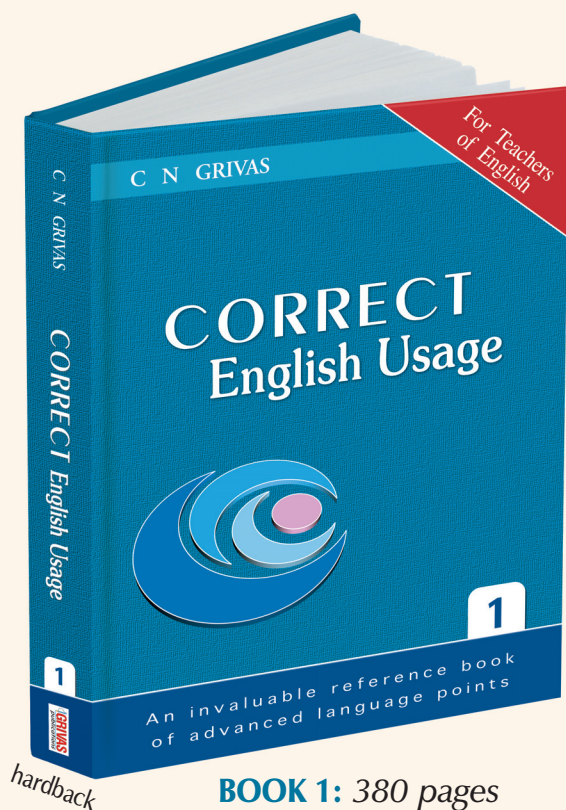
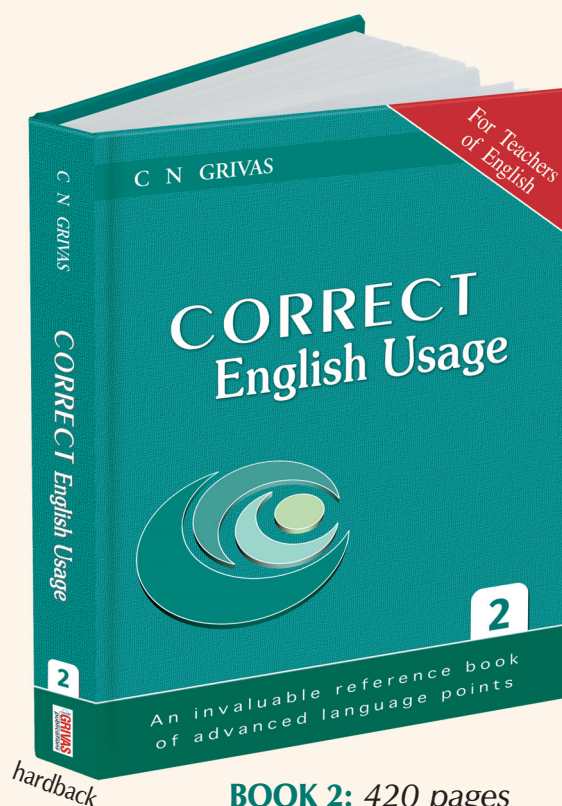


CORRECT English Usage 1 & 2 by C.N. GRIVAS

The books all teachers of English have been waiting for.



BOOK 1: 380 pages



BOOK 2: 420 pages

Over 6,000 advanced grammatical, lexical and structural items analysed in the two books.

- Μία ανεκτίμητη πηγή πληροφόρησης και γνώσης, αποκλειστικά για καθηγητές της αγγλικής γλώσσας.
- Δύο μοναδικά βιβλία όπου διευκρινίζονται με σύντομο και σαφή τρόπο γλωσσικά προβλήματα που δεν καλύπτονται σε βιβλία γραμματικής ή σε άλλα reference books.
- Δύο πρακτικά βιβλία που θα εμπλουτίσουν τις γνώσεις των καθηγητών, θα τους δώσουν απαντήσεις σε καθημερινούς προβληματισμούς και θα τους βοηθήσουν στη διδασκαλία της αγγλικής γλώσσας σε όλα τα επίπεδα.

SAMPLE ENTRIES

almost – nearly

The word **almost** designates a smaller degree or a shorter space than **nearly**.

COMPARE:

It's almost twelve o'clock. (= perhaps 11.55)

It's nearly twelve o'clock. (= perhaps 11.45)

Similarly: A book that is **almost** completed is nearer its completion than one that is **nearly** completed.

as soon as

They'll arrive at the hotel as soon as we will.

The use of 'will' in this sentence is correct because 'as soon as' means **τόσο γρήγορα όσο** (which is a true comparative), and **not μόλις** (in which case **will** would be wrong).

Note that in everyday English in the above example, we can also use a simple present tense:

They'll arrive at the hotel as soon as we do.

