

85.1 Answer these questions using none/nobody/nothing/nowhere.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7



What did you do?
Who were you talking to?
Where are you going?
How much luggage have you got?
How many children have they got?
Who did you meet?
What did you buy?

...Nothing...

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Now write full sentences using any/anybody/anything/anywhere.

- 8 (1) ...I didn't do anything...
- 9 (2) I
- 10 (3)
- 11 (4)
- 12 (5)
- 13 (6)
- 14 (7)

85.2 Complete these sentences with no, none or any.

- 1 It was a public holiday, so there were no shops open.
- 2 I haven't got any money. Can you lend me some?
- 3 I couldn't make an omelette because there were eggs.
- 4 I couldn't make an omelette because there weren't eggs.
- 5 'How many eggs have we got?' '..... I'll go and buy some from the shop if you like.'
- 6 We took a few photographs but of them were very good.
- 7 What a stupid thing to do! intelligent person would do such a thing.
- 8 I'll try and answer questions you ask me.
- 9 I couldn't answer of the questions they asked me.
- 10 We cancelled the party because of the people we invited were able to come.

85.3 Complete these sentences with no- or any- + -body/-thing/-where.

- 1 I don't want anything to drink. I'm not thirsty.
- 2 The bus was completely empty. There was on it.
- 3 'Where did you go for your holidays?' '..... I stayed at home.'
- 4 I went to the shops but I didn't buy.....
- 5 'What did you buy?' '..... I couldn't find I wanted.'
- 6 The town was still the same when I returned years later. had changed.
- 7 Have you seen my watch? I've looked all over the house but I can't find it
- 8 There was complete silence in the room. said

85.4 Choose the right word.

- 1 She didn't tell nobody / anybody about her plans. (anybody is correct)
- 2 The accident looked serious but fortunately nobody / anybody was injured.
- 3 I looked out of the window but I couldn't see nobody / anybody.
- 4 My job is very easy. Nobody / Anybody could do it.
- 5 'What's in that box?' 'Nothing / Anything. It's empty.'
- 6 The situation is uncertain. Nothing / Anything could happen.
- 7 I don't know nothing / anything about economics.

Much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

A We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

much time **much** luck **little** energy **little** money

We use **many** and **few** with plural nouns:

many friends **many** people **few** cars **few** countries

B We use **a lot of / lots of / plenty of** with uncountable and plural nouns:

a lot of luck **lots of** time **plenty of** money

a lot of friends **lots of** people **plenty of** ideas

Plenty = more than enough:

- There's no need to hurry. We've got **plenty of** time.
- I've had **plenty** to eat. I don't want any more.

C We use **much/many** especially in negative sentences and questions. **A lot (of)** is also possible:

- We **didn't** spend **much** money. (*or* We **didn't** spend **a lot of** money.)
- Do you know **many** people? (*or* Do you know **a lot of** people?)
- I **don't** go out **much**. (*or* I **don't** go out **a lot**.)

In positive sentences **a lot (of)** is more usual. **Much** is unusual in positive sentences in spoken English:

- We spent **a lot of** money. (*not* 'We spent **much** money')
- He goes out **a lot**. (*not* 'He goes out **much**')

You can use **many** in positive sentences, but **a lot (of)** is more usual in spoken English:

- **A lot of** people (*or* **Many** people) drive too fast.

But note that we use **too much** and **so much** in positive sentences:

- We spent **too much** money.

D **Little** and **few** (without 'a') are negative ideas (= not much / not many):

- We must be quick. There is **little** time. (= not much, not enough time)
- He isn't popular. He has **few** friends. (= not many, not enough friends)

You can say **very little** and **very few**:

- There is **very little** time.
- He has **very few** friends.

A little and **a few** are more positive. **A little** = some, a small amount:

- Let's go and have a drink. We've got **a little** time before the train leaves.
(a little time = some time, enough time to have a drink)
- 'Do you speak English?' 'A **little**.' (so we can talk a bit)

A few = some, a small number:

- I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends and we meet quite often.
(a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time)
- 'When did you last see Clare?' 'A **few** days ago.' (= some days ago)

Compare:

- He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him.
- She's lucky. She has **few** problems. (= not many problems)
Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few** problems. (= some problems)

Note that '**only a little**' and '**only a few**' have a negative meaning:

- We must be quick. We've **only** got **a little** time.
- The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses.

EXERCISES

86.1 In some of these sentences **much** is incorrect or unnatural. Change **much** to **many** or a lot (of) where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We didn't spend much money. ...RIGHT...
- 2 Sue drinks much tea. ...a lot of tea...
- 3 Jim always puts much salt on his food.
- 4 We'll have to hurry. We haven't got much time.
- 5 Did it cost much to repair the car?
- 6 It cost much to repair the car.
- 7 I don't know much people in this town.
- 8 I use the phone much at work.
- 9 They've got so much money they don't know what to do with it.

86.2 Complete the sentences using **plenty** (of) + one of the following:

hotels money room time to learn things to see

- 1 There's no need to hurry. ...We've got plenty of time...
- 2 He's got no financial problems. He's got
- 3 Come and sit with us. There's
- 4 She knows a lot but she still has
- 5 It's an interesting town to visit. There
- 6 I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay.

86.3 Put in **much**, **many**, **few** or **little**.

- 1 He isn't very popular. He has ...few... friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has free time.
- 3 Did you take photographs when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got to do.
- 5 The museum was very crowded. There were too people.
- 6 Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings.
- 7 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had rain.

86.4 Some of these sentences need **a**. Put in **a** where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems. ...RIGHT...
- 2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems. ...a few problems...
- 3 Can you lend me few dollars?
- 4 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time to think.
- 5 There was little traffic, so the journey didn't take very long.
- 6 It was a surprise that he won the match. Few people expected him to win.
- 7 I don't know much Spanish - only few words.

86.5 Put in **little** / **a little** / **few** / **a few**.

- 1 We must be quick. We have ...little... time.
- 2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you questions?
- 4 This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so tourists come here.
- 5 I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience.
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please.'
- 7 This is a very boring place to live. There's to do.
- 8 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there times.'

All / all of most / most of no / none of etc.

all	some	any	most	much/many	little/few
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A You can use the words in the box (and also **no**) with *a noun* (some food / few books etc.):

- All cars have wheels.
- Some cars can go faster than others.
- (on a notice) **NO CARS** (= no cars allowed)
- Many people drive too fast.
- I don't go out very often. I'm at home **most days**.

You cannot say 'all of cars', 'most of people' etc. (see also Section B):

- Some people are very unfriendly. (*not* 'some of people')

Note that we say **most** (*not* 'the most'):

- **Most** tourists don't visit this part of the town. (*not* 'the most tourists')

B Some of... / most of... / none of... etc.

You can use the words in the box (also **none** and **half**) with **of**. You can say **some of** (the people), **most of** (my friends), **none of** (this money) etc.

We use **some of**, **most of** (etc.) + **the / this / that / these / those / my / his / Ann's...** etc.

So we say:

- some of the people, some of those people (*but not* 'some of people')
- most of my friends, most of Ann's friends (*but not* 'most of friends')
- none of this money, none of their money (*but not* 'none of money')

For example:

- Some of the people I work with are very friendly.
- None of this money is mine.
- Have you read any of these books?
- I wasn't well yesterday. I spent most of the day in bed.

You don't need **of** after **all** or **half**. So you can say:

- All my friends live in London. *or* All of my friends...
- Half this money is mine. *or* Half of this money...

See also Section C.

Compare **all...** and **all (of) the...**:

- All flowers are beautiful. (= all flowers in general)
- All (of) the flowers in this garden are beautiful. (= a particular group of flowers)

C You can use **all of / some of / none of** etc. + **it/us/you/them**:

- 'How many of these people do you know?' 'None of them.' / 'A few of them.'
- Do any of you want to come to a party tonight?
- 'Do you like this music?' 'Some of it. Not all of it.'

