

Although / though / even though

In spite of / despite

A

Study this example situation:



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

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed it.

(= It rained a lot, *but* they ...)

or

In spite of / **Despite** } **the rain**, they enjoyed it.

B

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

E

Though is the same as **although**:

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

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

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

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

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

Exercises

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

I didn't speak the language well	he has a very important job
I had never seen her before	we don't like them very much
it was quite cold	the heating was on
I'd met her twice before	we've known each other a long time

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

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

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

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

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

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

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite _____
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk home. (although)

- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)

- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)

- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though)

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

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

A

Study this example situation:



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

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

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

Some more examples of **in case**:

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

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

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

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

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

B

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

Compare:

in case

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

if

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

C

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

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

D

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

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

Exercises

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

~~some chocolate~~ a map an anorak a camera some water

You think she should take these things because:

it's possible she'll get lost ~~she might get hungry~~
perhaps she'll be thirsty maybe it will rain
she might want to take some pictures

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

- 1 Take some chocolate in case you get hungry.
- 2 Take
- 3
- 4
- 5

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

- 1 It's possible that Jane will need to contact you, so you agree to give her your phone number.
You say: I'll give you my phone number *in case you need to contact me*
- 2 A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won't see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.
You say: I'll say goodbye now
- 3 You are shopping in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need, but maybe you forgot something. Your friend has the list. You ask her to check it.
You say: Can you ?
- 4 You advise a friend about using a computer. You think he should back up (= copy) his files because maybe there will be a problem with his computer (and he could lose all his data).
You say: You should back up

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

- 1 There was a possibility that Jane would call. So I left my phone switched on.
I left *my phone switched on in case Jane called*
- 2 I thought that I might forget the name of the book. So I wrote it down.
I wrote down the name of the book
- 3 I thought my parents might be worried about me. So I phoned them.
I phoned my parents
- 4 I sent an email to Lisa, but she didn't reply. So I sent another email because maybe she didn't get the first one.
I sent her another email
- 5 I met some people when I was on holiday in France. They said they might come to London one day. I live in London, so I gave them my phone number.
I gave them my phone number

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

- 1 I'll draw a map for you *in case* you have problems finding our house.
- 2 You should tell the police *if* you have any information about the crime.
- 3 I hope you'll come to Australia sometime. you come, you must visit us.
- 4 This book belongs to Susan. Can you give it to her you see her?
- 5 Write your name and phone number on your bag you lose it.
- 6 Go to the lost property office you lose your bag.
- 7 The burglar alarm will ring somebody tries to break into the house.
- 8 You should lock your bike to something somebody tries to steal it.
- 9 I was advised to get insurance I needed medical treatment while I was abroad.

A

Unless

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

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

This means:

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

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

Unless = except if.



Some more examples of **unless**:

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

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

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

B

As long as / provided / providing

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

For example:

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

C

Unless / as long as etc. for the future

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

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

Exercises

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

- 1 You must try a bit harder or you won't pass the exam.
You won't pass the exam unless you try a bit harder.
- 2 Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
You won't know what to do
- 3 She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.
- 4 You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.
- 5 Business must improve soon or the company will have to close.

115.2 Write sentences with **unless**.

- 1 The club isn't open to everyone. You're allowed in only if you're a member.
You aren't allowed in the club unless you're a member.
- 2 I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.
I'm not going
- 3 Don't worry about the dog. It will attack you only if you move suddenly.
The dog
- 4 Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.
Ben
- 5 Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.
The doctor

115.3 Which is correct?

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

115.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

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

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

A

As = at the same time as

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the day went on

the weather got worse

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

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

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

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

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

B

As = because

As also means 'because':

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercises

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

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

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

1 We all waved goodbye to Liz as she drove away.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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

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

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

1 As I was hungry, I decided to find somewhere to eat.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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

because *at the same time as*

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

✓

✓

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

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

when she was 22

OK

116.5 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

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

Comparison 1 (cheaper, more expensive etc.)

