

Language in Use

1

there Use there + be (in the appropriate tense)

- i. to talk about the existence or presence of sb or sth,
■ *There wasn't a tree in sight.*
■ *There's a man waiting to see you.*
- ii. to announce or report events,
■ *There have been many accidents at this junction.*
- iii. with the words: many / much, a lot of, plenty, etc. to refer to quantity.
■ *Will there be many guests at the party?*

Note:

- a. **There** may also be followed by a **modal + be** (e.g. can/must/should) and **seem/appear + to be**.
■ *There must be someone at home.*
■ *There seem to be a lot of people here today.*
- b. **There** is followed by a verb in the singular when the noun that follows is in the singular or a verb in the plural when the noun that follows is in the plural.
■ *There seems to be a serious problem with the car engine.*
■ *There are at least two right answers to the problem.*

Practice 1

Rewrite the sentences starting with **there**. Note that not all sentences can be rewritten with **there**.

- 1 A beautiful mansion could be seen in the distance.
[CANNOT BE REWRITTEN]
- 2 An interesting economic analysis is in today's paper.
There's an interesting economic analysis in today's newspaper.
- 3 A new FIAT model will be on sale soon.
There will be a new FIAT model on sale soon.
- 4 March 25th is a public holiday in Greece.
[CANNOT BE REWRITTEN]
- 5 A lot of trouble has been caused by a strike at the airport.
There has been a lot of trouble caused by a strike at the airport.
- 6 Many books about China can be found in this bookshop.
[CANNOT BE REWRITTEN]

collective nouns

- i. These are nouns that refer to a group of people or things, e.g. *army, committee, company, enemy, family, flock, jury, government, group, herd, press, public, staff, team*.
- ii. These nouns are followed by singular verbs when they refer to the 'concept' of the noun as a 'body', as a whole.
■ *This country's army **is** very powerful.*
These nouns are followed by plural verbs, when they refer to the 'members' that this noun consists of.
■ *The government **are** meeting tomorrow.*
(=the ministers of the government are having a meeting)
- iii. They may be replaced by both singular and plural pronouns.
■ *It **is** meeting tomorrow. (the committee)*
■ *They **are** meeting tomorrow. (the committee)*

NOTE:

- a. The nouns **people**, **data** and **media** are not collective nouns but irregular plural forms. They may only be followed by a plural verb and be replaced by plural pronouns.
■ *People were interested in the new economic policy.*
- b. The plural form **peoples** means 'national populations' and is the regular plural of the word **people**.
■ *the peoples of Europe*

Practice 2

Use the nouns: **army, company, family, jury, government, group, press, public, staff, team** in the correct form to fill in the gaps. In some cases you may have to use the plural.

- 1 The jury haven't reached a verdict yet.
- 2 The exhibition will remain open to the public until next Saturday.
- 3 I have been receiving complaints from my staff recently about your management skills.
- 4 The press must not lay their hands on this information. It's strictly confidential.
- 5 The earthquake has caused many families to remain homeless.
- 6 To their fans' disappointment, both teams played badly.
- 7 Groups of students were gathering outside the registration office.
- 8 The company's new policy has led to a lot of employees being made redundant.
- 9 Both armies suffered severe losses.
- 10 A conspiracy to overthrow the government has just been revealed.

To report a statement, use one of the 'reporting verbs' (see Reporting Verbs, below) in the first clause followed by a *that*-clause.

■ Sue said (that) she couldn't come to the party.

- i. When the 'reporting verb' is in the present, future or present perfect tense, the verb of the reported statement does not change its tense.

■ Bob: 'I'll be late tonight.'

Bob says (that) he'll be late tonight.

- ii. When the 'reporting verb' is in the past or past perfect tense:

- a. the verb of the reported statement moves 'one tense back' and so the present becomes the past, the past and the present perfect become the past perfect and the future with 'will' becomes 'would'.

■ 'I'm tired.' He said (that) he was tired.

■ 'I've already had lunch.'

He told me (that) he had already had lunch.

■ 'I'll be ready in no time.'

He said (that) he'd be ready in no time.

- b. the adverbs of PLACE or TIME expressing 'nearness' change to adverbs expressing 'DISTANCE': today becomes *that day*, here becomes *there*, yesterday becomes *the day before* / *the previous day*, tomorrow becomes *the following day* / *the next day*, etc.

■ 'I'll be in Leeds tomorrow.' He mentioned (that) he would be in Leeds the following day.

Note: If what is stated in the reported statement is a general truth, we do not make these changes.

■ The teacher told us that the earth goes round the sun. (not went round the sun).

