**Page 6**

**Joining sentences – 1 Effective writing**

**The ability to combine sentences correctly is a key step to expressing an individual's ideas and heading towards a better understanding and utilization of the English language.**

1. In an informal spoken narrative, the events of a story are often given in fairly short sentences in the order they happened, but in a formal WRITTEN narrative longer, more complex sentences tend to be used. Look at these examples:

**‘Well, you see the train was late so we didn’t arrive till midnight. We were much too late for dinner at the hotel and we had to go to bed hungry. It was awful!’**

* **As** our train was late **and** we did not arrive till midnight and, unfortunately, as this was too late for dinner at the hotel, we had to go to bed hungry.
* Our arrival at the hotel was delayed till midnight **because** our train was late and we had to go to bed hungry **because**, unfortunately, they were no longer serving dinner at that time.

**‘We, we had a nice lunch and we had a long chat about old times and then we split the bill and went for a lovely walk together beside the lake.’**

* We had a long, nostalgic conversation **while** we were having lunch and **when** we had split the bill went for a very enjoyable walk beside the lake together.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conjunctions** | **Sentences** |
| After | following in time or place **: afterward, behind, later**  *We can’t play loud music after everyone has gone to bad.* |
| And then | following in time or place  ***We watched the late movie and then went to bed.*** |
| because | For the reason that; due to the fact that.  *I lost my job because of her.* |
| By the time | At the time when something happens that is after another event or situation has already passed or occurred.  *By the time she realized she had cancer, it had already spread.* |
| Finally | At the end, lastly  *Finally, he put his tie on.* |
| ***However*** | ‘Any way at all’ or ‘it doesn’t matter how’  *However you try to explain it, I still can’t understand it.* |
| Once | We use *once* as an adverb to mean ‘one single time’:  *I’ve only met Jane’s husband once.* |
| So | To such a great extent.  *I’m sorry I’m walking so slowly. I’ve hurt my ankle.* |
| Subsequently | happening after something else  *In 1982 he was arrested and subsequently convicted on drug trafficking charges.* |
| when | at what time; at the time at which  *She was only 20 when she had her first baby.* |
| while | d**uring the time that, or at the same time as:**  *I read it while you were drying your hair.* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conjunctions** | **Meaning** |
| Although | **in spite of the fact that : even though**  *They are good Friends, although they don't see each other very often.* |
| As soon as | immediately at or shortly after the time  *Call as soon as you get there.* |
| Before | In advance, at an earlier time  *I met her just****before****she left.* |
| Eventually | at an unspecified later time **:**in the end  *I looked everywhere for my keys, and****eventually****found them inside one of my shoes! (I found them after a long time and a lot of effort.)* |
| In the end | After a very lengthy period of time  *In the end, she will succeed.* |
| But | We use *but* to link items which are the same grammatical type (coordinating conjunction). *But* is used to connect ideas that contrast.  ‘They’ve bought a house in Kathmandu but they still haven’t sold their house in Biratnagar. |
| Since | We use *since* to refer back to a previous point in time. We use *since* as a preposition with a date, a time or a noun phrase:  *I have been happily married for 26 years,****since****the age of 21.* |
| So that | to talk about purpose  *She bought some eggs so that she can make omelets.* |
| Until | **up to the event mentioned**  *I was up until three o'clock trying to get it finished!* |
| Which | **what one or ones**  *Which of your parents do you feel closer to?* |
| if | introducing a conditional clause   I can go to the party if I finish my homework*.* |
| unless | Except on the condition that; except under the circumstances that  I cannot go to the party unless I finish my homework. |

**Exercise**

**Page 6**

1. **Connect the following sentences into chronological order, adding any information necessary and using some of these conjunctions. The first one is done as an example.**
2. They managed to get a nearby island. Their ship went down. They wanted to attract the attention of passing ships. They lit a fire on the highest point of the island. They were rescued. Fortunately, a passing fishing boat spotted their signal.
   * Their ship went down in a typhoon, but they managed to get to a nearby island. As they wanted to attract the attention of passing ships, they lit a fire on the highest point of the island. Fortunately a passing fishing boat spotted their signal and they were rescued.

