noticing how tired he looked. 'I hope you'll be able to smile later, or no one will want to (15) a picture of you.'

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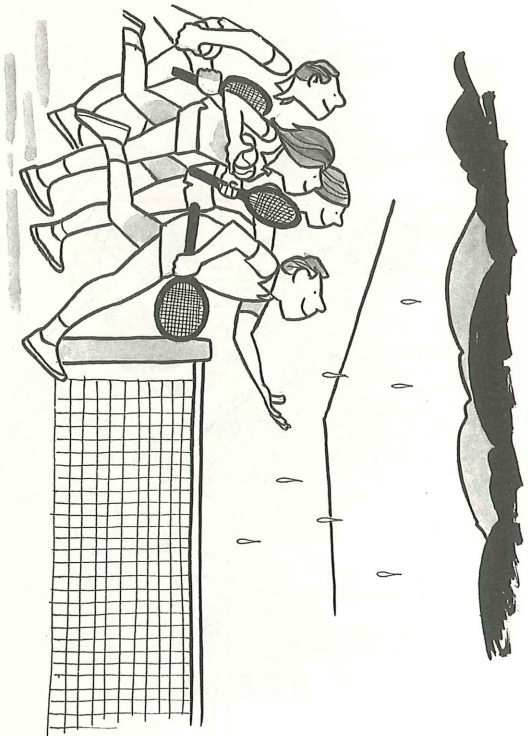
'I usually read a magazine while I cut my hair.'

If you cut your hair it means that you do it *yourself*. Only a few people cut their own hair, but not while reading a magazine!



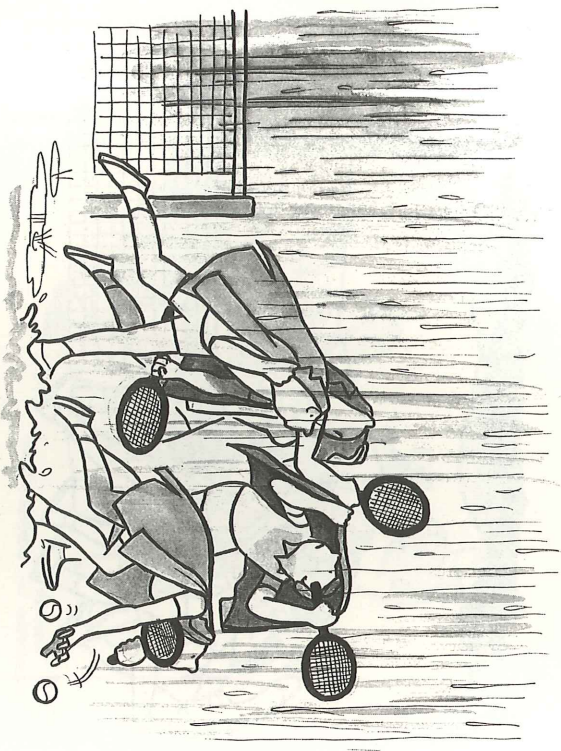
'I usually read a magazine while I
my hair

For jobs that you get *other* people to do for you, you use the verb *have* and the Past Participle of the verb. The object (in this case 'my hair') comes between *have* and the past participle.



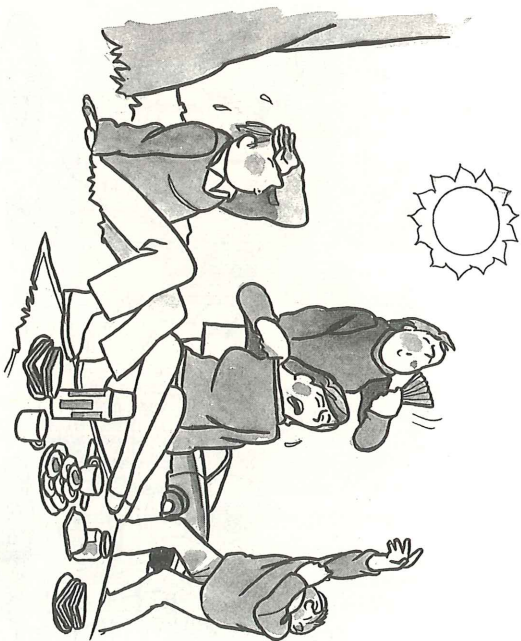
'We played tennis when it started raining.'

