

## Unit 1 – Calling People Names

### VOCABULARY

#### Newspaper words

a writer  
a correspondent  
a journalist  
a feature  
Reuters

#### Verbs of noticing and thinking

realise  
notice  
think of  
think about  
be/become aware of  
take an interest in

#### International travel

immigration control  
immigration official  
a passport  
a stamp

#### Name vocabulary

My **first name** is Alexander.  
My **surname** is Castles.  
Alex is **short for** Alexander.  
My **initials** are A. C.  
My **nickname** is Allie.  
My **pet name** is Honey Bear.  
Nike is a famous **brand name**.  
Her real name was Mary Anne Evans, but her **pseudonym** was George Eliot.

#### Words associated with naming

Babies are often **named after** a relative.  
They **named** him Ali.  
This **so-called** domestic pet is very dangerous.  
What do you **call** a person who delivers mail?  
Transferring data this way is **termed** downloading.  
The red rose is **known as** the flower of love.  
He **goes by the name of** Mr Heart, and he stole money from his clients.

### GRAMMAR

#### Verb patterns

##### verb + noun + noun

His parents **named** him Max.  
We **called** our daughter Vera.  
My firm **appointed** me sales manager.  
People **consider** the new Government a disaster.

*Other verbs with the same pattern:*

call            make  
appoint        elect  
vote            consider  
declare

## Ellipsis

Some words can be omitted from sentences because they are already mentioned or implied. We can leave out words in the following cases:

- to avoid repetition of the same noun.

There is a large number of **Andrew Marshalls** in the world and quite a few ~~of the Andrew Marshalls~~ are writers and journalists.

I painted one wall and Jim painted the other ~~wall~~.

- when the main verb is the same as is followed by an object, complement or adverbial.

Ben **does** the shopping, Paula ~~does~~ the cooking, and Andy ~~does~~ the cleaning.

- to avoid repeating the main verb after an auxiliary.

I **liked** the film, but Jane **didn't like** it.

Note that a verb, noun, etc., is usually left out the second time it is used. But sometimes it can be left out the **first time**, especially when two modal verbs are used together, separated by *and*.

The students **can** ~~do extra study at home~~ and **must** do extra study at home.

I think you **could** ~~tell him about it~~ and **should** tell him about it.

This can also happen with certain verbs used with **prepositions**.

He **believed in** ~~his right to enter the country~~ and **argued for** his right to enter the country.

To avoid repeating a whole verb in the **infinitive**, we can just use *to*.

I didn't **arrive early**, but I wanted **to** ~~arrive early~~.

"Are you **coming** to the party?" "We hope **to** ~~come~~."

## Substitution

We can avoid repeating a word or expression that has been used before by substituting it with other words.

### Substituting a noun or noun phrase with a pronoun

I'd like a **coffee**. Would you like **one**?

Look at this wonderful Spanish **wine**. I'm going to buy **some**.

### Substituting a verb or verb phrase with *do*, *does* or *did*

"Did you watch the news?" "Yes, I **did**."

### Substituting with *so* and *not*

We substitute a clause, or an adjective or adverb, with *so*.

Are you happy with the travel arrangements? If **so**, I'll tell the travel agency.

It was very hot and remained **so** for days.

We substitute a clause in the negative with *not*.

Are you happy with the travel arrangements? If **not**, I'll tell the travel agency.

Don't you like brown bread? If **not**, just tell me.

Instead of repeating information in a *that* clause, we can substitute the information with *so*. We do this with *hope*, *suppose*, *imagine*, *believe*, *think*, *guess*, *be afraid* and *expect*.

"Is John a vegetarian?" "I believe **so**."

"Do you think he'll be late again?" "I suppose **so**."

To put this in the negative, we use *not*.

"Do you think you will be late?" "I think **not**."

"I don't suppose he's coming for dinner." "No, I suppose **not**."

We can also use the verb in negative + *so*.

"Do you think you will be late?" "I **don't** think **so**."

"I don't suppose he's coming for dinner." "No, I **don't** suppose **so**."

The verb in negative cannot be used with *hope* or *be afraid*.

"Will he phone later?" "I hope not."

"Can you come to dinner?" "I'm afraid not."

## USEFUL PHRASES

### A formal situation

I'm sorry, we haven't been introduced.

No, my name's ....

How do you do?

How do you do? Pleased to meet you.

I'm sorry, I didn't hear your name.

### An informal situation

Hey! You're Max, aren't you?

Remember me? We worked together a few years ago.

Oh yes, now I remember. But I can't remember your name.

Long time no see.

Yeah, time flies. By the way, this is ....

Hi, nice to meet you.