

Relative clauses 4: extra information clauses (1)

A

There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

Type 1

- The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- Grace works for a company that makes furniture.
- We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses tell you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

'The woman **who lives next door**' tells us *which* woman.

'A company **that makes furniture**' tells us *what kind* of company.

'The hotel **(that) you recommended**' tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

- We know a lot of people who live in London.

Type 2

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying a lot.
- We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: 'My brother Ben', 'Anna's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.

B

In both types of relative clause we use **who** for people and **which** for things. But:

Type 1

You can use **that**:

- Do you know anyone **who/that** speaks French and Italian?
- Grace works for a company **which/that** makes furniture.

You can leave out **who/which/that** when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- We stayed at the hotel **(that/which) you recommended**.
- This morning I met somebody **(who/that) I hadn't seen for ages**.

We do not often use **whom** in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

Type 2

You cannot use **that**:

- John, **who (not that)** speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide.
- Anna told me about her new job, **which (not that)** she's enjoying a lot.

You cannot leave out **who** or **which**:

- We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which a friend of ours recommended**.
- This morning I met Chris, **who I hadn't seen for ages**.

You can use **whom** for people (when it is the object):

- This morning I met Chris, **whom I hadn't seen for ages**.

C

In both types of relative clause you can use **whose** and **where**:

- We met some people **whose car had broken down**.
- What's the name of the place **where you went on holiday**?

- Lisa, **whose car had broken down**, was in a very bad mood.
- Kate has just been to Sweden, **where her daughter lives**.

Exercises

95.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2). You will need to use **who(m)/whose/which/where**.

- 1 Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)
Catherine, who lives next door, is very friendly.
- 2 We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours recommended it.)
We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.
- 3 We often go to visit our friends in Cambridge. (It is not far from London.)
We often go to visit our friends in Cambridge
- 4 I went to see the doctor. (She told me I needed to change my diet.)
I went to see
- 5 Steven is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)
Steven
- 6 Lisa is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)
Lisa
- 7 The new stadium will be finished next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)
- 8 Alaska is the largest state in the USA. (My brother lives there.)
- 9 Our teacher was very kind. (I have forgotten her name.)

95.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2. Use commas where necessary.

- 1 There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.
The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.
- 2 I've got a brother called Ben. He lives in Hong Kong. He's an architect.
My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- 3 There was a strike at the factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.
The strike at the factory
- 4 I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.
I've found
- 5 I've had my car for 15 years. It has never broken down.
My car
- 6 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.
Few of
- 7 Amy has a son. She showed me a picture of him. He's a police officer.
Amy showed me

95.3 Some of these sentences are wrong. Correct them and put in commas where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write 'OK'.

- 1 Anna told me about her new job that she's enjoying very much.
Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying very much.
- 2 My office that is on the second floor is very small.
- 3 The office I'm using at the moment is very small.
- 4 Mark's father that used to be in the army now works for a TV company.
- 5 The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.
- 6 The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.

Relative clauses 5: extra information clauses (2)

A

Prepositions + whom/which

You can use a *preposition* before **whom** (for people) and **which** (for things). So you can say:
to whom / with whom / about which / without which etc.:

- Mr Lee, **to whom** I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our proposal.
- Fortunately we had a good map, **without which** we would have got lost.

In informal English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use **who** (*not whom*) for people:

- This is my friend from Canada, **who** I was telling you **about**.
- Yesterday we visited the City Museum, **which** I'd never been **to** before.

B

All of / most of etc. + whom/which

Study these examples:

Helen has three brothers. All of **them** are married. (2 sentences)

→ Helen has three brothers, **all of whom** are married. (1 sentence)

They asked me a lot of questions. I couldn't answer most of **them**. (2 sentences)

→ They asked me a lot of questions, **most of which** I couldn't answer. (1 sentence)

In the same way you can say:

none of / neither of / any of / either of
some of / many of / much of / (a) few of
both of / half of / each of / one of / two of etc. } + **whom** (people)
} + **which** (things)

- Martin tried on three jackets, **none of which** fitted him.
- Two men, **neither of whom** I had seen before, came into the office.
- They have three cars, **two of which** they rarely use.
- Sue has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she was at school with.

You can also say **the cause of which / the name of which** etc.:

- The building was destroyed in a fire, **the cause of which** was never established.
- We stayed at a beautiful hotel, **the name of which** I can't remember now.

C

Which (*not what*)

Study this example:

Joe got the job. This surprised everybody. (2 sentences)

Joe got the job, **which** surprised everybody. (1 sentence)
relative clause

In this example, **which** = 'the fact that he got the job'. You must use **which** (*not what*) in sentences like these:

- Sarah couldn't meet us, **which** was a shame. (*not what was a shame*)
- The weather was good, **which** we hadn't expected. (*not what we hadn't expected*)

For **what**, see Units 92D and 93D.

Exercises

96.1 Write the relative clauses in a more formal way using a preposition + whom/which.

- 1 Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I'd never been to before.
Yesterday we visited the City Museum, to which I'd never been before.
- 2 My brother showed us his new car, which he's very proud of.
My brother showed us his new car,
- 3 This is a picture of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on holiday with.
This is a picture of our friends Chris and Sam,
- 4 The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place on Friday.
The wedding,
took place on Friday.

96.2 Use the information in the first sentence to complete the second sentence. Use all of / most of etc. or the ... of + whom/which.

- 1 All of Helen's brothers are married.
Helen has three brothers, all of whom are married.
- 2 Most of the information we were given was useless.
We were given a lot of information,
- 3 None of the ten people who applied for the job was suitable.
Ten people applied for the job,
- 4 Kate hardly ever uses one of her computers.
Kate has got two computers,
- 5 Mike won £100,000. He gave half of it to his parents.
Mike won £100,000,
- 6 Both of Julia's sisters are lawyers.
Julia has two sisters,
- 7 Jane replied to neither of the emails I sent her.
I sent Jane two emails,
- 8 I went to a party – I knew only a few of the people there.
There were a lot of people at the party,
- 9 The sides of the road we drove along were lined with trees.
We drove along the road, the
- 10 The aim of the company's new business plan is to save money.
The company has a new business plan,

96.3 Join sentences from the boxes to make new sentences. Use which.

- 1 Laura couldn't come to the party.
- 2 Jane doesn't have a phone.
- 3 Alex has passed his exams.
- 4 Our flight was delayed.
- 5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house.
- 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night.
- 7 Our car has broken down.

This was very kind of her.
This means we can't go away tomorrow.
This makes it difficult to contact her.
This makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.
~~This was a shame.~~
This is good news.
This meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.

- 1 Laura couldn't come to the party, which was a shame.
- 2 Jane
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

-ing and -ed clauses (the woman talking to Tom, the boy injured in the accident)**A**

A clause is a part of a sentence. Some clauses begin with **-ing** or **-ed**. For example:

Do you know the woman **talking to Tom**?
-ing clause

the woman talking to Tom



The boy **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital.
-ed clause

the boy injured in the accident

**B**

We use **-ing** clauses to say what somebody (or something) is (or was) doing at a particular time:

- Do you know the woman **talking to Tom**? (the woman **is talking** to Tom)
- Police **investigating the crime** are looking for three men. (police **are investigating** the crime)
- Who were those people **waiting outside**? (they **were waiting**)
- I was woken up by a bell **ringing**. (a bell **was ringing**)

You can also use an **-ing** clause to say what happens all the time, not just at a particular time.

For example:

- The road **connecting the two villages** is very narrow. (the road **connects** the two villages)
- I have a large room **overlooking the garden**. (the room **overlooks** the garden)
- Can you think of the name of a flower **beginning with T**? (the name **begins** with T)

C

-ed clauses have a **passive** meaning:

- The boy **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital.
 (he **was injured** in the accident)
- George showed me some pictures **painted by his father**.
 (they **had been painted** by his father)

Injured and **invited** are **past participles**. Note that many past participles are irregular and do not end in **-ed** (**stolen/made/written** etc.):

- The police never found the money **stolen in the robbery**.
- Most of the goods **made in this factory** are exported.

You can use **left** in this way, with the meaning 'not used, still there':

- We've eaten nearly all the chocolates. There are only a few **left**.

D

We often use **-ing** and **-ed** clauses after **there is / there was** etc.:

- There were** some children **swimming** in the river.
- Is there** anybody **waiting**?
- There was** a big red car **parked** outside the house.

Exercises

97.1 Make one sentence from two. Complete the sentences with an -ing clause.

- 1 A bell was ringing. I was woken up by it.
I was woken up by a bell ringing
- 2 A man was sitting next to me on the plane. I didn't talk much to him.
I didn't talk much to the
- 3 A taxi was taking us to the airport. It broke down.
The broke down.
- 4 There's a path at the end of this street. The path leads to the river.
At the end of the street there's a
- 5 A factory has just opened in the town. It employs 500 people.
A has just opened in the town.
- 6 The company sent me a brochure. It contained the information I needed.
The company sent me

97.2 Make one sentence from two, beginning as shown. Each time make an -ed clause.

- 1 A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to hospital.
The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.
- 2 A gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired.
The gate has now been repaired.
- 3 A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.
Most of the were not very practical.
- 4 Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.
The haven't been found yet.
- 5 A man was arrested by the police. What's his name?
What's the name of

?

97.3 Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

blow call invite live offer read ring sit study work

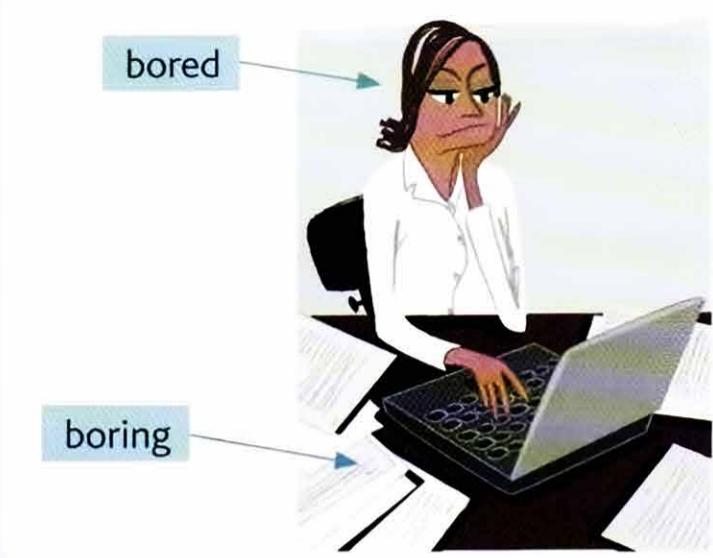
- 1 I was woken up by a bell ringing
- 2 Some of the people invited to the party can't come.
- 3 Life must be very unpleasant for people near busy airports.
- 4 A few days after the interview, I received an email me the job.
- 5 Somebody Jack phoned while you were out.
- 6 There was a tree down in the storm last night.
- 7 The waiting room was empty except for a young man by the window a magazine.
- 8 Ian has a brother in a bank in London and a sister economics at university in Manchester.

97.4 Use the words in brackets to make sentences using **There is / There was** etc.

- 1 That house is empty. (nobody / live / in it) **There's nobody living in it.**
- 2 The accident wasn't serious. (nobody / injure) **There was nobody injured.**
- 3 I can hear footsteps. (somebody / come)
There
- 4 The train was full. (a lot of people / travel)
.....
- 5 We were the only guests at the hotel. (nobody else / stay there)
.....
- 6 The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)
.....
- 7 The college offers English courses in the evening. (a course / begin / next Monday)
.....

Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed (boring/bored etc.)

A Many adjectives end in -ing and -ed, for example: **boring** and **bored**. Study this example situation:



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job any more and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is **boring**.

Jane is **bored** (with her job).

Somebody is **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**. Or, if something is **boring**, it makes you **bored**. So:

- Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.
- Jane's job is **boring**, so Jane is **bored**. (*not* Jane is boring)

If a person is **boring**, this means that they make other people **bored**:

- George always talks about the same things. He's really **boring**.

B Compare adjectives ending in -ing and -ed:

- My job is **boring**.
interesting.
tiring.
satisfying.
depressing. (etc.)

In these examples, the -ing adjective tells you about the job.

- I'm **bored** with my job.
not interested in my job any more.
tired doing my job.
not satisfied with my job.
depressed. (etc.)

In these examples, the -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).

Compare these examples:

interesting

- Julia thinks politics is **interesting**.
- Did you meet anyone **interesting** at the party?

surprising

- It was **surprising** that he passed the exam.

disappointing

- The movie was **disappointing**. We expected it to be much better.

shocking

- The news was **shocking**.

interested

- Julia is **interested** in politics.
(*not* interesting in politics)
- Are you **interested** in buying a car?
I'm trying to sell mine.

surprised

- Everybody was **surprised** that he passed the exam.

disappointed

- We were **disappointed** with the movie.
We expected it to be much better.

shocked

- I was **shocked** when I heard the news.

