

Unit 11 WNYN Lexicals – Script Application

The lexicals are presented in the order of their appearance in the questions.

1. **top-notch:** Margaret told David that Marsha was a top-notch reporter.
2. **the very superlative:** Marsha is a top-notch reporter, the very best.
3. **it's just that:** When David asked Margaret why she had a long face, she replied that it was just that she didn't want to see Marsha leave.
4. **have sth done:** David was happy that, in his new job as reporter, he wouldn't have someone telling him she wanted this done and that done. (Here's a new lexical, which AKL doesn't present correctly: *this and that*: He's driving us crazy because he's always telling us to study this and memorize that.)
5. **What do you mean, sentence?:** When Margaret told David that Marsha was going to leave, he asked her what she meant by "leave." (Note *by*. Don't use this lexical in polite speech.)
6. **make smn happy to V:** Margaret asked David how it made him feel to know that he was responsible for Marsha's losing her job. (The workbook should have presented this lexical as **make smn feel to do**.)
7. **get a chance to do:** David didn't mean any harm to Marsha; he just wanted to get a chance to show Bob what he could do.
8. **have smn doing:** Now, in his new position, David won't have someone bossing him around. (The workbook should have included *-ing*.)
9. **break smn's heart to do:** It's breaking Margaret's heart to see Marsha leave.
10. **What are you talking about?:** When Margaret asked David what really happened at the university, he asked her what she was talking about because he was playing innocent. (Don't use this lexical in polite speech.)
11. **lose one's job:** It's because of David that Marsha is losing her job.
12. **right after/before:** Right after Marsha made arrangements with Prof. Daniels to interview, she wanted a letter sent to him to confirm their phone conversation.
13. **make arrangements w/ smn to do:** Marsha made arrangements with Prof. Daniels to interview him.
14. **set sth up for time/date:** Marsha and Prof. Daniels set up their interview (*or* set their interview up) for two o'clock the Friday after their phone conversation.
15. **be supposed to do sth:** Marsha told Margaret that David was supposed to meet her at the university.
16. **get mixed up:** David claimed that Marsha must have gotten mixed up over the time of the interview. (Note *over*. Other prepositions — like *about* and *in* — are possible, but which one you use depends on the context.)
17. **at smn's expense:** Marsha told David that it was at Marsha's expense that he got his chance to show Bob what he could do. (Note: If we write "...that David got his chance to show Bob what he could do at Marsha's expense" we would have a confusing "misplaced modifier.")
18. **get in touch with smn:** Margaret accused David of getting in touch with Prof. Daniels early on the morning of the interview.
19. **move sth up/back to:** She guessed that he got in touch with Prof. Daniels on the morning of the interview and moved the interview up to eleven o'clock. (You can replace *up* with *ahead* or *forward*.)
20. **bother to do:** Margaret complained that David didn't bother to tell Marsha that he had changed the time of the interview.
21. **What if smn did/didn't?:** When Margaret claimed that David moved the interview up so that he could do it himself, David asked why it mattered. (Don't use this in polite speech.)
22. **What about sth?:** When Margaret asked him to tell her about the Denver trip, he asked her what she wanted to know about it.
23. **have sth/anything/nothing to do w/ sth:** Margaret asked David if he had anything to do with Marsha's not getting to the airport in time.
24. **leave sth V-ing:** Margaret accused David of promising to give Marsha a ride to the airport and then leaving her waiting at her apartment.
25. **pick up smn:** David claimed that he forgot to pick Marsha up at her apartment.
26. **give smn a ride:** Marsha didn't get to the airport because David didn't give her a ride.