

# Blaze

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

## Grammar

# 3



Express Publishing

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email: [inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk](mailto:inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk)

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# 1

# Present simple

## Form

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b>	I <b>work</b> , He/She/It <b>works</b> , We/You/They <b>work</b> .
<b>NEGATIVE</b>	I <b>don't work</b> , He/She/It <b>doesn't work</b> , We/You/They <b>don't work</b> .
<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>	<b>Do</b> I/you <b>work</b> ? <b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>work</b> ? <b>Do</b> we/you/they <b>work</b> ?
<b>SHORT ANSWERS</b>	<b>Yes</b> , I/you/we/they <b>do</b> . <b>No</b> , I/you/we/they <b>don't</b> .
	<b>Yes</b> , he/she/it <b>does</b> . <b>No</b> , he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .

## Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take **-s** after the base form of the main verb in the **third person singular** (he/she/it).  
I drink – he drinks
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** take **-es**.  
I miss – he misses, I brush – he brushes, I catch – he catches,  
I fix – he fixes, I do – he does
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**. I cry – he cries **BUT**: Verbs ending in a **vowel + -y** keep the **-y** and take **-s** I play – he plays

## Pronunciation

**-s/-es** in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ **sounds**. he works
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ **sounds**. he watches
- /z/ with verbs ending in **all other sounds**. he leaves



The sun sets in the west.

## Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines**. I **start work** at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- **repeated actions** and **habits** (especially with adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually*, etc). *She always walks to work. They usually go to the park in the afternoon.*
- **permanent states** or **situations**. *They live in Bristol.*
- **programmes** and **timetables** (buses, trains, etc) (future meaning). *The bus for Brighton leaves at 3 o'clock.*
- **general truths** and **laws of nature**. *Water boils at 100°C.*
- **sports commentaries, reviews** and **narrations**. *Ramsey passes the ball to Collins and scores.* (sports commentary) *Ben Affleck plays Batman in the film Batman vs Superman very well.* (review) *Then, he gets on the horse and rides away.* (narration)

**Time words/phrases** used with the **present simple**: every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at noon, at night, etc.

## 1 Fill in the third person singular form of the verbs below.

- |         |        |        |       |          |       |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 wash  | washes | 5 stay | _____ | 9 finish | _____ |
| 2 reach | _____  | 6 mix  | _____ | 10 lose  | _____ |
| 3 press | _____  | 7 try  | _____ | 11 read  | _____ |
| 4 go    | _____  | 8 give | _____ | 12 dance | _____ |

**2** Underline the correct item.

- 1 Jason wake/wakes up at 7 o'clock every day.
- 2 **Do/Does** you go to the gym at the weekends?
- 3 Kate always brushes/brush her teeth before bedtime.
- 4 They don't/doesn't surf the Net in the evenings.
- 5 The train leaves/leave at 5 pm every afternoon.
- 6 The sun rise/rises in the east.
- 7 Michael doesn't attend/don't attend basketball practice on Sundays.
- 8 Hamilton pass/passes the ball to Jones.
- 9 Sarah lives/live in Madrid. She's a lawyer.
- 10 What time does your Italian class finishes/finish?

**3** Expand the following prompts into sentences to make true statements. Use *doesn't/don't* where necessary.

- 1 sun/set/in the west  
The sun sets in the west.
- 2 it/snow/in hot weather  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 fish/swim/in the ocean  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 horses/eat/meat  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 sugar/grow/on trees  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 chickens/make/milk  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 tea/come/from leaves  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 The Earth/revolve/around the Sun  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 wolves/live/in parks  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 water/freeze/ at 10°C  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**4** Look at Tony's room. Then ask and answer questions about his habits and hobbies, as in the example. Use *does* and *Yes, he does/No, he doesn't*.



