10.3 between

> p. 149

- 1 The bank is between the post office and the baker's.
- 2 The ferry sails between Dover and Ostend. An agreement was made between the three super-powers
- 3 Just between you and me. I think he's awful
- 4 I can't choose between these three dresses.

10.4 beyond

- 1 The farm lies beyond that field.
- 2 His story is beyond belief She is beyond help.
- 3 The success of the plan was beyond anything we had hoped

10.5 by

- 1 This book was written by Charles Dickens.
- 2 This model was made by hand.
- 3 The bank is just by the Post Office
- 4 By next year I'll have finished this book.

Useful expressions

by accident	by all mean
by air/bus/car/	by chance
plane/sea/	by day/nigh
ship/train (and	by (doing)
other means	by far
of transport)	by mistake

by sight

amazed by* by post astonished by* by surprise impressed by by yourself surprised by' (alone) upset by

* = or at

10.6 except

- 1 All the boys had pens except 2 The holiday was excellent,
- except for the rain. 3 He's a good student, except
- that he's always late.

Use to express

- 1 a position in the middle (with things or people on two sides)
- 2 bringing two or more things or people together
- 3 sharing something together (a secret)
- 4 either one thing or another

Use to express

- 1 'further than' (distance)
- 2 'outside the understanding or the reach of
- 3 'more or better than'

Use to express

- 1 who does/did/will do an action
- 2 how something is/was/will be done
- 3 closeness or nearness to
- 4 'not later than'

Use to express

2 'apart from' + noun

3 'apart from the fact that' +

1 'excluding'

clause

- 1 They're in the kitchen.
- 2 We got married in March/winter/1985.
- 3 I'll be back in an hour.
- 4 He's in banking/the local police

in all	in general	in particular	in time
in any case	in half	in prison	in turn
in bed	in a hurry	in private	in a way
in common	in ink/pencil	in public	in a sense
in danger	in love	in secret	dressed in
in debt	in a loud voice	in sight	get in
in difficulties	in the morning	in spite of	interested in
in the end	in my opinion	in stock	succeed in
in fact	in other words	in tears	take part in

10.7 for

- 1 This is for you.
- 2 We've lived here for three vears.
- 3 We walked for several miles.
- 4 Are you for or against nuclear weapons?
- 5 What did you do that for?
- 6 Let's go out for a meal.
- 7 They left for America this morning.

- 1 'intended to belong to'
- 2 length of time D GS 13.1.3

Use to express

- 3 distance
- 4 'in favour of'
- 5 reason
- 6 purpose (+ noun)
- 7 movement towards

Useful expressions

for ever	
for goodness'	
sake	
for heaven's	

anxious for as for for a while/ ask for care for

pay for reason for responsible for search for

10.8 from

sake

once and

for all

- 1 We travelled from Vienna to Paris by train.
- 2 He works from 9 till 5.
- 3 Prices start from £5.
- 4 I can't tell one from the other.

2 a starting point in time

Use to express

3 a starting point in quantity

1 place of origin

- 4 separation

Useful expressions

from A to Z	from morning to	away from	prevent from
from beginning	night	apart from	(doing)
to end	from time to	hear from	suffer from
from head to toe	time		

10.9 in

- force/a mess.

Use to express

- 1 place
- 2 a point during a longer period of time - weeks, months, seasons, vears and centuries
- 3 'within a certain time'
- 4 a job/profession/situation

Useful expressions

all	<i>in</i> general	in particular	in time
any case	in half	in prison	in turn
oed	in a hurry	in private	in a way
common	in ink/pencil	in public	in a sense
danger	in love	in secret	dressed i
debt	in a loud voice	in sight	get in
difficulties	in the morning	in spite of	interested
he end	in my opinion	in stock	succeed
act	in other words	in tears	take part

10.10 into

They came into the room.