Before **it/us/you/them** you need **of** after **all** and **half** (**all of**, **half of**):

- all of us (*not* 'all us') half of them (*not* 'half them')

D You can use the words in the box (and also **none**) alone, *without* a noun:

- Some cars have four doors and **some** have two.
- A few of the shops were open but **most** (of them) were closed.
- Half (of) this money is mine, and **half** (of it) is yours. (*not* 'the half')

EXERCISES

7.1 Put in *of* where necessary. Leave an empty space (—) if the sentence is already complete.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 All — cars have wheels. | 5 I have lived in London most my life. |
| 2 None <i>of</i> this money is mine. | 6 Many people watch too much TV. |
| 3 Some people get angry very easily. | 7 Are any those letters for me? |
| 4 Some the people I met at the party were very interesting. | 8 Most days I get up before 7 o'clock. |
| | 9 Jim thinks that all museums are boring. |

7.2 Choose from the list and complete the sentences. Use *of* (some of / most of etc.) where necessary.

accidents ~~cars~~ her friends the people I invited birds my dinner the houses
the population ~~these books~~ European countries her opinions my spare time

- I haven't read many *of these books*.
- All ~~cars~~ have wheels.
- I spend most gardening.
- It's a historic town. Many are over 400 years old.
- Many are caused by bad driving.
- When she got married, she kept it a secret. She didn't tell any
- Not many people live in the north of the country. Most live in the south.
- Not all can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
- None to the party could come, so I cancelled it.
- Julia and I have very different ideas. I don't agree with many
- Sarah travels a lot. She has been to most
- I had no appetite. I could only eat half

7.3 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Sometimes no other words are necessary. Sometimes you need *the* or *of* the.

- I wasn't well yesterday. I spent *most of the day* in bed. (most/day)
- Some cars* can go faster than others. (some/cars)
- drive too fast. (many/people)
- you took on holiday were very good. (some/photographs)
- learn more quickly than others. (some/people)
- We've eaten we bought. There's very little left. (most/food)
- Have you spent you borrowed? (all/money)
- Peter can't stop talking. He talks (all/time)
- We had a lazy holiday. We spent on the beach. (most/time)
- George is easy to get on with. like him. (most/people)
- The exam was difficult. I could only answer (half/questions)

7.4 Complete the sentences. Use *all/some/none + it/them/us* (all of it / some of them etc.).

- These books are all Jane's. *None of them* belong to me.
- 'How many of these books have you read?' '..... Every one.'
- We all got wet in the rain because had an umbrella.
- Some of this money is yours and is mine.
- I asked some people for directions but were able to help me.
- She made up the whole story from beginning to end. was true.
- Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. were French.
- I watched most of the film but not

Both / both of neither / neither of either / either of

A We use **both/neither/either** for *two* things. You can use these words with a *noun* (both books, neither book etc.).

For example, you are talking about going out to eat this evening. There are two restaurants where you can go. You say:

- **Both restaurants** are very good. (*not* 'the both restaurants')
- **Neither restaurant** is expensive.
- We can go to **either restaurant**. I don't mind. (*either* = one or the other, it doesn't matter which one)

B **Both of... / neither of... / either of...**

When you use **both/neither/either** + **of**, you always need **the... / these/those... / my/your/his/Tom's...** (etc.). You cannot say 'both of restaurants'. You have to say 'both of the restaurants', 'both of those restaurants' etc.:

- **Both of these** restaurants are very good.
- **Neither of the** restaurants we went to was (*or were*) expensive.
- I haven't been to **either of those** restaurants. (= I haven't been to one or the other)

You don't need **of** after **both**. So you can say:

- **Both my parents** are from London. *or* **Both of my parents...**

You can use **both of / neither of / either of** + **us/you/them**:

- (*talking to two people*) Can **either of you** speak Spanish?
- I asked two people the way to the station but **neither of them** knew.

You must say 'both of' before **us/you/them** (*of* is necessary):

- **Both of us** were very tired. (*not* 'Both us were...')

After **neither of...** a singular or a plural verb is possible:

- **Neither of the children** wants (*or want*) to go to bed.

C You can also use **both/neither/either** alone:

- I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked **both**. (*or* I liked **both** of them.)
- 'Is your friend British or American?' 'Neither. She's Australian.'
- 'Do you want tea or coffee?' 'Either. I don't mind.'

D You can say:

both...and...:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both Ann and Tom were late. ● I was both tired and hungry when I arrived home.
neither...nor...:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neither Liz nor Robin came to the party. ● She said she would contact me but she neither wrote nor phoned.
either...or...:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I'm not sure where he's from. He's either Spanish or Italian. ● Either you apologise or I'll never speak to you again.

E Compare **either/neither/both** (*two things*) and **any/none/all** (*more than two*):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are two good hotels in the town. You can stay at either of them. ● We tried two hotels. Neither of them had any rooms. / Both of them were full. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are many good hotels in the town. You can stay at any of them. ● We tried a lot of hotels. None of them had any rooms. / All of them were full.
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EXERCISES

88.1 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**.

- 1 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '...**Either**... I really don't mind.'
- 2 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' '..... It's the 20th.'
- 3 'There are two sandwiches here. Do you mind which I take?' 'No, take
- 4 A: Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?
B: We went to A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland.
- 5 'When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?' '..... I'll be in all day.'
- 6 'Where's Kate? Is she at work or at home?' '..... She's away on holiday.'

88.2 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**. Use of *where* necessary.

- 1 ...**Both (of)**... my parents are from London.
- 2 To get to the town centre, you can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the road. You can go way.
- 3 I tried twice to phone George but times he was out.
- 4 Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
- 5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately driver was injured but cars were quite badly damaged.
- 6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working but my sisters are still at school.

88.3 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either of us/them**.

- 1 I asked two people the way to the station but ...**neither of them**... could help me.
- 2 I was invited to two parties last week but I didn't go to
- 3 There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened
- 4 Sarah and I play tennis together regularly but can play very well.
- 5 I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted but had it.

88.4 Write sentences with **both...and... / neither...nor... / either...or...**

- 1 Tom was late. So was Ann. ...**Both Tom and Ann were late**...
- 2 She didn't write and she didn't phone. ...**She neither wrote nor phoned**...
- 3 Jim is on holiday and so is Carol. **Both**
- 4 George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.
- 5 Jim hasn't got a car. Carol hasn't got a car either.
- 6 It was a very boring film. It was very long too. The film
- 7 Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
- 8 I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.
I've got
- 9 We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We

88.5 Complete the sentences with **neither/either/none/any**.

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels but ...**none**... of them had any rooms.
- 2 I took two books with me on holiday but I didn't read of them.
- 3 I took five books with me on holiday but I didn't read of them.
- 4 There are a few shops at the end of the street but of them sell newspapers.
- 5 You can phone me at time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- 6 I can meet you on the 6th or 7th. Would of those days be convenient for you?
- 7 John and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.
- 8 There were a few letters this morning but of them were for me.

All, every and whole

A

All and everybody/everyone

We do not normally use **all** to mean **everybody/everyone**:

- Everybody enjoyed the party. (*not* 'All enjoyed...')

But note that we say **all of us/you/them**, not 'everybody of...':

- All of us enjoyed the party. (*not* 'everybody of us')

B

All and everything

Sometimes you can use **all** or **everything**:

- I'll do **all I can** to help. *or* I'll do **everything I can** to help.

You can say 'all I can' / 'all you need' etc. but we do not normally use **all alone**:

- He thinks he knows **everything**. (*not* 'he knows all')
- Our holiday was a disaster. **Everything** went wrong. (*not* 'All went wrong')

We use **all** in the expression **all about**:

- They told us **all about** their holiday.