Exercises

98.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

- 1 The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (**disappoint...**)
 - a The movie was disappointing
 - b We were disappointed with the movie.
- 2 Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (**exhaust...**)
 - a She enjoys her job, but it's often
 - b At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (**depress...**)
 - a This weather is
 - b This weather makes me
 - c It's silly to get because of the weather.
- 4 Clare is going to Mexico next month. She has never been there before. (**excit...**)
 - a It will be an experience for her.
 - b Going to new places is always
 - c She is really about going to Mexico.

98.2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
(disappointed is correct)
- 2 Are you interesting / interested in football?
- 3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
- 4 It's embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- 5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- 6 I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- 7 She has really learnt very fast. She has made amazing / amazed progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- 10 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- 11 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

98.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

amusing/amused
confusing/confused
exhausting/exhausted

annoying/annoyed
disgusting/disgusted
interesting/interested

boring/bored
exciting/excited
surprising/surprised

- 1 He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.
- 2 I've got nothing to do. I'm
- 3 The teacher's explanation was Most of the students didn't understand it.
- 4 The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
- 5 I don't visit art galleries very often. I'm not particularly in art.
- 6 There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
- 7 The lecture was I fell asleep.
- 8 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
- 9 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm very about it.
- 10 Steve is good at telling funny stories. He can be very
- 11 Helen is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Adjectives: a **nice new house**, you look **tired****A**

Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together:

- My brother lives in a **nice new** house.
- In the kitchen there was a **beautiful large round wooden** table.

Adjectives like **new/large/round/wooden** are **fact** adjectives. They give us factual information about age, size, colour etc.

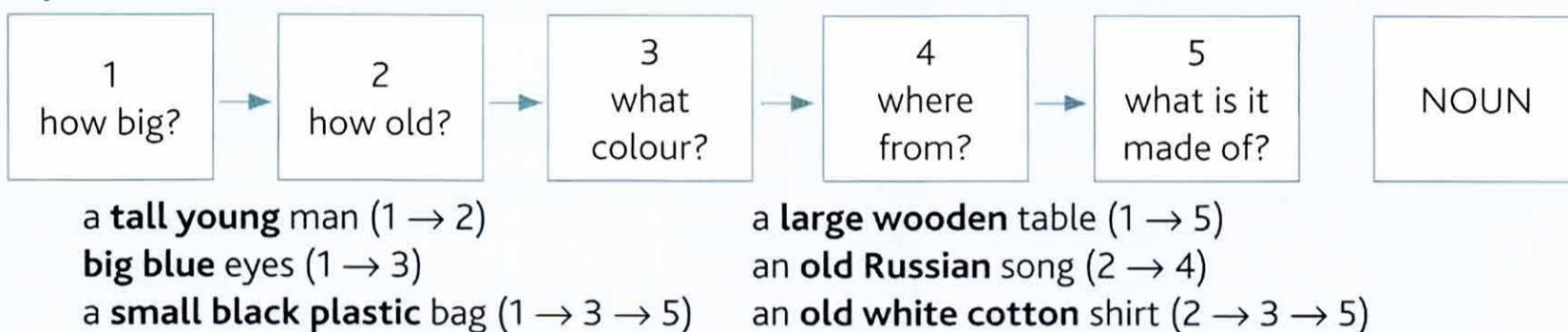
Adjectives like **nice/beautiful** are **opinion** adjectives. They tell us what somebody thinks of something or somebody.

Opinion adjectives usually go before fact adjectives.

	<i>opinion</i>	<i>fact</i>	
a	nice	long	summer holiday
an	interesting	young	man
	delicious	hot	vegetable soup
a	beautiful	large round wooden	table

B

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (but not always) we put fact adjectives in this order:



Adjectives of size and length (**big/small/tall/short/long** etc.) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (**round/fat/thin/slim/wide** etc.):

a **large round** table a **tall thin** girl a **long narrow** street

When there are two or more colour adjectives, we use **and**:

a **black and white** dress a **red, white and green** flag

This does not usually happen with other adjectives before a noun:

a **long black** dress (not a long and black dress)

C

We use adjectives after **be/get/become/seem**:

- Be careful!**
- I'm tired and I'm getting hungry.**
- As the film went on, it **became** more and more **boring**.
- Your friend **seems** very **nice**.

We also use adjectives to say how somebody/something looks, feels, sounds, tastes or smells:

- You **look tired**. / I **feel tired**. / She **sounds tired**.
- The dinner **smells good**.
- This tea **tastes a bit strange**.

But to say *how* somebody *does something* you must use an **adverb** (see Units 100–101):

- Drive **carefully**! (not Drive careful)
- Susan plays the piano very **well**. (not plays ... very good)

D

We say 'the **first two** days / the **next few** weeks / the **last ten** minutes' etc. :

- I didn't enjoy the **first two** days of the course. (not the two first days)
- They'll be away for the **next few** weeks. (not the few next weeks)

Exercises

99.1 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

- 1 a beautiful table (wooden / round) a beautiful round wooden table
- 2 an unusual ring (gold)
- 3 an old house (beautiful)
- 4 black gloves (leather)
- 5 an American film (old)
- 6 a long face (thin)
- 7 big clouds (black)
- 8 a sunny day (lovely)
- 9 an ugly dress (yellow)
- 10 a wide avenue (long)
- 11 a lovely restaurant (little)
- 12 a red car (old / little)
- 13 a new sweater (green / nice)
- 14 a metal box (black / small)
- 15 a big cat (fat / black)
- 16 long hair (black / beautiful)
- 17 an old painting (interesting / French)
- 18 an enormous umbrella (red / yellow)

99.2 Complete each sentence with a verb (in the correct form) and an adjective from the boxes.

feel	look	seem	awful	fine	interesting
smell	sound	taste	nice	upset	wet

- 1 Helen seemed upset this morning. Do you know what was wrong?
- 2 I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it
- 3 I wasn't very well yesterday, but I today.
- 4 What beautiful flowers! They too.
- 5 You Have you been out in the rain?
- 6 James was telling me about his new job. It – much better than his old job.

99.3 Put in the correct word.

- 1 This tea tastes a bit strange. (strange / strangely)
- 2 I always feel when the sun is shining. (happy / happily)
- 3 The children were playing in the garden. (happy / happily)
- 4 The man became when the manager of the restaurant asked him to leave. (violent / violently)
- 5 You look ! Are you all right? (terrible / terribly)
- 6 There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it (proper / properly)
- 7 The soup tastes (good / well)
- 8 Hurry up! You're always so (slow / slowly)

99.4 Write the following in another way using **the first ... / the next ... / the last ...**.

- 1 the first day and the second day of the course the first two days of the course
- 2 next week and the week after the next two weeks
- 3 yesterday and the day before yesterday
- 4 the first week and the second week of May
- 5 tomorrow and a few days after that
- 6 questions 1, 2 and 3 in the exam
- 7 next year and the year after
- 8 the last day of our holiday and the two days before that

Adjectives and adverbs 1 (**quick/quickly**)

A

Look at these examples:

- Our holiday was too short – the time passed very **quickly**.
- Two people were **seriously** injured in the accident.

Quickly and **seriously** are **adverbs**. Many adverbs are formed from an adjective + **-ly**:

adjective:	quick	serious	careful	quiet	heavy	bad
adverb:	quickly	seriously	carefully	quietly	heavily	badly

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some **adjectives** end in **-ly** too, for example:

friendly **lively** **elderly** **lonely** **silly** **lovely**

B

Adjective or adverb?

Adjectives (**quick/careful** etc.) tell us about a **noun** (somebody or something). We use adjectives before nouns:

- Sam is a **careful driver**.
(not a carefully driver)
- We didn't go out because of the **heavy rain**.

Adverbs (**quickly/carefully** etc.) tell us about a **verb** (how somebody does something or how something happens):

- Sam **drove carefully** along the narrow road. (not drove careful)
- We didn't go out because it was **raining heavily**. (not raining heavy)

Compare:

- She speaks **perfect English**.
adjective + noun

- She **speaks English perfectly**.
verb + noun + adverb

We also use adjectives after some verbs, especially **be**, and also **look/feel/sound** etc.

Compare:

- Please **be quiet**.
- I was disappointed that my exam results **were so bad**.
- Why do you always **look so serious**?
- I **feel happy**.

- Please **speak quietly**.
- I was unhappy that I **did so badly** in the exam. (not did so bad)
- Why do you never **take me seriously**?
- The children were **playing happily**.

C

We also use adverbs before **adjectives** and **other adverbs**. For example:

reasonably cheap	(adverb + adjective)
terribly sorry	(adverb + adjective)
incredibly quickly	(adverb + adverb)

- It's a **reasonably cheap** restaurant and the food is **extremely good**.
- I'm **terribly sorry**. I didn't mean to push you. (not terrible sorry)
- Maria learns languages **incredibly quickly**.
- The exam was **surprisingly easy**.

You can also use an adverb before a *past participle* (**injured/organised/written** etc.):

- Two people were **seriously injured** in the accident. (not serious injured)
- The meeting was **badly organised**.

Exercises

100.1 Complete each sentence with an adverb. The first letters of the adverb are given.

- 1 We didn't go out because it was raining **heavily**.....
- 2 Our team lost the game because we played very **badly**.....
- 3 I didn't have any problems finding a place to live. I found a flat quite **easily**.....
- 4 We had to wait for a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited **patiently**.....
- 5 Nobody knew Steve was coming to see us. He arrived **unexpectedly**.....
- 6 Mike keeps fit by playing tennis **regularly**.....
- 7 I don't speak French very well, but I can understand **perfectly**..... if people speak **slowly**..... and **clearly**.....

100.2 Put in the correct word.

- 1 Two people were **seriously** injured in the accident. (serious / seriously)
- 2 The driver of the car had **serious** injuries. (serious / seriously)
- 3 I think you behaved very **selfishly**. (selfish / selfishly)
- 4 Tanya is **terribly** upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)
- 5 There was a **sudden** change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
- 6 Everybody at the carnival was **colourfully** dressed. (colourful / colourfully)
- 7 Linda usually wears **colourful** clothes. (colourful / colourfully)
- 8 Liz fell and hurt herself **badly**. (bad / badly)
- 9 Joe says he didn't do well at school because he was **badly** taught. (bad / badly)
- 10 Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look **safe**. (safe / safely)

100.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box. Sometimes you need the adjective (**careful** etc.) and sometimes the adverb (**carefully** etc.).

careful(ly)	complete(ly)	continuous(ly)	financial(ly)	fluent(ly)
happy/happily	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly)	quick(ly)	special(ly)

- 1 Our holiday was too short. The time passed very **quickly**.....
- 2 Steve doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always **careful**.....
- 3 Sue works **continuously**. She never seems to stop.
- 4 Rachel and Patrick are very **financially** married.
- 5 Maria's English is very **incompetent**, although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- 6 I cooked this meal **carefully** for you, so I hope you like it.
- 7 Everything was very quiet. There was **deadly** silence.
- 8 I tried on the shoes and they fitted me **perfectly**.
- 9 Do you usually feel **nervous** before exams?
- 10 I'd like to buy a car, but it's **absolutely** impossible for me at the moment.

100.4 Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	badly	completely	changed	cheap	damaged
reasonably	seriously	slightly	enormous	ill	long
unnecessarily	unusually		planned	quiet	

- 1 I thought the restaurant would be expensive, but it was **reasonably** **cheap**.....
- 2 Will's mother is **ill** in hospital.
- 3 What a big house! It's **enormous**.....
- 4 It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only **slightly** damaged.....
- 5 The children are normally very lively, but they're **quiet** today.
- 6 When I returned home after 20 years, everything had **changed**.....
- 7 The movie was **unusually**..... It could have been much shorter.
- 8 A lot went wrong during our holiday because it was **badly** planned.....

Adjectives and adverbs 2

(well/fast/late, hard/hardly)

A Good/well

Good is an adjective. The adverb is **well**:

- Your English is **good**. **but** You **speak** English **well**.
- Susan is a **good** pianist. **but** Susan **plays** the piano **well**.

We use **well** (*not good*) with *past participles* (**dressed/known** etc.):

well-dressed **well-known** **well-educated** **well-paid**

- Gary's father is a **well-known** writer.

But **well** is also an adjective with the meaning 'in good health':

- 'How are you today?' 'I'm very **well**, thanks.'

B Fast/hard/late

These words are both adjectives and adverbs:

- | adjective | adverb |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Darren is a very fast runner . | Darren can run very fast . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kate is a hard worker . | Kate works hard . (<i>not works hardly</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I was late . | I got up late this morning. |

Lately = recently:

- Have you seen Tom **lately**?

C Hardly

Hardly = very little, almost not. Study these examples:

- Sarah wasn't very friendly at the party. She **hardly** spoke to me.
(= she spoke to me very little, almost not at all)
- We've only met once or twice. We **hardly** know each other.

Hard and **hardly** are different. Compare:

- He tried **hard** to find a job, but he had no luck. (= he tried a lot, with a lot of effort)
- I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He **hardly** tried. (= he tried very little)

I **can hardly** do something = it's very difficult for me, almost impossible:

- Your writing is terrible. I **can hardly** read it. (= it is almost impossible to read it)
- My leg was hurting. I **could hardly** walk.