- 1 **Does** Tony play baseball? Yes, he does.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ he play rugby? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ he like racing cars? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ he read comic books? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ he play video games? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ he watch TV in bed? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ he have a messy room? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ he like fruit? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ he go to school? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ he play the piano? \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: **Does your father drive** (your father/drive) to work?  
B: No, he doesn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus.
- 2 A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/usually/do) at the weekends?  
B: I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with friends or I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in and \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.
- 3 A: How often \_\_\_\_\_ (you/travel) abroad?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Paris at least twice a month.
- 4 A: What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have/dinner)?  
B: We \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/eat) at 7 o'clock.
- 5 A: Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (always/beat) me at chess.  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (know). He \_\_\_\_\_ (always/win).
- 6 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (they/live) in the centre of Naples?  
B: No, their house \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the outskirts.

# 1

## Adverbs of frequency

- **Adverbs of frequency** tell us how often something happens. They are often used with the **present simple**. They are: **always** (100%), **usually** (75%), **often** (50%), **sometimes** (25%), **seldom/rarely/hardly ever** (10%), **never** (0%).
- **Adverbs of frequency** usually come **before the main verb** (drink, work, leave, etc) but after **auxiliary verbs** (have, do, be) and **modal verbs** (can, will, must, etc).  
**He always behaves like this.**  
**He is never late for work.**  
**Do you usually stay at home on Saturday evenings? I will never forget the day we met.**
- Some **adverbs of frequency** can come at the beginning or end of a sentence for **emphasis**. (sometimes, usually, often). **He goes to the park sometimes.**

**Note:** The adverbs **seldom, rarely, hardly ever** and **never** have a **negative meaning** so they are never used with the word **not**.

James **rarely** watches TV in the evenings. (NOT: James ~~doesn't rarely~~ watch TV in the evenings.)

Belinda is a vegetarian. She **never** eats meat. (NOT: ... she ~~doesn't never~~ eat meat.)

- 6** Complete the table with **never, usually, often, always, hardly ever** and **sometimes**.

100%	always	25%	_____
75%	_____	10%	_____
50%	_____	0%	never

- 7** Tick the appropriate gap in the sentences below to indicate the correct position of the **adverb of frequency**.

- 1 Bob ✓ goes \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with his friends. (sometimes)
- 2 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ wake up \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning? (usually)
- 3 Peter and Kate \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work \_\_\_\_\_. (never).
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ rains \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the country. (often)
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ beat Tom at tennis. (never)
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see us. (always)
- 7 Paula \_\_\_\_\_ goes \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre. (rarely)
- 8 Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to exercise these days. (seldom)
- 9 Samantha \_\_\_\_\_ tidies \_\_\_\_\_ her room at the weekend. (usually)
- 10 Jim \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ his homework after school. (always)
- 11 Martha \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ rude to others. (never)
- 12 Alison \_\_\_\_\_ sees her friends \_\_\_\_\_ from her old neighbourhood. (hardly ever)

- 8** Read about Bill's daily routine. Rewrite the sentences including the **adverb of frequency**, as in the example.

- 1 Bill gets up at 7 o'clock on weekdays. (always)  
 Bill always gets up at 7 o'clock on weekdays.
- 2 He has a bowl of cereal for breakfast. (sometimes)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Bill walks to school with his friend Tom. (usually).  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He plays football with his friends. (often)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He stays out late in the evening. (rarely)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Bill goes to bed after 10:30 pm. (never)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- 9** Ask your partner about his/her habits. Use **adverbs of frequency**. Tell the class.

How often do you ...?

- play in the park
- go cycling
- go swimming
- watch TV
- meet your friends
- listen to music
- read books/magazines
- surf the Net
- do the shopping
- tidy your room
- cook

Tina sometimes plays in the park. She often goes cycling.