We also use **all** (*not* 'everything') to mean **the only thing(s)**:

- All I've eaten today is a sandwich. (= the only thing I've eaten today)

C

Every/everybody/everyone/everything are *singular* words, so we use a *singular* verb:

- Every seat in the theatre was taken.
- Everybody has arrived. (*not* 'have arrived')

But we often use **they/them/their** after **everybody/everyone**:

- Everybody said they enjoyed **themselves**. (= he or she enjoyed himself or herself)

D

All and whole

Whole = complete, entire. Most often we use **whole** with *singular* nouns:

- Did you read **the whole book**? (= all the book, not just a part of it)
- She has lived her **whole life** in Scotland.

We normally use **the/my/her** etc. before **whole**. Compare **whole** and **all**:

the whole book / **all the book** **her whole life** / **all her life**

You can also use: a **whole**...:

- Jack was so hungry, he ate **a whole packet** of biscuits. (= a complete packet)

We do not normally use **whole** with *uncountable* nouns. We say:

- I've spent **all the money** you gave me. (*not* 'the whole money')

E

Every/all/whole with time words

We use **every** to say how often something happens. So we say **every day** / **every Monday** / **every ten minutes** / **every three weeks** etc.:

- When we were on holiday, we went to the beach **every day**. (*not* 'all days')
- The bus service is very good. There's a bus **every ten minutes**.
- Ann gets paid **every four weeks**.

All day / **the whole day** = the complete day from beginning to end:

- We spent **all day** / **the whole day** on the beach.
- He was very quiet. He didn't say a word **all evening** / **the whole evening**.

Note that we say **all day** (*not* 'all the day'), **all week** (*not* 'all the week') etc.

Compare **all the time** and **every time**:

- They never go out. They are at home **all the time**. (= always – *not* 'every time')
- **Every time** I see you, you look different. (= each time, on every occasion)

EXERCISES

1.1 Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything** or **everybody/everyone**.

- 1 It was a good party. ...**Everybody**... enjoyed it.
- 2 ...**All**... I've eaten today is a sandwich.
- 3 has got their faults. Nobody is perfect.
- 4 Nothing has changed. is the same as it was.
- 5 Margaret told me about her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
- 6 Can write their names on a piece of paper, please?
- 7 Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't
- 8 I didn't have much money with me. I had ten pounds.
- 9 When the fire alarm rang, left the building immediately.
- 10 She didn't say where she was going. she said was that she was going away.
- 11 We have completely different opinions. I disagree with she says.
- 12 We all did well in the examination. in our class passed.
- 13 We all did well in the examination. of us passed.
- 14 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do for you?

1.2 Write sentences with **whole**.

- 1 I read the book from beginning to end. ...**I read the whole book**...
- 2 Everyone in the team played well. The
- 3 Paul opened a box of chocolates. When he finished eating, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate
- 4 The police came to the house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They
- 5 Ann worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
.....
- 6 Everyone in Dave and Judy's family plays tennis. Dave and Judy play, and so do all their children. The
- 7 Jack and Jill went on holiday to the seaside for a week. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It

Now write sentences 5 and 7 again using **all** instead of **whole**.

- 8 (5) Ann
- 9 (7)

1.3 Complete these sentences using **every** with one of the following:

five minutes ~~ten minutes~~ four hours six months four years

- 1 The bus service is very good. There's a bus ...**every ten minutes**...
- 2 Tom is ill. He has some medicine. He has to take it
- 3 The Olympic Games take place
- 4 We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over our house
- 5 It's a good idea to have a check-up with the dentist

1.4 Which is the correct alternative?

- 1 I've spent ~~the whole money~~ / all the money you gave me. (all the money is correct)
- 2 Sue works every day / all days except Sunday.
- 3 I'm tired. I've been working hard all the day / all day.
- 4 It was a terrible fire. Whole building / The whole building was destroyed.
- 5 I've been trying to phone her all day but every time / all the time I phone her the line is engaged.
- 6 I don't like the weather here. It rains every time / all the time.
- 7 When I was on holiday, all my luggage / my whole luggage was stolen.

Each and every

A

Each and **every** are similar in meaning. Often it is possible to use **each** or **every**:

- **Each time** (or **Every time**) I see you, you look different.
- There's a telephone in **each room** (or **every room**) of the house.

But **each** and **every** are not exactly the same. Study the difference:

<p>We use each when we think of things separately, one by one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study each sentence carefully. (= study the sentences one by one) <p>each = X + X + X + X</p> <p>Each is more usual for a small number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour. • (<i>in a card game</i>) At the beginning of the game, each player has three cards. 	<p>We use every when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every sentence must have a verb. (= all sentences in general) <p>every = </p> <p>Every is more usual for a large number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carol loves reading. She has read every book in the library. (= all the books) • I would like to visit every country in the world. (= all the countries)
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Each (but not **every**) can be used for two things:

- In a football match, **each team** has 11 players. (*not* 'every team')

We use **every** (not **each**) to say how often something happens:

- 'How often do you go shopping?' 'Every day.' (*not* 'each day')
- There's a bus **every ten minutes**. (*not* 'each ten minutes')

B

Compare the structures we use with **each** and **every**:

<p>You can use each with a noun: each book each student</p> <p>You can use each alone (without a noun):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the rooms was the same. Each was different. (= each room) <p>Or you can use each one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each one was different. <p>You can say each of (the.../these... etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read each of these sentences carefully. • Each of the books is a different colour. <p><i>Also each of us/you/them:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of them is a different colour. 	<p>You can use every with a noun: every book every student</p> <p>You can say every one (but not every alone):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Have you read all these books?' 'Yes, every one.' <p>You can say every one of... (but not 'every of...')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've read every one of those books. (<i>not</i> 'every of those books') • I've read every one of them.
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C

You can also use **each** in the middle or at the end of a sentence. For example:

- The students were **each** given a book. (= Each student was given a book.)
- These oranges cost 25 pence **each**.

D

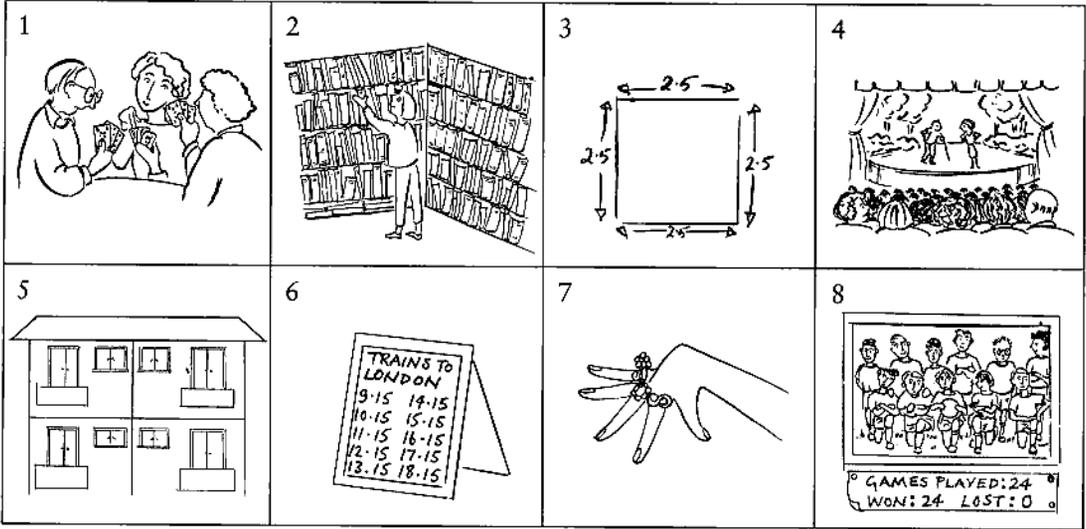
Everyone and **every one**

Everyone (one word) is only for people (= 'everybody'). **Every one** (two words) is for things or people, and is similar to **each one** (see Section B):