A

Study these examples:

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

Let's drive. It's **cheaper**.Don't go by train. It's **more expensive**.**Cheaper** and **more expensive** are *comparative* forms.After comparatives you can use **than** (see Unit 107):

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

B

The comparative form is **-er** or **more** ...We use **-er** for short words (one syllable):

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

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

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

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

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

more serious **more often**
more expensive **more comfortable**

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

more slowly **more seriously**
more easily **more quietly**

Compare these examples:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ You're older than me. | ☐ You're more patient than me. |
| ☐ The exam was quite easy – easier than I expected. | ☐ The exam was quite difficult – more difficult than I expected. |
| ☐ Can you walk a bit faster ? | ☐ Can you walk a bit more slowly ? |
| ☐ I'd like to have a bigger car. | ☐ I'd like to have a more reliable car. |
| ☐ Last night I went to bed earlier than usual. | ☐ I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play more often . |

You can use **-er** or **more** ... with some two-syllable adjectives, especially:**clever** **narrow** **quiet** **shallow** **simple**

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

C

A few adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms:

good/well → **better**

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

bad/badly → **worse**

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

far → **further** (or **farther**)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A

Before comparatives you can use:

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

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

B

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

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

C

Better and better / more and more etc.

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

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

D

The ... the ...

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

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

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

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

E

Older and elder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

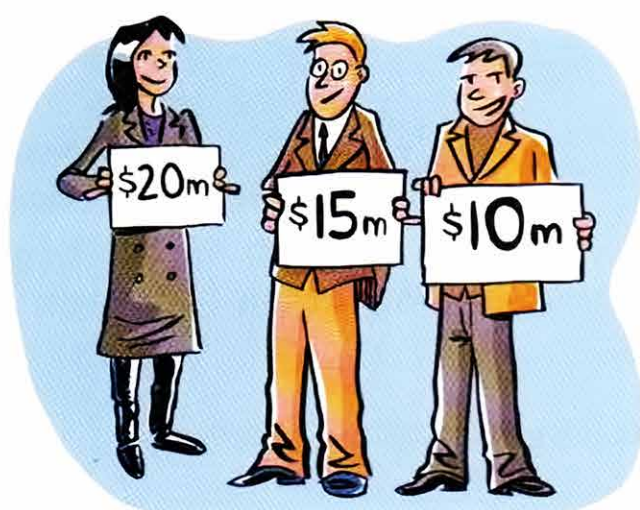
- I like to travel light. The less luggage, the better.
- The problem is getting and more serious.
- The more time I have, the it takes me to do things.
- I'm walking as fast as I can. I can't walk faster.
- The higher your income, more tax you have to pay.
- I'm surprised Anna is only 25. I thought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

any
better
elder
~~less~~
less
longer
more
no
older
slightly
the

Comparison 3 (as ... as / than)

A

Study this example situation:



SARAH

JOE

DAVID

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

Joe is rich.

He is **richer than** David.

But he **isn't as rich as** Sarah.
(= Sarah is **richer than** he is)

Some more examples of **not as ... (as)**:

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

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

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

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

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

B

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

D

Than me / than I am etc.

You can say:

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

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

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

107.2 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

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

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

bad comfortable ~~fast~~ hard long often quietly soon well

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Superlatives (the longest / the most enjoyable etc.)

A

Study these examples:

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

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

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

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

long → longest	hot → hottest	easy → easiest	hard → hardest
<i>but</i> most famous	most boring	most difficult	most expensive

A few adjectives are irregular:

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

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

B

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

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

Compare superlative and comparative:

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

C

Oldest and eldest

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

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

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

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

E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 6

Spelling

6.1 Nouns, verbs and adjectives can have the following endings:

noun + -s/-es (<i>plural</i>)	books	ideas	matches
verb + -s/-es (after he/she/it)	works	enjoys	washes
verb + -ing	working	enjoying	washing
verb + -ed	worked	enjoyed	washed
adjective + -er (<i>comparative</i>)	cheaper	quicker	brighter
adjective + -est (<i>superlative</i>)	cheapest	quickest	brightest
adjective + -ly (<i>adverb</i>)	cheaply	quickly	brightly

When we use these endings, there are sometimes changes in spelling. These changes are listed below.