# Present continuous

1

## Form

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b>	I'm working, He/She/It's working, We/You/They're working.
<b>NEGATIVE</b>	I'm not working, He/She/It isn't working, We/You/They aren't working.
<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>	Am I working? Is he/she/it working? Are we/you/they working?
<b>SHORT ANSWERS</b>	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

## Spelling

- Most verbs take **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.  
tell – **telling**, catch – **catching**, stay – **staying**
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take **-ing**.  
write – **writing**, leave – **leaving**
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + a consonant** double the consonant and take **-ing**.  
cut – **cutting**, stop – **stopping**
- Verbs ending in **-ie** change the **-ie** to **-y** and take **-ing**.  
lie – **lying**
- Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **-l** and take **-ing**.  
travel – **travelling**

## Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening **now**, **at the moment of speaking**.  
*She's eating some pizza now.*
- temporary actions** happening around the time of speaking. *She's staying at her aunt's house in New York this summer.*
- fixed arrangements** in the **near future**, especially when we know the time and the place. *We're going on a picnic tomorrow.*
- currently **changing** and **developing situations**. *The Earth is getting warmer.*
- with **always**, **constantly**, etc to express our **annoyance** at actions happening **too often**.  
*You are always taking my clothes without asking!*

**Time words/phrases** used with the **present continuous**: now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tomorrow, next week, etc.

**10** Use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- 1 (tennis player/play tennis)  
(tie his shoelaces)

A: What does the tennis player usually do?

B: He plays tennis.

A: What is he doing now?

B: He's tying his shoelaces.



- 3 (secretary/answer the phone)  
(read a magazine)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 2 (hairdresser/cut hair)  
(drink juice)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 4 (chef/cook food)  
(talk on the phone)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





- 11 a) Fill in the correct form of the *present continuous* or the *present simple*.



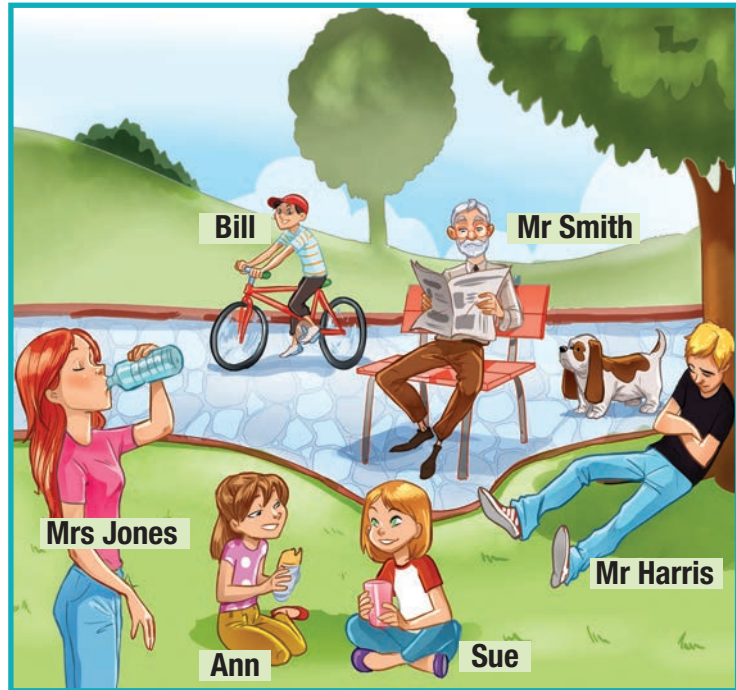
Mariella 0) **is staying** (**stay**) with her friend Lucy in Dublin this month and she 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**really/enjoy**) herself. She 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) a summer course at Trinity College and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**plan**) to be a translator when she finishes. She 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) good at languages; she 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**speak**) French and German and she 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**now/learn**) Chinese. She 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**find**) the language rather difficult but she 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) better every day and is sure to pass her exams. Now, she 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**sit**) on a bench in the college campus with some classmates. They 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**talk**) about the course because they 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) on a project together. Later, they 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) into town. They 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (**usually/have**) a snack after their lessons.

b) Read the text again and find examples of verbs describing:

- *actions happening now*
- *happening around the time of speaking*
- *fixed arrangements in the near future*
- *developing situations*
- *permanent state*
- *repeated actions*

- 12 Look at the picture and correct the sentences, as in the example. Use the verbs below.