- **Everyone** enjoyed the party. (= **Everybody**...)
- He is invited to lots of parties and he goes to **every one**. (= to every party)

EXERCISES

0.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *each* or *every*.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 ... Each ... player has three cards. | 6 There's a train to London hour. |
| 2 Carol has read ... every ... book in the library. | 7 She was wearing four rings – one on finger. |
| 3 side of a square is the same length. | 8 Our football team has been very successful. We've won game this season. |
| 4 seat in the theatre was taken. | |
| 5 apartment has a balcony. | |

0.2 Put in *each* or *every*.

- There were four books on the table. ...**Each**... book was a different colour.
- The Olympic Games are held ...**every**... four years.
- parent worries about their children.
- In a game of tennis there are two or four players. player has a racket.
- Nicola plays volleyball Thursday evening.
- I understood most of what they said but not word.
- The book is divided into five parts and of these has three sections.
- I get paid four weeks.
- We had a great weekend. I enjoyed minute of it.
- I tried to phone her two or three times, but time there was no reply.
- Car seat belts save lives. driver should wear one.
- (from an examination paper) Answer all five questions. Begin your answer to question on a separate sheet of paper.

0.3 Complete the sentences using *each*.

- The price of one of those oranges is 25 pence. Those ...**oranges are 25 pence each**...
- I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I
- One of those postcards costs 40 pence. Those
- The hotel was expensive. I paid £40 and so did you. We

0.4 Put in *everyone* (one word) or *every one* (two words).

- He's invited to a lot of parties and he goes to ...**every one**...
- As soon as had arrived, we began the meeting.
- I asked her lots of questions and she answered correctly.
- She's very popular. likes her.
- I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately broke.

Relative clauses (1) – clauses with **who/that/which**

A

Look at this example sentence:

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

— relative clause —

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The woman **who lives next door**... ('who lives next door' tells us which woman)
- People **who live in London**... ('who live in London' tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about *people* (not things). We use **who** instead of *he/she/they*:

<p style="text-align: center;">the woman – she lives next door – is a doctor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>→ The woman who lives next door is a doctor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">we know a lot of people – they live in London</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>→ We know a lot of people who live in London.</p>

- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the man **who lent you the money**?
- Anyone **who wants to do the exam** must enter before next Friday.

You can also use **that** (instead of **who**):

- The man **that lives next door** is very friendly.

But sometimes you must use **who** (not 'that') for people – see Unit 94.

B

When we are talking about *things*, we use **that** or **which** (not 'who') in a relative clause:

<p style="text-align: center;">where is the cheese? – it was in the fridge</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>→ Where is the cheese { that / which } was in the fridge?</p>
--

- I don't like stories **that have unhappy endings**. (or ...stories **which** have...)
- Barbara works for a company **that makes washing machines**. (or ...a company **which** makes...)
- The machine **that broke down** has now been repaired. (or The machine **which** broke down...)

That is more usual than **which**. But sometimes you must use **which** (not 'that') – see Unit 94.

C

You cannot use **what** in sentences like these:

- Everything **that happened** was my fault. (not 'Everything **what** happened...')

What = 'the thing(s) that':

- **What** happened was my fault. (= the thing that happened)

D

Remember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which** *instead of* **he/she/they/it**. So we say:

- Do you know the woman **who** lives next door? (not '...the woman *she* lives next door')

EXERCISES

1.1 In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the box and then write a sentence with who. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> steals from a shop designs buildings doesn't believe in God is not brave 	he/she	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buys something from a shop pays rent to live in a house or flat breaks into a house to steal things no longer works and gets money from the state
--------	--	--------	--

- 1 (an architect) ... **An architect is someone who designs buildings.**...
- 2 (a burglar) A burglar is someone
- 3 (a customer)
- 4 (a shoplifter)
- 5 (a coward)
- 6 (an atheist)
- 7 (a pensioner)
- 8 (a tenant)

1.2 Make one sentence from two. Use who/that/which.

- 1 A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
... **The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.**...
- 2 A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.
The man
- 3 A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.
The
- 4 A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
.....
- 5 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
The
- 6 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
.....

1.3 Complete the sentences. Choose the most suitable ending from the box and make it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone	it makes washing machines
she runs away from home	it gives you the meaning of words
they are never on time	it won the race
they stole my car	it can support life
they were on the wall	it cannot be explained

- 1 Barbara works for a company **that makes washing machines.**...
- 2 The book is about a girl
- 3 What was the name of the horse
- 4 The police have caught the men
- 5 Alexander Bell was the man
- 6 What's happened to the pictures
- 7 A mystery is something
- 8 A dictionary is a book
- 9 I don't like people
- 10 It seems that Earth is the only planet

Relative clauses (2) – clauses with or without **who/that/which**

Look again at these example sentences from Unit 91:

- The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. (or The woman **that** lives...)
 The woman lives next door. **who** (= the woman) is the *subject*
- Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (or ...the cheese **which** was...)
 The cheese was in the fridge. **that** (= the cheese) is the *subject*

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the subject of the relative clause. You cannot say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'

Sometimes **who/that/which** is the *object* of the verb. For example:

- The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on holiday.
 I wanted to see the woman. **who** (= the woman) is the *object*
 I is the *subject*
- Have you found the keys **that** you lost?
 You lost the keys. **that** (= the keys) is the *object*.
 you is the *subject*

When **who/that/which** is the object, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- The woman I wanted to see was away. or The woman **who** I wanted to see...
- Have you found the keys you lost? or ...the keys **that** you lost?
- The dress Ann bought doesn't fit her very well. or The dress **that** Ann bought...
- Is there anything I can do? or ...anything **that** I can do?

Note that we say:

the keys you lost (not 'the keys you lost *them*') the dress Ann bought (not 'bought *it*')

Notice the position of prepositions (**in/at/with** etc.) in relative clauses:

do you know the woman? – Tom is talking **to** her
 → Do you know the woman (**who/that**) Tom is talking **to** ?
 the bed – I slept **in** it last night – wasn't very comfortable
 → The bed (**that/which**) I slept **in** last night wasn't very comfortable.

- Are these the keys (that/which) you were looking for?
- The woman (who/that) he fell in love with left him after a few weeks.
- The man (who/that) I was sitting next to on the plane talked all the time.

In all these examples, you can leave out **who/that/which**.

Note that we say:

the books you were looking for (not 'the books you were looking for *them*')

You cannot use **what** in sentences like these:

- Everything (that) **they** said was true. (not 'Everything what they said...')
- I gave her all the money (that) **I** had. (not '...all the money what I had')

What = the thing(s) that:

- Did you hear **what** they said? (= the things that they said)

EXERCISES

92.1 In some of these sentences you don't need **who** or **that**. If you don't need these words, put them in brackets like this: (**who**) (**that**).

- The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. ('who' is necessary in this sentence)
- Have you found the keys (**that**) you lost. (in this sentence you don't need 'that')
- The people **who** we met at the party were very friendly.
- The people **who** work in the office are very friendly.
- The people **who** I talked to were very friendly.
- What have you done with the money **that** I gave you?
- What happened to the money **that** was on the table? Did you take it?
- It was an awful film. It was the worst film **that** I've ever seen.
- It was an awful experience. It was the worst thing **that** has ever happened to me.

