

Appendix 7

American English

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

Unit	BRITISH	AMERICAN
7A–B and 13A	<p>The <i>present perfect</i> or <i>past simple</i> can be used for new or recent happenings. The <i>present perfect</i> is more common:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I've lost my key. Have you seen it? (or I lost my key. Did you see it?)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sally isn't here. She's gone out.</p> <p>The <i>present perfect</i> or <i>past simple</i> can be used with just, already and yet.</p> <p>The <i>present perfect</i> is more common:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I'm not hungry. I've just had lunch. (or I just had lunch.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He's already left.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Have you finished your work yet?</p>	<p>The <i>present perfect</i> or <i>past simple</i> can be used for new or recent happenings. The <i>past simple</i> is more common:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I lost my key. Did you see it? (or I've lost my key. Have you seen it?)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sally isn't here. She went out.</p> <p>The <i>present perfect</i> or <i>past simple</i> can be used with just, already and yet.</p> <p>The <i>past simple</i> is more common:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I'm not hungry. I just had lunch. (or I've just had lunch.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A: What time is Mark leaving? B: He already left.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Did you finish your work yet?</p>
17C	<p>British speakers usually say:</p> <p>have a bath have a shower have a break have a holiday</p>	<p>American speakers say:</p> <p>take a bath take a shower take a break take a vacation</p>
21D and 22D	<p>Will or shall can be used with I/we:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I will/shall be late this evening.</p> <p>Shall I ... ? and shall we ... ? are used to ask for advice etc. :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Which way shall we go?</p>	<p>Shall is unusual:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I will be late this evening.</p> <p>Should I ... ? and should we ... ? are more usual to ask for advice etc. :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Which way should we go?</p>
28	<p>British speakers use can't to say they believe something is not probable:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sarah hasn't contacted me. She can't have got my message.</p>	<p>American speakers use must not in this situation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sarah hasn't contacted me. She must not have gotten my message.</p>
32	<p>You can use needn't or don't need to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We needn't hurry. or We don't need to hurry.</p>	<p>Needn't is unusual. The usual form is don't need to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We don't need to hurry.</p>
34A–B	<p>After insist, demand etc. you can use should:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I insisted that he should apologise.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Many people are demanding that something should be done about the problem.</p>	<p>The <i>subjunctive</i> is normally used. Should is unusual after insist, demand etc. :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I insisted that he apologize.*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Many people are demanding that something be done about the problem.</p>
51B	<p>British speakers generally use Have you? / Isn't she? etc. :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A: Lisa isn't very well today. B: Isn't she? What's wrong with her?</p>	<p>American speakers generally use You have? / She isn't? etc. :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A: Lisa isn't very well today. B: She isn't? What's wrong with her?</p>
70B	<p>Accommodation is usually uncountable:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There isn't enough accommodation.</p>	<p>Accommodation can be countable:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There aren't enough accommodations.</p>

* Many verbs ending in **-ise** in British English (apolog**ise**/organis**e**/special**ise** etc.) are spelt with **-ize** (apolog**ize**/organis**e**/special**ize** etc.) in American English.