D

You can use **hardly + any/anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere**:

- A: How much money have we got?
B: **Hardly any**. (= very little, almost none)
- These two cameras are very similar. There's **hardly any** difference between them.
- The exam results were very bad. **Hardly anybody** in our class passed. (= very few students passed)

There's **hardly anything** in the fridge.



Note that you can say:

- She said **hardly anything**. or She **hardly** said **anything**.
- We've got **hardly any** money. or We've **hardly** got **any** money.

Hardly ever = almost never:

- I'm nearly always at home in the evenings. I **hardly ever** go out.

Hardly also means 'certainly not'. For example:

- It's **hardly surprising** that you're tired. You haven't slept for three days.
(= it's certainly not surprising)
- The situation is serious, but it's **hardly a crisis**. (= it's certainly not a crisis)

Exercises

101.1 Put in **good** or **well**.

- 1 I play tennis but I'm not very good.
- 2 Your exam results were very
- 3 You did in your exams.
- 4 The weather was while we were away.
- 5 I didn't sleep last night.
- 6 Lucy speaks German She's at languages.
- 7 Our new business isn't doing very at the moment.
- 8 I like your hat. It looks on you.
- 9 I've met her a few times, but I don't know her

101.2 Complete these sentences using **well** + the following words:

behaved **dressed** **informed** **kept** **known** **paid** **written**

- 1 The children were very good. They were well-behaved.
- 2 I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She is quite
- 3 Our neighbours' garden is neat and tidy. It is very
- 4 I enjoyed the book you lent me. It's a great story and it's very
- 5 Tanya knows a lot about many things. She is very
- 6 Mark's clothes are always smart. He is always
- 7 Jane has a lot of responsibility in her job, but she isn't very

101.3 Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I'm tired because I've been working hard. OK
- 2 I tried hard to remember her name, but I couldn't.
- 3 This coat is practically unused. I've hardly worn it.
- 4 Laura is a good tennis player. She hits the ball hardly.
- 5 Don't walk so fast! I can't keep up with you.
- 6 I had plenty of time, so I was walking slow.

101.4 Complete the sentences. Use **hardly** + the following verbs (in the correct form):

change **hear** **know** **recognise** **say** **sleep** **speak**

- 1 Scott and Tracy have only met once before. They hardly know each other.
- 2 You're speaking very quietly. I can you.
- 3 I'm very tired this morning. I last night.
- 4 We were so shocked when we heard the news, we could
- 5 Kate was very quiet this evening. She a word.
- 6 You look the same now as you looked 15 years ago. You've
- 7 I met David a few days ago. I hadn't seen him for a long time and he looks very different now. I him.

101.5 Complete these sentences with **hardly** + **any**/**anybody**/**anything**/**anywhere**/**ever**.

- 1 I'll have to go shopping. There's hardly anything to eat.
- 2 It was a very warm day and there was wind.
- 3 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No,'
- 4 The hotel was almost empty. There was staying there.
- 5 I listen to the radio a lot, but I watch television.
- 6 Our new boss is not very popular. likes her.
- 7 It was very crowded in the room. There was to sit.
- 8 We used to be good friends, but we see each other now.
- 9 It was nice driving this morning. There was traffic.
- 10 I hate this town. There's to do and to go.

So and such**A**Compare **so** and **such**:We use **so** + adjective/adverb:

so stupid	so quick
so nice	so quickly

- I didn't like the book. The story was **so stupid**.
- I like Liz and Joe. They are **so nice**.

We use **such** + noun:

such a story	such people
---------------------	--------------------

We also use **such** + adjective + noun:

such a stupid story	such nice people
----------------------------	-------------------------

- I didn't like the book. It was **such a stupid story**. (*not a so stupid story*)
- I like Liz and Joe. They are **such nice people**. (*not so nice people*)

We say **such a ...** (*not a such*):

such a big dog	<i>(not a such big dog)</i>
-----------------------	-----------------------------

B**So and such** make the meaning stronger:

- It's a beautiful day, isn't it? It's **so warm**. (= really warm)
- It's difficult to understand him because he talks **so quietly**.

You can use **so ... that**:

- The book was **so good that** I couldn't put it down.
- I was **so tired that** I fell asleep in the armchair.

We usually leave out **that**:

- I was **so tired** I fell asleep.

- It was a great holiday. We had **such a good time**. (= a really good time)
- You always think good things are going to happen. You're **such an optimist**.

You can use **such ... that**:

- It was **such a good book that** I couldn't put it down.
- It was **such nice weather that** we spent the whole day on the beach.

We usually leave out **that**:

- It was **such nice weather** we spent ...

CWe also use **so** and **such** with the meaning 'like this':

- Somebody told me the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was **so old**. (= as old as it is)
- I'm tired because I got up at six. I don't usually get up **so early**.
- I expected the weather to be cooler. I'm surprised it is **so warm**.

- I didn't realise it was **such an old house**.
- You know it's not true. How can you say **such a thing**?

Note the expression **no such ...**:

- You won't find the word 'blid' in the dictionary. There's **no such word**. (=this word does not exist)

D

Compare:

so long

- I haven't seen her for **so long** I've forgotten what she looks like.

such a long time

- I haven't seen her for **such a long time**. (*not so long time*)

so far

- I didn't know it was **so far**.

such a long way

- I didn't know it was **such a long way**.

so much, so many

- I'm sorry I'm late – there was **so much traffic**.

such a lot (of)

- I'm sorry I'm late – there was **such a lot of traffic**.

Exercises

102.1 Put in **so**, **such** or **such a**.

- 1 It's difficult to understand him because he speaks so quietly.
- 2 I like Liz and Joe. They're such nice people.
- 3 It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
- 4 I was surprised that he looked well after his recent illness.
- 5 Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
- 6 The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
- 7 I think she works too hard. She looks tired all the time.
- 8 He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 9 It was boring movie that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
- 10 I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
- 11 I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 12 The food at the hotel was awful. I've never eaten awful food.
- 13 They've got much money they don't know what to do with it.
- 14 I didn't realise you lived long way from the city centre.
- 15 The party was really great. It was shame you couldn't come.

102.2 Make one sentence from two. Use **so** or **such**.

- 1 ~~She worked hard.~~
- 2 ~~It was a beautiful day.~~
- 3 ~~I was tired.~~
- 4 ~~We had a good time on holiday.~~
- 5 ~~She speaks English well.~~
- 6 ~~I've got a lot to do.~~
- 7 ~~The music was loud.~~
- 8 ~~I had a big breakfast.~~
- 9 ~~It was horrible weather.~~
- 10 ~~I was surprised.~~

- You could hear it from miles away.
 You would think it was her native language.
 We spent the whole day indoors.
~~She made herself ill.~~
 I couldn't keep my eyes open.
 I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day.
~~We decided to go to the beach.~~
 I didn't know what to say.
 I don't know where to begin.
 We didn't want to come home.

- 1 She worked so hard she made herself ill.
- 2 It was such a beautiful day we decided to go to the beach.
- 3 I was
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

102.3 Use your own ideas to complete these pairs of sentences.

- 1 a We enjoyed our holiday. It was so relaxing.
 b We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time.
- 2 a I like Catherine. She's so
 b I like Catherine. She's such
- 3 a I like New York. It's so
 b I like New York. It's such
- 4 a I wouldn't like to be a teacher. It's so
 b I wouldn't like to be a teacher. It's such
- 5 a It's great to see you again! I haven't seen you for so
 b It's great to see you again! I haven't seen you for such

Enough and too

A

Enough goes after adjectives and adverbs:

- I can't run very far. I'm not **fit enough**. (*not enough fit*)
- Let's go. We've waited **long enough**.
- I can let you know tomorrow. Is that **soon enough**?



Compare **too ...** and **not ... enough**:

- You never stop working. You work **too hard**.
(= more than is necessary)
- You're lazy. You **don't work hard enough**.
(= less than is necessary)

B

Enough normally goes *before* nouns:

- I can't run very far. I don't have **enough energy**. (*not energy enough*)
- Do we have **enough petrol**, or should we stop and get some?
- We've got **enough money**. We don't need any more.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't **enough chairs**.

We also use **enough** alone (without a noun):

- We don't need to stop for petrol. We've got **enough**.

Compare **too much/many** and **enough**:

- There's **too much furniture** in this room. There's not **enough space**.
- There were **too many people** and not **enough chairs**.

C

We say **enough/too ... for** somebody/something:

- Does Joe have enough experience **for the job**?
- This bag isn't big enough **for all my clothes**.
- That shirt is too small **for you**. You need a larger size.

But we say **enough/too ... to** do something. For example:

- Does Joe have enough experience **to do the job**? (*not for doing*)
- We don't have enough money **to go on holiday right now**.
- She's not old enough **to have a driving licence**.
She's too young **to have a driving licence**.
- Let's get a taxi. It's too far **to walk home from here**.

The following example has both **for ...** and **to ...**:

- The bridge is just wide enough **for two cars to pass each other**.

D

We say:

- | |
|---|
| The food was very hot. We couldn't eat it . |
| <i>and</i> The food was so hot that we couldn't eat it . |
| <i>but</i> The food was too hot to eat . (<i>without it</i>) |

Some more examples like this:

- These boxes are **too heavy to carry**.
(*not to carry them*)
- The wallet was **too big to put** in my pocket.
(*not to put it*)
- This chair isn't **strong enough to stand on**.
(*not to stand on it*)



Exercises

103.1 Complete the sentences using **enough** + the following words:

big chairs cups fit milk money room time warm well

- 1 I can't run very far. I'm not fit enough.
- 2 Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
- 3 I'd like to buy a car, but I don't have at the moment.
- 4 Do you have in your coffee or would you like some more?
- 5 Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 6 It's only a small car. There isn't for all of us.
- 7 Steve didn't feel to go to work this morning.
- 8 I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't to do everything I wanted.
- 9 Try this jacket on and see if it's for you.
- 10 There weren't for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

103.2 Complete the answers to the questions. Use **too** or **enough** + the word(s) in brackets.

- 1 Does she have a driving licence?
- 2 I need to talk to you about something.
- 3 Let's go to the cinema.
- 4 Why don't we sit outside?
- 5 Would you like to be a politician?
- 6 Would you like to be a teacher?
- 7 Did you hear what he was saying?
- 8 Can he read a newspaper in English?

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (old) | No, she's not old enough to have a driving licence. |
| (busy) | Well, I'm afraid I'm <u>.....</u> to you now. |
| (late) | No, it's <u>.....</u> to the cinema. |
| (warm) | It's not <u>.....</u> outside. |
| (shy) | No, I'm <u>.....</u> a politician. |
| (patience) | No, I don't have <u>.....</u> a teacher. |
| (far away) | No, we were <u>.....</u> what he was saying. |
| (English) | No, he doesn't know <u>.....</u> a newspaper. |

103.3 Make one sentence from two. Complete the new sentence using **too** or **enough**.

- 1 We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.
The boxes were too heavy to carry.
- 2 I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.
This coffee is
- 3 Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.
The piano
- 4 Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.
These apples
- 5 I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.
The situation
- 6 We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.
The wall
- 7 Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.
This sofa
- 8 You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.
Some

Quite, pretty, rather and fairly

A

You can use **quite/pretty/rather/fairly + adjectives or adverbs**. So you can say:

- It's **quite cold**. It's **pretty cold**. It's **rather cold**. It's **fairly cold**.

Quite/pretty/rather/fairly = less than 'very' but more than 'a little'.

B

Quite and **pretty** are similar in meaning:

- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's **quite famous / pretty famous**. (= less than 'very famous', but more than 'a little famous')
- Anna lives **quite near** me, so we see each other **pretty often**.

Pretty is an informal word and is used mainly in spoken English.

Quite goes before **a/an**:

- We live in **quite an old house**. (*not a quite old house*)

Compare:

- Sarah has **quite a** good job.
- Sarah has **a pretty** good job.

You can also use **quite** (but not **pretty**) in the following ways:

quite a/an + noun (without an adjective):

- I didn't expect to see them. It was **quite a surprise**. (= quite a big surprise)

quite a lot (of ...):

- There were **quite a lot of** people at the meeting.

quite + verb, especially **like** and **enjoy**:

- I **quite like** tennis, but it's not my favourite sport.

C

Rather is similar to **quite** and **pretty**. We often use **rather** for negative ideas (things we think are not good):

- The weather isn't so good. It's **rather cloudy**.
- Paul is **rather shy**. He doesn't talk very much.

Quite and **pretty** are also possible in these examples.

When we use **rather** for positive ideas (**good/nice** etc.), it means 'unusually' or 'surprisingly':

- These oranges are **rather good**. Where did you get them?

D

Fairly is weaker than **quite/rather/pretty**. For example, if something is **fairly good**, it is not very good and it could be better:

- My room is **fairly big**, but I'd prefer a bigger one.
- We see each other **fairly often**, but not as often as we used to.

