

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 7 Lesson 4

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Appendix 1-7</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Appendix 1: Regular and irregular verbs	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 2 : Present and past tenses	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 3 : The future	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 4: Modal verbs (can/could/will/would etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 5: Short forms (I'm / you're / didn't etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 6: Spelling	☐	☐	/
❖ Appendix 7: American English	☐	☐	/

Appendix 1

Regular and irregular verbs

1.1 Regular verbs

If a verb is regular, the past simple and past participle end in **-ed**. For example:

<i>infinitive</i>	clean	finish	use	paint	stop	carry
<i>past simple</i>	cleaned	finished	used	painted	stopped	carried
<i>past participle</i>	cleaned	finished	used	painted	stopped	carried

For spelling rules, see Appendix 6.

For the *past simple* (I **cleaned** / they **finished** / she **carried** etc.), see Unit 5.

We use the *past participle* to make the perfect tenses and all the passive forms.

Perfect tenses (have/has/had cleaned):

- ☐ I **have cleaned** the windows. (*present perfect* – see Units 7–8)
- ☐ They were still working. They **hadn't finished**. (*past perfect* – see Unit 15)

Passive (is cleaned / was cleaned etc.):

- ☐ He **was carried** out of the room. (*past simple passive*)
 - ☐ This gate has just **been painted**. (*present perfect passive*)
- } see Units 42–44

1.2 Irregular verbs

When the past simple and past participle do *not* end in **-ed** (for example, I **saw** / I **have seen**), the verb is *irregular*.

With some irregular verbs, all three forms (*infinitive*, *past simple* and *past participle*) are the same.

For example, **hit**:

- ☐ Don't **hit** me. (*infinitive*)
- ☐ Somebody **hit** me as I came into the room. (*past simple*)
- ☐ I've never **hit** anybody in my life. (*past participle* – *present perfect*)
- ☐ George was **hit** on the head by a stone. (*past participle* – *passive*)

With other irregular verbs, the past simple is the same as the past participle (but different from the infinitive). For example, **tell** → **told**:

- ☐ Can you **tell** me what to do? (*infinitive*)
- ☐ She **told** me to come back the next day. (*past simple*)
- ☐ Have you **told** anybody about your new job? (*past participle* – *present perfect*)
- ☐ I was **told** to come back the next day. (*past participle* – *passive*)

With other irregular verbs, all three forms are different. For example, **wake** → **woke/awoken**:

- ☐ I'll **wake** you up. (*infinitive*)
- ☐ I **woke** up in the middle of the night. (*past simple*)
- ☐ The baby has **awoken** up. (*past participle* – *present perfect*)
- ☐ I was **awoken** up by a loud noise. (*past participle* – *passive*)

1.3 The following verbs can be regular or irregular:

burn → burned	or	burnt	smell → smelled	or	smelt
dream → dreamed	or	dreamt [dremt]*	spell → spelled	or	spelt
lean → leaned	or	leant [lent]*	spill → spilled	or	spilt
learn → learned	or	learnt	spoil → spoiled	or	spoilt

* pronunciation

So you can say:

- ☐ I **leant** out of the window. or I **leaned** out of the window.
- ☐ The dinner has been **spoiled**. or The dinner has been **spoilt**.

In British English the irregular form (**burnt/learnt** etc.) is more usual. For American English, see Appendix 7.

1.4 List of irregular verbs

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read [red]*	read [red]*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/showed
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

