

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

Phillip Marlowe (sleep) (1) *was*..... when the telephone (ring) (2) *rang*..... 'Hello, is that Phillip Marlowe, private detective?', a voice asked.

'I wish it wasn't,' he replied. 'But to (3) *tell*..... the truth, it is.' There were (4) *few*..... times when he didn't want offers of work, but this was one of them.

'I wonder if you can help me. Are you busy at the moment?'

'I'm (5) *up*..... in bed at the moment,' Marlowe said. 'In two hours I'm going to the hairdresser's to (6) *have my hair cut*....., but for the rest of the year I'm not busy.'

'Good. Let me introduce myself. I'm Dirk Phillips, and I'm afraid I've got (7) *myself*..... problems.' *a few*

'What are your problems - apart from having a name like Dirk?'

'Well, a friend of mine who sells unusual pets is away on holiday, and she asked me to look (8) *after*..... her collection of snakes.

Unfortunately one of them has escaped. I think I should find it as soon as possible (9) *in case*..... it bites someone.'

'And why are you asking me to help you?' Marlowe asked.

'Because I've tried everyone else. I (call) (10) *called*..... the police when I noticed it was missing, but they wouldn't be able to find an elephant. I've tried the zoo. I even went (11) *to the*..... university to ask someone in the Zoology department to help, but no luck.

(12) *Finally*..... I decided to try you.'

'Well, I never went (13) *to*..... university - I left school when I was five. But you want me to look (14) *for*..... your snake. How do you expect me to find it?'

'I don't know. You're the detective. I'll send you a photograph of the snake and I'll write my address and phone number on the

(15) *back*..... Give me a call when you find it. Goodbye.'

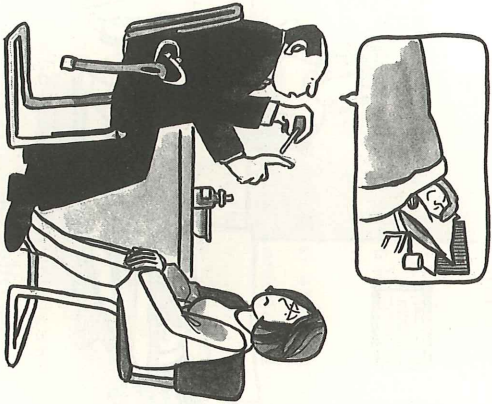
1



'After the doctor examined Miss Lavender, he suggested going to bed.'

If someone suggests doing something, it means that the speaker is one of the people who will do it, e.g. 'I suggest eating outside. We could have a picnic.' It's the same as saying 'Why don't we

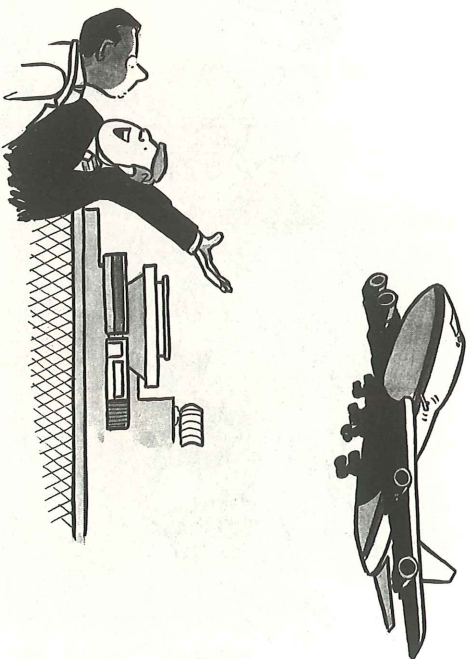
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'After the doctor examined Miss Lavender,
he suggested to bed.'

If you suggest an idea for other people, but not including yourself, you use *you/he/they* etc., and you don't use the *ing* form of the verb. Here you can use the Present Simple, but you mustn't put an *s* on the end of the verb with *he/she/it*.