6.2 Nouns and verbs + **-s/-es**

The ending is **-es** when the word ends in **-s/-ss/-sh/-ch/-x**:

bus/buses	miss/misses	wash/washes
match/matches	search/searches	box/boxes

Note also:

potato/potatoes	tomato/tomatoes
do/does	go/goes

6.3 Words ending in **-y** (baby, carry, easy etc.)

If a word ends in a *consonant** + **y** (**-by/-ry/-sy/-vy** etc.)

y changes to **ie** before the ending **-s**:

baby/babies	story/stories	country/countries	secretary/secretaries
hurry/hurries	study/studies	apply/applies	try/tries

y changes to **i** before the ending **-ed**:

hurry/hurried	study/studied	apply/applied	try/tried
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y changes to **i** before the endings **-er** and **-est**:

easy/easier/easiest	heavy/heavier/heaviest	lucky/luckier/luckiest
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y changes to **i** before the ending **-ly**:

easy/easily	heavy/heavily	temporary/temporarily
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y does *not* change before **-ing**:

hurrying	studying	applying	trying
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y does *not* change if the word ends in a *vowel** + **y** (**-ay/-ey/-oy/-uy**):

play/plays/played	monkey/monkeys	enjoy/enjoys/enjoyed	buy/buys
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An exception is: **day/daily**

Note also: **pay/paid** **lay/laid** **say/said**

6.4 Verbs ending in **-ie** (die, lie, tie)

If a verb ends in **-ie**, **ie** changes to **y** before the ending **-ing**:

die/dying	lie/lying	tie/tying
-----------	-----------	-----------

* a e i o u are *vowel* letters.

The other letters (b c d f g etc.) are *consonant* letters.

6.5 Words ending in -e (hope, dance, wide etc.)

Verbs

If a verb ends in -e, we leave out **e** before the ending -ing:

hope/hoping smile/smiling dance/dancing confuse/confusing

Exceptions are **be/being**

and verbs ending in -ee: see/seeing agree/agreeing

If a verb ends in -e, we add -d for the past (of regular verbs):

hope/hoped smile/smiled dance/danced confuse/confused

Adjectives and adverbs

If an adjective ends in -e, we add -r and -st for the comparative and superlative:

wide/wider/widest late/later/latest large/larger/largest

If an adjective ends in -e, we keep **e** before -ly in the adverb:

polite/politely extreme/extremely absolute/absolutely

If an adjective ends in -le (simple, terrible etc.), the adverb ending is -ply, -bly etc. :

simple/simply terrible/terribly reasonable/reasonably

6.6 Doubling consonants (stop/stopping/stopped, wet/wetter/wettest etc.)

Sometimes a word ends in *vowel + consonant*. For example:

stop plan rub big wet thin prefer regret

Before the endings -ing/-ed/-er/-est, we double the consonant at the end. So **p** → **pp**, **n** → **nn** etc. For example:

stop	p → pp	stopping	stopped
plan	n → nn	planning	planned
rub	b → bb	rubbing	rubbed
big	g → gg	bigger	biggest
wet	t → tt	wetter	wettest
thin	n → nn	thinner	thinnest

If the word has more than one syllable (**prefer**, **begin** etc.), we double the consonant at the end *only if the final syllable is stressed*:

preFER / preferring / preferred
reGRET / regretting / regretted

perMIT / permitting / permitted
beGIN / beginning

If the final syllable is not stressed, we do *not* double the final consonant:

VISit / visiting / visited
HAPpen / happening / happened

deVELOp / developing / developed
reMEMber / remembering / remembered

In British English, verbs ending in -l have -ll- before -ing and -ed whether the final syllable is stressed or not:

travel / travelling / travelled

cancel / cancelling / cancelled

For American spelling, see Appendix 7.

Note that

we do *not* double the final consonant if the word ends in *two* consonants (-rt, -lp, -ng etc.):

start / starting / started help / helping / helped long / longer / longest

we do *not* double the final consonant if there are *two* vowel letters before it (-oil, -eed etc.):

boil / boiling / boiled need / needing / needed explain / explaining / explained
cheap / cheaper / cheapest loud / louder / loudest quiet / quieter / quietest

we do *not* double **y** or **w** at the end of words. (At the end of words **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

stay / staying / stayed grow / growing new / newer / newest

TÀI LIỆU ANH-ANH CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

If I do ... and If I did ...