* pronunciation

Appendix 2

Present and past tenses

	<i>simple</i>	<i>continuous</i>
<i>present</i>	I do <i>present simple</i> (→ Units 2–4) ☐ Anna often plays tennis. ☐ I work in a bank, but I don't enjoy it much. ☐ Do you like parties? ☐ It doesn't rain so much in summer.	I am doing <i>present continuous</i> (→ Units 1, 3–4) ☐ 'Where's Anna?' 'She's playing tennis.' ☐ Please don't disturb me now. I'm working. ☐ Hello! Are you enjoying the party? ☐ It isn't raining at the moment.
<i>present perfect</i>	I have done <i>present perfect simple</i> (→ Units 7–8, 10–14) ☐ Anna has played tennis many times. ☐ I've lost my key. Have you seen it anywhere? ☐ How long have you and Sam known each other? ☐ A: Is it still raining? B: No, it has stopped. ☐ The house is dirty. I haven't cleaned it for weeks.	I have been doing <i>present perfect continuous</i> (→ Units 9–11) ☐ Anna is tired. She has been playing tennis. ☐ You're out of breath. Have you been running? ☐ How long have you been learning English? ☐ It's still raining. It has been raining all day. ☐ I haven't been feeling well recently. Perhaps I should go to the doctor.
<i>past</i>	I did <i>past simple</i> (→ Units 5–6, 13–14) ☐ Anna played tennis yesterday afternoon. ☐ I lost my key a few days ago. ☐ There was a film on TV last night, but we didn't watch it. ☐ What did you do when you finished work yesterday?	I was doing <i>past continuous</i> (→ Unit 6) ☐ I saw Anna at the sports centre yesterday. She was playing tennis. ☐ I dropped my key when I was trying to open the door. ☐ The TV was on, but we weren't watching it. ☐ What were you doing at this time yesterday?
<i>past perfect</i>	I had done <i>past perfect</i> (→ Unit 15) ☐ It wasn't her first game of tennis. She had played many times before. ☐ They couldn't get into the house because they had lost the key. ☐ The house was dirty because I hadn't cleaned it for weeks.	I had been doing <i>past perfect continuous</i> (→ Unit 16) ☐ Anna was tired yesterday evening because she had been playing tennis in the afternoon. ☐ James decided to go to the doctor because he hadn't been feeling well.

Appendix 3

The future

3.1 List of future forms:

☐ I'm leaving tomorrow.	<i>present continuous</i>	(→ Unit 19A)
☐ My train leaves at 9.30.	<i>present simple</i>	(→ Unit 19B)
☐ I'm going to leave tomorrow.	(be) going to	(→ Units 20, 23)
☐ I'll leave tomorrow.	will	(→ Units 21–23)
☐ I'll be leaving tomorrow.	<i>future continuous</i>	(→ Unit 24)
☐ I'll have left by this time tomorrow.	<i>future perfect</i>	(→ Unit 24)
☐ I hope to see you before I leave tomorrow.	<i>present simple</i>	(→ Unit 25)

3.2 Future actions

We use the present continuous (**I'm doing**) for arrangements:

- ☐ I'm **leaving** tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket. (already planned and arranged)
- ☐ 'When **are** they **getting** married?' 'On 24 July.'

We use the present simple (**I leave** / **it leaves** etc.) for timetables, programmes etc. :

- ☐ My train **leaves** at 11.30. (according to the timetable)
- ☐ What time **does** the film **begin**?

We use **(be) going to** ... to say what somebody has already decided to do:

- ☐ I've decided not to stay here any longer. I'm **going to leave** tomorrow. (or I'm **leaving** tomorrow.)
- ☐ 'Your shoes are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm **going to clean** them.'

We use **will** ('ll) when we decide or agree to do something at the time of speaking:

- ☐ A: I don't want you to stay here any longer.
B: OK. I'll **leave** tomorrow. (B decides this at the time of speaking)
- ☐ That bag looks heavy. I'll **help** you with it.
- ☐ I **won't tell** anybody what happened. I promise. (**won't** = **will not**)

3.3 Future happenings and situations

Most often we use **will** to talk about future happenings ('something **will happen**') or situations ('something **will be**');

- ☐ I don't think John is happy at work. I think he'll **leave** soon.
- ☐ This time next year I'll **be** in Japan. Where **will** you **be**?

We use **(be) going to** when the situation *now* shows what **is going to happen** *in the future*:

- ☐ Look at those black clouds. It's **going to rain**. (you can see the clouds *now*)

3.4 Future continuous and future perfect

Will be (do)ing = will be in the middle of (doing something):

- ☐ This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll **be lying** on a beach or **swimming** in the sea.