2. I arrived late for work. I couldn’t get the car to start. It was a cold, damp morning. I had to push the car down the hill. I managed to start the engine. I jumped into the car. The car gathered speed.

* + As it was a cold, damp morning, I I couldn't get my car to start, so I knew that I would have to push it down the hill. As the car gathered speed, I jumped in and managed to start the engine, but by the time I arrived at work I was later.

3. Her interest in politics made her decided to stand for parliament. She won the by-election with a large majority. She gave up politics for good. She lost the next general election.

* + Her interest in politics made her decide to stand for parliament. Although she won the by-election with a large majority, she lost at the next general election and subsequently gave up politics for good.

4. They got home very late. They spent a long time drinking coffee and talking. They went dancing together. They went to a cafe together.

* + After they had been dancing together, they went to a cafe a long time drinking coffee and talking, they got home very late.

5. Our plane didn’t take off. The airport was closed because of fog. Many flights were delayed. Inconvenience was caused to hundreds of passengers. We had to spend the night in the departure lounge.

* + Since the airport was closed because of fog, many flights were delayed and this caused inconvenience to hundreds of passengers. Our plane didn't take off and, finally, we had to spend the night in the departure lounge.

6. The kidnappers were caught by the police. All ports and air ports were being watched. The kidnappers were trying to get out of the country. The hostages were released. The ransom money was paid.

* + After the ransom money had been aid, the hostages were released. However, the kidnappers were trying to get out of the country, all ports were being watched so that eventually they were caught by the police.

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**1.6 All in all.... IDIOMS**

English idioms, proverbs, and expressions are an important part of everyday English. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Because idioms don't always make sense literally, you'll need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom.

1. ***Replace the phrases in italics with one of the expressions below. The first is done as an example:***
2. **Taking everything into consideration,** I wouldn’t like to be a castaway.

**All in all,** I wouldn’t like to be a castaway.

1. There has been a **general** improvement in the weather.

There has been an **overall** improvement in the weather.

1. Factory workers often wear **garments to protect their clothing**.

Factory workers often wear **overalls.**

1. There were palm trees **on every part of** the island.

There were palm trees **all over** the island.

1. When the party **had finished**, everyone went home.

When the party **was all over**, everyone went home.

1. If **it doesn’t matter to** you, I’d like to borrow this book.

If **it's all the same to** you, I’d like to borrow this book.

1. A two-week holiday on Tahiti costs £499, **including everything.**

A two-week holiday on Tahiti costs £499, **all in.**

1. They were **completely exhausted** after swimming to the island.

They were **all in** after swimming to the island.

1. **Suddenly and unexpectedly** they heard an explosion and the ship started to sink. Miraculously, **everyone except** the captain survived.

**All at once** they heard an explosion and the ship started to sink. Miraculously, **all but** the captain survived.

1. **If nothing goes wrong** my plane will arrive just before lunch.

**All being well** my plane will arrive just before lunch.

1. Resourcefulness and determination are **vital.**

Resourcefulness and determination are **all important.**

1. The film wasn’t brilliant but it was **just about satisfactory**, I suppose.

The film wasn’t brilliant but it was **all right**, I suppose.

1. ‘How are you feeling?’ ‘Much better, I’m feeling **well** today.

‘How are you feeling?’ ‘Much better, I’m feeling **all right** today.

1. I enjoyed the story but **nevertheless** I felt a little cheater by the ending.

I enjoyed the story but **all the same** I felt a little cheater by the ending.

1. There were 187 passengers on board **altogether** and they tried to get into the lifeboat **at the same time.**

There were 187 passengers on board **all told** and they tried to get into the lifeboat **all at once.**

1. In an emergency, remember, **this is important**, don’t panic!

In an emergency, remember, **above all**, don’t panic!