Use to express movement lowards

Use to express

1 'belonging to'

2 'from among'

3 measure

5 description

4 cause

Useful expressions

jump into bump into run into crash into get into (trouble) throw into walk into go into

10.11 of

- 1 The cover of this book is attractive.
- 2 He's one of my best friends.
 - 3 a ton bricks of milk a pint a pound | butter
 - 4 He died of starvation.
 - 5 a man of 40/the City of London/made of gold

Useful expressions

ahead of	enough of	in front of	proof of
because of	everyone of	instead of	remind someone
by means of	example of	lack of	of
cure someone of	explanation of	on account of	several of
die of	hundreds of	on behalf of	think of
dozens of	in case of	out of	typical of

10.12 off

- Use to express 1 A tile has come off the roof. 1 movement away from

2 Our house is off the High Street.

- **Useful expressions** off duty
- off limits off work

10.13 on

- 1 The book is on the table.
- 2 I'll see you on Saturday morning/Christmas Day/your birthday.
- 3 What's on TV tonight? There's a good film on at the
- 4 He's written a book on insects.

Useful expressions

on business	on holiday
on duty	on purpose
on time	on sale
on foot	on the whole
on the other	
hand	

- - agree on congratulate someone on

2 'at a distance from'

get off (the bus)

Use to express

offered

1 contact (on the surface of)

3 what entertainment is being

4 what something is about

2 time - a particular day

take off (your coat)

depend on have an effect on

10.14 out of

- 1 She ran out of the house.
- 2 Two out of five children have learning problems.
- 3 I copied the recipe out of the newspaper.
- 4 The dress was made out of a lace curtain.

Use to express

- 1 movement away from
- 2 'from among' (with ratios)
- 3 place of origin
- 4 the material something is made from

out of reach

out of stock

out of work

Useful expressions

out of breath	out of date	out of the
out of control	out of order	question
out of danger	out of practice	(impossible)

10.15 since

- 1 I hadn't seen him since 1978.
- 2 Since he had 'flu, he decided not to go to work.
- Use to express

Use to express

1 'in the direction of'

2 before (in time)

3 'until'

- 1 a starting point for actions and situations which continue up to the moment of speaking □ GS 13.1.3
- 2 'because' ▷ GS 6.2

10.16 to

- 1 We're going to Paris.
- 2 It's a quarter to 12.
- 3 We'll be in the office from 5 to 6.
- 4 He won by 2 games to 3. I prefer sleeping to working.

4 comparison

Useful expressions

according to in addition to due to

owing to

in order to so as to

10.17 under

- 1 The box is under the stairs.
- 2 Please don't sweep the dust
- under the carpet. 3 The bridge is under repair

Useful expressions

under control underneath (preposition) = under

under orders under oath (in a court of law)

2 'beneath' (with movement)

Use to express

3 'in the process of'

1 'beneath'

10.18 until/till

- 1 I'll keep the ring until we meet again
- 2 Stir the mixture until it thickens.
- Use to express 1 up to a certain
- 2 'up to the point or degree when'

10.19 up

Don't run up the stairs He went up to the next class.

Useful expressions

up-to-date (modern)

higher place

Use to express movement to a

ups and downs (good times and had ones) fed up (bored or unhappy)

10.20 with/without

- 1 Be patient with the children.
- 2 He hit the burglar with a
- 3 You'll have to go with/without
- 4 A room with/without a view.

Useful expressions

agree with

buy your car?

clauses

with best wishes angry with with/without do without difficulty filled with without any fuss green with envy with love with pleasure

11 Relative clauses

Is that the man who wants to

have difficulty with

11.1 Defining relative clauses > pp. 5, 99

impressed with pleased with shivering with

(cold)

trembling with disgusted with

Use to express

3 accompanying/not

accompanying

4 having/not having

1 'as regards'

2 instrument

(fear) (what's) wrong with(?)