2



'That's Julio. He's coming from Colombia.'

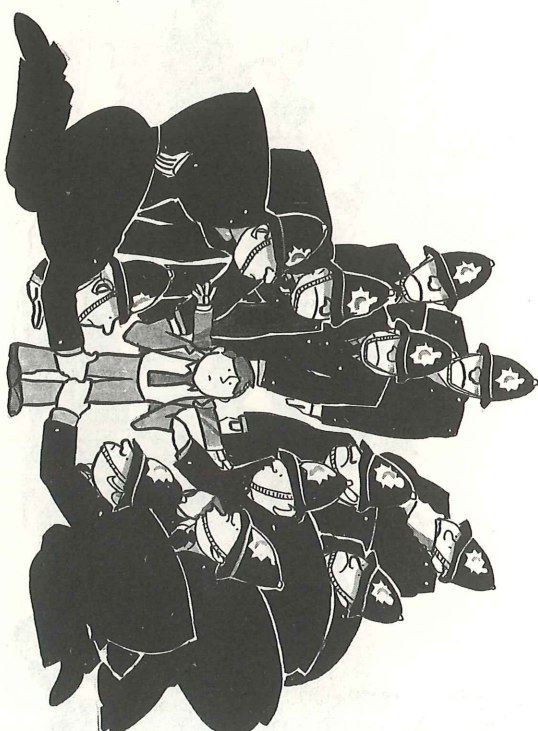
If you use *come* in the continuous form *coming*, it means the action of moving from another place to here.

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'That's Julio. He.....
from Colombia.'

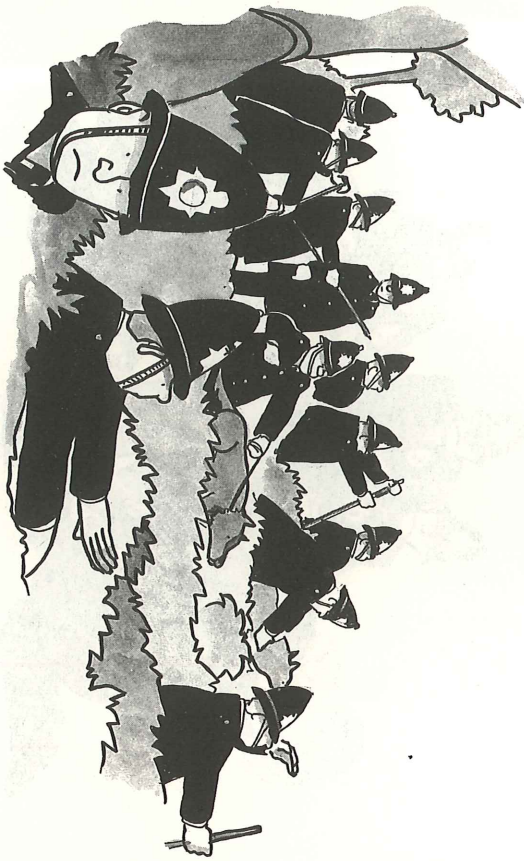
You must use the simple tense to mean that someone was born in a place.



'Twelve policemen are searching the young boy who went missing yesterday.'

If someone *searches* you, or your room, they examine every part because they think you are hiding something, e.g. 'The customs officer thought I was carrying drugs so he searched me very carefully.'

IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'Twelve policemen are
the young boy who went missing yesterday.'

If you use *search* in the same way as *look*, meaning to try to find, you need to use the same preposition too.

4



'We usually have a toast at breakfast time.'

A *toast* is what you have in a formal situation when everyone lifts their glasses to wish someone success or good health. You can *have*, *drink* or *propose* a toast to someone.