We also use **will be -ing** for future actions (see Unit 24C):

- ☐ What time **will** you **be leaving** tomorrow?

We use **will have (done)** to say that something will already be complete before a time in the future:

- ☐ I won't be here this time tomorrow. I'll **have** already **left**.

3.5 We use the *present (not will)* after **when/if/while/before** etc. (see Unit 25):

- ☐ I hope to see you **before I leave** tomorrow. (*not* before I will leave)
- ☐ **When** you **are** in London again, come and see us. (*not* When you will be)
- ☐ **If** we **don't hurry**, we'll be late.

Appendix 4

Modal verbs (**can/could/will/would** etc.)

This appendix is a summary of modal verbs. For more information, see Units 21–41.

4.1 Compare **can/could** etc. for actions:

can	☐ I can go out tonight. (= there is nothing to stop me)
	☐ I can't go out tonight.
could	☐ I could go out tonight, but I'm not very keen.
	☐ I couldn't go out last night. (= I wasn't able)
can or may	☐ Can } I go out tonight? (= do you allow me?)
	☐ May }
will/won't	☐ I think I'll go out tonight.
	☐ I promise I won't go out.
would	☐ I would go out tonight, but I have too much to do.
	☐ I promised I wouldn't go out.
shall	☐ Shall I go out tonight? (= do you think it is a good idea?)
should or ought to	☐ I { should } go out tonight. (= it would be a good thing to do)
	☐ { ought to }
must	☐ I must go out tonight. (= it is necessary)
	☐ I mustn't go out tonight. (= it is necessary that I do <i>not</i> go out)
needn't	☐ I needn't go out tonight. (= it is not necessary)

Compare **could have ... / would have ...** etc. :

could	☐ I could have gone out last night, but I decided to stay at home.
would	☐ I would have gone out last night, but I had too much to do.
should or ought to	☐ I { should } have gone out last night. I'm sorry I didn't.
	☐ { ought to }
needn't	☐ I needn't have gone out last night. (= I went out, but it was not necessary)

4.2 We use **will/would/may** etc. to say whether something is possible, impossible, probable, certain etc. Compare:

will	☐ 'What time will she be here?' 'She'll be here soon.'
would	☐ She would be here now, but she's been delayed.
should or ought to	☐ She { should } be here soon. (= I expect she will be here soon)
	☐ { ought to }
may or might or could	☐ She { may } be here now. I'm not sure. (= it's possible that she is here)
	☐ { might }
	☐ { could }
must	☐ She must be here. I saw her come in.
can't	☐ She can't possibly be here. I know for certain that she's away on holiday.

Compare **would have ... / should have ...** etc. :

will	☐ She will have arrived by now. (= before now)
would	☐ She would have arrived earlier, but she was delayed.
should or ought to	☐ I wonder where she is. She { should } have arrived by now.
	☐ { ought to }
may or might or could	☐ She { may } have arrived . I'm not sure. (= it's possible that she has arrived)
	☐ { might }
	☐ { could }
must	☐ She must have arrived by now. (= I'm sure – there is no other possibility)
can't	☐ She can't possibly have arrived yet. It's much too early. (= it's impossible)

Appendix 5

Short forms (I'm / you've / didn't etc.)

- 5.1** In spoken English we usually say **I'm / you've / didn't** etc. (*short forms* or *contractions*) rather than **I am / you have / did not** etc. We also use these short forms in informal writing (for example, a letter or message to a friend).