E

Quite also means 'completely'. For example:

- 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, **quite sure**.' (= completely sure)

Quite means 'completely' with a number of adjectives, especially:

sure	right	true	clear	different	incredible	amazing
certain	wrong	safe	obvious	unnecessary	extraordinary	impossible

- She was **quite different** from what I expected. (= completely different)
- Everything they said was **quite true**. (= completely true)

We also use **quite** (= completely) with some verbs. For example:

- I **quite agree** with you. (= I completely agree)

Not quite = not completely:

- They **haven't quite finished** eating yet.
- I **don't quite understand** what you mean.
- 'Are you ready yet?' '**Not quite**.' (= not completely)

Exercises

104.1 Complete the sentences using **quite** + the following:

famous good hungry late noisy often old surprised

- 1 I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's quite famous.
- 2 I'm Is there anything to eat?
- 3 'How were the pictures you took?' '..... Better than usual.'
- 4 I go to the cinema – maybe once a month.
- 5 We live near a very busy road, so it's often
- 6 I didn't expect Laura to contact me. I was when she phoned.
- 7 I went to bed last night, so I'm a bit tired this morning.
- 8 I don't know exactly when these houses were built, but they're

104.2 Put the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

- 1 The weather was better than we had expected.
It was quite a nice day. (a / nice / quite / day).
- 2 Tom likes to sing.
He has (voice / quite / good / a).
- 3 The bus stop wasn't very near the hotel.
We had to walk (quite / way / a / long).
- 4 It's not so warm today.
There's (a / wind / cold / pretty).
- 5 The journey took longer than I expected.
There was (lot / traffic / a / of / quite).
- 6 I'm tired.
I've had (pretty / day / a / busy).

104.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use **rather** + adjective.

- 1 The weather isn't so good. It's rather cloudy.
- 2 I enjoyed the film, but it was
- 3 The hotel we stayed at wasn't very good. I was
- 4 I think it's that Chris went away without telling anybody.
- 5 Lucy doesn't like having to wait. Sometimes she's

104.4 What does **quite** mean in these sentences? Tick (✓) the right meaning.

more than a little, less than very (Section B)

completely (Section E)

- 1 It's quite cold. You'd better wear your coat.
- 2 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, quite sure.'
- 3 Anna's English is quite good.
- 4 I couldn't believe it. It was quite incredible.
- 5 My bedroom is quite big.
- 6 I'm quite tired. I think I'll go to bed.
- 7 I quite agree with you.

104.5 Complete these sentences using **quite** + the following:

different impossible right safe sure true unnecessary

- 1 I didn't believe her at first, but in fact what she said was quite true.
- 2 You won't fall. The ladder is
- 3 I'm afraid I can't do what you ask. It's
- 4 I couldn't agree with you more. You are
- 5 You can't compare the two things. They are
- 6 You needn't have done that. It was
- 7 I think I saw them go out, but I'm not

Comparison 1 (**cheaper, more expensive etc.**)

A

Study these examples:

How shall we travel? Shall we drive or go by train?

Let's drive. It's **cheaper**.

Don't go by train. It's **more expensive**.

Cheaper and **more expensive** are *comparative forms*.



After comparatives you can use **than** (see Unit 107):

- It's **cheaper** to drive **than** go by train.
- Going by train is **more expensive than** driving.

B

The comparative form is **-er** or **more**

We use **-er** for short words (one syllable):

cheap → cheaper	fast → faster
large → larger	thin → thinner

We also use **-er** for two-syllable words that end in **-y** (-y → ier):

lucky → luckier	early → earlier
easy → easier	pretty → prettier

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

We use **more** ... for longer words (two syllables or more):

more serious	more often
more expensive	more comfortable

We also use **more** ... for adverbs that end in **-ly**:

more slowly	more seriously
more easily	more quietly

Compare these examples:

- You're **older** than me.
- The exam was quite easy – **easier** than I expected.
- Can you walk a bit **faster**?
- I'd like to have a **bigger** car.
- Last night I went to bed **earlier** than usual.

- You're **more patient** than me.
- The exam was quite difficult – **more difficult** than I expected.
- Can you walk a bit **more slowly**?
- I'd like to have a **more reliable** car.
- I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play **more often**.

You can use **-er** or **more** ... with some two-syllable adjectives, especially:

clever **narrow** **quiet** **shallow** **simple**

- It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere **quieter** / **more quiet**?

C

A few adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms:

good/well → better

- The garden looks **better** since you tidied it up.
- I know him **well** – probably **better** than anybody else knows him.

bad/badly → worse

- 'How's your headache? Better?' 'No, it's **worse**.'
- He did very badly in the exam – **worse** than expected.

far → further (or farther)

- It's a long walk from here to the park – **further** than I thought. (**or farther than**)

Further (but not farther) can also mean 'more' or 'additional':

- Let me know if you hear any **further** news. (= any more news)

Exercises

105.1 Complete the sentences using a comparative form (**older / more important etc.**).

- 1 It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter ?
- 2 This coffee is very weak. I like it
- 3 The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be
- 4 The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be
- 5 The weather is too cold here. I'd like to live somewhere
- 6 My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something
- 7 It's a shame you live so far away. I wish you lived
- 8 I was surprised how easy it was to get a job. I thought it would be
- 9 Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do
- 10 Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be
- 11 I was surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the trip to take
- 12 You're talking very loudly. Can you speak ?
- 13 You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me ?
- 14 You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit away?
- 15 You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look today.

105.2 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative forms of the words in the box. Use **than** where necessary.

big	crowded	early	easily	high	important
interested	peaceful	reliable	serious	simple	thin

- 1 I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual.
- 2 I'd like to have a more reliable car. The one I have keeps breaking down.
- 3 Unfortunately her illness was we thought at first.
- 4 You look Have you lost weight?
- 5 I want a apartment. We don't have enough space here.
- 6 He doesn't study very hard. He's in having a good time.
- 7 Health and happiness are money.
- 8 The instructions were very complicated. They could have been
- 9 There were a lot of people on the bus. It was usual.
- 10 I like living in the country. It's living in a town.
- 11 You'll find your way around the town if you have a good map.
- 12 In some parts of the country, prices are in others.

105.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form (**-er or more ...**).

- 1 Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees.
It's colder today than it was yesterday.
- 2 The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.
It takes by car.
- 3 Dan and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometres. Dan stopped after eight kilometres.
I ran Dan.
- 4 Chris and Joe both did badly in the test. Chris got 30%, but Joe only got 25%.
Joe did Chris in the test.
- 5 I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact they arrived at 2.30.
My friends I expected.
- 6 You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run every hour.
The buses the trains.
- 7 We were very busy in the office today. We're not usually so busy.
We usual in the office today.

Comparison 2 (much better / any better / better and better / the sooner the better)

A

Before comparatives you can use:

much a lot far (= a lot) a bit a little slightly (= a little)

- Let's go by car. It's **much cheaper**. (*or a lot cheaper*)
- 'How do you feel now?' '**Much better**, thanks.'
- Don't go by train. It's **a lot more expensive**. (*or much more expensive*)
- Could you speak **a bit more slowly**? (*or a little more slowly*)
- This bag is **slightly heavier** than the other one.
- Her illness was **far more serious** than we thought at first. (*or much more serious / a lot more serious*)

B

You can use **any** and **no** + comparative (**any longer / no bigger** etc.):

- I've waited long enough. I'm not waiting **any longer**. (= not even a little longer)
- We expected their apartment to be very big, but it's **no bigger** than ours. *or*
... it **isn't any bigger** than ours. (= not even a little bigger)
- How do you feel now? Do you feel **any better**?
- This hotel is better than the other one, and it's **no more expensive**.

C

Better and better / more and more etc.

We repeat comparatives (**better and better** etc.) to say that something changes continuously:

- Your English is improving. It's getting **better and better**.
- The city has grown fast in recent years. It's got **bigger and bigger**.
- As I listened to his story, I became **more and more convinced** that he was lying.
- These days **more and more people** are learning English.

D

The ... the ...

You can say **the** (sooner/bigger/more etc.) **the better**:

- 'What time shall we leave?' '**The sooner the better.**' (= as soon as possible)
- A: What sort of box do you want? A big one?
B: Yes, **the bigger the better**. (= as big as possible)
- When you're travelling, **the less luggage** you have **the better**.

We also use **the ... the ...** to say that one thing depends on another thing:

- The warmer** the weather, **the better** I feel. (= if the weather is warmer, I feel better)
- The sooner** we leave, **the earlier** we will arrive.
- The younger** you are, **the easier** it is to learn.
- The more expensive** the hotel, **the better** the service.
- The more** electricity you use, **the higher** your bill will be.
- The more** I thought about the plan, **the less** I liked it.

E

Older and elder

The comparative of **old** is **older**:

- David looks **older** than he really is.

You can use **elder** (or **older**) when you talk about people in a family. You can say
(**my/your** etc.) **elder sister/brother/daughter/son**:

- My **elder sister** is a TV producer. (*or My **older** sister ...*)

We say '**my elder sister**', but we do not say that '**somebody is elder**':

- My sister is **older** than me. (*not elder than me*)

Exercises

106.1 Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use **much / a bit etc. + a comparative form**. Use **than** where necessary.

- 1 Her illness was **much more serious than** we thought at first. (much / serious)
- 2 This bag is too small. I need something (much / big)
- 3 I liked the museum. It was **I expected**. (much / interesting)
- 4 It was very hot yesterday. Today it's (a bit / cool)
- 5 I'm afraid the problem is **it seems**. (far / complicated)
- 6 You're driving too fast. Can you drive ? (a bit / slowly)
- 7 It's **to learn a language in a country where it is spoken**. (a lot / easy)
- 8 I thought she was younger than me, but in fact she's (slightly / old)

106.2 Complete the sentences using **any/no + comparative**. Use **than** where necessary.

- 1 I've waited long enough. I'm not waiting **any longer**.
- 2 I'm sorry I'm a bit late, but I couldn't get here
- 3 This shop isn't expensive. The prices are **anywhere else**.
- 4 I need to stop for a rest. I can't walk
- 5 The traffic isn't particularly bad today. It's **usual**.

106.3 Complete the sentences using the structure in Section C (**... and ...**).

- 1 It's getting **more and more difficult** to find a job. (difficult)
- 2 That hole in your sweater is getting (big)
- 3 My bags seemed to get **as I carried them**. (heavy)
- 4 As I waited for my interview, I became (nervous)
- 5 As the day went on, the weather got (bad)
- 6 Health care is becoming (expensive)
- 7 Since Anna went to Canada, her English has got (good)
- 8 As the conversation went on, Paul became (talkative)

106.4 Complete the sentences using the structure in Section D (**the ... the ...**).

- 1 I like warm weather.
The warmer the weather, **the better I feel**. (feel)
- 2 I didn't really like him when we first met.
But the more I got to know him, (like)
- 3 If you're in business, you want to make a profit.
The more goods you sell, (profit)
- 4 It's hard to concentrate when you're tired.
The more tired you are, (hard)
- 5 Kate had to wait a very long time.
The longer she had to wait, (impatient / become)

106.5 Use the words on the right to complete the sentences.

- 1 I like to travel light. The **less** luggage, the better.
- 2 The problem is getting and more serious.
- 3 The more time I have, the it takes me to do things.
- 4 I'm walking as fast as I can. I can't walk faster.
- 5 The higher your income, more tax you have to pay.
- 6 I'm surprised Anna is only 25. I thought she was
- 7 Jane's sister is a nurse.
- 8 I was a little late. The journey took longer than I expected.
- 9 We have a lot to discuss. We need to start the meeting later than 9.30.
- 10 Don't tell him anything. The he knows, the

any
better
elder
less
less
longer
more
no
older
slightly
the

Comparison 3 (as ... as / than)

A

Study this example situation:



SARAH

JOE

DAVID

Sarah, Joe and David are all very rich.
Sarah has \$20 million, Joe has \$15 million
and David has \$10 million. So:

Joe is rich.

He is **richer than** David.But he **isn't as rich as** Sarah.
(= Sarah is **richer than** he is)Some more examples of **not as ... (as)**:

- Jack **isn't as old as** he looks. (= he looks **older than** he is)
- The town centre **wasn't as crowded as** usual. (= it is usually **more crowded**)
- Lisa **didn't do as well** in the exam **as** she had hoped. (= she had hoped to do **better**)
- The weather is better today. It's **not as cold**. (= yesterday was **colder than** today)
- I **don't know as many** people **as** you do. (= you know **more** people **than** me)
- 'How much did it cost? Fifty pounds?' 'No, **not as much as** that.' (= **less than** fifty pounds)

You can also say **not so ... (as)**:

- It's not warm, but it **isn't so cold as** yesterday. (= it isn't **as cold as** ...)

Less ... than is similar to **not as ... as**:

- I spent **less** money **than** you. (= I **didn't spend as** much money **as** you)
- The city centre was **less** crowded **than** usual. (= it **wasn't as** crowded **as** usual)
- I play tennis **less than** I used to. (= I **don't play as** much **as** I used to)

We also use **as ... as** (*but not so ... as*) in positive sentences and in questions:

- I'm sorry I'm late. I got here **as fast as** I could.
- There's plenty of food. You can have **as much as** you want.
- Let's walk. It's **just as quick as** taking the bus.
- Can you send me the information **as soon as possible**, please?