92.2 Complete these sentences with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

we hired a car	you're going to see a film	I invited some people to the party
Ann is wearing a dress	you had to do some work	Tom recommended a hotel to us
you lost some keys	we wanted to visit a museum	

- Have you found the keys ...~~you lost?~~.....
- I like the dress
- The museum was shut when we got there.
- What's the name of the film
- Some of the people couldn't come.
- Have you finished the work
- The car broke down after a few miles.
- We stayed at a hotel

92.3 Complete these sentences using a relative clause with a preposition.

we went to a party last night	you can rely on George	we were invited to a wedding
I work with a number of people	I applied for a job	you told me about a hotel
you were looking for some keys	I saw you with a man	

- Are these the keys ...~~you were looking for?~~.....
- Unfortunately we couldn't go to the wedding
- I enjoy my job. I like the people
- What's the name of that hotel
- The party wasn't very enjoyable.
- I didn't get the job
- George is a good person to know. He's somebody
- Who was that man in the restaurant?

92.4 Put in **that** or **what**. If the sentence is complete with or without **that**, write (**that**) - in brackets.

- I gave her all the money ...(**that**)... I had.
- They give their children everything they want.
- Tell me you want and I'll try to get it for you.
- Why do you blame me for everything goes wrong?
- I won't be able to do much but I'll do the best I can.
- I can only lend you ten pounds. It's all I've got.
- I don't agree with you've just said.
- I don't trust him. I don't believe anything he says.

Relative clauses (3) – whose/whom/where

A

Whose

We use **whose** in relative clauses instead of **his/her/their**:

we saw some people – their car had broken down
→ We saw some people whose car had broken down.

We use **whose** mostly for people:

- A widow is a woman **whose husband** is dead. (*her husband* is dead)
- What's the name of the man **whose car** you borrowed? (*you borrowed his car*)
- A few days ago I met someone **whose brother** I went to school with. (*I went to school with his/her brother*)

Compare **who** and **whose**:

- I met a man **who** knows you. (*he* knows you)
- I met a man **whose** sister knows you. (*his sister* knows you)

B

Whom

Whom is possible instead of **who** when it is the *object* of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 92B):

- The woman **whom** I wanted to see was away on holiday. (*I wanted to see her*)

You can also use **whom** with a preposition (**to whom** / **from whom** / **with whom** etc.):

- The woman **with whom** he fell in love left him after a few weeks. (*he fell in love with her*)

But we do not often use **whom**. In spoken English we usually prefer **who** or **that**, or nothing (see Unit 92). So we usually say:

- The man I saw... or The man **who/that** I saw...
- The woman he fell in love with... or The woman **who/that** he fell in love with...

For **whom** see also Units 94–95.

C

Where

You can use **where** in a relative clause to talk about a place:

the hotel – we stayed there – wasn't very clean
→ The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean.

- I recently went back to the town **where** I was born. (*or ...the town I was born in.*
or ...the town that I was born in.)
- I would like to live in a country **where** there is plenty of sunshine.

D

We say: the day / the year / the time (etc.) { something happens or that something happens

- Do you still remember the day (that) we first met?
- The last time (that) I saw her, she looked very well.
- I haven't seen them since the year (that) they got married.

E

We say: the reason { something happens or that/why something happens

- The reason I'm phoning you is to invite you to a party.
(*or The reason that I'm phoning... / The reason why I'm phoning...*)

EXERCISES

1.1 You met these people at a party:

1  My mother writes detective stories.	2  My wife is an English teacher.	3  I own a restaurant.
4  My ambition is to climb Everest.	5  We've just got married.	6  My parents used to work in a circus.

Later you tell a friend about the people you met. Complete the sentences using *who...* or *whose...*

- I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories.
- I met a man
- I met a woman
- I met somebody
- I met a couple
- I met somebody

1.2 Complete the sentences. Use the sentences in the box to make relative clauses with *where*.

I can buy some postcards there	I was born there
Ann bought a dress there	we can have a really good meal there
John is staying there	we had the car repaired there

- I recently went back to the town where I was born.
- Do you know a restaurant
- Is there a shop near here
- I can't remember the name of the garage
- Do you know the name of the hotel
- Ann bought a dress which didn't fit her, so she took it back to the shop

1.3 Complete each sentence using *who/whom/whose/where*.

- What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
- A cemetery is a place people are buried.
- A pacifist is a person believes that all wars are wrong.
- An orphan is a child parents are dead.
- The place we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- This school is only for children first language is not English.
- I don't know the name of the woman to I spoke on the phone.

1.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the ones in Sections D and E.

- I'll always remember the day I first met you.
- I'll never forget the time
- The reason was that I didn't know your address.
- Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening
- The reason is that they don't need one.
- 1989 was the year

Relative clauses (4) – ‘extra information’ clauses (1)

A

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

<p><i>Type 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The woman <u>who lives next door</u> is a doctor. • Barbara works for a company <u>that makes washing machines</u>. • We stayed at the hotel <u>(that) Ann recommended to us</u>. <p>In these examples, the relative clause tells you <i>which</i> person or thing (or <i>what kind</i> of person or thing) the speaker means: ‘The woman <i>who lives next door</i>’ tells us <i>which</i> woman. ‘A company <i>that makes washing machines</i>’ tells us <i>what kind</i> of company. ‘The hotel <i>(that) Ann recommended</i> tells us <i>which</i> hotel.</p> <p>We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We know a lot of people <u>who live in London</u>. (<i>what kind</i> of people) 	<p><i>Type 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother Jim, <u>who lives in London</u>, is a doctor. • Colin told me about his new job, <u>which he’s enjoying very much</u>. • We stayed at the Grand Hotel, <u>which Ann recommended to us</u>. <p>In these examples, the relative clauses do <i>not</i> tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We <i>already know</i> which thing or person is meant: ‘My brother Jim’, ‘Colin’s new job’ and ‘the Grand Hotel’. The relative clauses in these sentences give us <i>extra information</i> about the person or thing.</p> <p>We use commas (,) in these clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother Jim, <u>who lives in London</u>, is a doctor. (<i>extra information</i> about Jim)
---	---

B

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

<p><i>Type 1</i></p> <p>You can use that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know anyone who/that speaks French and Italian? • Barbara works for a company which/that makes washing machines. <p>You can leave out that/who/which when it is the object (see Unit 92):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We stayed at the hotel (that/which) Ann recommended. • This morning I met somebody (that/who) I hadn’t seen for ages. <p>We do not often use whom in this type of clause (see Unit 93B).</p> <p>In both types of relative clause you can use whose and where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We met some people whose car had broken down. • What’s the name of the place where you spent your holiday? 	<p><i>Type 2</i></p> <p>You cannot use that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John, who (<i>not</i> ‘that’) speaks French and Italian, works as a tourist guide. • Colin told me about his new job, which (<i>not</i> ‘that’) he’s enjoying very much. <p>You cannot leave out who or which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which Ann recommended to us. <p>You can use whom (when it is the object):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This morning I met Diane, whom (or who) I hadn’t seen for ages. <p>Amy, whose car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.</p> <p>Mrs Bond is going to spend a few weeks in Sweden, where her daughter lives.</p>
---	---

EXERCISES

94.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2). Sometimes the clause goes in the middle of the sentence, sometimes at the end. You will need to use who(m)/whose/which/where.

- Ann is very friendly. (She lives next door.) ... Ann, who lives next door, is very friendly.
- We stayed at the Grand Hotel. (Ann recommended it to us.)
... We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which Ann recommended to us.
- We went to Sandra's party. (We enjoyed it very much.)
We went to Sandra's party,
- I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)
.....
- John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)
John
- Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)
.....
- The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)
The
- We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (It is only 30 miles away.)
.....
- Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. (My brother lives there.)
.....

94.2 Read the information and complete the sentences. Use a relative clause. Sometimes the clause tells us which thing or person (Type 1); sometimes it only gives us extra information (Type 2). Use commas where necessary.

- There's a woman living next door. She's a doctor.
The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- I've got a brother called Jim. He lives in London. He's a doctor.
My brother Jim who lives in London, is a doctor.
- There was a strike at the car factory. It lasted ten days. It is now over.
The strike at the car factory
- I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.
I've found
- London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.
The population of London
- A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications. Few of
- Margaret has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He's a policeman.
Margaret showed me

94.3 In some of these sentences you can use which or that; in others, only which is possible. Cross out that if only which is possible. Also, put commas (,) where necessary.