1. ***Fill these gaps with suitable expressions from the list below.***

above all: considering all the different parts of the situation

***Above all,*** *I'd like to thank my family.*

all at once: all at the same time, suddenly

**All at once** the noise stopped

all being well: if everything goes the way that want/expect it to

*We’ll see you in July then,****all being well.***

all but: Everything or everyone, with the exclusion of

***All but****the freshmen were invited to the party.*

all important: extremely important

*It was Christiano Ronaldo who scored the* ***all-important****goal shortly before half-time.*

all in: including everything, completely exhausted (tired)

A two-week holiday on Tahiti costs £499, **all in.**

They were **all in** after swimming to the island.

all in all: **Taking everything into consideration**

***All in all,*** *I wouldn’t like to be a castaway.*

was all over: completely finished

It was **all over** between us.

all right: of a satisfactory or acceptable quality.

It's **all right** for you to go now.

all the same: **despite what has just been said:**

*It rained every day of our holiday - but we had a good time****all the same.***

all told: **as a complete total**

*There were 550 people at the festival****all told.***

it's all the same to: used for saying that it makes no difference to someone whether one thing happens or another thing happens

*You can stay or go, it’s* ***all the same to me.***

overall: general

*There has been a* ***overall*** *improvement in the weather.*

overalls: **garments to protect their clothing**.

Factory workers often wear **overalls.**

**Exercise:**

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1. All ……….., I think you’ll find that learning new idioms and expressions is worth the effort.

*All* ***in all****, I think you’ll find that learning new idioms and expressions is worth the effort.*

1. I’ll meet you tomorrow evening at 8 o’clock, all …….......

*I’ll meet you tomorrow evening at 8 o’clock, all* ***being well.***

1. If you want to read book, I don’t mind at all: it’s all ……...... me.

*If you want to read book, I don’t mind at all: it’s all* ***the same*** *me.*

1. Going out on Sunday sounds like a good idea. All …....… , I don’t think I’ll join you this time.

*Going out on Sunday sounds like a good idea. All* ***over*** *, I don’t think I’ll join you this time.*

1. We got caught in the traffic and by the time we arrived it was all ….........

*We got caught in the traffic and by the time we arrived it was all* ***over.***

1. I’d rather do this work by myself, if it’s all ....…… you.

*I’d rather do this work by myself, if it’s all* ***the same to*** *you.*

1. …....….., when reading an English text, try to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words from the context before you consult a dictionary.

***Above all****, when reading an English text, try to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words from the context before you consult a dictionary.*

**TENSES**

In English language, tenses play a significant role in constructing a meaningful sentence for the readers.  Tenses are primarily categorized into past tense, present tense and future tense. The tenses are an important part of English grammar. It shows the time of an action or state of being that is usually shown by a verb. The verb ending is changed in order to show the present, past or future time. Hence, a tense act as a verb, so as to indicate what happen when.

It is important to understand the different tenses when it comes to English language. While writing a sentence, you need to know when to use present tense, past tense or future tense. The words ‘Tense’ is derived from Latin word ‘tempus’ which mean time. It is mainly used to explain an action or event that is described by the verb and the time. Let us understand the different tenses that describe an action or event by changing its form.

### Types of Tenses

**1. Present Tense:**

* **Simple present tense:** It is used to explain an action, event or condition that is happening in the present. For example, I play or I eat.
* **Present continuous tense:** It describes an ongoing action or an action that is still going. For instance, I am playing or I am eating.
* **Present perfect tense:** It indicates an action that began in the past and continues into the present. For example, I have played or I have eaten.
* **Present perfect continuous tense:** It is used to describe an action that has been taking place for some time and is still ongoing. For example, I have been playing or I have been eating.