Also **twice as ... as**, **three times as ... as** etc.:

- Petrol is **twice as expensive as** it was a few years ago.
- Their house is about **three times as big as** ours.

C

We say **the same as** (*not the same like*):

- Laura's salary is **the same as** mine. or Laura gets **the same salary as** me.
- David is **the same age as** James.
- Sarah hasn't changed. She still looks **the same as** she did ten years ago.

D

Than me / than I am etc.

You can say:

- You're taller **than me**. or You're taller **than I am**.
(*not usually You're taller than I*)
- He's not as clever **as her**. or He's not as clever **as she is**.
- They have more money **than us**. or They have more money **than we have**.
- I can't run as fast **as him**. or I can't run as fast **as he can**.

Exercises

107.1 Complete the sentences using **as ... as**.

- 1 I'm tall, but you are taller. I'm not as tall as you.
- 2 My salary is high, but yours is higher. My salary isn't
- 3 You know a bit about cars, but I know more.
You don't
- 4 We are busy today, but we were busier yesterday.
We aren't
- 5 I still feel bad, but I felt a lot worse earlier.
I don't
- 6 Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
Our neighbours haven't
- 7 I was a little nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
I wasn't

107.2 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

- 1 Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't as old as he looks.
- 2 I didn't spend as much money as you. You spent more money than me.
- 3 The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't
- 4 The meal didn't cost as much as I expected. The meal cost
- 5 I go out less than I used to. I don't
- 6 Karen's hair isn't as long as it used to be. Karen used to
- 7 I know them better than you do. You don't
- 8 There are fewer people at this meeting than at the last one.
There aren't

107.3 Complete the sentences using **as ... as + the following**:

bad comfortable fast hard long often quietly soon well

- 1 I'm sorry I'm late. I got here as fast as I could.
- 2 It was a difficult question. I answered it I could.
- 3 'How long can I stay with you?' 'You can stay you like.'
- 4 I need the information quickly, so let me know possible.
- 5 I like to keep fit, so I go swimming I can.
- 6 I didn't want to wake anybody, so I came in I could.

In the following sentences use **just as ... as**.

- 7 I'm going to sleep on the floor. It's the bed.
- 8 You always say how tiring your job is, but I work you.
- 9 At first I thought he was nice, but really he's everybody else.

107.4 Write sentences using **the same as**.

- 1 David and James are both 22 years old. David is the same age as James.
- 2 You and I both have dark brown hair. Your hair mine.
- 3 I arrived at 10.25 and so did you. I arrived you.
- 4 My birthday is 5 April. It's Tom's birthday too. My birthday Tom's.

107.5 Complete the sentences with **than ... or as ...**.

- 1 I can't reach as high as you. You are taller than me.
- 2 He doesn't know much. I know more
- 3 I don't work particularly hard. Most people work as hard
- 4 We were very surprised. Nobody was more surprised
- 5 She's not a very good player. I'm a better player
- 6 They've been very lucky. I wish we were as lucky

Superlatives (the longest / the most enjoyable etc.)

A

Study these examples:

What is **the longest** river in the world?

What was **the most enjoyable** holiday you've ever had?

Longest and **most enjoyable** are *superlative forms*.

The superlative form is **-est** or **most** In general, we use **-est** for short words and **most** ... for longer words. The rules are the same as those for the comparative – see Unit 105.

long → longest	hot → hottest	easy → easiest	hard → hardest
but	most famous	most boring	most difficult
			most expensive

A few adjectives are irregular:

good → **best** **bad** → **worst** **far** → **furthest/farthest**

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

B

We normally use **the** before a superlative (**the longest** / **the most famous** etc.):

- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- The movie was really boring. It's **the most boring** movie I've ever seen.
- She is a really nice person – one of **the nicest** people I know.
- Why does he always come to see me at **the worst** possible time?

Compare superlative and comparative:

- This hotel is **the cheapest** in town. (*superlative*)
It's **cheaper** than all the others in town. (*comparative*)
- He's **the most patient** person I've ever met.
He's much **more patient** than I am.

C

Oldest and **eldest**

The superlative of **old** is **oldest**:

- That church is **the oldest** building in the town. (*not the eldest*)

We use **eldest** (*or oldest*) when we are talking about people in a family:

- My eldest son** is 13 years old. (*or My oldest son*)
- Are you **the eldest** in your family? (*or the oldest*)

D

After superlatives we normally use **in** with places:

- What's the longest river **in the world**? (*not of the world*)
- We had a nice room. It was one of the best **in the hotel**. (*not of the hotel*)

We also use **in** for organisations and groups of people (a class / a company etc.):

- Who is the youngest student **in the class**? (*not of the class*)

For a period of time, we normally use **of**:

- Yesterday was the hottest day **of the year**.
- What was the happiest day **of your life**?

E

We often use the *present perfect* (**I have done**) after a superlative (see also Unit 8A):

- What's **the most important** decision **you've ever had** to make?
- That was **the best** holiday **I've had** for a long time.

Exercises

108.1 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most ...) + a preposition (of or in).

- 1 It's a very good room. It's the best room in the hotel.
- 2 It's a very cheap restaurant. It's the town.
- 3 It was a very happy day. It was my life.
- 4 She's a very intelligent student. She's the class.
- 5 It's a very valuable painting. It's the gallery.
- 6 Spring is a very busy time for me. It's the year.

In the following sentences use **one of** + a superlative + a preposition.

- 7 It's a very good room. It's one of the best rooms in the hotel.
- 8 He's a very rich man. He's one the country.
- 9 It's a very big castle. It's Europe.
- 10 She's a very good player. She's the team.
- 11 It was a very bad experience. It was my life.
- 12 It's a very famous university. It's the world.

108.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most ...) or a comparative (-er or more ...).

- 1 We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2 Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3 The United States is very large, but Canada is (large)
- 4 What's country in the world? (small)
- 5 I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit today. (good)
- 6 It was an awful day. It was day of my life. (bad)
- 7 What is sport in your country? (popular)
- 8 Everest is mountain in the world. It is than any other mountain. (high)
- 9 This building is over 250 metres high, but it's not in the city. (tall)
- 10 I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (comfortable)
- 11 What's way to get to the station? (quick)
- 12 Which is – the bus or the train? (quick)
- 13 What's thing you've ever bought? (expensive)
- 14 Sue and Kevin have got three daughters. is 14 years old. (old)

108.3 What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + ever. Use the words in brackets (in the correct form).

- 1 You've just been to the cinema. The movie was extremely boring. You tell your friend: (boring / movie / see) That's the most boring movie I've ever seen
- 2 Your friend has just told you a joke, which you think is very funny. You say: (funny / joke / hear) That's
- 3 You're drinking coffee with a friend. It's really good coffee. You say: (good / coffee / taste) This
- 4 You are talking to a friend about Sarah. Sarah is very generous. You tell your friend about her: (generous / person / meet) She
- 5 You have just run ten kilometres. You've never run further than this. You say to your friend: (far / run) That
- 6 You decided to give up your job. Now you think this was a bad mistake. You say to your friend: (bad / mistake / make) It
- 7 Your friend meets a lot of people, some of them famous. You ask your friend: (famous / person / meet?) Who ?

Word order 1: verb + object; place and time

A

Verb + object

The verb and the *object* normally go together. We do not usually put other words between them:

	verb + object	
I	like	my job
Did you	see	your friends
Helen never	drinks	coffee.

very much. (*not I like very much my job*)
yesterday?

Study these examples. The verb and the object go together each time:

- Do you **eat meat** every day? (*not Do you eat every day meat?*)
- Everybody **enjoyed the party** very much. (*not enjoyed very much the party*)
- Our guide **spoke English** fluently. (*not spoke fluently English*)
- I lost all my money and I also **lost my passport**.
(*not I lost also my passport*)
- At the end of the street you'll **see a supermarket** on your left.
(*not see on your left a supermarket*)

B

Place and time

Usually the *verb* and the *place* (where?) go together:

go home live in a city walk to work etc.

If the verb has an *object*, the place comes after the *verb + object*:

take somebody home meet a friend in the street

Time (when? / how often? / how long?) usually goes after *place*:

	place	+	time
Ben walks	to work		every morning. (<i>not every morning to work</i>)
Sam has been	in Canada		since April.
We arrived	at the airport		early.

Study these examples. *Time* goes after *place*:

- I'm going **to Paris on Monday**. (*not I'm going on Monday to Paris*)
- They have lived **in the same house for a long time**.
- Don't be late. Make sure you're **here by 8 o'clock**.
- Sarah gave me a lift **home after the party**.
- You really shouldn't go **to bed so late**.

It is often possible to put *time* at the beginning of the sentence:

- On Monday** I'm going to Paris.
- Every morning** Ben walks to work.

Some time words (for example, **always/never/usually**) go with the verb in the middle of the sentence. See Unit 110.

Exercises

109.1 Is the word order right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Everybody enjoyed the party very much.
- 2 Ben walks every morning to work.
- 3 Joe doesn't like very much football.
- 4 I drink three or four cups of coffee every morning.
- 5 I ate quickly my breakfast and went out.
- 6 Are you going to invite to the party a lot of people?
- 7 I phoned Tom immediately after hearing the news.
- 8 Did you go late to bed last night?
- 9 Did you learn a lot of things at school today?
- 10 I met on my way home a friend of mine.

OK

Ben walks to work every morning.

109.2 Put the parts of the sentence in the correct order.

- 1 (the party / very much / everybody enjoyed) Everybody enjoyed the party very much.
- 2 (we won / easily / the game)
- 3 (quietly / the door / I closed)
- 4 (Tanya / quite well / speaks / German)

- 5 (Sam / all the time / TV / watches)

- 6 (again / please don't ask / that question)

- 7 (football / every weekend / does Kevin play?)

- 8 (some money / I borrowed / from a friend of mine)

109.3 Complete the sentences. Put the parts in the correct order.

- 1 (for a long time / have lived / in the same house)
They have lived in the same house for a long time
- 2 (to the supermarket / every Friday / go)
I
- 3 (home / did you come / so late)
Why ?
- 4 (her children / takes / every day / to school)
Sarah
- 5 (been / recently / to the cinema)
I haven't
- 6 (at the top of the page / your name / write)
Please
- 7 (her name / after a few minutes / remembered)
I
- 8 (around the town / all morning / walked)
We
- 9 (on Saturday night / didn't see you / at the party)
I
- 10 (some interesting books / found / in the library)
We
- 11 (her umbrella / last night / in a restaurant / left)
Laura
- 12 (opposite the park / a new hotel / are building)
They

Word order 2: adverbs with the verb

A

Some adverbs (for example, **always**, **also**, **probably**) go with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- Helen **always drives** to work.
- We were feeling very tired and we **were also** hungry.
- The concert **will probably be cancelled**.

B

If the verb is one word (**drives/fell/cooked** etc.), the adverb goes *before* the verb:

	adverb	verb	
Helen	always	drives	to work.
I	almost	fell	as I was going down the stairs.

- I cleaned the house and **also cooked** the dinner. (*not cooked also*)
- Lucy **hardly ever watches** television and **rarely reads** newspapers.
- 'Shall I give you my address?' 'No, I **already have** it.'

Note that these adverbs (**always/often/also** etc.) go before **have to** ... :

- Joe never phones me. I **always have** to phone him. (*not I have always to phone*)

But adverbs go *after* **am/is/are/was/were**:

- We were feeling very tired and we **were also** hungry.
- Why are you always late? You're **never** on time.
- The traffic **isn't usually** as bad as it was this morning.

C

If the verb is two or more words (for example, **can remember / doesn't eat / will be cancelled**), the adverb usually goes *after* the first verb (**can/doesn't/will** etc.):

	verb 1	adverb	verb 2	
I	can	never	remember	her name.
Clare	doesn't	often	eat	meat.
	Are you	definitely	going	away next week?
The concert	will	probably	be	cancelled.

- You've **always been** very kind to me.
- Jack can't cook. He **can't even boil** an egg.
- Do you **still work** for the same company?
- The house **was only built** a year ago and it's **already falling** down.

Note that **probably** goes before a negative (**isn't/won't** etc.). So we say:

- I **probably won't see** you. or I will **probably not** see you. (*not I won't probably*)

D

We also use **all** and **both** in these positions:

- We **all felt** ill after the meal. (*not we felt all ill*)
- My parents **are both** teachers. (*not my parents both are teachers*)
- Sarah and Jane **have both applied** for the job.
- We **are all going** out tonight.

E

Sometimes we use **is/will/did** etc. instead of repeating part of a sentence (see Unit 51):

- Tom says he isn't clever, but I think he **is**. (= he **is clever**)

When we do this, we put **always/never** etc. *before* the verb:

- He **always says** he won't be late, but he **always is**. (= he **is always late**)
- I've never done it and I **never will**. (= I **will never do** it)

Exercises

110.1 Are the underlined words in the right position or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Helen drives always to work.
- 2 I cleaned the house and also cooked the dinner.
- 3 I have usually a shower in the morning.
- 4 We soon found the solution to the problem.
- 5 Steve gets hardly ever angry.
- 6 I did some shopping and I went also to the bank.
- 7 Jane has always to hurry in the morning.
- 8 I never have worked in a factory.
- 9 I never have enough time. I always am busy.