If you use two verbs in the Simple Past with *when*, the verb after *when* happened first.
It does not matter where *when* comes in the sentence,
e.g. 'When Jane arrived at the party, everybody gave her a present.'



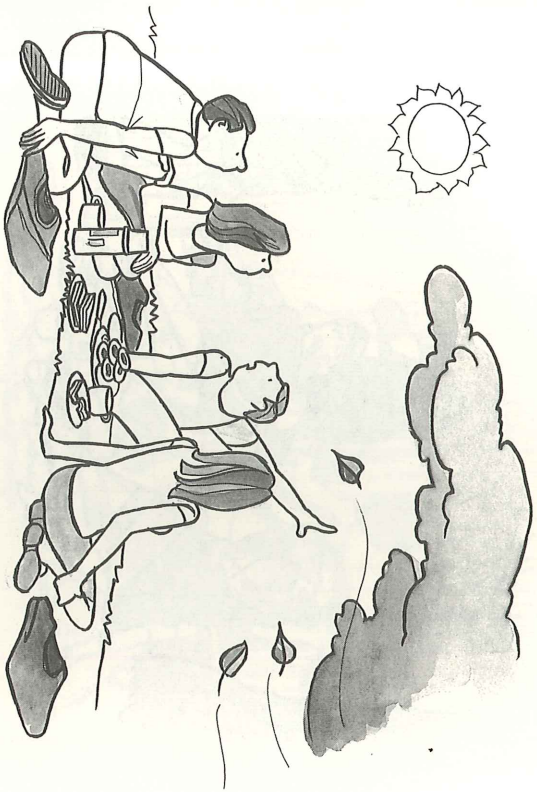
'We..... tennis when
it started raining.'

Here you need a continuous tense for the action that
started first.



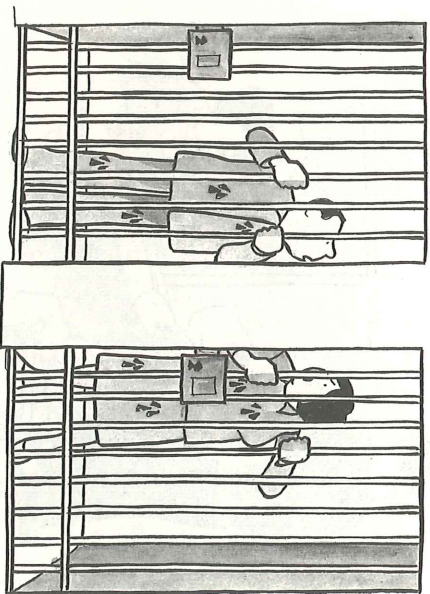
'In case the weather gets cold, we'll put
our jumpers on.'

If you use *in case*, the verb which comes next is something
which *might* happen later. The other verb is something you
should do *now* or *before* what might happen, as a
preparation or precaution,
e.g. 'You should take some jumpers to England in case the
weather is cold.'



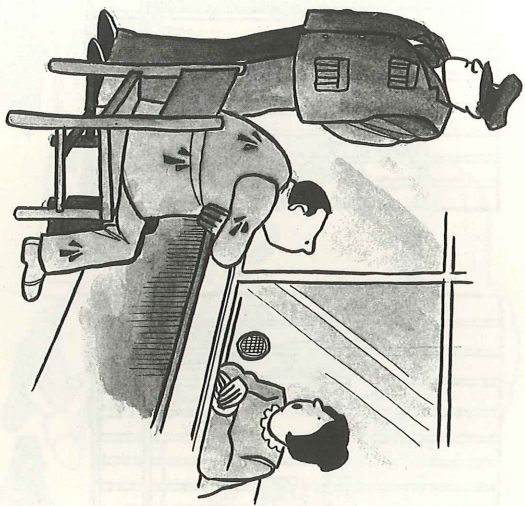
‘..... the weather gets cold, we’ll
put our jumpers on.’