Similarly: *She'll be on the same boat as we are / will tomorrow.*

I'll get there much sooner than you do / will.

at

When **at** is used after verbs such as **clutch**, **grab**, **kick**, etc., it indicates an attempt to do sth (which may or may not be successful).

He grabbed her arm and pulled her away.

(= Την άρπαξε απ' το χέρι και ...)

He grabbed at her arm, but missed.

(= Προσπάθησε να την αρπάξει απ' το χέρι αλλά ...)

cosmetics

(in a department store)

Customer: *Are you in / on cosmetics?*

(= Εσείς είστε εδώ στα καλλυντικά;)

Assistant: *Yes. Can I help you?*

Note that, in AmE especially, the prepositions **in** / **on** may sometimes be dropped: *Excuse me, are you cosmetics?*

Similarly: *Are you (in / on) swimwear / menswear?*

crash

1 *A lot of aeroplanes crashed* (= έπεσαν) *last year.* [**NOT:** ... fell down ...]

OR: *A lot of aeroplanes went down last year.*

Note the following sentence:

Two small aeroplanes crashed this morning.

This sentence is ambiguous, meaning either 'έπεσαν' or 'συγκρούστηκαν'.

especially

incorrect: Mediterranean people are very friendly. Especially the Greeks make visitors feel welcome.

correct: Mediterranean people are very friendly. The Greeks especially make visitors feel welcome.

[**Especially** should not be placed at the beginning of a sentence before the subject, but after it.]

How do you do?

The traditional reply to this greeting is: 'How do you do?' However, as it is becoming less common, the alternative answer 'Fine, thank you / thanks.' can be heard (although there are some people who object to this).

Tony: *This is my friend Tom.*

Jane: *How do you do?*

Tom: *Fine, thanks.*

Note that nowadays, when people are introduced, they often say, 'How are you?' instead of 'How do you do?'

Tony: *This is my friend Tom.*

Jane: *How are you?*

if + would if + simple past

If + would can occur in 2nd conditional sentences on some rare occasions.

COMPARE:

I'd eat that fruit if it wouldn't bother my stomach.

This structure means: 'I won't eat that fruit because it will bother my stomach'. [This refers to the specific occasion.]

If we said,

I'd eat that fruit if it didn't bother my stomach.'

this would mean: 'I won't eat that fruit because it bothers my stomach'. [This is what happens every time.]

marriage

correct: He has a child by a previous marriage.

correct: He has a child from a previous marriage.

incorrect: He has a child from his ex-wife.

correct: He has a child by / with his ex-wife.

present continuous / progressive

In letter writing, we use either the present continuous or the simple present with certain verbs such as **write**, **enclose** and **send** in the first person singular / plural.

I am writing / I write to inform you that ...

I am enclosing / I enclose my CV ...

In business and legal communications, the present simple is more common.

present perfect simple – present perfect continuous

- 1 In informal and journalistic English, the present perfect simple may sometimes occur instead of the simple past tense.

A man has been arrested late last night.

The army has staged a coup yesterday.

- 2 The verbs **want** and **mean** can be used in the present perfect continuous to emphasise that something is / has been on the speaker's mind.

I've been wanting to see this play for ages.

I've been meaning to say something about your son's behaviour.

- 3 The form **has / have gone** sometimes occurs instead of **has / have been** in informal AmE.

Have you ever gone to China?

tour

incorrect: The band is going on a tour in America.

correct: The band is going on a tour of America.

But we can say: The band is **on tour in** America.

- **Note** also: *The Queen is making a ten-day tour of Australia.*

① WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE CORRECT?

- 1 She gave birth by Caesarean (section).
- 2 We blew a tyre on the way to Oxford.
- 3 The child was held to ransom.
- 4 He was elected for the Greek Parliament in 2009.
- 5 She'll drive herself to exhaustion before she will ask for help.
- 6 How many candidates participated in the exam?
- 7 The refugees arrived by dozens.
- 8 Believe you me, that boy is going to come to a bad end.
- 9 He died while he was on an expedition in the North Pole.
- 10 The interviewer asked her to speak on the microphone.
- 11 Of 100 arrests made, there were only 25 people charged.
- 12 You've read my thought.

② ALL THESE SENTENCES ARE INCORRECT. WHY?

- 1 I'm going home to change suit.
- 2 The salad is enough for everybody.
- 3 He bought a five-day pass for Disneyland.
- 4 His best friend is six feet five.
- 5 Undoubtedly, there is God.
- 6 He wrote a book about the Turkish invasion in Cyprus in 1974.
- 7 They're going to have a religious wedding.
- 8 When she was pregnant to her first child, she ...
- 9 She sent him a letter of condolences.
- 10 He's surfing in the Internet.
- 11 He survived in the earthquake.
- 12 I have no intention to waste your time.