A

Compare these examples:

- (1) LISA: Shall we go by bus or by train?
JESS: **If we go** by bus, it **will** be cheaper.

For Jess, it is possible that they will go by bus, so she says:

If we go by bus, it **will** be ...



- (2) Lisa and Jess decide to go by train.
Later, Jess talks to Joe.

JOE: How are you going to travel?

JESS: We're going by train. **If we went** by bus, it **would** be cheaper, but the train is quicker.

Now Jess knows they are not going to travel by bus, so she says:

If we went by bus, it **would** be ... (not **If we go** ...)



When we imagine something that will not happen, or we don't expect that it will happen, we use **if + past** (**if we went** / **if there was** / **if you found** etc.).

But the meaning is *not* past:

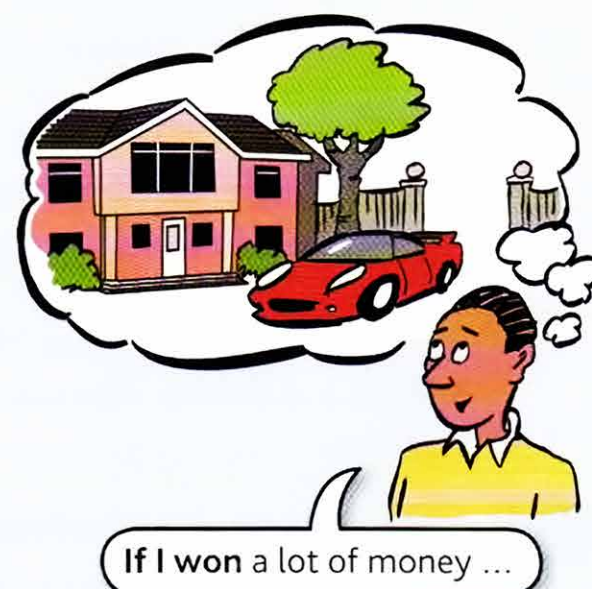
- ☐ What would you do **if you won** a lot of money? (we don't really expect this to happen)
- ☐ **If there was** (or **were**) an election tomorrow, who would you vote for?

For **if ... was/were**, see Unit 39C.

Compare **if I find** and **if I found**:

- ☐ I think I left my watch at your house. **If you find** it, can you call me?

but **If you found** a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?



B

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence:

- ☐ I'd be very scared **if somebody pointed** a gun at me. (not **if somebody would point**)
- ☐ **If we went** by bus, it would be cheaper. (not **If we would go**)

But you can use **if ... would** when you ask somebody to do something:

- ☐ (from a formal letter) I would be grateful **if you would let** me know your decision as soon as possible.

C

In the other part of the sentence (not the **if**-part) we use **would** ('d) / **wouldn't**:

- ☐ What **would** you **do** if you were bitten by a snake?
- ☐ I'm not going to bed yet. I'm not tired. If I went to bed now, I **wouldn't sleep**.
- ☐ **Would** you **mind** if I used your phone?

Could and **might** are also possible:

- ☐ If I won a lot of money, I **might buy** a house. (= it is possible that I would buy a house)
- ☐ If it stopped raining, we **could go** out. (= we would be able to go out)

38.1 What do you say in these situations?

- 1 Of course you don't expect to win the lottery. Which do you say?
 - a If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house. ☐
 - b If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house. ☒ (b is correct)
- 2 You're not going to sell your car because it's old and not worth much. Which do you say?
 - a If I sell my car, I won't get much money for it. ☐
 - b If I sold my car, I wouldn't get much money for it. ☐
- 3 You often see Sarah. A friend of yours wants to contact her. Which do you say?
 - a If I see Sarah, I'll tell her to call you. ☐
 - b If I saw Sarah, I'd tell her to call you. ☐
- 4 You don't expect that there will be a fire in the building. Which do you say?
 - a What will you do if there is a fire in the building? ☐
 - b What would you do if there was a fire in the building? ☐
- 5 You've never lost your passport. You can only imagine it.
 - a I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport. ☐
 - b I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport. ☐
- 6 Somebody stops you and asks the way to a bank. Which do you say?
 - a If you go right at the end of this street, you'll see a bank on your left. ☐
 - b If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see a bank on your left. ☐
- 7 You're in a lift. There is an emergency button. Nobody is going to press it. Which do you say?
 - a What will happen if somebody presses that button? ☐
 - b What would happen if somebody pressed that button? ☐