Helen always drives to work.

OK

110.2 Rewrite the sentences to include the word in brackets.

- 1 Clare doesn't eat meat. (often) Clare doesn't often eat meat.
- 2 Katherine is very generous. (always)
- 3 I don't have to work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 4 Do you watch TV in the evenings? (always)
- 5 Martin is learning Spanish and he is learning Japanese. (also)
Martin is learning Spanish and he
- 6 a We were on holiday in Spain. (all)
- b We were staying at the same hotel. (all)
- c We enjoyed ourselves. (all)
- 7 a The new hotel is very expensive. (probably)
- b It costs a lot to stay there. (probably)
- 8 a I can help you. (probably)
- b I can't help you. (probably)

110.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.

- 1 I can never remember (remember / I / never / can) her name.
- 2 (take / I / usually) sugar in coffee.
- 3 (am / usually / I) hungry when I get home from work.
- 4 Mark and Amy (both / were / born) in Manchester.
- 5 Lisa is a good pianist. (sing / she / also / can) very well.
- 6 Our cat (usually / sleeps) under the bed.
- 7 They live in the same building as me, but (never / I / have / spoken) to them.
- 8 This shop is always very busy. (have / you / always / to wait) a long time to be served.
- 9 My eyesight isn't very good. (I / read / can / only) with glasses.
- 10 (all / were / we) tired, so (all / we / fell) asleep.
- 11 A: Are you tired?
B: Yes, (am / I / always) at this time of day.
- 12 (I / probably / leaving / will / be) early tomorrow.
- 13 I'm afraid (probably / I / be / won't) able to come to the party.
- 14 Helen is away a lot. (is / hardly ever / she) at home.
- 15 (we / still / are / living) in the same place. We haven't moved.
- 16 If we hadn't taken the same train, (never / met / we / would / have) each other.
- 17 Tanya (says / always) that she'll phone me, but (does / she / never).

Still, yet and already

Any more / any longer / no longer

A Still

We use **still** to say that a situation or action is continuing. It hasn't changed or stopped:

- It's 10 o'clock and Joe is **still** in bed.
- When I went to bed, Chris was **still** working.
- Do you **still** want to go away or have you changed your mind?

Still usually goes in the middle of the sentence with the verb (see Unit 110).

B Any more / any longer / no longer

We use **not ... any more** or **not ... any longer** to say that a situation has changed. **Any more** and **any longer** go at the end of a sentence:

- Lucy **doesn't** work here **any more** (*or any longer*). She left last month.
(*not Lucy doesn't still work here.*)
- We used to be good friends, but we **aren't any more** (*or any longer*).

You can also use **no longer**. **No longer** goes in the middle of the sentence:

- Lucy **no longer** works here.

Note that we do not normally use **no more** in this way:

- We are **no longer** friends. (*not We are no more friends.*)

Compare **still** and **not ... any more**:

- Sally **still** works here, but Lucy **doesn't** work here **any more**.

C Yet

Yet = until now. We use **yet** mainly in negative sentences (**He isn't here yet**) and questions (**Is he here yet?**). **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen.

Yet usually goes at the end of a sentence:

- It's 10 o'clock and Joe **isn't** here **yet**.
- Have** you **met** your new neighbours **yet**?
- 'Where are you going on holiday?' 'We **don't** know **yet**'

We often use **yet** with the *present perfect* (**Have you met ... yet?**). See Unit 7D.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- Mike lost his job six months ago and **is still** unemployed.
Mike lost his job six months ago and **hasn't found** another job **yet**.
- Is it still** raining?
Has it stopped raining **yet**?

Still is also possible in *negative* sentences (before the negative):

- She said she would be here an hour ago and she **still hasn't** come.

This is similar to 'she **hasn't** come **yet**'. But **still ... not** shows a stronger feeling of surprise or impatience. Compare:

- I sent him an invitation last week. He **hasn't** replied **yet**. (but I expect he will reply soon)
- I sent him an invitation weeks ago and he **still hasn't** replied. (he should have replied before now)

D Already

We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected. **Already** usually goes in the middle of a sentence (see Unit 110):

- 'What time is Sue leaving?' 'She has **already** left.' (= sooner than you expected)
- Shall I tell Joe what happened or does he **already** know?
- I've just had lunch and I'm **already** hungry.

Exercises

- 111.1** Compare what Paul said a few years ago with what he says now. Some things are the same as before and some things have changed. Write sentences with **still** and **any more**.



Paul a few years ago

I travel a lot.
I work in a shop.
I write poems.
I want to be a teacher.
I'm interested in politics.
I'm single.
I go fishing a lot.



Paul now

I travel a lot.
I work in a hospital.
I gave up writing poems.
I want to be a teacher.
I'm not interested in politics.
I'm single.
I haven't been fishing for years.

- 1 (travel) He still travels a lot.
2 (shop) He doesn't work in a shop any more.
3 (poems) He ...
4 (teacher) ...

- 5 (politics) ...
6 (single) ...
7 (fishing) ...
8 (beard) ...

Now write three sentences about Paul using **no longer**.

- 9 He no longer works in a shop.
10 ...

- 11 ...
12 ...

- 111.2** For each sentence (with **still**) write a sentence with a similar meaning using **not ... yet** + one of the following verbs:

decide find finish go stop take off wake up

- 1 It's still raining.
2 Gary is still here.
3 They're still repairing the road.
4 The children are still asleep.
5 Is Ann still looking for a place to live?
6 I'm still wondering what to do.
7 The plane is still waiting on the runway.

- It hasn't stopped raining yet.
He ...
They ...
? ...

- 111.3** Put in **still**, **yet**, **already** or **any more** in the underlined sentence (or part of the sentence). Study the examples carefully.

- 1 Mike lost his job a year ago and he is unemployed. he is still unemployed
2 Shall I tell Joe what happened or does he know? does he already know?
3 I'm hungry. Is dinner ready? Is dinner ready yet?
4 I was hungry earlier, but I'm not hungry. I'm not hungry any more
5 Can we wait a few minutes? I don't want to go out.
6 Amy used to work at the airport, but she doesn't work there.
7 I used to live in Amsterdam. I have a lot of friends there.
8 'Shall I introduce you to Joe?' 'There's no need. We've met'
9 Do you live in the same place or have you moved?
10 Would you like to eat with us or have you eaten?
11 'Where's John?' 'He's not here. He'll be here soon.'
12 Tim said he'd be here at 8.30. It's 9 o'clock now and he isn't here.
13 Do you want to join the club or are you a member?
14 It happened a long time ago, but I can remember it very clearly.
15 I've put on weight. These trousers don't fit me.
16 'Have you finished with the paper?' 'No, I'm reading it.'

Even**A**

Study this example situation:

Tina loves watching television.

She has a TV in every room of the house,
even the bathroom.

We use **even** to say that something is unusual or surprising. It is not usual to have a TV in the bathroom.



Some more examples:

- These pictures are really awful. **Even I** take better pictures than these.
(and I'm certainly not a good photographer)
 - He always wears a coat, **even in hot weather**.
 - The print was very small. I couldn't read it, **even with glasses**.
 - Nobody would help her, **not even her best friend**.
- or **Not even** her best friend would help her.

B

You can use **even** with the verb in the middle of a sentence (see Unit 110):

- Sue has travelled all over the world. She has **even** been to the Antarctic.
(It's especially unusual to go to the Antarctic, so she must have travelled a lot.)
- They are very rich. They **even** have their own private jet.

Study these examples with **even** after a negative (**not/can't/don't** etc.):

- I can't cook. I **can't even** boil an egg. (and boiling an egg is very easy)
- They weren't very friendly to us. They **didn't even** say hello.
- Jessica is very fit. She's just run five miles and she's **not even** out of breath.

C

You can use **even** + comparative (**cheaper / more expensive** etc.):

- I got up very early, but Jack got up **even earlier**.
- I knew I didn't have much money, but I've got **even less** than I thought.
- We were surprised to get an email from her. We were **even more surprised** when she came to see us a few days later.

D**Even though / even when / even if**

We use **even though / even when / even if** + subject + verb:

- Even though she can't** drive, she bought a car.
subject + verb
- He never shouts, **even when he's** angry.
- This river is dangerous. It's dangerous to swim in it, **even if you're** a strong swimmer.

You cannot use **even** in this way (+ subject + verb). We say:

- Even though she can't** drive, she bought a car. (not Even she can't drive)
- I can't reach the shelf **even if I stand** on a chair. (not even I stand)

Compare **even if** and **if**:

- We're going to the beach tomorrow. It doesn't matter what the weather is like.
We're going **even if** it's raining.
- We want to go to the beach tomorrow, but we won't go **if** it's raining.

Exercises

112.1 Amy, Kate and Lisa are three friends who went on holiday together. Use the information given about them to complete the sentences using **even** or **not even**.

Amy

is usually happy
is usually on time
likes getting up early
is very interested in art



Kate

isn't very keen on art
is usually miserable
usually hates hotels
hasn't got a camera



Lisa

is almost always late
is a keen photographer
loves staying in hotels
isn't very good at getting up



- 1 They stayed at a hotel. Everybody liked it, even Kate .
- 2 They arranged to meet. They all arrived on time,
- 3 They went to an art gallery. Nobody enjoyed it,
- 4 Yesterday they had to get up early. They all managed to do this,
- 5 They were together yesterday. They were all in a good mood,
- 6 None of them took any pictures,

112.2 Make sentences with **even**. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 Sue has been all over the world. (the Antarctic) She has even been to the Antarctic.
- 2 We painted the whole room. (the floor) We
- 3 Rachel has met lots of famous people. (the prime minister)
She
- 4 You could hear the noise from a long way away. (from the next street)
You

In the following sentences you have to use **not ... even**.

- 5 They didn't say anything to us. (hello) They didn't even say hello.
- 6 I can't remember anything about her. (her name)
I
- 7 There isn't anything to do in this town. (a cinema)
.....
- 8 He didn't tell anybody where he was going. (his wife)
.....
- 9 I don't know anyone in our street. (the people next door)
.....

112.3 Complete the sentences using **even + comparative**.

- 1 It was very hot yesterday, but today it's even hotter .
- 2 The church is 500 years old, but the house next to it is
- 3 That's a very good idea, but I've got an one.
- 4 The first question was very difficult to answer. The second one was
- 5 I did very badly in the exam, but most of my friends did
- 6 Neither of us was hungry. I ate very little and my friend ate

112.4 Put in **if**, **even**, **even if** or **even though**.

- 1 Even though she can't drive, she has bought a car.
- 2 The bus leaves in five minutes, but we can still catch it we run.
- 3 The bus leaves in two minutes. We won't catch it now we run.
- 4 His Spanish isn't very good, after three years in Spain.
- 5 His Spanish isn't very good, he lived in Spain for three years.
- 6 with the heating on, it was cold in the house.
- 7 I couldn't sleep I was very tired.
- 8 I won't forgive them for what they did, they apologise.
- 9 I hadn't eaten anything for 24 hours, I wasn't hungry.

Although / though / even though

In spite of / despite

A

Study this example situation:



Last year Paul and Sarah had a holiday by the sea. It rained a lot, but they enjoyed it.

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed it.
 (= It rained a lot, *but* they ...) or
In spite of { **Despite** } **the rain**, they enjoyed it.

B

After **although** we use a *subject + verb*:

- Although it rained** a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job **although I had** the necessary qualifications.

Compare the meaning of **although** and **because**:

- We went out **although** it was raining heavily.
- We didn't go out **because** it was raining heavily.

C

After **in spite of** or **despite**, we use a *noun*, a *pronoun* (**this/that/what** etc.) or **-ing**:

- In spite of the rain**, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job **in spite of having** the necessary qualifications.
- She wasn't well, but **in spite of this** she continued working.
- In spite of what** I said yesterday, I still love you.

Despite is the same as **in spite of**. We say **in spite of**, but **despite** (*without of*):

- She wasn't well, but **despite this** she continued working. (*not despite of this*)

You can **say in spite of the fact (that) ...** and **despite the fact (that) ...**:

- I didn't get the job { **in spite of the fact (that)** **despite the fact (that)** } I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare **in spite of** and **because of**:

- We went out **in spite of the rain**. (*or ... despite the rain.*)
- We didn't go out **because of the rain**.

D

Compare **although** and **in spite of / despite**:

- Although the traffic was bad,** { **In spite of the traffic,** } we arrived on time. (*not In spite of the traffic was bad*)
- I couldn't sleep { **although I was** very tired. (*not despite I was tired*) **despite being** very tired. }

E

Though is the same as **although**:

- I didn't get the job **though** I had the necessary qualifications.

