

1.(Comparison) Comparing things or talking about similarities and differences

Look at the table of comparative and superlative adjectives and complete the rules below:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Quick	quicker	(the)quickest
Happy	Happier	(the)happiest
Modern	more modern	most modern
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive

Example: A dish of noodles is one of the quickest meals you can make- it's much quicker than making a rice dish, for example.

To form the comparative:

- With one – syllable words, we add 1.....
- With two-syllable words ending in –y, we change the-y to 2... .and add 3....with most other two- syllable words and words with three or more syllable, we add the word 4.....

To form superlative:

- With one- syllable words, we add 5....
- With two-syllable words ending in –y, we change the –y to 6...and add 7.....with most other two- syllable words and words with three or more syllables, we add the word(s)

So we can say that regular one-syllable adjectives form like these:

Adjective	comparative	superlative
Young	younger	(the) youngest

If the adjective ends in a single vowel and consonant (not w) , the final letter is doubled , as in thinthinner

Examples(sad,big,fat,hot,wet)

Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant followed by the letter (y) have forms like these:

Adjective	comparative	superlative
dirty	dirtier	(the) dirtiest

examples (angry, busy, easy, silly, funny, happy, heavy)

Most other two- syllable adjectives and all longer adjectives form their comparative and superlative like this:

Adjective	comparative	superlative
Careful	more careful	most careful

Irregular adjectives have the following forms:

Good	better	(the)best
Bad	worse	(the)worst
Far	farther	(the)farthest
Old	older	oldest

Exercise

Choose the correct form of the word in brackets:

- He plays the piano really well- in fact he's.....(good) pianist I've ever heard.

(best- the best- the goodest)

- When I first fell ill, I was feeling even.....(bad) than I do now.

(badder- worst- worse)

- I heard(beautiful) music you can imagine.

(the beautifullest- beautifuller- the most beautiful)

- No one could be.....(kind) than my uncle.

(kindest- kinder- as kind)

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the word in brackets:

- This is (good).....hamburger I've ever eaten.
- The old chef was (bad).....than the new one.
- This restaurant is (expensive)..... in London. It costs a fortune.
- This is one of the (easy) recipes I know- a child could make it.
- These apples are (sweet)than those.
- Jose's mother always finds (cheap)...vegetables in the market than in the supermarket.
- People say small vegetables are (nice) than large ones.

- I think salad is (healthy) than chips.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps. Use the comparative of the word in brackets.

- My house is _____ than yours (small)
- Sara is _____ than Tom (young)
- Teresa is _____ than John (old)
- Chemistry is _____ than English (difficult)
- His handwriting is _____ than Mabel's (bad)

2. Phrasal Verbs

What are they...?

How do you use them correctly?

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in English, so it's important to learn them!

A phrasal verb has 2 parts:

1) a verb

2) and a preposition (at least one)

***often a phrasal verb has a special meaning. Here are some examples:**

Show up = arrive/come

Show off = brag/show how great you are

Show around = to familiarize someone with a new place

Take off = leave a place

Take after = to resemble or look like another person

***Sometimes phrasal verbs have an object. The object simply answers the question: What? Or Who?**

Examples:

Cynthia drops off the children at 8:00 each day.

Drop off = phrasal verb . . . WHO does she drop off?

The children . . . The children = object

***When a phrasal verb uses an object, the object can usually occur in 2 positions:**

(=this is called a separable phrasal verb)

Look at this example:

Michael was scheduled to marry Lisa in two days. He should have been excited, but he wasn't. Instead, he felt . . . Very Very VERY Nervous!!!

But, a day before the wedding, Michael decided that he had made a BIG mistake! So he called off the wedding!

1. He called off the wedding.

2. He called the wedding off.

3. He called it off.

So we can say that :

An object of a separable phrasal verb can appear:

1. After the phrasal verb:

They turned up the volume.

OR . . .

2. In the middle of a phrasal verb:

They turned the volume up.

3. But, if the object is a pronoun it must be in the middle.

They turned IT up.

Exercise :

What are some other ways to say each sentence below?

1. She tried on her new dress.

2. They called off the games due to rain.

Exercise :

choose between the three words given to complete the sentences.