38.2 Put the verb into correct form.

- 1 I'd be very scared if somebody pointed (point) a gun at me.
- 2 I can't afford to buy a car. If I (buy) a car, I'd have to borrow the money.
- 3 Don't lend Amy your car. If she (ask) me, I wouldn't lend her mine.
- 4 If the computer factory closed down, many people (lose) their jobs.
- 5 I don't think Gary and Emma will get married. I (be) amazed if they did.
- 6 What would you do if you (be) in a lift and it (stop) between floors?
- 7 If somebody (give) me £10,000, I (have) a very long holiday.

38.3 Write sentences beginning **If ...**

- 1 We've decided not to catch the 10.30 train. (arrive too early)
If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.
- 2 Kevin is not going to do his driving test now. (fail)
If he
- 3 We've decided not to stay at a hotel. (cost too much)
If
- 4 Sally isn't going to leave her job. (not / get another one)
- 5 We've decided not to invite Ben to the party. (have to invite his friends too)
- 6 I'm not going to tell him what happened. (not / believe me)

38.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a house.
- 2 I'd be very angry if
- 3 If you bought a car,
- 4 I'd be surprised if
- 5 Would you mind if

If I knew ... I wish I knew ...

A

Study this example situation:

Sarah wants to phone Paul, but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

If I knew his number, I **would phone** him.

Sarah says: **If I knew** his number ... This tells us that she *doesn't* know his number. She is imagining the situation. The *real* situation is that she doesn't know his number.



If I knew his number ...

When we imagine a situation like this, we use **if + past** (**if I knew** / **if you were** / **if we didn't** etc.). But the meaning is present, *not* past:

- ☐ There are many things I'd like to do **if I had** more time. (but I don't have time)
- ☐ **If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- ☐ We wouldn't have any money **if we didn't** work. (but we work)
- ☐ **If you were** in my position, what would you do?
- ☐ It's a pity he can't drive. It would be useful **if he could**.

B

We use the past in the same way after **wish** (**I wish I knew** / **I wish you were** etc.). We use **wish** to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be:

- ☐ I **wish I knew** Paul's phone number. (= I don't know it and I regret this)
- ☐ Do you ever **wish** you **could** fly? (you can't fly)
- ☐ It rains a lot here. I **wish** it **didn't** rain so much.
- ☐ It's very crowded here. I **wish** there **weren't** so many people. (there are a lot of people)
- ☐ I **wish I didn't** have to work tomorrow, but unfortunately I do.



C

If I were / **if I was**

After **if** and **wish**, you can use **were** instead of **was** (**if I were** / **I wish it were** etc.).

If I was / **I wish it was** are also possible. So you can say:

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------------------------|
| ☐ If I were you, I wouldn't buy that coat. | or | If I was you, ... |
| ☐ I'd go for a walk if it weren't so cold. | or | ... if it wasn't so cold. |
| ☐ I wish she were here. | or | I wish she was here. |

D

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence or after **wish**:

- ☐ **If I were** rich, I **would** travel a lot. (*not* If I would be rich)
- ☐ Who **would** you ask **if you needed** help? (*not* if you would need)
- ☐ I **wish I had** something to read. (*not* I wish I would have)

Sometimes **wish ... would** is possible: **I wish you would listen**. See Unit 41.