In spoken English we often use **though** at the end of a sentence:

- The house isn't so nice. I like the garden **though**. (= but I like the garden)
- I see them every day. I've never spoken to them **though**. (= but I've never spoken to them)

Even though (*but not 'even' alone*) is a stronger form of **although**:

- Even though** I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. (*not Even I was really tired ...*)

Exercises

113.1 Complete the sentences. Use **although** + a sentence from the box.

I didn't speak the language well
I had never seen her before
it was quite cold
I'd met her twice before

~~he has a very important job~~
~~we don't like them very much~~
~~the heating was on~~
~~we've known each other a long time~~

- 1 Although he has a very important job , he isn't particularly well-paid.
- 2 I recognised her from a photograph.
- 3 She wasn't wearing a coat
- 4 We thought we'd better invite them to the party
- 5 I managed to make myself understood.
- 6 , the room wasn't warm.
- 7 I didn't recognise her
- 8 We're not very good friends

113.2 Complete the sentences with **although / in spite of / because / because of**.

- 1 Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- 2 a all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
b we'd planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
- 3 a I went home early I was feeling unwell.
b I went to work the next day I was still feeling unwell.
- 4 a She only accepted the job the salary, which was very high.
b She accepted the job the salary, which was rather low.
- 5 a I managed to get to sleep there was a lot of noise.
b I couldn't get to sleep the noise.

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

- 6 a He passed the exam although
- b He passed the exam because
- 7 a I didn't eat anything although
- b I didn't eat anything in spite of

113.3 Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
..... I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk home. (although)
.....
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
.....
- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
.....
- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though)
.....

113.4 Use the words in brackets to make a sentence with **though** at the end.

- 1 The house isn't very nice. (like / garden) I like the garden though.
- 2 It's warm today. (very windy)
- 3 We didn't like the food. (ate)
- 4 Liz is very nice. (don't like / husband) I

In case**A**

Study this example situation:



Your car should have a spare wheel because it is possible you will have a puncture.

Your car should have a spare wheel **in case** you have a puncture.

In case you have a puncture = because it is possible you will have a puncture.

Some more examples of **in case**:

- I'll leave my mobile phone switched on **in case** Jane calls. (= because it is possible she will call)
- I'll draw a map for you **in case** you have problems finding our house. (= because it is possible you will have problems)
- I'll remind them about the meeting **in case** they've forgotten. (= because it is possible they have forgotten)

We use **just in case** for a smaller possibility:

- I don't think it will rain, but I'll take an umbrella **just in case**. (= **just in case** it rains)

Do not use **will** after **in case**. Use a present tense for the future (see Unit 25):

- I'll leave my phone switched on **in case** Jane **calls**. (*not in case Jane will call*)

B

In case is not the same as **if**. We use **in case** to say *why* somebody does (or doesn't do) something. You do something *now* **in case** something happens *later*.

Compare:

in case

- We'll buy some more food **in case** Tom comes.
(= Maybe Tom will come. We'll buy some more food now, whether he comes or not; then we'll *already* have the food *if* he comes.)
- I'll give you my phone number **in case** you need to contact me.
- You should insure your bike **in case** it is stolen.

if

- We'll buy some more food **if** Tom comes.
(= Maybe Tom will come. If he comes, we'll buy some more food; if he doesn't come, we won't buy any more food.)
- You can call me on this number **if** you need to contact me.
- You should inform the police **if** your bike is stolen.

CYou can use **in case** + past to say why somebody did something:

- I left my phone switched on **in case** Jane **called**. (= because it was possible that Jane would call)
- I drew a map for Sarah **in case** she **had problems finding the house**.
- We rang the doorbell again **in case** they **hadn't heard it the first time**.

D**In case of** is not the same as **in case**. **In case of** ... = if there is ... (especially on notices etc.):

- In case of fire**, please leave the building as quickly as possible. (= if there is a fire)
- In case of emergency**, call this number. (= if there is an emergency)

Exercises

114.1 Sophie is going for a long walk in the country. You think she should take:

some chocolate a map an anorak a camera some water

You think she should take these things because:

it's possible she'll get lost
perhaps she'll be thirsty
she might want to take some pictures

she might get hungry
maybe it will rain

What do you say to Sophie? Write sentences with **in case**.

1 Take some chocolate *in case* you get hungry.

2 Take

3

4

5

114.2 What do you say in these situations? Use **in case**.

1 It's possible that Jane will need to contact you, so you agree to give her your phone number.

You say: I'll give you my phone number *in case* you need to contact me.

2 A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won't see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.

You say: I'll say goodbye *now*.

3 You are shopping in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need, but maybe you forgot something. Your friend has the list. You ask her to check it.

You say: Can you *check it*?

4 You advise a friend about using a computer. You think he should back up (= copy) his files because maybe there will be a problem with his computer (and he could lose all his data).

You say: You should back up *your files*.

114.3 Complete the sentences using **in case**.

1 There was a possibility that Jane would call. So I left my phone switched on.

I left *my phone switched on in case Jane called*.

2 I thought that I might forget the name of the book. So I wrote it down.

I wrote down the name of the book *so I wouldn't forget it*.

3 I thought my parents might be worried about me. So I phoned them.

I phoned my parents *so they wouldn't worry*.

4 I sent an email to Lisa, but she didn't reply. So I sent another email because maybe she didn't get the first one.

I sent her another email *so she would receive it*.

5 I met some people when I was on holiday in France. They said they might come to London one day. I live in London, so I gave them my phone number.

I gave them my phone number *so they could contact me*.

114.4 Put in **in case** or **if**.

1 I'll draw a map for you *in case* you have problems finding our house.

2 You should tell the police *if* you have any information about the crime.

3 I hope you'll come to Australia sometime. *When* you come, you must visit us.

4 This book belongs to Susan. Can you give it to her *if* you see her?

5 Write your name and phone number on your bag *in case* you lose it.

6 Go to the lost property office *in case* you lose your bag.

7 The burglar alarm will ring *if* somebody tries to break into the house.

8 You should lock your bike to something *in case* somebody tries to steal it.

9 I was advised to get insurance *in case* I needed medical treatment while I was abroad.

Unless As long as Provided/providing

A Unless

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

You can't go in **unless you are a member**.

This means:

You can't go in *except if* you are a member.

You can go in *only if* you are a member.

Unless = except if.



Some more examples of **unless**:

- I'll see you tomorrow **unless I have to work late**. (= except if I have to work late)
- There are no buses to the beach. **Unless you have a car**, it's difficult to get there. (= except if you have a car)
- 'Shall I tell Liz what happened?' '**Not unless** she asks you.' (= only if she asks you)
- Sally hates to complain. She wouldn't complain about something **unless it was really bad**. (= except if it was really bad)
- We can take a taxi to the restaurant – **unless you'd prefer to walk**. (= except if you'd prefer to walk)

Instead of **unless** it is often possible to say **if ... not**:

- Unless we leave now**, we'll be late. *or* **If we don't leave now**, we'll ...

B As long as / provided / providing

as long as or **so long as**
provided (that) or **providing (that)** } All these expressions mean 'if' or 'on condition that'.

For example:

- You can borrow my car { **as long as** **so long as** } you promise not to drive too fast.
 (= you can borrow my car, but you must promise not to drive too fast – this is a condition)
- Travelling by car is convenient { **provided (that)** **providing (that)** } you have somewhere to park.
 (= but only if you have somewhere to park)
- Providing (that)** **Provided (that)** } the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.
 (= the room must be clean – otherwise I don't mind)

C

Unless / as long as etc. for the future

When you are talking about the future, do *not* use **will** after **unless / as long as / so long as / provided / providing**. Use a *present tense* (see Unit 25):

- I'm not going out **unless it stops** raining. (*not unless it will stop*)
- Providing** the weather **is** good, we're going to have a picnic tomorrow.
 (*not providing the weather will be good*)

Exercises

115.1 Write a new sentence with the same meaning. Use **unless** in your sentence.

- 1 You must try a bit harder or you won't pass the exam.
 You won't pass the exam unless you try a bit harder.

- 2 Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
 You won't know what to do

- 3 She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.

- 4 You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.

- 5 Business must improve soon or the company will have to close.

115.2 Write sentences with **unless**.

- 1 The club isn't open to everyone. You're allowed in only if you're a member.
 You aren't allowed in the club unless you're a member.

- 2 I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.
 I'm not going

- 3 Don't worry about the dog. It will attack you only if you move suddenly.
 The dog

- 4 Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.
 Ben

- 5 Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.
 The doctor

115.3 Which is correct?

- 1 You can borrow my car unless / as long as you promise not to drive too fast.
(as long as is correct)
- 2 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it rains.
- 3 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it doesn't rain.
- 4 I don't mind if you come home late unless / as long as you come in quietly.
- 5 I'm going now unless / provided you want me to stay.
- 6 I don't watch TV unless / as long as I've got nothing else to do.
- 7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless / provided they are with an adult.
- 8 Unless / Provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.
- 9 We can sit here in the corner unless / as long as you'd rather sit over there by the window.
- 10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.
 B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless / as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

115.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 We'll be late unless ... we get a taxi
- 2 I like hot weather as long as ...
- 3 It takes about 20 minutes to drive to the airport provided ...
- 4 I don't mind walking home as long as ...
- 5 I like to walk to work in the morning unless ...
- 6 We can meet tomorrow unless ...
- 7 I can lend you the money providing ...
- 8 You won't achieve anything unless ...

As (As I walked along the street ... / As I was hungry ...)

A

As = at the same time as

You can use **as** when two things happen at the same time:

- We all waved goodbye to Liz **as** she drove away.
(We **waved** and she **drove** away at the same time)
- As** I walked along the street, I looked in the shop windows.
- Can you turn off the light **as** you go out, please?



Or you can say that something happened **as you were doing** something else (in the middle of doing something else):

- Kate slipped **as she was getting off** the bus.
- We met Paul **as we were leaving** the hotel.

For the *past continuous* (**was getting** / **were going** etc.), see Unit 6.

You can also use **just as** (= exactly at that moment):

- Just as** I sat down, the doorbell rang.
- I had to leave **just as** the conversation was getting interesting.

We also use **as** when two things happen together in a longer period of time:

- As** the day went on, the weather got worse.
- I began to enjoy the job more **as** I got used to it.

the day went on

the weather got worse

Compare **as** and **when**:

We use **as** only if two things happen at the same time.

- As I drove home**, I listened to music.
(= at the same time)

Use **when** (*not as*) if one thing happens after another.

- When I got home**, I had something to eat. (*not As I got home*)

B

As = because

As also means 'because':

- As I was hungry**, I decided to find somewhere to eat. (= because I was hungry)
- As we have plenty of time** before our flight, let's go and have a coffee.
- We watched TV all evening **as we didn't have anything better to do**.
- As I don't watch television any more**, I gave my TV to a friend of mine.

You can also use **since** in this way:

- Since** we have plenty of time, let's go and have a coffee.

Compare **as** (= because) and **when**:

- I couldn't contact David **as he was on holiday**. (= because he was on holiday)
- As they lived near us**, we used to see them quite often.
(= because they lived near us)

- David's passport was stolen **when he was on holiday**.
(= during the time he was away)
- When they lived near us**, we used to see them quite often.
(= at the time they lived near us)

Exercises

116.1 (Section A) Use **as** to join sentences from the boxes.

- 1 We all waved ~~goodbye to Liz~~
- 2 I listened
- 3 I burnt myself
- 4 The crowd cheered
- 5 A dog ran out in front of the car

we were driving along the road
 I was taking a hot dish out of the oven
~~she drove away~~
 she told me her story
 the two teams came onto the field

- 1 We all waved goodbye to Liz as she drove away.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

116.2 (Section B) Join sentences from the boxes. Begin each sentence with **as**.

- 1 I was hungry
- 2 today is a public holiday
- 3 I didn't want to disturb anybody
- 4 I don't know what to do
- 5 none of us had a watch

I need some advice
 I was very quiet
~~I decided to find somewhere to eat~~
 we didn't know what time it was
 many of the shops are shut

- 1 As I was hungry, I decided to find somewhere to eat.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

116.3 What does **as** mean in these sentences?

because at the same
 time as

- 1 As they live near us, we see them quite often.
- 2 Kate slipped **as** she was getting off the bus.
- 3 **As** I was tired, I went to bed early.
- 4 Unfortunately, **as** I was parking the car, I hit the car behind me.
- 5 **As** we climbed the hill, we got more and more tired.
- 6 We decided to go out to eat **as** we had no food at home.
- 7 **As** we don't use the car very often, we've decided to sell it.

✓

✓

116.4 In some of these sentences, you need **when** (not **as**). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Julia got married ~~as she was~~ 22.
- 2 As the day went on, the weather got worse.
- 3 He dropped the glass ~~as he was taking it out of the cupboard~~.
- 4 I lost my phone ~~as I was~~ in London.
- 5 As I left school, I didn't know what to do.
- 6 The train slowed down ~~as it approached~~ the station.
- 7 I used to live near the sea ~~as I was~~ a child.

when she was 22

OK

116.5 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 I saw you ~~as~~
- 2 It started to rain just ~~as~~
- 3 As I didn't have enough money for a taxi,
- 4 Just ~~as~~ I took the picture,

Like and as

A

Like = 'similar to', 'the same as'. You cannot use **as** in this way:

- What a beautiful house! It's **like a palace**. (*not as a palace*)
- 'What does Sandra do?' 'She's a teacher, **like me**.' (*not as me*)
- Be careful! The floor has been polished. It's **like walking on ice**. (*not as walking*)
- It's raining again. I hate weather **like this**. (*not as this*)

In these sentences, **like** is a *preposition*. So it is followed by a *noun* (**like a palace**), a *pronoun* (**like me / like this**) or *-ing* (**like walking**).