1. I have to **take** our new dish-washer because it doesn't work.(to,back,up)
2. My plane **takes** in about half an hour.(up,out,off)
3. **Take** your socks and shoes and come and have a paddle!(of,off,out)
4. Can you **take** the rubbish to the street for me? (out,back,up)
5. My grandparents **took** us for dinner and then to the theatre.(out,by,in)
6. I **tore** my ex-boyfriend's letters and gave them back to him.(out,down,up)
7. When I **think** on my youth, I wish I had studied harder.(about,forward,back)
8. I'll have to **think** this job offer before I make any decisions.(about,over,of)
9. We **threw** our old furniture when we won the lottery.(away,down,on)
10. Please **turn** your music while the guests are here.(round,up,down)

3. English Conditionals

There are several structures that are called conditionals.

“Condition” means situation or circumstance. If a particular condition is true, then a particular result happens.

- If $Y = 10$ then $2Y = 20$
- If $2Y = 3$ then $2Y = 6$

There are three basic conditionals that we use very often. There are some more conditionals that we do not use so often.

Structure of conditional sentences

1. First conditional real possibility

We are talking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen . For example, it is morning. You are at home. You plan to play tennis this afternoon. But there are some clouds in the sky. Imagine that it rains. What will you do?

If	Condition	Result
	Present simple	Will+ base verb
If	it rains	I will stay at home.

Notice that we are thinking about the future condition. It is not raining yet. But the sky is cloudy and you think that it could rain. We use the present simple tense to talk about the possible future condition. We use will + base verb to talk about the possible future result. The important thing about the first conditional is that there is a real possibility that the condition will happen. Here are some more examples:

If	Condition	Result
	Present simple	Will+base verb
If	I see Mary	I will tell her.
If	Tara is free tomorrow	He will invite her.
If	They do not pass their exam	Their teacher will be sad.
If	It rains tomorrow	Will you stay at home?

Result	If	Condition
Will+base verb		Present simple
I will tell Mary	If	I see her.
He will invite Tara	If	She is free tomorrow.
Their teacher will be sad	If	They do not pass their exam.
Will you stay at home	If	It rains tomorrow?

Note: sometimes , we use shall, can or may instead of will, for example: If you are good today, you can watch TV tonight .

2. Second condition: Unreal possibility or dream

The second conditional is like the first conditional. We are still thinking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen. For example, you do not have a lottery ticket. Is it possible to win? No!No lottery ticket, no win! But maybe you will buy a lottery ticket in the future. So you can think about winning in the future , like a dream. It's not very real, but it's possible.

If	Condition	Result
	past simple	Would +base verb
If	I won the lottery	I would buy a car.

So there is an unreal possibility that the condition will happen. Here are some more examples:

If	Condition	Result
	past simple	Would +base verb
If	I married Mary	I would be happy
If	Ahmed became rich	She would marry him.
If	It snowed next July	What would you do?
If	I had a lot of money	I would travel around the world.

Look at these examples:

Result	If	condition
Would+base verb		Simple past
I would be happy	If	I married Mary
She would marry Ahmed	If	he became rich
What would you do	If	It snowed next July?

Note: sometimes, we use **should, could or might** instead of **would**, for example: **If I won a million dollars, I could stop working.**

3. Third conditional: no possibility

The first and second conditionals talk about the future . With the third conditional we talk about the past. We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. The third conditional is also like a dream, but with no possibility of the dream coming true.

If	Condition	Result
	Past perfect	Would have + past participle
If	I had won the lottery	I would have bought a car.

Sometimes, we use **should have, could have, might have** instead of **would have**, for example: **If you had bought a lottery ticket, you might have won.**

Look at more examples in the table below:

If	Condition	Result
	Past perfect	Would have + past participle
If	I had seen Mary	I would have told her.
If	Tara had been free yesterday	I would have invited her.
If	They had not passed their exam	Their teacher would have been sad.
If	It had rained yesterday	What would you have done?

Result	If	condition
Would have+ p.p		Past perfect
I would have told Mary	If	I had seen her.
I would have invited Tara	If	She had been free today.
Their teacher would have been sad	If	They had not passed their exam.