**2. Past Tense:**

* **Simple past tense:** It is used to explain an event or an action that has happened in the past. For example, I played or I ate.
* **Past continuous tense:** It is used to describe an event or an action that is ongoing in the past. For instance, I was playing or I was eating.
* **Past perfect tense:** It refers to an action or event that took place in the past. For example, I had played or I had eaten.
* **Past perfect continuous tense:** It describes a continuing action in the past that began before another past action began or interrupted the first action. For instance, I had been playing or I had been eating.

**3. Future Tense:**

* **Simple future tense:** It is used when we plan to do something. For example, I will play or I will eat.
* **Future continuous tense:** It describes a continuing action that will happen in the future. In short, it refers to an action ongoing in the future. For instance, I will be eating at 8 o’clock or I will be playing at 6 o’clock.
* **Future perfect tense:** It refers to an action that will happen in the future before another action takes place. For example, I shall have played before 5 o’clock or I shall have eaten before 9 o’clock.
* **Future perfect continuous tense:** It indicates a continuing action, which will be completed at a specified time in the future. For instance, I shall have been playing or I will have been eating.

This section revises the basis uses of the simple past, present perfect and past perfect tenses.

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**LOOKING BACK**

**Present Perfect**

Have/Has + V3 (Past Participle)

* She has lost her bag.
* I have been to Australia.
* They have taken a taxi.

The present perfect tense is used to describe something that happened in the past, but the exact time if happened is not important. It has a relationship with the present.

* I have done my homework.

I finished my homework in the past. It is not important what exact time, only that it is **Now** done.

* I have forgotten my bag.

Exactly when in the past that I forgot, it is not important. The important thing is that I don't have it now.

As we do not use exact time expressions with the present perfect, we cannot say:

* I have done my homework yesterday. (Wrong)
* I have done my homework. (Right)

NOTE: In this case, we use the past simple tense. ***I did my homework yesterday.***

We use 'already', 'just', 'yet' with the present perfect.

**Simple Past**

The past simple tense is of course, used to talk about things which have happened in the past.

**Regular verbs:**

play Play I played football yesterday.

open opened I opened the window when it became too warm.

watch watched Sita watched Star Wars twice yesterday.

**Irregular verbs:**

Go went Hari went to the bank yesterday.

See saw He saw Justin Biber in the concert last week.

Take took She took her time to answer

**Using 'did' for questions about the 'Past'**

Did you eat breakfast today?

Did Sita leave?

Did he take the train?

**Using did/didn't to answer questions**

Did you eat breakfast today?

No, I didn't.

Yes, I did.

**Use 'didn't' to make negative sentences.**

* We didn't take a camera on holiday.

**Past Perfect**

Use the Past Perfect Tense when referring to actions in the past that happened before another event in the past. It is used to talk about the past in the past.

* I checked with the bank and they still hadn't received payment.

Subject / had + V3 (Past Participle)

* I had driven to work before you woke up.
* We had gone before she arrived.
* She had eaten breakfast.
* Had you finished?
* Had h taken you home?

Something that started in the past and continued upto another action or time in the past.

* When he graduated, he had been in London for six years (He arrived in London six years before he graduated and lived there until he graduated).
* On the 20th July, I'd worked here for three months.

To talk about unreal or imaginary things in the past

* If I had knew you were ill, I would have visited you.
* She would have passed the exam, if she had studied harder.
* I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late!

Use the past perfect to make it clear which action happened first.

* I'd eaten dinner so I wasn't hungry.
* It had snowed in the night, so the bus didn't arrive.