You can also say '... **like** (somebody/something) **doing** something':

- 'What's that noise?' 'It sounds **like a baby crying**.'

Sometimes **like** = for example:

- I enjoy water sports, **like surfing, scuba diving and water-skiing**.

You can also use **such as** (= for example):

- I enjoy water sports, **such as surfing, scuba diving and water-skiing**.

B

As = in the same way as, or in the same condition as. We use **as** before *subject + verb*:

- I didn't move anything. I left everything **as it was**.
- You should have done it **as I showed you**.

We also use **like** in this way:

- I left everything **like it was**.

Compare **as** and **like**:

- You should have done it **as I showed you**. or ... **like I showed you**.
- You should have done it **like this**. (*not as this*)

Note that we say **as usual / as always**:

- You're late **as usual**.
- As always**, Nick was the first to complain.

C

Sometimes **as** (+ *subject + verb*) has other meanings. For example, after **do**:

- You can do **as you like**. (= do what you like)
- They did **as they promised**. (=They did what they promised.)

We also say **as you know / as I said / as she expected / as I thought** etc. :

- As you know**, it's Emma's birthday next week. (=you know this already)
- Andy failed his driving test, **as he expected**. (= he expected this before)

Like is not usual in these expressions, except with **say (like I said)**:

- As I said** yesterday, I'm sure we can solve the problem. or **Like I said** yesterday ...

D

As can also be a *preposition*, but the meaning is different from **like**.

Compare:

- As a taxi driver**, I spend most of my working life in a car.
(I am a taxi driver, that is my job)

- Everyone wants me to drive them to places. I'm **like a taxi driver**.
(I'm not a taxi driver, but I'm like one)

As (preposition) = in the position of, in the form of etc. :

- Many years ago I worked **as a photographer**. (*not like a photographer*)
- Many words, for example 'work' and 'rain', can be used **as verbs or nouns**.
- London is fine **as a place to visit**, but I wouldn't like to live there.
- The news of the tragedy came **as a great shock**.

Exercises

117.1 In some of these sentences, you need **like** (not **as**). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 It's raining again. I hate weather as this.
- 2 Andy failed his driving test, as he expected.
- 3 Do you think Lisa looks as her mother?
- 4 Tim gets on my nerves. I can't stand people as him.
- 5 Why didn't you do it as I told you to do it?
- 6 Brian is a student, as most of his friends.
- 7 You never listen. Talking to you is as talking to the wall.
- 8 As I said before, I'm thinking of changing my job.
- 9 Tom's idea seems a good one. Let's do as he suggests.
- 10 I'll phone you tomorrow as usual, OK?
- 11 Suddenly there was a terrible noise. It was as a bomb exploding.
- 12 She's a very good swimmer. She swims as a fish.

weather like this

OK

117.2 Complete the sentences using **like** or **as** + the following:

a beginner	blocks of ice	a palace	a birthday present
a child	a theatre	winter	a tour guide

- 1 This house is beautiful. It's like a palace.
- 2 My feet are really cold. They're
- 3 I've been playing tennis for years, but I still play
- 4 Marion once had a part-time job
- 5 I wonder what that building is. It looks
- 6 My brother gave me this watch a long time ago.
- 7 It's very cold for the middle of summer. It's
- 8 He's 22 years old, but he sometimes behaves

117.3 Put in **like** or **as**. Sometimes either word is possible.

- 1 We heard a noise like a baby crying.
- 2 Your English is very fluent. I wish I could speak you.
- 3 Don't take my advice if you don't want to. You can do you like.
- 4 You waste too much time doing things sitting in cafes all day.
- 5 I wish I had a car yours.
- 6 You don't need to change clothes. You can go out you are.
- 7 My neighbour's house is full of interesting things. It's a museum.
- 8 We saw Kevin last night. He was very cheerful, always.
- 9 Sally has been working a waitress for the last two months.
- 10 In several countries in Asia, Japan, Indonesia and Thailand, traffic drives on the left.
- 11 You're different from the other people I know. I don't know anyone else you.
- 12 We don't need all the bedrooms in the house, so we use one of them a study.
- 13 The news that Sarah and Gary were getting married came a complete surprise to me.
- 14 her father, Catherine has a very good voice.
- 15 At the moment I've got a temporary job in a bookshop. It's not great, but it's OK a temporary job.
- 16 you can imagine, we were very tired after such a long journey.
- 17 This tea is awful. It tastes water.
- 18 I think I prefer this room it was, before we decorated it.

Like / as if / as though

A

You can use **like** to say how somebody or something **looks/sounds/feels**:

- That house **looks like** it's going to fall down.
- Helen **sounded like** she had a cold, didn't she?
- I've just got back from holiday, but I feel very tired. I don't **feel like** I've had a holiday.

You can also use **as if** or **as though** in all these examples:

- That house **looks as if** it's going to fall down.
- Helen **sounded as if** she had a cold, didn't she?
- I don't **feel as though** I've had a holiday.

Compare:

- You **look tired**. (**look + adjective**)
- You **look like you haven't slept**. (**look like + subject + verb**)

As if and **as though** are more formal than **like**.

**B**

You can say **It looks like ... / It sounds like ...**:

- Sarah is very late, isn't she? **It looks like** she isn't coming.
- We took an umbrella because **it looked like** it was going to rain.
- The noise is very loud next door. **It sounds like** they're having a party.



You can also use **as if** or **as though**:

- It looks as if** she isn't coming. or
- It looks as though** she isn't coming.
- It looked as if** it was going to rain.
- It sounds as though** they're having a party.

C

You can use **like / as if / as though** with other verbs to say how somebody does something:

- He ran **like he was running for his life**.
- After the interruption, the speaker went on talking **as if nothing had happened**.
- When I told them my plan, they looked at me **as though I was mad**.

D

After **as if** (or **as though**), we sometimes use the **past** when we are talking about the **present**.

For example:

- I don't like Tim. He talks as if he **knew** everything.

The meaning is not past in this sentence. We use the past (as if he **knew**) because the idea is not real: Tim does *not* know everything. We use the past in the same way in other sentences with **if** and **wish** (see Unit 39).

Like is not normally used in this way.

Some more examples:

- She's always asking me to do things for her – **as if I didn't** have enough to do already.
(I *do* have enough to do)
- Gary's only 40. Why do you talk about him **as if he was** an old man? (he *isn't* an old man)

When you use the past in this way, you can use **were** instead of **was**:

- Why do you talk about him **as if he were** (or **was**) an old man?
- They treat me **as if I were** (or **was**) their own son. (I'm not their son)

Exercises

118.1 What do you say in these situations? Use the words in brackets to make your sentence.

- 1 You meet Bill. He has a black eye and some plasters on his face. (look / like / be / a fight)
You say to him: You look like you've been in a fight.
- 2 Claire comes into the room. She looks absolutely terrified. (look / like / see / a ghost)
You say to her: What's the matter? You
- 3 Joe is on holiday. He's talking to you on the phone and sounds happy. (sound / as if / have / a good time)
You say to him: You
- 4 You have just run one kilometre. You are absolutely exhausted. (feel / like / run / a marathon)
You say to a friend: I

118.2 Make sentences beginning **It looks like ... / It sounds like ...**.

you should see a doctor	there's been an accident	they're having an argument
it's going to rain	she isn't coming	we'll have to walk

- 1 Sarah said she would be here an hour ago.
You say: It looks like she isn't coming.
- 2 The sky is full of black clouds.
You say: It
- 3 You hear two people shouting at each other next door.
You say:
- 4 You see an ambulance, some policemen and two damaged cars at the side of the road.
You say:
- 5 You and a friend have just missed the last bus home.
You say:
- 6 Dave isn't feeling well. He tells you all about it.
You say:

118.3 Complete the sentences with **as if**. Choose from the box, putting the verbs in the correct form.

she / enjoy / it	I / go / be sick	he / not / eat / for a week
he / need / a good rest	she / hurt / her leg	he / mean / what he / say
I / not / exist	she / not / want / come	

- 1 Mark looks very tired. He looks as if he needs a good rest.
- 2 I don't think Paul was joking. He looked
- 3 What's the matter with Amanda? She's walking
- 4 Peter was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly.
He ate
- 5 Tanya had a bored expression on her face during the movie.
She didn't look
- 6 I've just eaten too many chocolates. Now I don't feel well.
I feel
- 7 I phoned Liz and invited her to the party, but she wasn't very enthusiastic about it.
She sounded
- 8 I went into the office, but nobody spoke to me or looked at me.
Everybody ignored me

118.4 These sentences are like the ones in Section D. Complete each sentence using **as if**.

- 1 Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he were the only driver on the road.
- 2 I'm 20 years old, so please don't talk to me I a child.
- 3 Steve has never met Nicola, but he talks about her his best friend.
- 4 It was a long time ago that we first met, but I remember it yesterday.

For, during and while

A For and during

We use **for** + a period of time to say how long something goes on:

for **two hours** for **a week** for **ages**

- We watched TV **for two hours** last night.
- Jess is going away **for a week** in September.
- Where have you been? I've been waiting **for ages**.
- Are you going away **for the weekend**?



We use **during** + noun to say when something happens (*not* how long):

during **the movie** during **our holiday** during **the night**

- I fell asleep **during the movie**.
- We met some really nice people **during our holiday**.
- The ground is wet. It must have rained **during the night**.

I fell asleep **during the movie**.

With 'time words' (for example: **the morning / the afternoon / the summer**), you can usually say **in** or **during**:

- It must have rained **in the night**. or ... **during the night**.
- I'll phone you sometime **during the afternoon**. or ... **in the afternoon**.

You cannot use **during** to say how long something goes on:

- It rained **for** three days without stopping. (*not* during three days)

Compare **during** and **for**:

- I fell asleep **during the movie**. I was asleep **for half an hour**.

B During and while

Compare:

We use **during** + noun:

- I fell asleep **during the movie**.
 noun
- We met a lot of interesting people **during our holiday**.
- Robert suddenly began to feel ill **during the exam**.

We use **while** + subject + verb:

- I fell asleep **while I was watching TV**.
 subject + verb
- We met a lot of interesting people **while we were on holiday**.
- Robert suddenly began to feel ill **while he was doing the exam**.

Some more examples of **while**:

- We saw Clare **while we were waiting** for the bus.
- While you were** out, there was a phone call for you.
- Alex read a book **while I watched** TV.



Alex read a book **while I watched** TV.

When you are talking about the future, use the *present* (*not* will) after **while**:

- I'm going to Singapore next week. I hope to see some friends of mine **while I'm** there. (*not* while I will be there)
- What are you going to do **while you're** waiting? (*not* while you'll be waiting)

See also Unit 25.

Exercises

119.1 Put in **for** or **during**.

- 1 It rained ... **for** three days without stopping.
- 2 I fell asleep ... **during** the movie.
- 3 I went to the theatre last night. I met Sue the interval.
- 4 Martin hasn't lived in Britain all his life. He lived in Brazil four years.
- 5 Production at the factory was seriously affected the strike.
- 6 I felt really ill last week. I could hardly eat anything three days.
- 7 I waited for you half an hour and decided that you weren't coming.
- 8 Sarah was very angry with me. She didn't speak to me a week.
- 9 We usually go out at weekends, but we don't go out the week very often.
- 10 Jack started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that he was out of work six months.
- 11 I need a break. I think I'll go away a few days.
- 12 The president gave a long speech. She spoke two hours.
- 13 We were hungry when we arrived. We hadn't had anything to eat the journey.
- 14 We were hungry when we arrived. We hadn't had anything to eat eight hours.

119.2 Put in **during** or **while**.

- 1 We met a lot of interesting people ... **while** we were on holiday.
- 2 We met a lot of interesting people ... **during** our holiday.
- 3 I met Mike I was shopping.
- 4 I was on holiday, I didn't read any newspapers or watch TV.
- 5 our stay in Paris, we went to a lot of museums and galleries.
- 6 My phone rang we were having dinner.
- 7 There was a lot of noise the night. What was it?
- 8 I'd been away for many years. that time, many things had changed.
- 9 What did they say about me I was out of the room?
- 10 I went out for dinner last night. Unfortunately I began to feel ill the meal and had to go home.
- 11 Please don't interrupt me I'm speaking.
- 12 There were many interruptions the president's speech.
- 13 Can you hold my bag I try on this jacket?
- 14 We were hungry when we arrived. We hadn't had anything to eat we were travelling.

119.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
- 2 I fell asleep during the movie.
- 3 Nobody came to see me while
- 4 Can you wait for me while
- 5 Most of the students looked bored during
- 6 I was asked a lot of questions during
- 7 Don't open the car door while
- 8 The lights suddenly went out while
- 9 It started to rain during
- 10 It started to rain while
- 11 What are you going to do while