Zero conditional: certainty

We use the so- called **Zero conditional** when the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.

If	Condition	Result
	Present simple	Present simple
If	You heat ice	it melts.
If	I miss the 8 o'clock bus	I am late for work.
If	I am late for work	My boss gets angry.

Note: We can also use when instead of if , for example: When I get up late I miss my bus.

Exercise:

choose between the three words given to complete the sentences:

1. **Phosphorus.....if you expose it to air.**
(will burn, would burn, burns)
2. **If I have enough time, I.....the football match.**
(watch, 'll watch , watching)
3. **If I were a millionaire, I a castle.**
(would buy, buy, bought)
4. **If he had.....careful, he wouldn't have had that terrible accident.**
(be, been, have)
5. **If it had rained yesterday, what would you have.....?**
(done, do, did)

4 . Modal Auxiliary Verbs)

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs appear before main verbs. They are used for a number of purposes. Here are some of the most common:

INDICATE ABILITY: She can speak English.

GIVE ADVICE: You should see a doctor.

EXPRESS CERTAINTY: We will finish by 8:00.

INDICATE POSSIBILITY: It may rain tonight.

INDICATE OBLIGATION: You must attend the last class.

GIVE PERMISSION: You may use your dictionaries during the exam.

INDICATE PAST HABIT: When I was little, we would go swimming every day.

Unlike other verbs, modal verbs have only one form. In other words, no -s is added to modal verbs to indicate third-person singular.

He/she/it can/should/will/may/must move.

exercise

20-1

Complete each sentence with the modal auxiliary verb that provides the meaning indicated in parentheses.

1. You _____ (certainty) receive a flight confirmation in the mail.
2. We _____ (advice) leave in ten minutes.
3. There _____ (possibility) be a storm tonight.
4. A notary public _____ (obligation) sign the form.
5. Alicia _____ (ability) draw well.

6. As a child, he _____ (past habit) play soccer every day.
7. _____ (permission) I borrow your pencil?
8. Pets _____ (obligation) be on leashes.
9. I _____ (possibility) leave work early tonight.
10. The package _____ (certainty) be delivered by noon.
11. They _____ (advice) be more careful.
12. _____ (ability) you come with us on Saturday?
13. You _____ (permission) enter the restricted area.
14. When we lived in San Diego, we _____ (past habit) often go to the beach.

Semi-Modal Auxiliary Verbs

English also has semi-modal auxiliary verbs. They are used for many of the same purposes as modal auxiliary verbs.

- ✓ INDICATE ABILITY: He is able to speak three different languages.
- ✓ GIVE ADVICE: You ought to finish the report.
- ✓ EXPRESS CERTAINTY: We are going to complete the project tonight.
- ✓ INDICATE OBLIGATION: You have to attend the meeting.
- ✓ INDICATE PAST HABIT: We used to play basketball together.

Unlike one-word modal verbs, most semi-modals are marked for number and tense.

I am able to go.
You have to give a speech.
We are going to leave.
They have to work late.

I was able to go.
You had to give a speech.
We were going to leave.
They had to work late.

Used to is an exception. It has only one form and always refers to the past. *Ought to* is another exception. It does not change form; however, the main verb that follows it can.

It ought to be easy.

It ought to have been easy.

exercise

20-2

Complete each sentence with the semi-modal verb that provides the meaning indicated in parentheses. Use present tense forms.

1. You _____ (certainty) receive an award at the ceremony.
2. We _____ (advice) exercise daily.

8. Idioms

UNIT 1

Idioms from Colors



Reading

Read the story. Then discuss the questions.

In the Red

The letter came **out of the blue**! I wasn't expecting it. But there it was **in black and white**, signed by the bank manager. I had no money in my checking account. I was **in the red**.

I couldn't believe it. So I went to see the manager. We looked at the problem together. The bank had made a mistake. It had put ten dollars into my account instead of one thousand dollars!

Because it was the bank's mistake, there was no delay reopening my account. The manager cut through all the **red tape**. Now I had money in my account. And I had **the green light** to write checks again.

1. Does **in the red** mean to have enough money or to not have enough money? When a company is in the red, is it in trouble?
2. When you learn something **out of the blue**, is it a surprise?