When we write short forms, we use an *apostrophe* (') for the missing letter(s):

I'm = I am you've = you have didn't = did not

- 5.2** List of short forms:

'm = am	I'm						
's = is or has		he's	she's	it's			
're = are					you're	we're	they're
've = have	I've				you've	we've	they've
'll = will	I'll	he'll	she'll		you'll	we'll	they'll
'd = would or had	I'd	he'd	she'd		you'd	we'd	they'd

's can be **is** or **has**:

- ☐ She's ill. (= She **is** ill.)
- ☐ She's gone away. (= She **has** gone)

but **let's** = let **us**:

- ☐ Let's go now. (= Let **us** go)

'd can be **would** or **had**:

- ☐ I'd see a doctor if I were you. (= I **would** see)
- ☐ I'd never seen her before. (= I **had** never seen)

We use some of these short forms (especially 's) after question words (**who/what** etc.) and after **that/there/here**:

who's what's where's how's that's there's here's who'll there'll who'd

- ☐ **Who's** that woman over there? (= who **is**)
- ☐ **What's** happened? (= what **has**)
- ☐ Do you think **there'll** be many people at the party? (= there **will**)

We also use short forms (especially 's) after a noun:

- ☐ **Katherine's** going out tonight. (= Katherine **is**)
- ☐ **My best friend's** just got married. (= My best friend **has**)

You cannot use 'm / 's / 're / 've / 'll / 'd at the end of a sentence (because the verb is stressed in this position):

- ☐ 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**.' (*not* Yes, I'm.)
- ☐ Do you know where she **is**? (*not* Do you know where she's?)

- 5.3** Negative short forms

isn't	(= is not)	don't	(= do not)	haven't	(= have not)
aren't	(= are not)	doesn't	(= does not)	hasn't	(= has not)
wasn't	(= was not)	didn't	(= did not)	hadn't	(= had not)
weren't	(= were not)				
can't	(= cannot)	couldn't	(= could not)	mustn't	(= must not)
won't	(= will not)	wouldn't	(= would not)	needn't	(= need not)
shan't	(= shall not)	shouldn't	(= should not)	daren't	(= dare not)

Negative short forms for **is** and **are** can be:

he **isn't** / she **isn't** / it **isn't** or he's **not** / she's **not** / it's **not**
 you **aren't** / we **aren't** / they **aren't** or you're **not** / we're **not** / they're **not**

Appendix 6

Spelling

6.1 Nouns, verbs and adjectives can have the following endings:

noun + -s/-es (<i>plural</i>)	books	ideas	matches
verb + -s/-es (after he/she/it)	works	enjoys	washes
verb + -ing	working	enjoying	washing
verb + -ed	worked	enjoyed	washed
adjective + -er (<i>comparative</i>)	cheaper	quicker	brighter
adjective + -est (<i>superlative</i>)	cheapest	quickest	brightest
adjective + -ly (<i>adverb</i>)	cheaply	quickly	brightly

When we use these endings, there are sometimes changes in spelling. These changes are listed below.

6.2 Nouns and verbs + **-s/-es**

The ending is **-es** when the word ends in **-s/-ss/-sh/-ch/-x**:

bus/buses	miss/misses	wash/washes
match/matches	search/searches	box/boxes

Note also:

potato/potatoes	tomato/tomatoes
do/does	go/goes

6.3 Words ending in **-y** (baby, carry, easy etc.)

If a word ends in a *consonant** + **y** (**-by/-ry/-sy/-vy** etc.)

y changes to **ie** before the ending **-s**:

baby/babies	story/stories	country/countries	secretary/secretaries
hurry/hurries	study/studies	apply/applies	try/tries

y changes to **i** before the ending **-ed**:

hurry/hurried	study/studied	apply/applied	try/tried
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y changes to **i** before the endings **-er** and **-est**:

easy/easier/easiest	heavy/heavier/heaviest	lucky/luckier/luckiest
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y changes to **i** before the ending **-ly**:

easy/easily	heavy/heavily	temporary/temporarily
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y does *not* change before **-ing**:

hurry/ing	study/ing	apply/ing	try/ing
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y does *not* change if the word ends in a *vowel** + **y** (**-ay/-ey/-oy/-uy**):

play/plays/played	monkey/monkeys	enjoy/enjoys/enjoyed	buy/buys
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An exception is: **day/daily**

Note also: **pay/paid** **lay/laid** **say/said**

6.4 Verbs ending in **-ie** (die, lie, tie)

If a verb ends in **-ie**, **ie** changes to **y** before the ending **-ing**:

die/dying	lie/lying	tie/tying
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* **a e i o u** are *vowel* letters.