The man (who/whom/that) I was meeting was an important

clauses

The relative pronoun can be left out when it refers to the object of the verb in the clause Notice the relative pronoun cannot be left out when it refers

to the subject of the verb in the clause e.g. The man who came to meet me was an important client

11.1.3 Prepositions used with relative pronouns in defining clauses

11.1.2 Leaving out the relative pronoun in defining

- 1 The man who/that I was talking to is my uncle.
- 2a The person to whom I was addressing my comments does not seem to be listening.
- b The problem about which we had so much discussion has been solved
- 1 The preposition comes at the end of the clause in informal speech and writing.
- 2a The preposition comes at the beginning of the clause in formal speech and writing.
- b Notice the relative pronoun cannot be left out in sentences like these even though it is the object of the verb in the clause.

11.2 Non-defining relative clauses > pp. 5, 86

I've just met Mr Watts, who wants to buy your car.

These clauses give further information, which could be left out, about the sentence. Commas are used

11.1.1 Relative pronouns in defining

commas are used.

1a The person who deals with that isn't here at the moment The person that interviewed

me was a nice sort of fellow.

- b The person who/whom/that you want is out of the office.
- c The man whose address you've asked for has left the
- 2a The instructions which come with this machine are impossible to follow. The book that you lent me was very difficult to read.

These relative pronouns are used

These clauses are necessary in

order to complete the meaning

of a sentence. They identify somebody or something. No

- 1 for people
- a who/that as the subject of the verb in the clause
- b who/whom/that as the object of the verb in the clause (whom is more formal)
- c whose meaning 'belonging to'
- 2 for things
- a which/that as subject or object of the verb in the clause. Notice what can be used to express 'the thing which/that' (e.g. It was difficult to believe what you told me.)

11.2.1 Relative pronouns in non-defining clauses

- 1a The members of the expedition. who had been away from home for six months, said they were proud of their achievements.
- b The candidates, who/whom we met for the first time yesterday, are all preparing their speeches for the debate tomorrow
- c A car manufacturer, whose name I have forgotten, has invented an electric car.
- 2a The report, which was drawn up by a special committee. states that more needs to be done in the inner city areas.
- b He had been in prison, which was a fact nobody had realized

These relative pronouns are used

- 1 for people
- a who as the subject of the verb in the clause
- b who/whom as the object of the verb in the clause
- c whose meaning 'belonging to'
- 2 for things
- a which as the subject or object of the verb in the clause
- b which to give further information about the whole main sentence

Notice the relative pronoun cannot be left out in non-defining clauses and that cannot be used to replace the relative pronoun.

11.2.2 Prepositions used with relative pronouns in non-defining clauses

The organization, to which we owe so much, has announced a further contribution to our appeal.

Prepositions usually come at the beginning of the clause as the use is rather formal

11.3 Participle phrases

In participle phrases the relative pronouns and the auxiliary verb(s) are left out.

These phrases can be

1 The boy (who is) sitting in that corner has been there all morning

The bricks (which have been) used to build this church were specially made.

2 Simone de Beauvoir, (who was) well known for her fight for women's rights, died in 1986.

2 non-defining

1 defining

or

12 Reported speech > pp. 29, 37, 54

9 a.m.





12.1 Tenses

12.1.1 Changes

the gas bill."

Verbs used in direct speech often change their tense in reported speech, especially when the 'reporting' verb is in the past (e.g. said).

	Direct speech		Change		Reported speech
1	'I'll put the letters in the post.'	1	will to would	1	He said he would put the letters in the post.
2	'I work for an insurance company.'	2	work to worked	2	She said she worked for an insurance company.
3	'We can't borrow any more from the bank.'	3	can't to couldn't	3	They said they couldn't borrow any more money from the bank.
4	'We've moved to a bigger house.'	4	have moved to had moved	4	They said they had moved to a bigger house.
5	'I must pay	5	must	5	She said she had to pay the

to

had to

gas bill.

12.1.2 No changes

Some verb tenses used in direct speech do not change in reported speech. The 'reporting' verb is often in the present tense.

