

9. The tank was going slowly towards us. ✗

Correct: The tank was **coming** slowly towards us.

EoC #52: come = move towards the speaker/point of reference, go = move away from the speaker/point of reference

10. I'll come to Ikea and wait for you there. ✓

11. Living next to the Faculty is very convenient. ✓

12. Most people drive around in common cars, but Eugene goes to work in a hovercraft. ✗

EoC #54: the word *common* means 1) wide-spread, present at many places (*a common flower*), 2) belonging to more than one person (*common land, common knowledge, common language*) or 3) something that is the norm (*It is common for children to misbehave.*). The word *ordinary* means "average, usual, not different or special." Thus, when compared with a hovercraft, most cars are **ordinary** since a hovercraft is something out of the ordinary, i.e. **special**.

Consider the difference.

Skoda is an ordinary car – no extra features, nothing fancy. ✗ *Skoda was the most common car in the former Czechoslovakia – every family had one.*

13. Our garden is quite ordinary – full of common trees and flowers. ✓

* our garden = belongs to me and my family

* ordinary = similar to other gardens, nothing extraordinary, nothing special

* common = widespread

14. Have you consulted the price of your calls with Orange? ✗

You either consult **someone about something** (*Have you consulted Orange about the price of your calls?*) or you consult resources (e.g. books, dictionaries): *If you don't know, consult a dictionary.*

15. He gave me some advices about spending my savings, but I still think the money are more useful in the bank. ✗

The words *advice* and *money* are **uncountable**. > *He gave me some advice about spending my savings, but I still think the money is more useful in the bank.*

16. I don't want to go to the party. Nearly everyone there will be in couples. ✓

17. We were hopeless at Maths and the teacher cried at us all the time. ✗

Both *math* (AmE) and *maths* (BrE) are correct.

The word *cry* means 1) "to produce tears from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt" (*He cried all night because she had left him the day before.*) or 2) "to shout or say something loudly". In the second sense, however, it is used mostly in books.

*As they entered they saw Dorian Gray. He was seated at the piano, with his back to them, turning over the pages of a volume of Schumann's "Forest Scenes." "You must lend me these, Basil," he cried. "I want to learn them. They are perfectly charming." (Oscar Wilde, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, chapter 2)*

However, "to cry" cannot be used with "at someone." In this case, it is possible to say:

*We were hopeless at Maths and the teacher **shouted/screamed/yelled** at us all the time.*