- Jane works for a company which / that makes shoes. (both possible, no commas)
- Colin told me about his new job , which / that he's enjoying very much. (only which is possible; comma necessary)
- My office which / that is on the second floor of the building is very small.
- The office which / that I'm using at the moment is very small.
- She told me her address which / that I wrote down on a piece of paper.
- There are some words which / that are very difficult to translate.
- The sun which / 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

In ‘extra information’ clauses (see Unit 94 – Type 2) you can use a preposition before **whom** (for people) and **which** (for things). So you can say:

to **whom** / **with whom** / **about which** / **for which** etc.:

- Mr Carter, **to whom** I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.
- Fortunately we had a map, **without which** we would have got lost.

In spoken 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 Mr Carter, **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:

	Mary has three brothers. All of them are married. (2 sentences)
→	Mary 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)
---	---	---

- Tom tried on three jackets, **none of which** fitted him.
- Two men, **neither of whom** I had ever seen before, came into my office.
- They’ve got three cars, **two of which** they never use.
- Sue has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she was at school with.

C Which (*not* ‘what’)

Study this example:

Jim passed his driving test.	This	surprised everybody. (2 sentences)
Jim passed his driving test,	which	surprised everybody. (1 sentence) <i>relative clause</i> —

In this example, **which** = ‘the fact that he passed his driving test’. You must use **which** (*not* ‘what’) in sentences like these:

- Sheila couldn’t come to the party, **which** was a pity. (*not* ‘...what was a pity’)
- The weather was very good, **which** we hadn’t expected. (*not* ‘...what we hadn’t expected’)

For **what**, see also Units 91C and 92D.

EXERCISES

Make two sentences from one using a relative clause. Use the sentence in brackets to make the relative clause.

- 1 Mr Carter is very interested in our plan. (I spoke to him on the phone last night.)
 ...Mr Carter, to whom I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan...
- 2 This is a photograph of our friends. (We went on holiday with these friends.)
 This is a photograph
- 3 The wedding took place last Friday. (Only members of the family were invited to it.)
 The wedding
- 4 Sheila finally arrived. (We had been waiting for her.)

- 5 We climbed to the top of the tower. (We had a beautiful view from there.)

Write sentences with all of / most of etc. + whom/which.

- 1 Mary has three brothers. (All of her brothers are married.)
 ...Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married...
- 2 We were given a lot of information. (Most of the information was useless.)
 We were given
- 3 There were a lot of people at the party. (I had met only a few of these people before.)

- 4 I have sent her two letters. (She has received neither of these letters.)

- 5 Ten people applied for the job. (None of these people were suitable.)

- 6 Kate has got two cars. (She hardly ever uses one of them.)

- 7 Norman won £50,000. (He gave half of this to his parents.)

- 8 Julia has two sisters. (Both of her sisters are teachers.)

Join a sentence from Box A with a sentence from Box B to make a new sentence. Use which.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sheila couldn't come to the party. A 2 Jill isn't on the phone. 3 Neil has passed his examinations. 4 Our flight was delayed. 5 Ann offered to let me stay in her house. 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night. 7 Our car has broken down. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This was very nice of her. B This means we can't go away tomorrow. This makes it difficult to contact her. This makes it difficult to sleep. This was a pity. This is good news. This meant we had to wait four hours at the airport.
--	---

- 1 Sheila couldn't come to the party, ...which was a pity...
- 2 Jill isn't
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

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

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 doing (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**)

When you are talking about *things* (and sometimes people), you can use an **-ing** clause to say what something does all the time, not just at a particular time. For example:

- The road **joining the two villages** is very narrow. (the road **joins** the two villages)
- I live in a pleasant 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. (the boy **was injured** in the accident)
- Some of the people **invited to the party** can't come. (the people **have been invited** to the party)

Injured and **invited** are *past participles*. Many verbs have past participles that do *not* end in **-ed** (made, bought, stolen etc.):

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

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

- We've spent nearly all our money. We've only got a little **left**.

For irregular past participles, see Appendix 1.

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

96.1 *Make one sentence from two. Use the information in brackets to make an -ing clause. Sometimes the -ing clause goes in the middle of the new sentence; sometimes it goes at the end.*

- 1 I was woken up by a bell. (The bell was ringing.) ...~~I was woken up by a bell ringing.~~
- 2 I didn't talk much to the man. (The man was sitting next to me on the plane.)

3 The taxi broke down. (The taxi was taking us to the airport.)

The

4 At the end of the street there is a path. (The path leads to the river.)

5 A new factory has just opened in the town. (The factory employs 500 people.)

6 The company sent me a brochure. (The brochure contained all the information I needed.)

96.2 *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 window was broken in the storm last night. It has now been repaired.

The window repaired.

3 A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.

Most of the suggestions

4 Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.

The

5 A man was arrested by the police. What was his name?

What was the name

96.3 *Complete the sentences using one of 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 A lot of the people ...~~invited~~... to the party cannot come.

3 Life must be very unpleasant for people near busy airports.

4 A few days after the interview, I received a letter me the job.

5 Somebody Jack phoned while you were out.

6 There was a tree down in the storm last night.

7 When I entered the waiting room it was empty except for a young man by the window a magazine.

8 Ian has got a brother in a bank in London and a sister economics at university in Manchester.

96.4 *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)

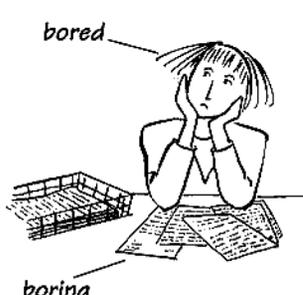
6 The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)

7 There are regular English courses at the college. (a course / begin / next Monday)

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

A

There are many adjectives ending 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 it 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**:

<p>You can say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My job is { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> boring. interesting. tiring. satisfying. depressing. (etc.) <p>The -ing adjective tells you about the job.</p> <p>Compare these examples:</p> <p>interesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia thinks politics is very interesting. • Did you meet anyone interesting at the party? <p>surprising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was quite surprising that he passed the examination. <p>disappointing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The film was disappointing. I expected it to be much better. <p>shocking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The news was shocking. 	<p>You can say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm bored with my job. • I'm not interested in my job any more. • I'm always tired when I finish work. • I'm not satisfied with my job. • My job makes me depressed. (etc.) <p>The -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).</p> <p>interested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia is very interested in politics. (<i>not</i> 'interesting in politics') • Are you interested in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine. <p>surprised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody was surprised that he passed the examination. <p>disappointed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was disappointed with the film. I expected it to be much better. <p>shocked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We were very shocked when we heard the news.
--	--

EXERCISES

7.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ing or -ed.

- 1 The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
 - a The film was disappointing....
 - b We were disappointed... with the film.
- 2 Diana 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 the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excite-)
 - a It will be an experience for her.
 - b Going to new places is always
 - c She is really about going to the United States.

7.2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
- 2 Are you interesting / interested in football?
- 3 The football match was quite exciting / excited. I enjoyed it.
- 4 It's sometimes 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 astonishing / astonished progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards 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.

7.3 Complete the sentences using one of the words in 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 seldom visit art galleries. 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 asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't
- 9 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
- 10 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite about it.
- 11 Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very
- 12 Liz is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Adjectives: word order (a **nice new** house) Adjectives after verbs (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.

