

so and such

Use

Both *so ... that* and *such ... that* are used to show the results of a situation or action. They take the following structures:

Form

Example

with an adjective:

so + adjective + *that*

Al is **so good that** he was made manager.

with a noun:

so + *many/much* + noun + *that*

such + *a/an* + adjective + noun + *that*

such + adjective + plural noun + *that*

such + *a lot of* + noun + *that*

Al sells **so many cars that** he was made manager.

Al is **such a good worker that** he was made manager.

Al gets **such good results that** he was made manager.

Al makes **such a lot of money for the company that** he was made manager.

with an adverb:

so + adverb + *that*

Al **works so well that** he was made manager.

too and enough

Use

Both *too* and *enough* are used to talk about how much or how little of something there is. We use *too* to describe the negative effect of having more than necessary. We use *enough* to describe the effects of having/not having the right amount of something.

Form

Example

with an adjective:

too + adjective (+ full infinitive)

adjective + *enough* (+ full infinitive)

It's **too cold** to work in the garden.

Carol isn't **patient enough** to work as a teacher.

with a noun:

too + *many/much* + noun (+ full infinitive)

enough + noun (+ full infinitive)

Jonty works **too many hours** to have any hobbies.

We don't have **enough money** to pay our bills.

with an adverb:

too + adverb (+ full infinitive)

adverb + *enough* (+ full infinitive)

I got there **too late** to see the manager.

Jack did the work **quickly enough** to finish half an hour early.

Watch out!

- *Too* does not mean the same as *very*. We only use *too* when we are describing something negative.
✓ I've got **too** much work. I can't come out tonight.
✗ ~~This job is great because you get paid too much money.~~
- *Enough* always comes after the adjective.
✓ You're not old **enough** to work here.
✗ ~~You're not enough old to work here.~~
- Both *too* and *enough* can be followed by *for*.
✓ It's too hot **for** me in this office.
✓ You're not old enough **for** the army.

Comparatives

Use

To compare things/people/actions that are different

Example

My new job is **more enjoyable** than my old one.
I'd like you to get to the office **earlier** tomorrow.

Form

adjective



comparative

one syllable

hard

+ -er

harder

one syllable ending in -e

late

+ -r

later

one syllable ending in vowel + consonant

big

double last letter + -er

bigger

two syllables ending in -y

pretty

-y → -ier

prettier

two or more syllables

interesting

more/less + adjective

more/less interesting

irregular adjectives / quantifiers

good → better
bad → worse

little → less
far → farther/further

many → more
much → more

adverb



comparative

regular adverbs

carefully

more/less + adverb

more/less carefully

irregular adverbs

well → better
badly → worse
early → earlier

near → nearer
late → later

fast → faster
far → farther/further

Helpful hints

The comparative form is often followed by *than*. ✓ My working day is **longer than** it used to be.

Superlatives

Use

To compare one member of a group of things/people/actions with the whole group

Example

Out of all the jobs in the company, John's is the **hardest**.
The person who does **best** will get a pay rise.

Form

adjective



superlative

one syllable

hard

+ -est

hardest

one syllable ending in -e

late

+ -st

latest

one syllable ending in vowel + consonant

big

double last letter + -est

biggest

two syllables ending in -y

pretty

-y → -iest

prettiest

two or more syllables

interesting

most/least + adjective

most/least
interesting

irregular adjectives / quantifiers

good → best
bad → worst

little → least
far → farthest/furthest

many → most
much → most

adverb



superlative

regular adverbs

carefully

most/least + adverb

most/least carefully

irregular adverbs

well → best
badly → worst
early → earliest

near → nearest
late → latest

fast → fastest
far → farthest/furthest

Helpful hints

We usually use *the* before the superlative form. ✓ Today was **the worst** day since I started working there.

see page 194 for definitions

Topic vocabulary

ambition (n)	earn (v)	poverty (n)
application (n)	fame (n)	pressure (n)
bank account (n phr)	goal (n)	previous (adj)
boss (n)	impress (v)	profession (n)
career (n)	income (n)	retire (v)
colleague (n)	industry (n)	salary (n)
company (n)	interview (v, n)	staff (n)
contract (n)	leader (n)	strike (n)
department (n)	manager (n)	tax (v, n)
deserve (v)	pension (n)	wealthy (adj)

Phrasal verbs

call off	cancel
give back	return sth you have taken/borrowed
go on	happen
put off	delay to a later time
set up	start (a business, organisation, etc)
stay up	go to bed late
take away	remove
take over	take control of (a business, etc)

Prepositional phrases

at the moment
in charge (of)
on business
on strike
on time
on/off duty

Word formation

assist	assistant, assistance	occupy	occupation
beg	beggar	office	officer, (un)official
boss	bossy	retire	retired, retirement
employ	(un)employment, employer, employee, unemployed	safe	save, unsafe, safety
fame	famous	succeed	success, (un)successful

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	careful with difficult for fed up with ready for responsible for		depend on inform sb about refer to work as work for
<i>verbs</i>	apply for	<i>nouns</i>	a kind of