Direct speech

Reported speech

The verbs do not normally change when

- 1 reporting a present state of affairs e.g. 'The cost of living here is high.'
- 2 reporting things which are always true e.g.
- 'It's always cold at this time of
- 3 reporting something which we believe (or someone believes) will happen e.g. 'They're going to sack 300 workers next week
- 4 they are the modal structures would, could, might, ought and should, e.g. 'You might be mistaken.'

- 1 The reporter says/said that the cost of living here is high.
- 2 Mary says it's always cold at this time of year
- 3 The union representative said they are going to sack 300
- workers next week
- 4 She said (that) he might be mistaken.

12.2 Reporting statements

12.2.1 Verb (+ that)

(e.g. say, claim, admit, explain, insist, agree, complain, deny, reply)

'I'm an art student.'

She said (that) she was an art student

'I don't know you.

He claims he doesn't know her. She admitted she had been

'I was lying." He explained (that) he was

Notice admit and deny can also be followed by the -ing form.

12.2.2 Verb + pronoun/noun (+ that)

(e.g. tell)

'I'm hot.'

'I'm an art student.'

She told him (that) she was an art student.

12.2.3 Verb + infinitive

(e.g. offer, refuse, agree, promise)

'I'll take you to the dance.'

He offered to take her to the dance

12.2.4 Verb + for + -ing form

(e.g. apologize, thank)

'I'm sorry I trod on your foot.'

She apologized for treading on his foot.

'Thank you for doing the shopping.'

He thanked her for doing the

shopping

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12.3 Reporting requests and orders

'Close the door, please,' 'Please don't shout 'Sit. Rover.'

'Attack.'

'Don't move."

He asked me to close the door. She asked them not to shout. The boy told his dog to sit. The policeman ordered the burglar not to move. The Captain ordered his soldiers to attack.

12.4 Reporting questions

Remember to change the word order in a reported question to subject followed by verb.

'What time is it?'

'How much money do you need?'

He asked what time it was She asked how much money I needed

Remember to use if or whether if there is no question word.

'Do you want the car or not?'

He asked if I was tired. She wondered whether I wanted the car or not.

12.5 Reporting suggestions ▷ p.117

suggest can be followed by an -ing form or that + should + infinitive.

'Let's go home.'

He suggested going home. He suggested that they should go home.

12.6 Other points to notice about reported speech

Direct speech

- 1 The pronoun often changes e.g. 'I've washed the dishes.
- 2 Words like tomorrow change to words not directly related to present time e.g. 'I'll do it tomorrow.
- a 'today' →
- b 'yesterday' →
- c 'next week/year' etc. →
- d 'last week/year' etc. →
- e 'now' →
- f 'here' --
- g 'this' (in time expressions) e.q. 'this week' →
- 3 Other changes are
- a 'this, these, that, those' (as adjectives) →
- b 'this, these, that, those' (as pronouns)
- 4 Some words like please and now disappear e.g. 'Please come in.' 'Now what do you want to talk to me about?'

Reported speech

- She said she had washed the
- 2 He said he would do it the following day/the next day.
- a the same day/that day
- b the day before/the previous
- c the following week/year etc.
- d the previous week/year etc.
- e then
- f there
- q that (e.g. that week)
- b it, they/them
- 4 He asked her to come in. She asked him what he wanted to talk to her about.

13 Tense forms

13.1 Present forms

13.1.1 Present simple

- 1 We go out every Saturday He never gives me presents.
- 2 He lives in Greece. The earth travels round the sun.
- 3 Jane: I don't like big cities. They smell of cars. Peter: I know what you mean.
- 4 First you check the gears and handbrake, then you switch on the engine.
- 5 A gorilla goes into a bar and asks for a drink.... The Pope visits Tokyo today.