3. If doing something takes a lot of **red tape**, is it easy to do?
Sometimes getting papers from the government takes a lot of red tape. Can you think of some examples of things that take red tape?

Meanings

Each example has an idiom with a color word. Read the example carefully to find the meaning of the idiom. Then look at the definitions that follow the examples. Write the idiom next to its definition.

the black market	You can go to the bank to change dollars. But if you change money on the black market , you often get more money for each dollar.
to feel blue	I was alone on my birthday and feeling blue . Then Anny called and invited me out, and I felt better.
the green light	The bank has given us the money. Now we have the green light to start the project.
green with envy	I was green with envy when I learned that Luis had won a trip to Europe.
in black and white	I couldn't believe it, but there it was in black and white , as clear as it could be. The letter said that I had won a trip to Europe.
in the black	Theo earns a thousand dollars a week. He doesn't have to worry about having enough money. He's always in the black .
in the red	I never have enough money to pay my bills. I'm always in the red .
out of the blue	The news of the factory's closing came out of the blue . No one was expecting it.
the red carpet	When the movie star visited, our town rolled out the red carpet . There was a parade and a special dinner in her honor.
red tape	Every time you want to get a new passport, you have to go through a lot of red tape . It's not easy and it takes a lot of time.
a white lie	I didn't feel like going out. So I told a white lie , and I said I didn't feel well.

1. _____ by surprise, unexpectedly
2. _____ very clear and easy to understand

2 Idioms for Everyday Use

3. _____ owing money, in debt
4. _____ complicated official procedures and forms
5. _____ the okay to start something
6. _____ special honors for a special or important person
7. _____ the market not controlled by the government, where things are sold in private and often against the law
8. _____ something that is not true but that causes no harm
9. _____ jealous of someone else's good fortune
10. _____ to feel sad
11. _____ having money

Practice

A. Answer each question with **yes** or **no**. Explain your answer.

1. My boss just gave me a raise in salary. Am I feeling blue?
2. I took my driver's test and passed. Then in less than half an hour I had my driver's license in my hand. Was there a lot of red tape?
3. My friend Jack asked if I liked his new purple tie. I didn't really like it, but I said that the tie was nice. Did I tell a white lie?
4. I always like to keep some extra money in the bank for an emergency. Am I in the black?
5. My boss said he had to talk to two other managers about my project. Did I get the green light?
6. They said it was in the contract, but I never saw it. Was the contract in black and white?
7. If I write this check, I won't have enough money in my account to cover it. Will I be in the red?
8. We had no idea at all. He told us he was leaving the company. Was the news out of the blue?
9. When the famous general came to town last year, we even had a special parade and fireworks show. Did the town roll out the red carpet?



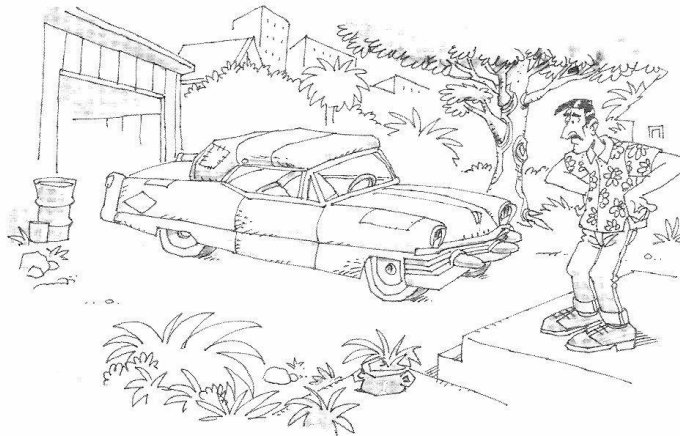
10. When I exchange foreign currency at the bank, do I get it on the black market?
11. Sam wanted the job as manager of the store, but another employee got it. Might Sam be green with envy?