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**2.5 Really? That’s amazing!**

**B Arrange the phrases below to show which of these REACTIONS they would normally express:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SURPRISE** | |
| **Adjectives** | **Meaning** |
| That's amazing! | (awesome, extraordinary) |
| Good lord ! | (said when you are suddenly surprised, annoyed, or worried about something) |
| Really! | (Without a doubt; indeed) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EXCITEMENT** | |
| Fantastic! | extraordinarily good or attractive. |
| That's wonderful! | Admirable or very good; excellent or splendid |
| How exciting! | causing great enthusiasm and eagerness. |
| Great! | very well; excellently. |
| How thrilling | causing excitement and pleasure; exhilarating. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DISAPPOINTMENT** | |
| What a pity! | a cause for regret or disappointment. |
| What a shame! | a regrettable or unfortunate situation or action. |
| What a nuisance! | used for expressing sympathy or disappointment |
| Oh dear! | used to show that you are surprised, upset, or annoyed because something bad has happened |
| I'd been looking forward to | Something expected to happen but could not possible |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **INTEREST** | |
| Really! | used to express interest, surprise, or doubt.  "‘I've been working hard.’ ‘Really?’" |
| how interesting! | **Someone or something that is interesting keeps your attention because he, she, or it is unusual, exciting, or has a lot of ideas:** |
| That's interesting! | arousing curiosity or interest |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PLEASURE** | |
| I am pleased! | Happy about something or satisfied with something. |
| Fantastic!! | extraordinarily good or attractive.  They did a fantastic job. |
| Wonderful!! | Extremely good |
| Oh, good! | **very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant, or interesting:** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SYMPATHY** | |
| What a pity! | a cause for regret or disappointment. |
| What a shame! | a regrettable or unfortunate situation or action. |
| Oh dear! | used to show that you are surprised, upset, or annoyed because something bad has happened |
| I'm sorry to hear that | an expression of consolation or regret. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ANNOYANCE (Angry)** | |
| How annoying! | causing irritation or annoyance. |
| How infuriating! | **extremely annoying:** |
| What a nuisance! | **something or someone that annoys you or causes trouble for you:** |
| That's typical! | **showing all the bad characteristics that you expect from someone or something, often in a way that is annoying:** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RELIEF** | |
| Thank goodness! | used as an expression of relief. |
| Phew! | expressing a strong reaction of relief, or of disgust at a smell. |
| That is good news! | Something or someone pleasant, fortunate, or otherwise positive. |
| Thank heavens! | used as an expression of relief or appreciation |
| That's a relief! | A feeling of happiness that something unpleasant has not happened or has ended |
| Thank goodness for that! | used as an expression of relief. |

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**2.7 Lose**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **be at a loss** | **not to know what to do or say**  *Your behavior is absolutely unacceptable. I'm at a loss as to what to do with you.* *Now that the whole schedule has been rearranged, I'm at a loss.* |
| **be a bad loser** | acts badly when they don't win  *Don't be a bad loser.* |
| **be lost without** | **to be unable to live or work without someone or something**  *I'm lost without my computer.* |
| **lose count** | to not be able to remember how many times something has happened.  *I've lost count of the hundreds of miles I've covered.* |
| **lose face** | be humiliated or come to be less highly respected.  *The code of conduct required that he strike back or lose face.* |
| **lose heart** | become discouraged.  *Seeing all the things that had to be done, she lost heart.* |
| **lose one's balance** | to become unstable or fall.  She lost her balance and fell. |
| **lose one's head** | lose self-control; panic.  *I lost my head and started a big fuss. (a display of unnecessary or excessive excitement.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |
| **lose one's life** | **to die suddenly because of an accident or violent event**  *She nearly*lost her life*in a car accident.* |
| **lose one's nerve** | to become afraid   * *He seems to be losing his nerve.* |
| **lose one's temper with** | to get angry  *I*lost my temper *and shouted at him.* |
| **lose one's way** | become unable to find one's way.  *We took a wrong turn and lost our way* |
| **lose oneself in** | Become deeply absorbed or involved in  *Doctors are notorious for losing themselves in their work* |
| **lose patience** | become unable to keep one's temper.  *Even Laurence finally lost patience with him.* |
| **lose touch** | stop to be in communication.  *I****lost touch with****him when he joined the Air Force* |
| **lose weight** | **to become less heavy**  *I'll need to lose weight if I want to fit into my old jeans.* |
| **lose any sleep over** | to worry about something; be concerned about something  *It was just a mistake. Don’t lose any sleep over it.* |

