Suffer **suf‧fer** /ˈsʌfə $ -ər/ : to experience physical or mental pain

Grammar

You suffer from an illness , disease, or condition:

He is suffering from pneumonia

She suffers from anxiety

Don’t say : he is suffering pneumonia . | she suffers anxiety

You suffer injury,loss , damage, or pain

He suffered terrible injuries

**au‧tumn** /ˈɔːtəm $ ˈɒː-/ ●●● **W3** (also**fall***American English*)**noun** [**countable, uncountable**]  the [season](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/season) between [summer](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/summer) and [winter](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/winter), when leaves change [colour](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/colour" \o "colour) and the [weather](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/weather) becomes [cooler](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/cool)autumn mists

**GRAMMAR: Patterns with autumn**

**in autumn/in the autumn**• You use **in autumn** or **in the autumn** when saying that something happens at that time:

In autumn the leaves turn red.

She is planning to go back to college in the autumn.

**last autumn/this autumn etc**

Don’t use **in** with these words:•

You say **last autumn**:

They got married last autumn.

✗Don’t say: They got married in last autumn.•

You say **this autumn**:

The frost is early this autumn.

✗Don’t say: The frost is early in this autumn.•

You say **next autumn**:

The novel will be published next autumn.

✗Don’t say: The novel will be published in next autumn.•

You say **that autumn**:It was very stormy that autumn.

✗Don’t say: It was very stormy in that autumn.

Been / /biːn, bɪn $ bɪn/ verb

1. The past participle of be
2. :
   1. Used to say that someone has gone to a place and come back

**bean to**

I’ve never been to japan

**Have been to do something :**

Have you been to see the van gogh exhibition yet?

**GRAMMAR: Comparisonhave been**•

 You use **have been to** when someone has visited a place and come back again:

She’s been to the hospital for a check-up

.• You use **have been in** when someone has lived or stayed in the same place:

How long have you been in London?

**have gone**• You use **have gone to** when someone has travelled to a place and not come back:

Mark’s not here. He’s gone to the shops.**went**

• You use **went to** to talk about a trip that someone made in the past:

Last May I went to a conference in Montreal.

**already**

**al‧read‧y** /ɔːlˈredi $ ɒːl-/ ●●● **S1** **W1 adverb**

1. before now, or before a particular time

* The design of the new house is similar to those that have already been built.
* The performance had already started when we arrived.

1. used to say that something has been done before and does not need doing again

* You already told me that.
* ‘Fancy a coffee?’ ‘No thanks, I already have one.’

1. used to say that something has happened too soon or before the [expected](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/expect) time

* Have you eaten all that food already?
* Is it 5 o'clock already?

1. used to say that a situation [exists](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/exist) and it might get worse, greater etc

* Hurry up, we’re already late.

**GRAMMAR: Word order**•

**Already** often comes at the end of a sentence:

I knew that already.

I was tired already.

I have booked the tickets already

.As well as at the end of a sentence, **already** can be used in the following ways:

• **Already** can come before a main verb:

I already knew that.

• **Already** comes after ‘be’ when it is the main verb:

I was already tired

.✗Don’t say: I already was tired.

• **Already** comes after the first auxiliary verb:

I have already booked the tickets.

✗Don’t say: I already have booked the tickets.