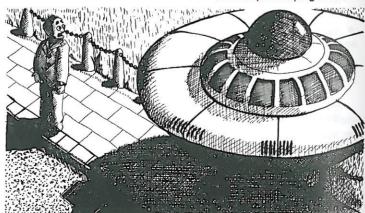
- 1 for something which happens regularly or which is a habit (often with adverbs of time e.g. always, usually, etc.)
- 2 for something which remains true for a long time or for a scientific fact
- 3 with verbs not normally used in any of the progressive forms (believe, understand, imagine. suppose, hear, see, taste, love. hate, need, want, prefer, seem. appear, belong, deserve). Notice feel can be used either in the simple or progressive forms e.g. I feel ill/am feeling ill.
- 4 to give instructions (more friendly and personal than the imperative Check, switch on
- 5 to describe events in jokes. stories or news items to make them seem more dramatic > GS 13.3 for the future use of the present simple

13.1.2 Present progressive

- 1 Look, they're coming out of the cinema now.
 - The standard of living in this country is slowly rising.
- 2 She's always borrowing money from me. It's always raining here.
- 3 A man is standing on the pavement when suddenly a spaceship lands.

- 1 for an event in progress at the present time
- 2 with always to show surprise or disapproval when an action is repeated
- 3 to set the scene in a joke or a story and describe events which have already begun but which are not complete

 □ GS 13.3 for the future use of the present progressive



13.1.3 Present perfect

- 1 I've seen that film. I've just seen him. I haven't finished yet. I've never been there
- 2 She's been a widow for about six months/since last year
- 3a I can't write because I've broken my arm.
- b Look at the mess you've made.
- 4 This is the third time he's taken his driving test. This is the worst film I've ever seen.

pp. 41, 53

Use

- 1 for an event which happened at an indefinite time in the past. Compare I saw that film last week where the time reference is definite
- Notice adverbs which express indefinite times are often used: already, just, yet, often, never, so far, still, etc.
- 2 for an event which began in the past and is still going on now. Notice we use for to talk about the length of time > GS 10.7: we use since to talk about when the event started D GS 10.15
- 3 for an event which
- a is finished but which still affects the present (e.g. compare The President died and The President has died (so we must make various arrangements)
- b has a result which can be seen in the present (e.g. compare What have I drawn? and What did | draw?)
- 4 after expressions like first second

This That is the	best, worst most interesting
π	
	only

13.1.4 Present perfect progressive

▷ p. 53

- 1a We've been living here for six vears/since 1981
- b We've been standing at this bus stop for half an hour in the pouring rain.
- 2 I've been staying with my cousin for the last week.
- 3 Look at the mess you're in! What on earth have you been doing? I can see that you've been decorating. The house looks lovely!

- 1a for an activity which began in the past and is still going on (to emphasize the length of time taken by the activity)
- b (Notice it often shows anger, surprise, etc.)
- 2 to describe a temporary arrangement which may still be going on or which may just have
- 3 for an activity which was going on, which has now finished and the result of which is still evident. (This, too, often shows anger, surprise, etc.)

13.2 Past forms

13.2.1 Past simple

three years ago.

Peter: Yes, we did.

at the cashier

in Paris?

1 Last night I went to a concert.

The last time I saw Maria was

2 Jane: Did vou have a nice time

3 The thief went into the bank.

pulled out a gun and pointed it

4 When I was at school, I got up

every day at seven o'clock.

▷ pp. 41, 53

- 1 when a definite point in time is mentioned when talking about the past
- 2 when the event took place at a time the speaker is aware of but does not mention
- 3 for a number of events which took place one after another in the past
- 4 to describe a past

13.2.2 used to and would

- 1a I used to smoke cigars but now I prefer cigarettes. He used to be very fat but he's lost a lot of weight.
- b I didn't use to go to the theatre but I try and go about once a month now. I never used to like him but I do
- c Did you use to do sport at school? Didn't you use to be much thinner?

used to only exists in the past form. Use it to express

- 1a a habit or a state in the past ▷ GS 13.2.1
- b something which did not happen in the past but which has now become a habit or state. Notice the negative form (e.g. I used not to go to the theatre) is becoming less common in speech but is still found in formal or written English
- c an inquiry about a habit or state in the past

Compare the expressions be/get used to: I'm used to getting up early.