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

- 1 'I'm afraid of heights,' the passenger said to the air hostess.
The passenger told the air hostess (that) he/she was afraid of heights.
- 2 'Mary would like to join us,' Peter has said to me.
Peter has told me (that) Mary would like to join us.
- 3 'I was taking a bath when the telephone rang,' said John.
John said (that) he had been taking a bath when the telephone rang.
- 4 'Mrs Turner arrived from London yesterday,' the secretary informed him.
The secretary informed him (that) Mrs Turner had arrived from London the day before/the previous day.
- 5 'Unless something else turns up, we'll meet tomorrow,' said Sue.
Sue said (that) unless something else turned up, we/they would meet the following day/the next day.
- 6 'I'm not going to put up with your behaviour,' her mother said.
Her mother told her (that) she wasn't going to put up with her behaviour.
- 7 'I don't want to go to the party,' said Jane.
Jane said (that) she didn't want to go to the party.
- 8 'I promise I'll fix your bike tomorrow.'
He promised (that) he would fix my bike/to fix my bike the following day/the next day.
- 9 'He's been repairing the car since Sunday,' said his wife.
His wife said (that) he had been repairing the car since Sunday.

reporting verbs with 'that'-clauses

Practice 4

When reporting a statement, use a '**that**'-clause after the reporting verbs:

admit (to sb), agree (with sb), answer (sb), claim, complain (to sb), decide, deny, explain (to sb), mention (to sb), promise (sb), remind (sb), reply, say (to sb), and tell (sb).

■ She promised her father (that) she wouldn't be late again.

Note: Although **that** is usually omitted, especially in spoken English, it cannot be omitted after the verbs **answer**, **explain** and **reply**.

■ She replied that she couldn't find any more information on the company's new economic policy.

Match the sentences 1-7 with their endings on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 He denied that | 7 we're not going on holiday this year. |
| 2 He claimed that | 1 he had anything to do with the theft. |
| 3 When I asked her, she replied that | 5 universities lack major educational facilities. |
| 4 John reminded me that | 2 he should be given 50% of the property. |
| 5 Students complain that | 3 she had never heard of him before. |
| 6 The teacher told us that | 4 it was granny's birthday the following day. |
| 7 We've decided that | 6 we would have to hand in our papers in two days. |

Words often confused

remark

say or write what one has noticed about a particular person, thing or situation or to express an opinion about them

comment

express an opinion about sb or sth that one has seen, heard or read about

point out

draw sb's attention to a fact or mistake, which others may not have noticed or realised

mention

write or speak about sth or sb briefly; say the name of sth or sb; refer to sth or sb

state

say sth clearly and publicly, orally or in writing

announce

- i. make sth known publicly
- ii. make the presence or arrival of sth or sb known

suggest

tell sb of one's ideas about what they should do, where they should go, etc.

Practice 5

Use the correct form of these words to complete the sentences. There may be more than one correct answers.

- 1 'Why don't you try calling him and asking him out?' Sandra suggested.
- 2 Gary pointed out that there was another path just beyond those trees.
- 3 The reporter remarked that the queen had been wearing the most hideous dress at the party.
- 4 James refused to comment on the committee results.
- 5 He mentioned that he would be taking a train to London that night.
- 6 Deutsche Telekom announced that the company was selling shares to the public for the first time.
- 7 The Prime Minister stated that she would look into the matter herself.
- 8 The secretary announced the arrival of the vice-president of the company.

Word formation

Practice 6

The prefix **dis-** is added to words to show an opposite or negative meaning.

agree	disagree
advantage	disadvantage
please	displease

The prefix **mis-** is added to words so as to indicate something bad or wrong

understand	misunderstand
guide	misguide
lead	mislead
behave	misbehave

Can you add to this list?

Fill in the blanks with a derivative of the word in capitals.

- 1 Your father is likely to disapprove of your choice of studies.
APPROVE
- 2 This answer can't be right. You must have miscalculated the numbers somewhere. **CALCULATE**
- 3 When she finally got home, she saw that the house was in a state of complete disorder because of the children. **ORDER**
- 4 The translator must have misinterpreted what the journalist said because the Prime Minister suddenly became very angry.
INTERPRET
- 5 The houses in this old neighbourhood have fallen into disrepair.
REPAIR
- 6 I can't believe Tom sent this flower arrangement for me. I guess I've misjudged him all these years. **JUDGE**
- 7 If you are dissatisfied with any of our products, we will either refund you your money or replace the goods. **SATISFY**
- 8 His failure in business was not because of misfortune, but it was rather due to his poor investments. **FORTUNE**



Exam Practice

1

Paper 3 - Use of English

PART 1

A

B

C

D

For questions 1 - 9, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A SUPER MODEL-MUM