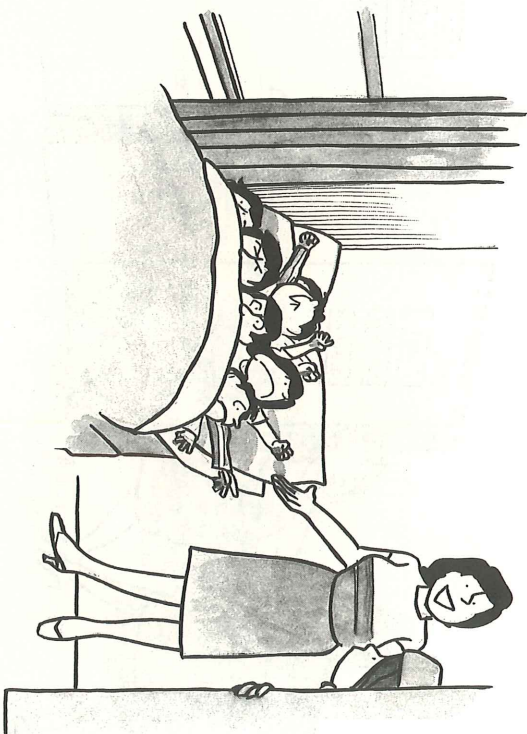
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'We usually have at
breakfast time.'

What English people eat at breakfast time is uncountable, so you don't use an article with it. If you want to make it countable you have to use the word *piece*.

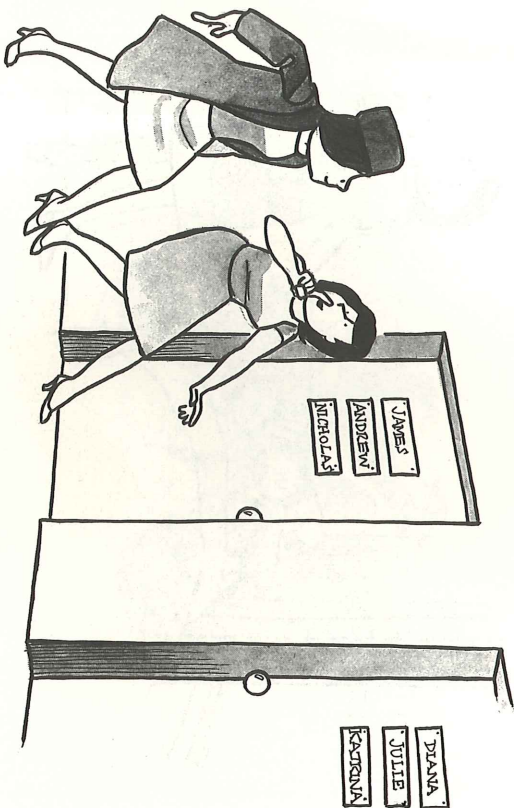
5



'All our six children are in the bed at
the moment.'

If you say *the bed*, it means that there is only one, e.g. 'We all slept on the floor, and Stan slept in the bed.'

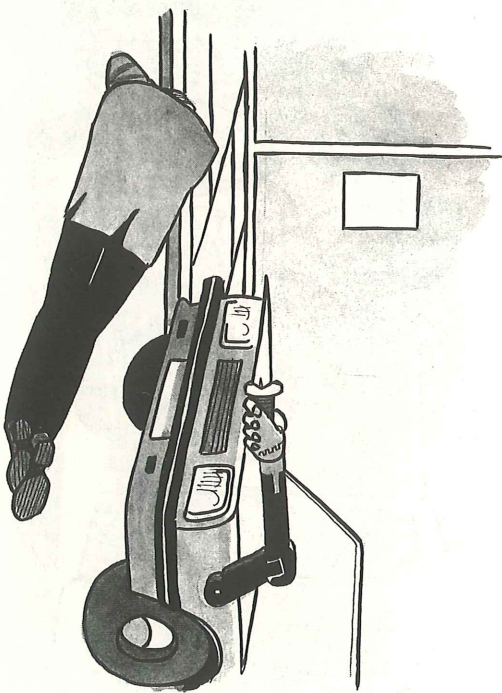
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'All our six children are
at the moment.'