1. **Replace each phrase in italics with the correct form of one of the expressions from the list below. The first is done as an example.**

1 We didn't have a map and so we ***couldn't find the right direction.***

We didn't have a map and so we **lost our way.**

2 I'm sorry that I *panicked* when the policewoman stopped me, but I *was uncertain* about what to say to her.

I'm sorry that I **lost my head** when the policewoman stopped me, but I **was at a loss** about what to say to her.

3 I really enjoy *getting thoroughly absorbed in* a good book but this one is so dull that I'm *no longer interested* in it.

I really enjoy **losing myself in** a good book but this one is so dull that I'm **have lost interest** in it.

4 I'm so glad you're back, we *couldn't manage without* you.

I'm so glad you're back, we **were lost without** you.

5 I know you *felt humiliated* when you had to apologize, but don't *worry too much about* it.

I know you **lost face** when you had to apologize, but don't **lose any sleep over** it.

6 I don't want to stand too near the edge in case I *start to fall.*

I don't want to stand too near the edge in case I **lose my balance***.*

7 70 million people *were killed* in the First and Second World Wars.

70 million people **lost their lives** in the First and Second World Wars.

8 The only way to *become slimmer* is to eat less. It's easy to *become discouraged* when other people are eating as much as they like.

The only way to **lose weight** is to eat less. It's easy to **lose heart** when other people are eating as much as they like.

9 I was going to complain to the manager but in the end I *didn't have the courage.*

I was going to complain to the manager but in the end I **lost my nerve***.*

10 We used to correspond regularly but now we *are no longer in contact.*

We used to correspond regularly but now we **have lost touch (with each other)**

11 He *gets so upset when someone else is winning* — I *can't remember* the number of times he has stormed out of the room.

He **is a bad loser** — I **have lose count of**the number of times he has stormed out of the room.

12 I *couldn't remain calm* with her when she refused to listen to my explanation and I quickly *got angry with* her.

I lost patience with her when she refused to listen to my explanation and I quickly **lost my temper with** her.

be at a loss be a bad loser be lost without lose count

lose face lose heart lose interest lose one's balance

lose one's head lose one's life lose one's nerve

lose one's temper with lose one's way lose oneself in

lose patience lose touch lose weight lose any sleep over

1. **Complete each sentence with a suitable expression from the list above:**
2. They were enthusiastic at first, but they soon lost...............

They were enthusiastic at first, but they soon lost **interest**

1. Let's write to each other regularly - it would be a shame if we lost ...............

Let's write to each other regularly - it would be a shame if we lost **touch (with each other)**

1. It's not as serious as you think, try not to lose ...............

It's not as serious as you think, try not to lose **heart.**

1. In some countries people will do anything to avoid losing ...............

In some countries people will do anything to avoid losing **face.**

1. In an emergency don't lose ...............

In an emergency don't lose **your head.**

1. I'm sorry I'm late, I'm afraid I lost ...............

I'm sorry I'm late, I'm afraid I lost **my way.**

1. He said he could ski down the slope easily but halfway down he ...............

He said he could ski down the slope easily but halfway down he **his nerve / his balance.**