When you are talking about two actions which both might happen later, one after the other, you use the normal word for conditionals.



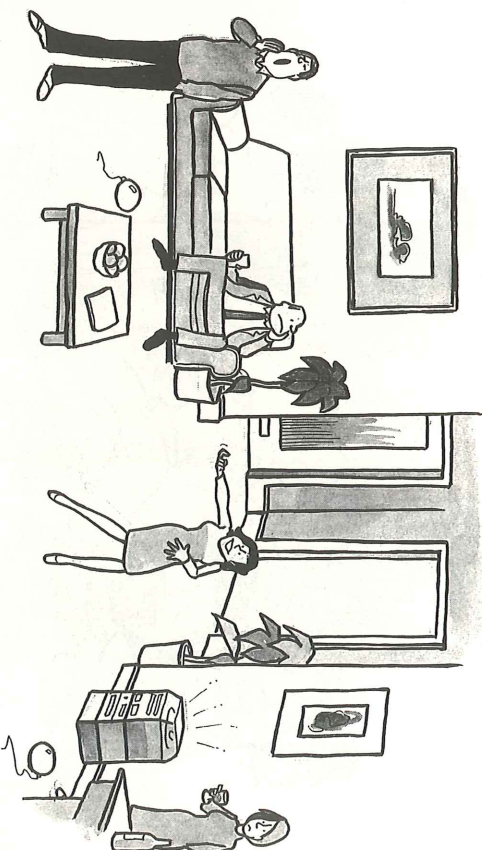
‘After her son was convicted of robbery,
Mrs Thomas went to prison to visit him.’

If you go to prison, it means that you’re a criminal, and you have to spend time as a prisoner. If you go to hospital, you are ill. If you go to university, you are a student.



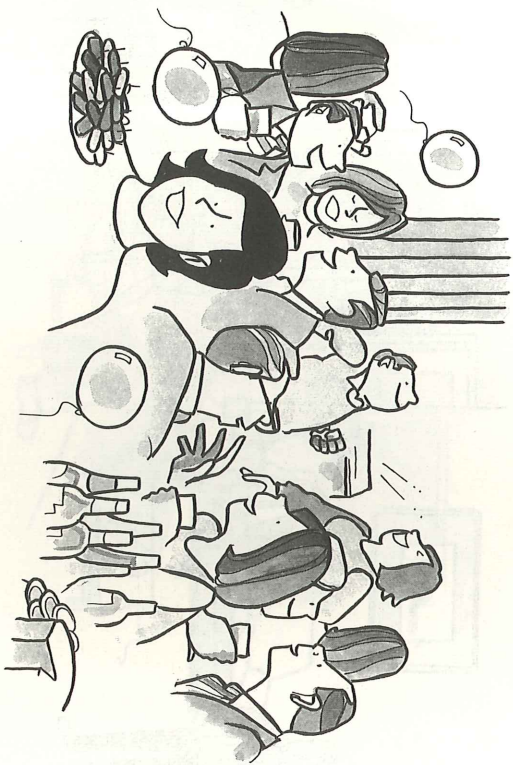
**'After her son was convicted of robbery,
Mrs Thomas went
to visit him.'**

If you are visiting or working in one of these places, but not receiving the service they give, you need to use an article before them.