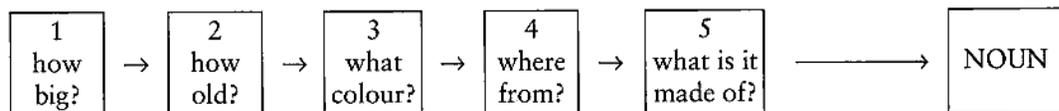
Adjectives like **nice/beautiful** are *opinion* adjectives. They tell us what somebody thinks of something or somebody.

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. Very often (but not always) we put *fact* adjectives in this order:



a tall young man (1 → 2)

big blue eyes (1 → 3)

a small black plastic bag (1 → 3 → 5)

a large wooden table (1 → 5)

an old Russian song (2 → 4)

an old white cotton shirt (2 → 3 → 5)

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 colour adjectives, we use **and**:

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

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

C

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')

D

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

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

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 99–100):

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

EXERCISES

98.1 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 a new pullover (nice)
- 4 a new pullover (green)
- 5 an old house (beautiful)
- 6 black gloves (leather)
- 7 an American film (old)
- 8 a long face (thin)
- 9 big clouds (black)
- 10 a sunny day (lovely)
- 11 a wide avenue (long)
- 12 a metal box (black / small)
- 13 a big cat (fat / black)
- 14 a little village (old / lovely)
- 15 long hair (black / beautiful)
- 16 an old painting (interesting / French)
- 17 an enormous umbrella (red / yellow)

98.2 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 September
- 5 tomorrow and a few days after that
- 6 questions 1, 2 and 3 of the examination
- 7 next year and the year after
- 8 the last day of our holiday and the two days before that

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

feel	look	seem
smell	sound	taste

awful	fine	interesting
nice	upset	wet

- 1 Ann ... **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 Jim was telling me about his new job. It quite,
much better than his old job.

98.4 Choose 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)

Adjectives and adverbs (1) (quick/quickly)

A

Look at these examples:

- Our holiday was too short – the time went very **quickly**.
- The driver of the car was **seriously** injured in the accident.

Quickly and seriously are *adverbs*. Many adverbs are made 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*. We use adjectives before nouns and after some verbs, especially be:

- Tom is a **careful** driver. (*not* 'a carefully driver')
- We didn't go out because of the **heavy** rain.
- Please **be** quiet.
- I was disappointed that my exam results were so **bad**.

We also use adjectives after the verbs **look/feel/sound** etc. (see Unit 98D):

- Why do you always **look** so **serious**?

Compare:

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

Compare these sentences with **look**:

- Tom **looked** sad when I saw him. (= he seemed sad, his expression was sad)

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

- Tom **drove** **carefully** along the narrow road. (*not* 'drove careful')
- We didn't go out because it was **raining** **heavily**. (*not* 'raining heavy')
- Please **speak** **quietly**. (*not* 'speak quiet')
- I was disappointed that I **did** so **badly** in the exam. (*not* 'did so bad')

- Why do you never **take** me seriously?

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

- Tom **looked** at me **sadly**. (= he looked at me in a sad way)

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.
- Oh, I'm **terribly** sorry. I didn't mean to push you. (*not* 'terrible sorry')
- Maria learns languages **incredibly** quickly.
- The examination 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 very **badly** organised.

EXERCISES

91. Complete the sentences with adverbs. The first letter(s) of each adverb are given.

- 1 We didn't go out because it was raining **heavily**...
- 2 Our team lost the game because we played very **ba**.....
- 3 I had little difficulty finding a place to live. I found a flat quite **ea**.....
- 4 We had to wait for a long time but we didn't complain. We waited **pa**.....
- 5 Nobody knew George was coming to see us. He arrived **unex**.....
- 6 Mike keeps fit by playing tennis **reg**.....

92. Put in the right word.

- 1 The driver of the car was **seriously** injured. (serious/seriously)
- 2 The driver of the car had **serious** injuries. (serious/seriously)
- 3 I think you behaved very (selfish/selfishly)
- 4 Rose is upset about losing her job. (terrible/terribly)
- 5 There was a change in the weather. (sudden/suddenly)
- 6 Everybody at the party was dressed. (colourful/colourfully)
- 7 Linda likes wearing clothes. (colourful/colourfully)
- 8 She fell and hurt herself quite (bad/badly)
- 9 He says he didn't do well at school because he was taught. (bad/badly)
- 10 Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look (safe/safely)
- 11 He looked at me when I interrupted him. (angry/angrily)

93. Complete each sentence using a word from the list. 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 Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always
- 3 Sue works She never seems to stop.
- 4 Alice and Stan are very married.
- 5 Monica's English is very although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- 6 I cooked this meal for you, so I hope you like it.
- 7 Everything was very quiet. There was silence.
- 8 I tried on the shoes and they fitted me
- 9 Do you usually feel before examinations?
- 10 I'd like to buy a car but it's impossible for me at the moment.

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

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

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

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

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

- 'How are you today?' 'I'm very **well**, thanks.' (*not* 'I'm very good')

B

Fast/hard/late

These words are both adjectives and adverbs:

adjective

adverb

- Jack is a **fast** runner. Jack can **run** very fast.
- Ann is a **hard** worker. Ann **works** hard. (*not* 'works hardly')
- The train 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 was rather unfriendly to me at the party. She **hardly** spoke to me.
(= she spoke to me very little, almost not at all)
- George and Hilda want to get married but they've only known each other for a few days. I don't think they should get married yet. They **hardly** know each other.
(= they know each other very little)

Hard and **hardly** are completely 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 to find one. (= he tried very little)

We often use **hardly** + **any/anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere**:

- A: How much money have you got?
B: **Hardly any**. (= very little, almost none)
- I'll have to go shopping. We've got **hardly any** food.
- The exam results were very bad. **Hardly anybody** in our class passed. (= very few students passed, almost nobody passed)
- She ate **hardly anything**. She wasn't feeling hungry. (= she ate very little, almost nothing)

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



Note the position of **hardly**. You can say:

- She ate **hardly anything**. *or* She **hardly** ate anything.
- We've got **hardly any** food. *or* We've **hardly** got any food.

We often use **can/could** + **hardly**. I **can hardly** do something = it's almost impossible for me to do it:

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

Hardly ever = almost never

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

EXERCISES

100.1 Put in good or well.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I play tennis but I'm not very <u>good</u> | 7 George speaks German very |
| 2 Your exam results were very | 8 George's German is very |
| 3 You did very in your exams. | 9 Our new business is going very |
| 4 The weather was very while we were on holiday. | 10 I like your jacket. It looks on you. |
| 5 I didn't sleep very last night. | 11 I've met her a few times but I don't know her very |
| 6 How are you? Are you ? | |

100.2 Complete these sentences using well + one of the following words:

balanced behaved done dressed informed kept known paid

- The children were very good. They were well-behaved.....
- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She is quite
- Our neighbours' garden is neat and tidy. It is very
- You should eat different types of food. Your diet should be
- Ann knows a lot about many things. She is quite
- His clothes are always smart. He is always
- Jill has a lot of responsibility in her job but she isn't very
- Congratulations on passing your examinations.!

100.3 Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

- I'm tired because I've been working hard. ...RIGHT...
- I tried hard to remember her name but I couldn't.
- This coat is practically unused. I've hardly worn it.
- She's a good tennis player. She hits the ball hardly.
- Don't walk so fast! I can't keep up with you.
- Why are you walking so slow? Are you tired?

100.4 Write sentences with hardly. Use one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

change hear ~~know~~ recognise say sleep speak

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

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

- I'll have to go shopping. We've got hardly any food.
- It was a very warm day and there was wind.
- 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No,
- The hotel was almost empty. There was staying there.
- I listen to the radio quite often but I watch television.
- Our new boss is not very popular. likes her.
- It was very crowded in the room. There was to sit.
- We used to be good friends but we see each other now.
- It was nice driving this morning. There was traffic.
- I hate this town. There's to do and to go.