The other letters (**b c d f g** etc.) are *consonant* letters.

6.5 Words ending in -e (hope, dance, wide etc.)

Verbs

If a verb ends in -e, we leave out **e** before the ending -ing:

hope/hoping smile/smiling dance/dancing confuse/confusing

Exceptions are **be/being** and verbs ending in -ee:

see/seeing agree/agreeing

If a verb ends in -e, we add -d for the past (of regular verbs):

hope/hoped smile/smiled dance/danced confuse/confused

Adjectives and adverbs

If an adjective ends in -e, we add -r and -st for the comparative and superlative:

wide/wider/widest late/later/latest large/larger/largest

If an adjective ends in -e, we *keep e* before -ly in the adverb:

polite/politely extreme/extremely absolute/absolutely

If an adjective ends in -le (simple, terrible etc.), the adverb ending is -ply, -bly etc.:

simple/simply terrible/terribly reasonable/reasonably

6.6 Doubling consonants (stop/stopping/stopped, wet/wetter/wettest etc.)

Sometimes a word ends in *vowel + consonant*. For example:

stop plan rub big wet thin prefer regret

Before the endings -ing/-ed/-er/-est, we double the consonant at the end. So **p** → **pp**, **n** → **nn** etc.

For example:

stop	p → pp	stopping	stopped
plan	n → nn	planning	planned
rub	b → bb	rubbing	rubbed
big	g → gg	bigger	biggest
wet	t → tt	wetter	wettest
thin	n → nn	thinner	thinnest

If the word has more than one syllable (**prefer**, **begin** etc.), we double the consonant at the end *only if the final syllable is stressed*:

preFER / prefer**ring** / prefer**red** perMIT / permit**ting** / permit**ted**
reGRET / regret**ting** / regret**ted** beGIN / begin**ning**

If the final syllable is not stressed, we do *not* double the final consonant:

VISit / visit**ing** / visit**ed** deVELop / develop**ing** / develop**ed**
HAPpen / happen**ing** / happen**ed** reMEMber / remember**ing** / remember**ed**

In British English, verbs ending in -l have -ll- before -ing and -ed whether the final syllable is stressed or not:

travel / travell**ing** / travel**led** cancel / cancell**ing** / cancell**ed**

For American spelling, see Appendix 7.

Note that

we do *not* double the final consonant if the word ends in *two* consonants (-rt, -lp, -ng etc.):

start / start**ing** / start**ed** help / help**ing** / help**ed** long / long**er** / long**est**

we do *not* double the final consonant if there are *two* vowel letters before it (-oil, -eed etc.):

boil / boil**ing** / boil**ed** need / need**ing** / need**ed** explain / explain**ing** / explain**ed**
cheap / cheap**er** / cheap**est** loud / loud**er** / loud**est** quiet / quiet**er** / quiet**est**

we do *not* double **y** or **w** at the end of words. (At the end of words **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

stay / stay**ing** / stay**ed** grow / grow**ing** new / new**er** / new**est**

Appendix 7

American English

There are a few grammatical differences between British English and American English:

Unit	BRITISH	AMERICAN
7A–B and 13A	The <i>present perfect</i> is often used for new or recent happenings: ☐ I've lost my key. Have you seen it? ☐ Sally isn't here. She's gone out. The <i>present perfect</i> is used with just and already: ☐ I'm not hungry. I've just had lunch. ☐ A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He's already left.	The <i>past simple</i> is more common for new or recent happenings: ☐ I lost my key. Did you see it? ☐ Sally isn't here. She went out. The <i>past simple</i> is more common with just and already: ☐ I'm not hungry. I just had lunch. ☐ A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He already left.
17C	have a bath, have a shower have a break, have a holiday	take a bath, take a shower take a break, take a vacation
21D and 22D	Will or shall can be used with I/we: ☐ I will/shall be late this evening. Shall I ... ? and shall we ... ? are used to ask for advice etc. : ☐ Which way shall we go?	Shall is unusual: ☐ I will be late this evening. Should I ... ? and should we ... ? are used to ask for advice etc. : ☐ Which way should we go?
28	British speakers use can't to say they believe something is not probable:	American speakers use must not in this situation:
	☐ Sarah hasn't contacted me. She can't have got my message.	☐ Sarah hasn't contacted me. She must not have gotten my message.
32	You can use needn't or don't need to :	Needn't is unusual. The usual form is don't need to :
	☐ We needn't hurry. or We don't need to hurry.	☐ We don't need to hurry.
34A–B	insist, demand etc. + should	insist, demand etc. + <i>subjunctive</i> (see Unit 34B)
	☐ I insisted that he should apologise .	☐ I insisted that he apologize .*
	☐ We demanded that something should be done about the problem.	☐ We demanded that something be done about the problem.
51B	Have you? / Isn't she? etc.	You have? / She isn't? etc.
	☐ A: Lisa isn't very well today. B: Isn't she? What's wrong with her?	☐ A: Lisa isn't very well today. B: She isn't? What's wrong with her?
59D	I'd rather you did something	I'd rather you do something
	☐ Are you going to tell Anna, or would you rather I told her?	☐ Are you going to tell Anna, or would you rather I tell her?
70B	Accommodation is usually uncountable:	Accommodation can be countable:
	☐ There is plenty of excellent accommodation in the city.	☐ There are plenty of excellent accommodations in the city.
74B	to/in hospital (without the)	to/in the hospital
	☐ Joe had an accident and was taken to hospital .	☐ Joe had an accident and was taken to the hospital .

* Many verbs ending in **-ise** in British English (apologise/organise/specialise etc.) are spelt with **-ize** (apologize/organize/specialize etc.) in American English.

Unit 79C	BRITISH Nouns like government/team/family etc. can have a singular or plural verb: ☐ The team is/are playing well.	AMERICAN These nouns normally take a singular verb in American English: ☐ The team is playing well.
121B	at the weekend / at weekends ☐ Will you be here at the weekend ?	on the weekend / on weekends ☐ Will you be here on the weekend ?
124D	at the front / at the back (of a group etc.) ☐ (<i>in a theatre</i>) Let's sit at the front .	in the front / in the back (of a group etc.) ☐ (<i>in a theater</i>) Let's sit in the front .
131C	different from or different to ☐ The film was different from/to what I'd expected.	different from or different than ☐ The movie was different from/ than what I'd expected.
137A	round or around ☐ He turned round . or He turned around .	around (<i>not usually round</i>) ☐ He turned around .
137C	fill in or fill out (a form etc.) ☐ Please fill in this form. or Please fill out this form.	fill out (a form) ☐ Please fill out this form.
141B	get on (with somebody) ☐ Richard gets on well with his neighbours.	get along (with somebody) ☐ Richard gets along well with his neighbors.
142B	knock down (a building) ☐ Some old houses were knocked down to make way for a new shopping centre.	tear down a building ☐ Some old houses were torn down to make way for a new shopping mall.
144D	do up a house etc. ☐ That old house looks great now that it has been done up .	fix up a house etc. ☐ That old house looks great now that it has been fixed up .

Appendix 1.3	BRITISH Burn, spell etc. can be regular or irregular (burned or burnt , spelled or spelt etc.). The past participle of get is got : ☐ Your English has got much better. (= has become much better) Have got is also an alternative to have : ☐ I've got a car. (= I have a car)	AMERICAN Burn, spell etc. are normally regular (burned, spelled etc.). The past participle of get is gotten : ☐ Your English has gotten much better. Have got = have (as in British English): ☐ I've got a car.
6.6	British spelling: travel → travelling / travelled cancel → cancelling / cancelled	American spelling: travel → traveling / traveled cancel → canceling / canceled