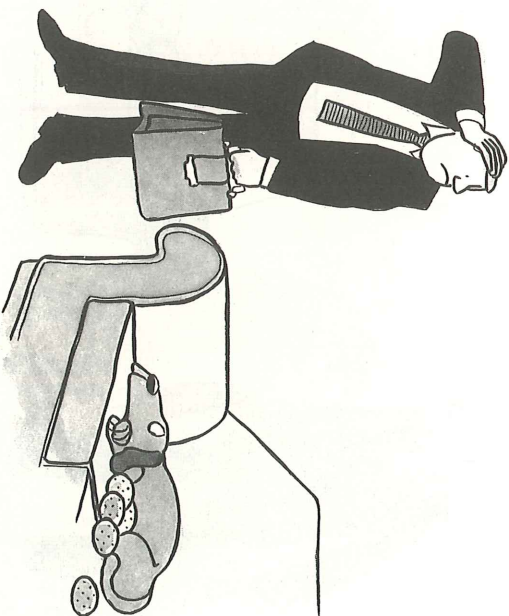
**'When few friends arrived at Pat's house,
she decided to have a party.'**

Few means *not enough* or *not many*, so it's often a problem, e.g. 'Dentists complain that few children clean their teeth regularly.' If you have *few problems*, that's not many problems, so it's a good thing.



'When friends arrived at Pat's house, she decided to have a party.'

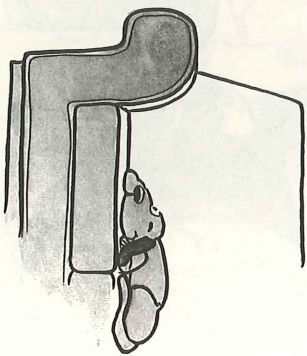
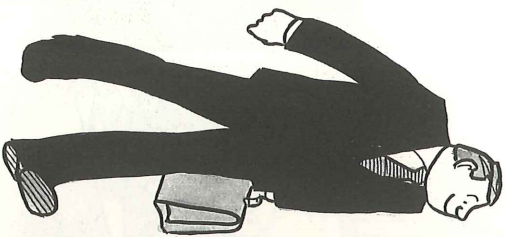
You use the word *few* to mean *some* or *quite a lot* by using an article with it.



'When Richard got home, the dog was laying on the sofa.'

To lay (*laid/has laid*) is always used with an object after it,
e.g. 'Can you lay the flowers carefully on the table.' When you are talking about birds like chickens, you can use it without an object, because everybody understands that they are laying eggs!

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'When Richard got home, the dog was on the sofa.'

Here you need the other verb, which can never have an object.



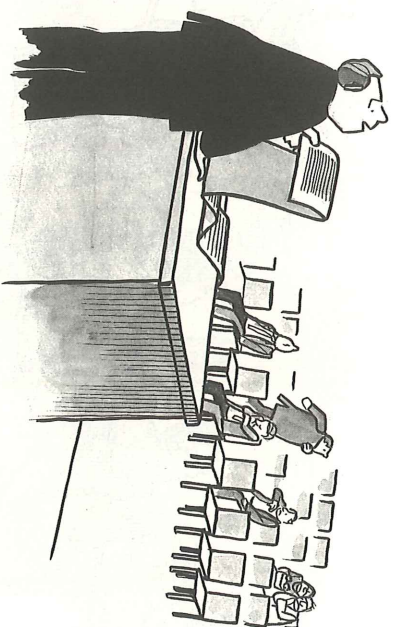
'Paddy always says the truth.'

The truth are not the words used here. Paddy is talking about something that is true, so you use a special expression.



'Paddy always

Because *the truth* are not the words used, but are part of a special expression, you use another verb meaning 'to give information by speaking or writing'.