Niki Taylor was only 14 when she was (1) by a fashion photographer while she was doing after-school modelling jobs. A year later, she became the youngest model to (2) on the cover of Vogue and at 17, Taylor was the youngest model to sign an exclusive contract (3) a cosmetics company for an estimated \$2.4 million. Today, the 21-year-old mother of twins has graced 190 magazine covers and (4) regular appearances on fashion runways in both Europe and the US. (5) all her success, Taylor has firmly avoided the glitzy glare (6) fashion's fast lane. She's a family girl who devotes almost all of her time to taking (7) of her 18-month-old twins. Balancing a job as an internationally known model and attentive mother is not easy. When she has time to relax, she likes to meditate but she (8) out that that takes concentration, which is hard to do with two babies

in the house. However, she doesn't put too much importance on this. '(9) are women all over the world who have to work and take care of their children. I'm just another statistic.' Yeah right, and Michael Jordan is just another basketball player.

1 A found

B uncovered

C discovered

D located

2 A look

B seem

C show

D appear

3 A with

B also

C as well

D and

4 A does

B creates

C causes

D makes

5 A Although

B Despite the

C In spite

D Despite

6 A from

B of

C for

D to

7 A after

B up

C care

D along

8 A mentions

B points

C states

D suggests

9 A Their

B They

C There

D Theirs

PART 2

Example:

0

at

0

For questions 10 - 19, read the text below and think of the word which fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

LET IT BE

Would you like to hazard a guess (10) as to the identity of a man who is worth \$600 million today but was born into a poor, working-class, Irish family? If you guessed Paul McCartney, then you were right. Today McCartney (11) claims/prefers not to know the full extent of his assets but when he was a young boy he could easily keep count (12) of all his possessions. For example, when he started to play music, (13) one of his most treasured things was a Zenith six-string guitar, which he bought from a second-hand shop. Needless to say, this ex-Beatle has (14) come a long way from being just one of four unknown teenagers performing in dark underground pubs in Liverpool. In fact, he is (15) said/thought/believed to be the most successful songwriter in the history of the US recording industry. But what (16) has all this fame and money done to his character? Apparently nothing, according to him. He once (17) remarked/stated/said that instead of being thought of as a rich celebrity, he would rather have people think of him as a musician. A brave thing to (18) say for a man who never learned (19) how/either to read or write music but made his fortune as a songwriter.

PART 3

Example:

0

warming

0

For questions 20 - 26, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

ON A SAD NOTE

There has been one more (20) tragedy added to the number of recording artists who have died in plane crashes. Along with Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and Patsy Kline, the (21) Brazilian rock group the Killer Mammaries are the latest victims to be added to this list. What was odd about this event was that a nun had predicted the accident months earlier and her (22) prediction had been published in a daily newspaper. Increasing the (23) peculiarity of the crash, the (24) keyboardist was reported as saying just a week before the (25) fatal/fateful accident that he had had a dream of a plane falling. The Killer Mammaries may not have been loved by the majority of the public since their lyrics were rude and (26) insensitive but the whole country was in mourning after their tragic death.

TRAGIC

BRAZIL

PREDICT

PECULIAR

KEYBOARD

FATE

SENSITIVE

PART 4

Example: He managed to sail the Atlantic single-handed.

succeeded

He the Atlantic single-handed.

0

succeeded in sailing

For questions 27 - 31, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 27** I'm sure there's another way into the building.

must

There **must be** another way into the building.

- 28** 'We find the defendant guilty as charged,' announced the jury.

they

The jury **announced (that) they found** the defendant guilty as charged.

- 29** 'The government has to do something about air-pollution,' the leader of the opposition stated.

that

The leader of the opposition **stated (that) the government had** to do something about air-pollution.

- 30** 'The press are having a field day with the royal couple's divorce,' she admitted.

were

She **admitted (that) the press were** having a field day with the royal couple's divorce.

- 31** 'The family who have moved in next door are from Austria not Australia,' explained Sharon.

had

Sharon explained that the family **who had moved in** next door were from Austria not Australia.

VERB + PREPOSITION

account **for** the money spent

accuse **sb** of a crime

add names **to** a list

admit sth **to** sb

agree **about** what to do

agree **with** an opinion

apologise **to** sb **for** sth

apply **for** a job

approve **of** sb's decision

arrest **sb** for stealing sth

arrive **at** a place/ in a city/
in a country

ask sb **for** money

ask sb **about** his new job

be based **on** evidence

be addicted **to** a drug

be afraid **of** snakes

be ashamed **of** my behaviour

be attracted **to** a beautiful girl

be concerned **about** sb's health