1. Just because someone doesn't understand, don't lose................

Just because someone doesn't understand, don't lose **patience with them.**

**Page 21**

Work in pairs. Highlight these words in the article. Work out their meanings from the context. When you've decided, look them up in a dictionary to check if you were right. Which information in the text helped you to guess the meaning of each word?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **articulated**  **(expressed)** | Rambo seems to have perfectly articulated the nation's mood over Vietnam. |
| **articulate**  able to express thoughts and feelings easily and clearly, or showing this quality: (speaking clearly) | *She gave an entertaining, and articulate speech.* |
| **oafish**  (stupid, rude, or awkward: idiotic) | The bodyguards, as usual, were brave but oafish |
| **garrulous**  (having the habit of talking a lot, especially about things that are not important - very talkative) | He was not only without political or military capacity, but was so **garrulous** that he could not keep a secret. |
| **preposterous**  (very silly or stupid: ridiculous looking) | The whole idea is **preposterous**! |
| **perpetrated**  (to commit a crime or a violent or harmful act: committed) | The attack was **perpetrated** by a street gang |
| **inexhaustible**  (existing in very great amounts that will never be finished: never ending) | There seemed to be an inexhaustible supply of champagne at the wedding. |
| **brief**   1. lasting only a short time or containing few words (brief) 2. to give someone detailed instructions or information:(instructions) | I had a brief look at her report before the meeting.  We had already been briefed about what the job would require. |
| **gleefully**  (happiness, excitement, or pleasure: joyfully) | She talks gleefully about her adventures. |

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1. **Work in pairs.** Draw a chart, like the one below, and arrange these words and phrases into three columns, according to whether they mean **TERRIBLE, TERRIFIC OR NOT MUCH GOOD:**

adequate appalling astonishing awful boring dreadful

excellent exceptional extraordinary fabulous fantastic

first-rate forgettable frightful great horrible impressive

lousy magnificent marvellous mediocre memorable

not bad nothing special nothing to write home about

out of this world outstanding passable reasonable

remarkable rotten run-of-the-mill satisfactory second-rate

sensational special splendid superb tremendous wonderful

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TERRIBLE** | **TERRIFIC** | **NOT MUCH GOOD** |
| **appalling:** shocking and very bad | **astonishing:** very surprising | **adequate:** enough or satisfactory for a particular purpose |
| **awful**: extremely bad or unpleasant: | **excellent:** extremely good | mediocre: not very good  *The film's plot is predictable and the acting is mediocre.* |
| **boring**: not interesting or exciting | **exceptional:** Much greater than usual, especially in skill, intelligence, quality, etc. | **not bad:**  fairly good or satisfactory |
| **dreadful:** very bad, of very low quality, or shocking and very sad | **extraordinary:** very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange | **nothing special!:**  neither very good nor very bad |
| **forgettable:** not important or good enough to be remembered | **fabulous:** very good, excellent | **nothing to write home about:** not exciting or special  *Their performance was nothing to write home about.* |
| **frightful:** used to emphasize what you are saying, especially how bad  something is | **fantastic:** extremely good | **passable:** satisfactory but not excellent: |
| **horrible:** very unpleasant or bad: | **first-rate:** extremely good | **reasonable:** acceptable |
| **lousy:** very bad | **great:** famous, powerful, or important as one of a particular type | **run-of-the-mill:**  ordinary and not special or exciting in any way:  *He made a fairly run-of-the-mill film.* |
| **rotten:** very bad | **impressive:** If someone is impressive, you admire or respect that person for their special skills or abilities | **satisfactory:**  good or good enough for a particular need or purpose  We still didn't get a satisfactory film in Nepal. |
| **TERRIBLE** | **TERRIFIC** | **NOT MUCH GOOD** |
|  | **magnificent:** very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired | second-rate: not very good |
|  | **marvellous:** extremely good |  |
|  | **memorable:**  likely to be remembered or worth  remembering |  |
|  | **out of this world:** extremely good |  |
|  | **outstanding:**  clearly very much better than what is usual |  |
|  | **remarkable:** Unusual or special and therefore surprising and worth mentioning |  |
|  | **sensational:** very good, exciting, or unusual |  |
|  | **special:** not ordinary or usual |  |
|  | **splendid:** excellent, or beautiful and impressive |  |
|  | **superb:** of excellent quality; very great |  |
|  | **tremendous:** very great in amount or level, or extremely good |  |
|  | **wonderful:** extremely good |  |