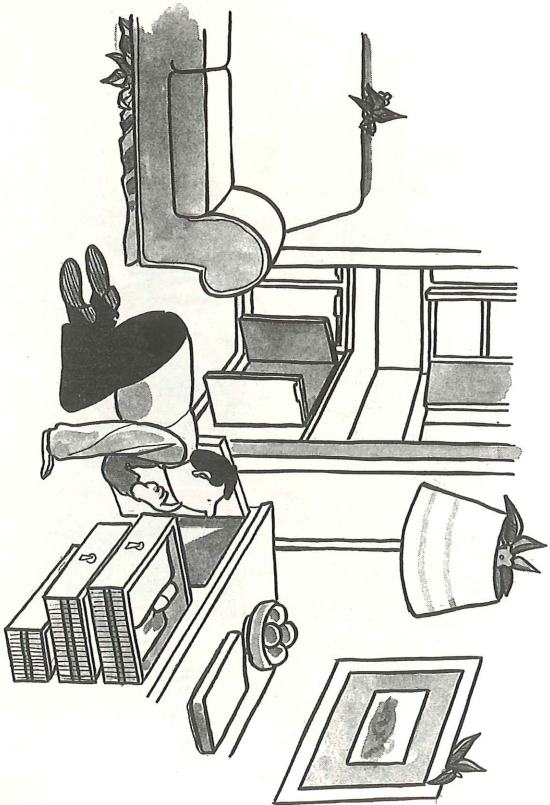
**'At last, I will end my speech by
thanking you for your help.'**

If something happens *at last*, it always means you've been waiting for it for a long time, longer than you wanted to! For example, 'We waited for forty minutes. At last, the bus came.'



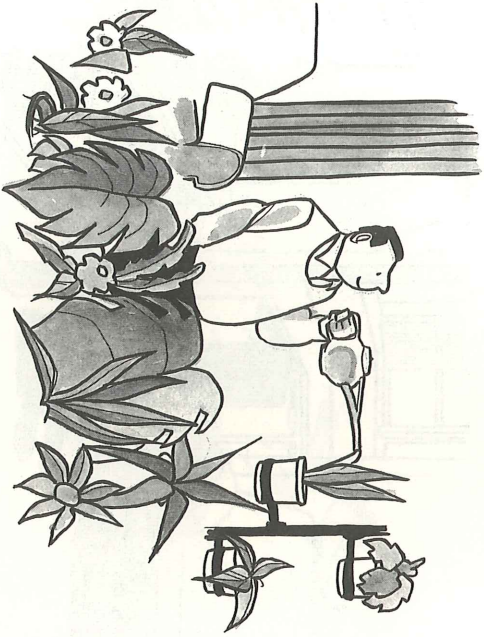
‘....., I will end my
speech by thanking you for your help.’

If you want to introduce an idea as the last in a list of ideas, you use another word. This doesn't always mean that you've been waiting for too long.



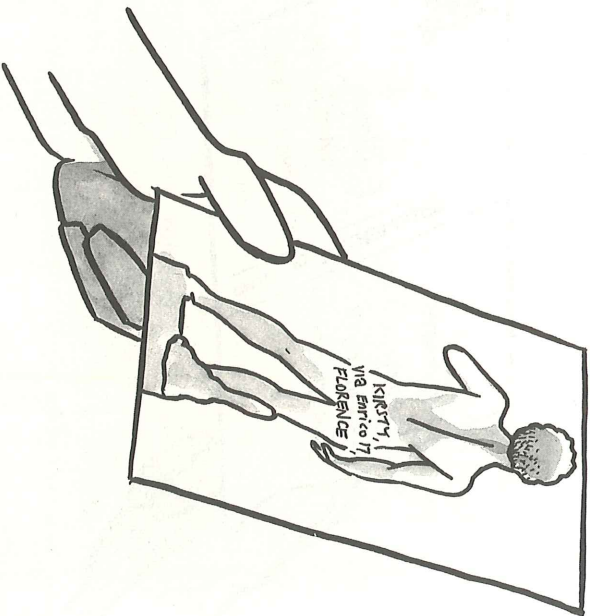
‘When James goes on holiday, he asks me
to look for his houseplants.’

If you *look for* something, it is lost and you try to find it.



'When James goes on holiday, he asks me to his houseplants.'

Here the meaning is *to keep in good condition* or *to care for*, but you use *look* with a different preposition.



'Kirsty sent me a postcard of Michelangelo's *David*, with her address written on the backside.'

Backside is a very informal word for your bottom. When English people complain about someone being lazy, they sometimes say, 'He spends all day sitting on his backside!'