E

Could sometimes means 'would be able to' and sometimes 'was/were able to':

- ☐ She **could** get a better job (she **could** get = she would be able to get)
- if she **could** speak English. (if she **could** speak = if she was/were able to speak)
- ☐ I wish I **could** help you. (I wish I could = I wish I was able)

Exercises

39.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 If I knew (I / know) his number, I would phone him.
- 2 I wouldn't buy (I / not / buy) that coat if I were you.
- 3 I would help (I / help) you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
- 4 We don't need a car at present, but we would need a car if we lived (we / live) in the country.
- 5 If we had the choice, we would live (we / live) in the country.
- 6 This soup isn't very good. It would taste (it / taste) better if it wasn't so salty.
- 7 I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather was (be) better.
- 8 If I were you, I wouldn't wait (I / not / wait). I would go (I / go) now.
- 9 You're always tired. If you didn't go to bed so late every night (you / not / go) to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time.
- 10 I think there are too many cars. If there weren't (there / not / be) so many cars, there wouldn't be (there / not / be) so much pollution.

39.2 Write a sentence with **if ...** for each situation.

- 1 We don't see you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd see you more often.
- 2 It's a nice book but it's too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
I would buy it if it was cheaper.
- 3 We don't go out very often – we can't afford it.
We would go out more often if we had more money.
- 4 I can't meet you tomorrow – I have to work late.
If I didn't have to work late, I could meet you tomorrow.
- 5 It would be nice to have lunch outside but it's raining, so we can't.
We would have lunch outside if it wasn't raining.
- 6 I don't want his advice, and that's why I'm not going to ask for it.
If I asked for his advice, I would take it.

39.3 Write sentences beginning **I wish ...**

- 1 I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). I wish I knew more people.
- 2 I don't have a computer (and I need one). I wish I had a computer.
- 3 Helen isn't here (and I need to see her). I wish Helen was here.
- 4 It's cold (and I hate cold weather). I wish it was warmer.
- 5 I live in a big city (and I don't like it). I wish I lived in a small town.
- 6 I can't go to the party (and I'd like to). I wish I could go to the party.
- 7 I have to get up early tomorrow (but I'd like to sleep late). I wish I didn't have to get up so early.
- 8 I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down). I wish I knew more about cars.
- 9 I'm not feeling well (and it's not nice). I wish I was feeling better.

39.4 Write your own sentences beginning **I wish ...**

- 1 (somewhere you'd like to be now – on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.)
I wish I was on the beach.
- 2 (something you'd like to have – a motorbike, more friends, lots of money etc.)
I wish I had more friends.
- 3 (something you'd like to be able to do – sing, travel more, cook etc.)
I wish I could sing.
- 4 (something you'd like to be – beautiful, strong, younger etc.)
I wish I was younger.

If I had known ... I wish I had known ...

A

Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for a few days. Rachel didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago.

Rachel said:

If I'd known you were in hospital, I **would have gone** to see you.

Rachel said: **If I'd known** (= If I **had** known) you were in hospital. This tells us that she *didn't* know.

We use **if + had ('d)** ... to talk about the past (**if I had known/been/done** etc.):

- ☐ I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. **If I'd seen** you, of course I would have said hello. (but I didn't see you)
- ☐ I didn't go out last night. I would have gone out **if I hadn't been** so tired. (but I was tired)
- ☐ **If he had been looking** where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)
- ☐ The view was wonderful. **If I'd had** a camera with me, I would have taken some pictures. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- ☐ I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- ☐ I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

B

Do not use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- ☐ **If I had seen** you, I **would have said** hello. (*not* If I would have seen you)

Note that **'d** can be **would** or **had**:

- ☐ If **I'd seen** you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)
- ☐ I'd **have said** hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

C

We use **had (done)** in the same way after **wish**. I **wish** something **had happened** = I am sorry that it didn't happen:

- ☐ I **wish I'd known** that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him. (but I didn't know)
- ☐ I feel sick. I **wish I hadn't eaten** so much cake. (I ate too much cake)
- ☐ Do you **wish you'd studied** science instead of languages? (you didn't study science)

Do not use **would have** ... after **wish**:

- ☐ The weather was cold when we were on holiday. I wish it **had been** warmer. (*not* I wish it would have been)

D

Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- ☐ If I'd gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- ☐ If I'd gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

- ☐ If the weather hadn't been so bad, {
 - we **would have gone** out.
 - we **could have gone** out.
 - (= we would have been able to go out)
 - we **might have gone** out.
 - (= perhaps we would have gone out)