Because this is an expression meaning that you are asleep or
haven't got up, you don't use the article.

6



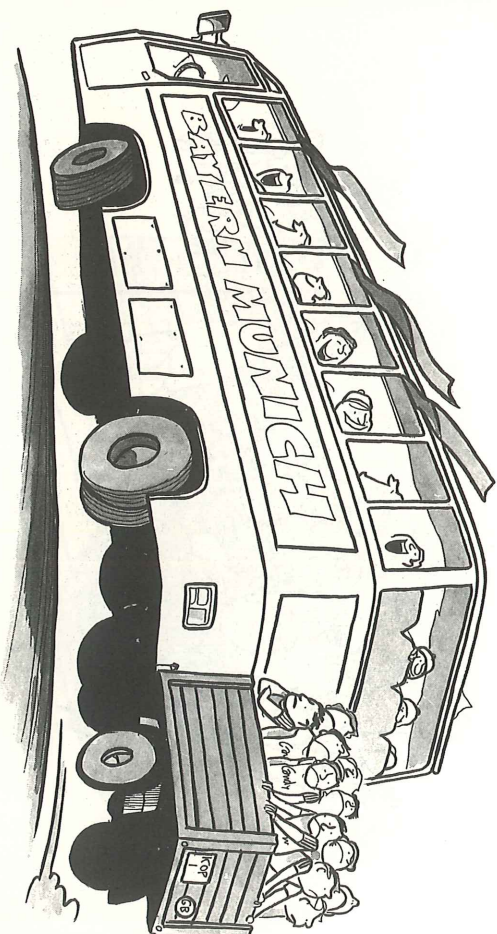
'A man was badly wounded when a car hit
him in the High Street today.'

You can be *wounded* in a fight, or in a war, when someone
attacks you with a knife, a gun, or some other weapon. It
means that it breaks through your skin and makes you bleed.



'A man was badly when a car hit him in the High Street today.'

The word you need here can be used for fighting, but can also be used to describe the damage to your body in an accident.



'Bayern Munich won Liverpool in last night's football match.'

If you win something in a competition, it means that it's given to you to take away as a prize,
e.g. 'Bayern Munich won the European Cup last night',
'Pam won a trip to America in the quiz show.'

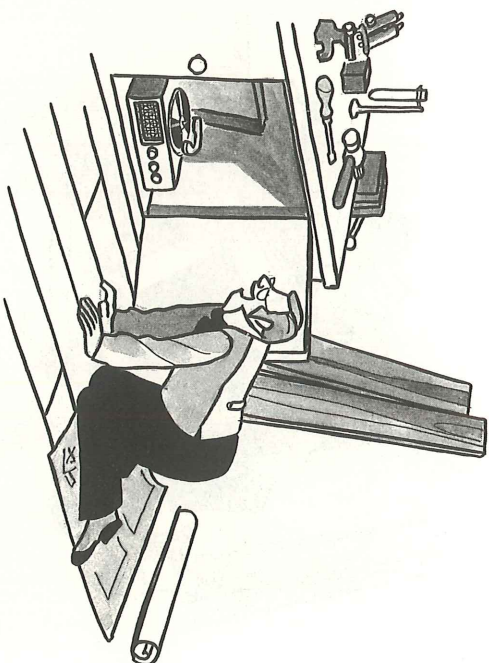
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



**'Bayern Munich Liverpool
in last night's football match.'**

You can win the competition, but you need another verb for what you do to the other people in the competition.

8



**'Edison discovered the record player
in 1876.'**

To discover means to find, so you can only discover something if it's already there, e.g. 'Radium was discovered by Madame Curie', 'Did Christopher Columbus discover America?'