I was used to getting up early. You'll soon get used to drinking

I soon got used to working so Notice after be/get used to we

2 He would keep telling me what to do!

use the verb + -ing Use would 2 for a habit or repeated event in the past which is now finished and which shows the speaker's

attitude to the event (anger,

irritation, etc.) > GS 7.3

13.2.3 Past progressive

- 1a I was driving along the motorway when I had a puncture.
- b It was six o'clock and darkness was falling.
- 2 I was digging the garden while John was painting the kitchen.
- 3 He was coming to dinner but he had to go away on business.

13.2.4 Past perfect

- 1 I went back home because I'd forgotten my keys. I was sure I hadn't seen him By 1986 Bob Geldof had raised millions of pounds for charity.
- 2 I had scarcely/hardly put the phone down when the bell rang. No sooner had I left the house than it started to rain.

13.2.5 Past perfect progressive

13.3 Talking about the future

They'd been studying for hours

when they suddenly realized it

He knew they hadn't been

paying attention during the

I'm going to wash my hair.

It's going to snow.

sitting my exam.

election results.

I'll see you tomorrow.

Term starts on Monday

I'm meeting the boss at 10.

This time tomorrow I'll be

I'll have finished it by 4

for ten years next spring.

We'll have been living here

They're about to announce the

He's on the point of changing

was midnight.

Use

- 1a for an event which was in progress when another event happened
- b to set the scene and provide the background for a
- 2 for two (or more) events which were in progress at the same time in the past
- 3 for an event which had been arranged but which did not happen

Use

- 1 for an event which happened before another in the past (first I forgot my keys, later I went back home)
- 2 with scarcely/hardly + when or no sooner + than. Notice these words (scarcely, hardly, no sooner) are often put at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize that one event happened almost immediately after the other (notice the word order).

nature of an action or activity

in the past

be going to

future simple

present simple

future perfect

point of

present progressive

future perfect progressive

be about to or be on the

future progressive

which happened before another

1a I'm going to write some letters.

- b Look at those black clouds. I think it's going to rain. The work is not going to be
- 2 Tomorrow will be fine and We shall expect you next week.
- 3 Easter is early this year. The match begins at 3.30. When he comes, I'll tell you.
- 4 We're flying to Spain next I'm taking my driving test
- 5 This time next week I'll be swimming in the Mediterranean
- 6 They'll have done their homework by tomorrow.
- 7 He'll have been working for the bank for 30 years next summer.
- 8 The plane is on the point of taking off. Nick was just about to put the money in his pocket.

- 1 Use be going to for
- a an intention
- b an indication that something is probable
- 2 Use future simple (will/shall) to make a prediction about the future. ▷ GS 7.1 Notice shall is only used for I and we. ▷ GS 7.2
- 3 Use present simple for future events on a timetable or a fixed programme. Notice when can be used with the present simple for an event in the future.
- 4 Use present progressive for a definite arrangement, plan or appointment.
- 5 Use future progressive for an event which will be in progress at a certain time in the future.
- 6 Use future perfect for an event which will be over not later than a certain time in the future.
- 7 Use future perfect progressive for something still in progress but which will be complete not later than a certain time in the future (often used to emphasize the length of time involved).
- 8 Use be about to or be on the point of for an event which is or was just going to take place.

to emphasize the continuous 14 Wishes, regrets and preferences

14.1 Wishes and regrets > pp. 43, 47

- 1 I wish I were rich! If only we could see each other
 - more often! I wish we didn't live in this terrible place.
- 2 I wish you wouldn't make so much noise If only they would stop that terrible noise!
- 3 I wish I had never married him. If only I had studied harder at school.
- I wish it would stop raining!
- I wish you hadn't told me your secret