Exercises

40.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. If I'd seen (I / see) you, I would have said (I / say) hello.
- Sam got to the station just in time to catch the train to the airport. If he had missed (he / miss) the train, he would have missed (he / miss) his flight too.
- I'm glad that you reminded me about Rachel's birthday. I wouldn't have forgotten (I / forget) if you hadn't reminded (you / not / remind) me.
- I wanted to send you an email, but I didn't have your email address. If I had had (I / have) your address, I would have sent (I / send) you an email.
- A: How was your trip? Was it good?
B: It was OK, but it would have been (we / enjoy) it more if the weather had been (be) better.
- I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was bad. It would have been (it / be) quicker if I had walked (I / walk).
- I'm not tired. If I were (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.
- I wasn't tired last night. If I had been (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

40.2 For each situation, write a sentence beginning with If.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.
- The accident happened because the road was icy.
If the road hadn't been icy, the accident wouldn't have happened.
- I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
If I had known that he had to get up early, I would have woken him up.
- Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.
If I hadn't lost my phone, I could have called you.
- Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
If she hadn't been wearing a seat belt, she would have been injured.
- You didn't have breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
If I had had breakfast, I wouldn't be hungry now.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.
If I had had enough money, I would have got a taxi.

40.3 Imagine that you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with I wish.

- You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.
You say: I wish I hadn't eaten so much.
- There was a job advertised in the paper. You decided not to apply for it. Now you think that your decision was wrong.
You say: I wish I had applied for it.
- When you were younger, you never learned to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this.
You say: I wish I had learned to play a musical instrument.
- You've painted the gate red. Now you think that red was the wrong colour.
You say: I wish I had painted the gate a different colour.
- You are walking in the country. You'd like to take some pictures, but you didn't bring your camera.
You say: I wish I had brought my camera.
- You have some unexpected guests. They didn't phone you first to say they were coming. You are very busy and you are not prepared for them.
You say (to yourself): I wish they had phoned me first.

TÀI LIỆU ANH-ANH

LIÊN TỪ/ GIỚI TỪ

Like and as

A

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

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

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

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

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

Sometimes **like** = for example:

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

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

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

B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

D

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

Compare:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ As a taxi driver , I spend most of my working life in a car.
(I am a taxi driver, that is my job) | ☐ Everyone wants me to drive them to places. I'm like a taxi driver .
(I'm not a taxi driver, but I'm like one) |
|--|--|

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

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

Exercises

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Like / as if / as though

A

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

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

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

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

Compare:

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

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



B

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

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

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

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



C

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

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

D

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

For example:

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

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

Like is not normally used in this way.

Some more examples:

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

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

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

Exercises

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A

For and during

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

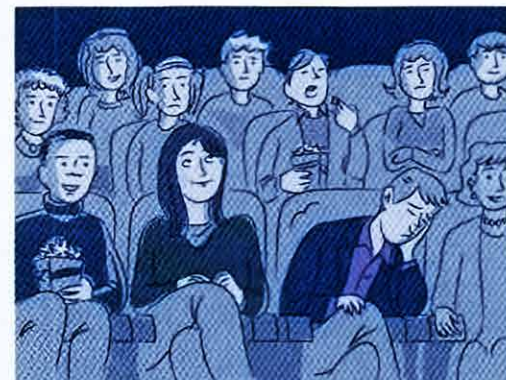
for **two hours** for **a week** for **ages**

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

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

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

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



I fell asleep **during** the movie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B

During and while

Compare:

We use **during** + *noun*:

- ☐ I fell asleep **during the movie.**

└ *noun* ─
- ☐ We met a lot of interesting people **during our holiday.**
- ☐ Robert suddenly began to feel ill **during the exam.**

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

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

Some more examples of **while**:

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

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

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



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

See also Unit 25.

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

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

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

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

119.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

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

A

By ... = not later than:

- ☐ I sent the documents to them today, so they should receive them **by Monday**. (= on or before Monday, not later than Monday)
- ☐ We'd better hurry. We have to be home **by 5 o'clock**. (= at or before 5 o'clock, not later than 5 o'clock)
- ☐ Where's Sarah? She should be here **by now**. (= now or before now – so she should have already arrived)

This milk has to be used **by 14 August**.