B. Each example has the correct idiom, but there is one error with each idiom. Find the error and correct it.

1. I got the news from the blue.
2. The rules for the contest were in black or white.
3. They were green for envy when their friend won the lottery.
4. Tony loves to shop, so he is always on the red.
5. You must go through a lot of red tapes to get a visa in some countries.
6. They rolled out the red carpets when he came.
7. Yuri does not have a problem with money. He's in black.
8. Pam was feeling in blue because she had to stay home.
9. I told white lie. I said I couldn't come to the party because I had other plans.
10. The city has the green lights to build a new highway.
11. The tourists bought some money on the black.

UNIT 2

Idioms from Food



Reading

Read the story. Then discuss the questions.

A Real Lemon

The used car I bought for three hundred dollars was a **lemon**. My friends said I was **nuts** to believe the **baloney** the seller gave. The seller said that the car was like new, with only ten thousand miles on it. She called it reliable transportation at a very low price. She said she was really selling it for **peanuts**.

Starting the engine of the car was a **piece of cake**. I just turned the key—no problem. However, soon I was **in a pickle**: the brakes didn't work! The owner of the Cadillac I hit **went bananas** when he saw the damage to the front of his car. He started shouting at me and wouldn't stop. Now I have to pay him two thousand dollars to repair his car. But my friend Nina was a **peach**. She took my car to the garbage dump so that I didn't have to see it again.

1. Does something that is a **lemon** work well? Have you ever bought a lemon?
2. Is something that is a **piece of cake** easy to do or hard to do? Name some things that are a piece of cake for you to do.
3. When someone **goes bananas**, what happens to the person?

Meanings

Each example has an idiom with a food word. Read the example carefully to find the meaning of the idiom. Then look at the definitions that follow the examples. Write the idiom next to its definition.

the apple of one's eye	The baby is the apple of her grandfather's eye . He thinks that she's wonderful.
baloney	His speech about the importance of helping the poor is baloney . He wouldn't even give his best friend a dime.
to cream someone	Our basketball team really creamed its opponent. Our team won by a score of 120 to 60.
fishy	On our return home, we found the front door open, and we suspected that something fishy was going on.
to go bananas	She went bananas when she heard she had won first prize in the talent contest.
in a pickle	Bill was in a pickle . After filling his car with gas, he could not find the money to pay.
a lemon	The new tape player I bought was a lemon , and I'm going to take it back to the store for a new one.
nuts	Tony must be nuts to pay over a hundred dollars for a shirt.
a peach	When I was sick last week, Susan visited me and bought groceries for me. She's a peach .
peanuts	Rose buys used clothes at secondhand stores, and she gets nice-looking clothes for peanuts .
a piece of cake	The math test was a piece of cake for Erik. He is very good at doing math problems.

1. _____ in trouble
2. _____ something that is very easy to do
3. _____ something that does not work, usually an electrical appliance or mechanical item
4. _____ to totally beat someone in a game
5. _____ a very small amount of money
6. _____ nonsense
7. _____ suspicious, not right or honest
8. _____ to go crazy
9. _____ very crazy, very upset

10. _____ a very nice person
11. _____ someone's favorite person

Practice

A. Answer each question with **yes** or **no**. Explain your answer.

1. When the president gave Lou her award, they shook hands, and the audience applauded politely. Did the audience go bananas?
2. Sokolovshy beat Splatski 11 to 1 in the chess championship. Did he cream Splatski?
3. Someone on the street offered to sell me a gold watch for five dollars. Was something fishy happening?
4. When dad was making breakfast, the bacon caught on fire. Was making breakfast a piece of cake for him?
5. My car has only three thousand miles on it and has already been to the garage five times for repairs. Is it a lemon?
6. The salesperson told me he could give a big discount, just for me. Was he probably talking baloney?
7. John has a good job and today he won a million dollars in the lottery. Is he in a pickle?
8. John just gave a million dollars to a stranger. Will people say that he's nuts?
9. Maria went to a fancy store and paid full price for her furniture. Did she buy the furniture for peanuts?
10. Bob Kent thinks his daughter is the best. Is she the apple of his eye?
11. Karen promised to spend Saturday helping me cook the food for the party. Is Karen a peach?

B. Each example has the correct idiom, but there is one error with each idiom. Find the error and correct it.

1. Using the computer was so easy, it was piece of cake.
2. Something fish must be happening. We're the only ones here, but I'm hearing strange noises.