

Unit 74B	BRITISH to/in <b>hospital</b> (without <b>the</b> ): <input type="checkbox"/> Three people were injured and taken to <b>hospital</b> .	AMERICAN to/in <b>the hospital</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Three people were injured and taken to <b>the hospital</b> .
79C	Nouns like <b>government/team/family</b> etc. can have a singular or plural verb: <input type="checkbox"/> The team <b>is/are</b> playing well.	These nouns normally take a singular verb in American English: <input type="checkbox"/> The team <b>is</b> playing well.
121B	<b>at the weekend / at weekends</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Will you be here <b>at the weekend</b> ?	<b>on the weekend / on weekends</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Will you be here <b>on the weekend</b> ?
124D	<b>at</b> the front / <b>at</b> the back (of a group etc.): <input type="checkbox"/> Let's sit <b>at</b> the front (of the cinema).	<b>in</b> the front / <b>in</b> the back (of a group etc.): <input type="checkbox"/> Let's sit <b>in</b> the front (of the movie theater).
131C	<b>different from</b> or <b>different to</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> It was <b>different from/to</b> what I'd expected.	<b>different from</b> or <b>different than</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> It was <b>different from/than</b> what I'd expected.
137A	British speakers use both <b>round</b> and <b>around</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> He turned <b>round</b> . or He turned <b>around</b> .	American speakers use <b>around</b> (not usually 'round'): <input type="checkbox"/> He turned <b>around</b> .
137C	British speakers use both <b>fill in</b> and <b>fill out</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Can you <b>fill in</b> this form? or Can you <b>fill out</b> this form?	American speakers use <b>fill out</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Can you <b>fill out</b> this form?
141B	<b>get on</b> = <i>progress</i> : <input type="checkbox"/> How are you <b>getting on</b> in your new job? <b>get on</b> (with somebody): <input type="checkbox"/> Richard <b>gets on</b> well with his new neighbours.	American speakers do not use <b>get on</b> in this way. American speakers use <b>get along</b> (with somebody): <input type="checkbox"/> Richard <b>gets along</b> well with his new neighbors.
144D	<b>do up</b> a house etc. : <input type="checkbox"/> That old house looks great now that it has been <b>done up</b> .	<b>fix up</b> a house etc. : <input type="checkbox"/> That old house looks great now that it has been <b>fixed up</b> .

Appendix 1.3	BRITISH The verbs in this section ( <b>burn, spell</b> etc.) can be regular or irregular ( <b>burned or burnt, spelled or spelt</b> etc.). The past participle of <b>get</b> is <b>got</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Your English has <b>got</b> much better. (= has become much better) <b>Have got</b> is also an alternative to <b>have</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> I've <b>got</b> two brothers. (= I have two brothers.)	AMERICAN The verbs in this section are normally regular ( <b>burned, spelled</b> etc.). The past participle of <b>get</b> is <b>gotten</b> : <input type="checkbox"/> Your English has <b>gotten</b> much better. <b>Have got</b> = have (as in British English): <input type="checkbox"/> I've <b>got</b> two brothers.
6.6	British spelling: travel → travelling / travelled cancel → cancelling / cancelled	American spelling: travel → traveling / traveled cancel → canceling / canceled