B

We use **until** (or **till**) to say *how long* a situation continues:

- ☐ 'Shall we go now?' 'No, let's **wait until** it stops raining.' or '... **till** it stops raining.'
- ☐ I couldn't get up this morning. { I **stayed in bed until** half past ten.
I **didn't** get up **until** half past ten.

Compare **until** and **by**:Something *continues* **until** a time in the future:

- ☐ Joe **will be away until** Monday. (so he'll be back *on* Monday)
- ☐ I'll **be working until** 11.30. (so I'll stop working *at* 11.30)

Something *happens* **by** a time in the future:

- ☐ Joe **will be back by** Monday. (= he'll be back not later than Monday)
- ☐ I'll **have finished my work by** 11.30. (= I'll finish my work not later than 11.30.)

C

You can say '**by the time** something happens'. Study these examples:

- ☐ It's too late to go to the bank now. **By the time we get there**, it will be closed. (= the bank will close between now and the time we get there)
- ☐ (*from a postcard*) Our holiday ends tomorrow. So **by the time you receive this postcard**, I'll be back home. (= I will arrive home between tomorrow and the time you receive this postcard)
- ☐ Hurry up! **By the time we get to the cinema**, the film will already have started.

You can say '**by the time** something happened' (for the past):

- ☐ Karen's car broke down on the way to the party last night. **By the time she arrived**, most of the other guests had left. (= it took her a long time to get to the party and most of the guests left during this time)
- ☐ I had a lot of work to do yesterday evening. I was very tired **by the time I finished**. (= it took me a long time to do the work, and I became more and more tired during this time)
- ☐ We went to the cinema last night. It took us a long time to find somewhere to park the car. **By the time we got to the cinema**, the film had already started.

Also **by then** or **by that time**:

- ☐ Karen finally got to the party at midnight, but **by then**, most of the other guests had left. or ... but **by that time**, most of the other guests had left.

120.1 Complete the sentences with **by**.

- We have to be home not later than 5 o'clock.
We have to be home by 5 o'clock.
- I have to be at the airport not later than 8.30.
I have to be at the airport
- Let me know not later than Saturday whether you can come to the party.
..... whether you can come to the party.
- Please make sure that you're here not later than 2 o'clock.
Please make sure that
- If we leave now, we should arrive not later than lunchtime.
If we leave now,

120.2 Put in **by** or **until**.

- Steve has gone away. He'll be away until until Monday.
- Sorry, but I must go. I have to be home 5 o'clock.
- I've been offered a job. I haven't decided yet whether to accept it or not. I have to decide Friday.
- I think I'll wait Thursday before making a decision.
- It's too late to go shopping. The shops are open only 5.30 today. They'll be closed now.
- I need to pay the phone bill. It has to be paid tomorrow.
- Don't pay the bill today. Wait tomorrow.
- A: Have you finished redecorating your house?
B: Not yet. We hope to finish the end of the week.
- A: I'm going out now. I'll be back at about 10.30. Will you still be here?
B: I don't think so. I'll probably have gone out then.
- I'm moving into my new flat next week. I'm staying with a friend then.
- I've got a lot of work to do. the time I finish, it will be time to go to bed.
- If you want to take part in the competition, you have to apply 3 April.

120.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use **by** or **until**.

- David is away at the moment. He'll be away until Monday
- David is away at the moment. He'll be back by Monday
- I'm just going out. I won't be very long. Wait here
- I'm going out to buy a few things. It's 4.30 now. I won't be long. I'll be back
- If you want to apply for the job, your application must be received
- Last night I watched TV

120.4 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **By the time** ...

- I was invited to a party, but I got there much later than I intended.
By the time I got to the party , most of the other guests had left.
- I intended to catch a train, but it took me longer than expected to get to the station.
..... , my train had already left.
- I wanted to go shopping after finishing my work. But I finished much later than expected.
..... , it was too late to go shopping.
- I saw two men who looked as if they were trying to steal a car. I called the police, but it was some time before they arrived.
..... , the two men had disappeared.
- We climbed a mountain and it took us a very long time to get to the top. There wasn't much time to enjoy the view.
..... , we had to come down again.