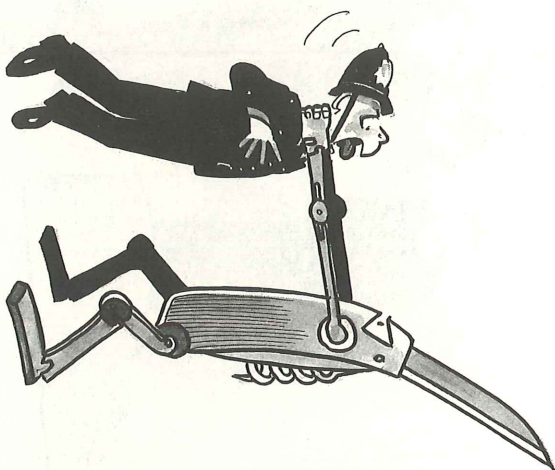
IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN?



'Edison the
record player in 1876.'

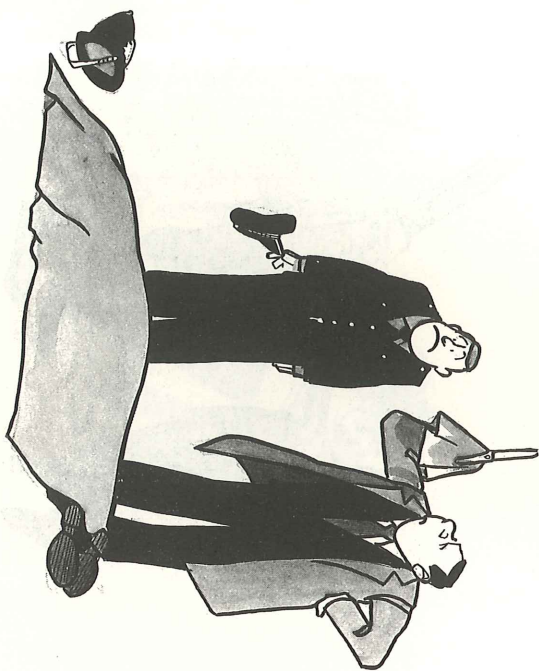
Here someone was the first person to *think of* something new
and *make* it.

9



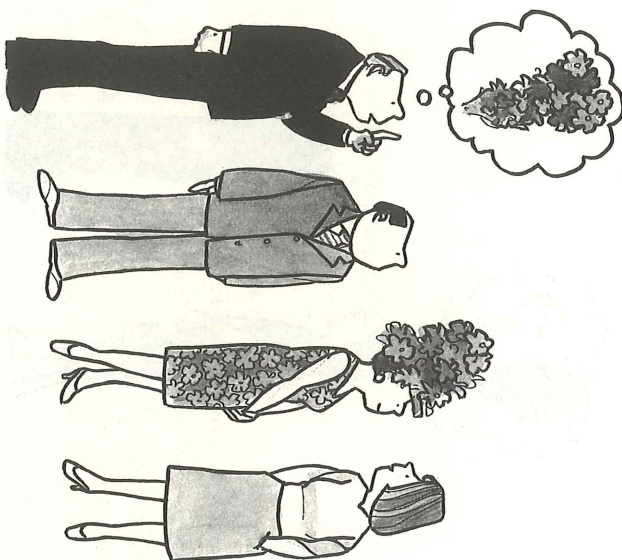
'The policeman was killed by a knife.'

If you use *by* with a passive tense (was killed), it is
followed by the subject of the verb,
e.g. 'The policeman was killed by a criminal'. You can be killed
'by a falling tree', because it's the tree that kills you, not
someone else using the tree in their hands.



**'The policeman was killed
a knife.'**

A knife isn't the subject of the verb to kill, it's just the thing which someone used. For the thing which was used you need a different preposition.



**'I nearly forgot to bring the flowers,
but when I saw Belinda she reminded
me of them.'**

*If you remind someone of something or someone, it usually means that you have a similar character or appearance, which makes them think of this thing,
e.g. 'That man with the moustache really reminds me of my father.' You can also say something which accidentally reminds someone of something.*