- 1 These examples express wishes (often suggesting that the speaker is sorry about something - I'm sorry I'm not rich).
- Notice the 'past' form of the verbs (were, could see, didn't live) after I wish and if only as with conditional 2. D GS 4.2
- 2 These examples express wishes for a change in the future and often suggest that the speaker is angry or dissatisfied about (or tired of) the present situation. DGS 7.3.
- 3 These examples express wishes or regrets about the past (I wish I had studied harder but I didn't!).

Notice the past perfect is used in the same way as conditional 3 sentences. > GS 4.3

14.2 Preferences

- 1a | like the summer better than the winter
- b | prefer soft drinks to alcohol.
- 2a I'd rather have a snack than a 2a 'd rather + infinitive without to take-away meal.
- b I'd rather not go to the football match, if you don't mind. 3 I would rather you stayed at
- home tonight. I think it's going to I'd rather you didn't see him again.

have, make and do

1 She has bought a new car.

He said he had seen the film.

2 I have (got) to be ready at 6.30.

to) do it if you don't want to.

3 They're having the house

Did he have his hair cut

I made them myself.

Have you got a big family?

I haven't got any brothers or

4 l've got a headache.

decorated.

yesterday?

sisters.

You don't have to (haven't got

Do I have to (Have I got to) go?

I didn't have the curtains made.

15.1.1 Three basic uses of have

15.1 have

15 Words that cause difficulties

- 1a like . . . better than . . . and
- b prefer . . . to . . . express general preferences.
- ...than ... expresses either a general preference or a preference for a particular occasion ('this is what I usually prefer' or 'this is what I would like now').
- Notice 'd prefer expresses a preference for a particular occasion (e.g. I'd prefer (to have) a glass of wine now).
- b 'd rather not + infinitive without to expresses the fact that you would prefer not to do something which has been suggested.
- 3 would rather + (you etc.) + past tense suggests that you would be happier if someone did or didn't do something. Notice the 'unreal' present is expressed by a 'past' form of the verbs stayed, didn't see. □ GS 4.2

have can be used

1 as an auxiliary verb

▷ GS 7.9

2 to express what is or isn't

same idea as have to.

necessary. Notice have got to

can be used to express the

3 to express the idea of arranging

for or paying somebody to do

something for you. Notice the

object of the sentence comes

between have and the past

4 with got to express a condition

or state (less common in the

Notice have got is now more

brothers, but question forms

common in statements than the

and negatives with do and have

are commonly used (e.g. Do you

have a big family? I don't have

the idea of 'possession').

rather formal I have four

any brothers or sisters).

past tense and often suggesting

15.1.2 Other expressions using have

2 He's having a shower/bath/rest.

4 She had an enormous hat on.

Did they have a quarrel?

We didn't have any trouble with

3 She's just had a little girl.

5 We've had a marvellous

- 1 'eat' or 'drink' 1 I'll have the chicken/some tea,

 - 2 'take 3 'give birth to'
 - 4 'wear'
 - 5 'experience'
 - 6 In these examples and others like them, have means the same as the word it is used with (e.g. 'try', 'quarrel').

have in these examples means

15.1.3 had better

please

holiday

the car.

6 Have a try!

You had better decide quickly. You'd better not have any more to drink!

had better is used to give strong advice (= ought > GS 7.10)

15.2 do and make

15.2.1 Meanings of do and make

- 1 What are you doing? I'm doing a puzzle.
- 2a I'm making a cake. This firm makes TV sets.

- b The car journey made him sick.
- c They made him work very hard.
- 1 do can mean 'perform an action in general' and 'solve or put together'.
- 2 make can mean
- a 'create' or 'construct'
- b 'cause to happen'
 - c 'force

15.2.2 Other expressions using do and make

his job.

o'clock.