So and such

A Study these examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I didn't enjoy the book. The story was so stupid. <p>We use so + <i>adjective/adverb</i>:</p> <p>so stupid so quick so nice so quickly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I didn't enjoy the book. It was such a stupid story. <p>We use such + <i>noun</i>:</p> <p>such a story such people</p> <p>We use such + <i>adjective + noun</i>:</p> <p>such a stupid story such nice people</p> <p>Note that we say such a... (<i>not</i> 'a such...')</p>
--	---

B So and such make the meaning of an adjective (or adverb) stronger:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It's a lovely day, isn't it? It's so warm. (= really warm) ● He's difficult to understand because he speaks so quickly. <p>Compare so and such in these sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I like Tom and Ann. They are so nice. <p>You can use so...that...:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The book was so good that I couldn't put it down. ● I was so tired that I fell asleep in the armchair. <p>You can leave out that in sentences like this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I was so tired (that) I fell asleep. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time. (= a really good time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I like Tom and Ann. They are such nice people. (<i>not</i> 'so nice people') <p>You can use such...that...:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was such a good book that I couldn't put it down. ● It was such lovely weather that we spent the whole day on the beach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was such lovely weather (that) we...
---	--

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I was surprised to find out that the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was so old. (as old as it is) ● I expected the weather to be much cooler. I didn't expect it to be so warm. ● I'm tired because I got up at 6 o'clock. I don't usually get up so early. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I didn't realise it was such an old house. ● The house was so untidy. I've never seen such a mess. (= a mess like this) <p>Note the expression no such...:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● You won't find the word 'blid' in an English dictionary because there is no such word. (= this word does not exist)
--	--

D We say: **so long** *but* **such** a long time:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I haven't seen her for so long I've forgotten what she looks like. <p>so far <i>but</i> such a long way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I didn't know it was so far. <p>so much, so many <i>but</i> such a lot (of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Why did you buy so much food? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I haven't seen her for such a long time. (<i>not</i> 'a so long time') ● I didn't know it was such a long way. ● Why did you buy such a lot of food?
---	---

EXERCISES

1.1 Put in so, such or such a.

- 1 He's difficult to understand because he speaks ~~so~~ quickly.
- 2 I like Tom and Ann. 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 lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
- 7 I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 8 He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 9 It was boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
- 10 I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
- 11 I think she works too hard. She looks tired all the time.
- 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 I can't decide what to do. It's problem.

1.2 Make one sentence from two. Use so or such.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 She worked hard. | You could hear it from miles away. |
| 2 It was a beautiful day. | You would think it was her native language. |
| 3 I was tired. | We spent the whole day indoors. |
| 4 We had a good time on holiday. | She made herself ill. |
| 5 She speaks English well. | I couldn't keep my eyes open. |
| 6 I've got a lot of things to do. | I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day. |
| 7 The music was loud. | We decided to go to the beach. |
| 8 I had a big breakfast. | I don't know where to begin. |
| 9 It was horrible weather. | 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

1.3 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 don't like London very much. It's so
- b I don't like London very much. It's such
- 3 a I like Ann. She's so
- b I like Ann. She'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

The position of enough

Enough goes *after* adjectives and adverbs:

- He didn't get the job because he wasn't **experienced enough**. (*not* 'enough experienced')
- You won't pass the examination if you don't work **hard enough**.
- She shouldn't get married yet. She's not **old enough**.

The opposite is **too...** (too hard / too old etc.):

- You never stop working. You work **too hard**.

Enough normally goes *before* nouns:

- He didn't get the job because he didn't have **enough experience**. (*not* 'experience enough')
- I'd like to go away on holiday but I haven't got **enough money**.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't **enough chairs**.

You can also use **enough** alone (without a noun):

- I'll lend you some money if you haven't got **enough**.

The opposite is **too much...** / **too many...**:

- We can't go away on holiday. It costs **too much** (money).
- There are **too many people** and not enough chairs.

B

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

- I haven't got enough money **for a holiday**.
- He wasn't experienced enough **for the job**.
- This shirt is **too big for me**. I need a smaller size.

But we usually say **enough/too...to do something** (*not* 'for doing'). So we say:
enough money to buy something **too young to do something etc.**

For example:

- I haven't got **enough money to go on holiday**. (*not* 'for going')
- He wasn't **experienced enough to do the job**.
- She's not **old enough to get married**. *or* She's **too young to get married**.
- Let's get a taxi. It's **too far to walk home from here**.
- There weren't **enough chairs for everyone to sit down**.
- They spoke **too quickly for us to understand**.

C

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</i> 'it')



Some more examples like this:

- The wallet was **too big to put in my pocket**. (*not* 'too big to put it')
- These boxes are **too heavy to carry**. (*not* 'too heavy to carry them')
- The water wasn't **clean enough to swim in**.

EXERCISES

12.1 Complete these sentences using **enough** with one of the following adjectives or nouns:

adjectives: big old warm well

nouns: cups milk money qualifications room time

- 1 She shouldn't get married yet. She's not *old enough*...
- 2 I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got
- 3 Have you got in your tea or would you like some more?
- 4 Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 5 It's only a small car. There isn't for all of you.
- 6 Steve didn't feel to go to work this morning.
- 7 I didn't answer all the questions in the exam. I didn't have
- 8 Do you think I've got to apply for the job?
- 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.

12.2 Complete the answers to the questions. Use **too** or **enough** with the word in brackets.



- 1 Is she going to get married?
- 2 I need to talk to you about something.
- 3 Let's go to the cinema.
- 4 Why don't we sit in the garden?
- 5 Would you like to be a politician?
- 6 Do you want to play tennis today?
- 7 Did you hear what he was saying?
- 8 Can he read a newspaper in English?



- (old) No, she's not *old enough to get married*...
- (busy) Well, I'm afraid I'm to you now.
- (late) No, it's to the cinema.
- (warm) It's not in the garden.
- (nice) No, I'm a politician.
- (energy) No, I haven't got tennis today.
- (far away) No, we were what he was saying.
- (English) No, he doesn't know a newspaper.

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

- 1 We couldn't eat the food. It was too hot. *The food was too hot to eat.*
- 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 I don't wear this coat in winter. It isn't warm enough.
This coat
- 5 I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.
The situation
- 6 Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't wide enough.
This sofa
- 7 We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.
The wall
- 8 You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.
Some

Quite and rather

A

Quite = less than 'very' but more than 'a little':

- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's **quite famous**. (= less than 'very famous' but more than 'a little famous')
- It's **quite cold**. You'd better wear your coat.
- Lucy lives **quite near** me, so we see each other **quite often**.

Quite goes before a/an:

quite a nice day (not 'a quite nice day') **quite** an old house **quite** a long way

Sometimes we use **quite** + noun (without an adjective):

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

We also use **quite** with some verbs, especially **like** and **enjoy**:

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

Quite sometimes means 'completely'. See Section C.

B

Rather is similar to **quite**. We use **rather** mainly with negative words and negative ideas:

- It's **rather cold**. You'd better wear your coat.
- 'What was the examination like?' '**Rather difficult**, I'm afraid.'
- Let's get a taxi. It's **rather a long way** to walk.

Quite is also possible in these examples.

Often we use **quite** with a *positive* idea and **rather** with a *negative* idea:

- She's **quite intelligent** but **rather lazy**.

When we use **rather** with *positive* words (*nice/interesting* etc.), it means 'unusually' or 'surprisingly'. For example, **rather nice** = unusually nice / surprisingly nice / nicer than expected:

- These oranges are **rather nice**. Where did you get them?
- Ann didn't like the book but I thought it was **rather interesting**. (= more interesting than expected)

Rather can go before or after a/an. So you can say:

a **rather interesting** book or **rather an interesting** book

C

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** their dinner yet.
- I **don't quite understand** what you mean.
- 'Are you ready yet?' '**Not quite**.' (= not completely)