• *read* • *have* • *sleep* • *drink* • *ride*



- 1 Mr Smith is sleeping. **No, he isn't. Mr Smith is reading a newspaper.**
- 2 Mrs Jones is having a picnic. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Ann and Sue are playing football. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mr Harris is riding a bike. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Bill is drinking water. \_\_\_\_\_

### Game

Play in teams. Each team chooses one place and makes a list of what you can do there. The other team asks questions to find out what the members of the first team are doing.

• *kitchen* • *garden* • *living room* • *bedroom*

Team A S1: Are you in the kitchen?

Team B S1: Yes, I am.

Team A S2: Are you washing the dishes?

Team B S2: No, I'm not. etc.

**Stative verbs** are verbs which describe a **state** rather than an action, and do **not normally have continuous tenses**.

**I love Chinese food.** (NOT: ~~I'm loving~~ Chinese food.)

**I believe you're wrong.** (NOT: ~~I'm believing~~ you're wrong.)

These verbs include:

- verbs of the **senses**: *hear, see, smell, taste, feel, look, seem, sound, appear*, etc. **You seem tired.**
- verbs of **perception**: *understand, believe, think (= believe), imagine, know, mean, realise, suppose, recognise, seem, forget, remember*, etc. **I don't know what you are talking about.**
- verbs which express **feelings and emotions**: *like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, enjoy*, etc. **Kim loves comedies.**
- some other verbs: *have (= possess), belong to, depend, own, contain, consist, want, need, appear, fit, owe, matter*, etc. **These jeans don't fit me; I'll try on another pair.**

Some **stative verbs** can be used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples:

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
She <b>has</b> a red car. (= she possesses)	She's <b>having</b> lunch now. (= she's eating)
I <b>think</b> she's a very clever girl. (= I believe)	I'm <b>thinking</b> about working late tonight. (= I'm considering)
The flower <b>smells</b> nice. (= it has a nice aroma)	She <b>is smelling</b> the flower. (= she is sniffing)
<b>Do you see</b> that man over there? (= perceive with the eyes)	I'm <b>seeing</b> my doctor this evening. (= I'm meeting)
She <b>is</b> selfish. (= this is her character – permanent state)	She <b>is being</b> selfish. (= she is behaving – temporary situation)
They <b>look</b> tired. (= they appear to be)	They <b>are looking</b> at the building. (= they are taking a look at)
The food <b>tastes</b> delicious. (= it has a delicious flavour)	Why <b>are you tasting</b> the food? (= testing the flavour)
This shirt <b>feels</b> like silk. (= it has the texture of)	Andrew <b>is feeling</b> his forehead to see if he's got a temperature. (= he's touching)
He <b>appears to be</b> very tired. (= he seems)	My daughter <b>is appearing</b> in the school play. (= she is performing)
This dress <b>fits</b> you perfectly. (= it is the right size)	Bob <b>is fitting</b> a basketball hoop in the garden. (= he is installing)

### 13 Choose the correct verb tense.

- A: Have some of this chocolate mousse. It tastes/is tasting so good.  
B: You're right. It's delicious!
- A: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?  
B: I'm afraid I can't. I am seeing/see Michael.
- A: Are you understanding/Do you understand how it works?  
B: No, could you show me, please?
- A: I am thinking/think about buying a new car.  
B: Oh really? What's wrong with your old car?
- A: Susan is looking/looks upset.  
B: Yes. She lost her purse at school.

### 14 Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- A: Those flowers smell (smell) lovely. What are they?  
B: They are orchids.
- A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/look) at?  
B: Oh, these are some pictures my sister drew.
- A: Here! Touch this. It \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so soft.  
B: It's nice, isn't it?
- A: Do you know that girl over there?  
B: No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she's Bill's sister.
- A: Are you coming tomorrow?  
B: Sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch with my aunt.

# 1

## Present simple vs Present continuous

We use the **present simple** for:

- **permanent states or situations.** *He works for a big company.*
- **daily routines, habits and repeated actions** (especially with adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually*, etc).  
*I always have breakfast at 8 am.*
- **programmes and timetables** (buses, trains, etc) (future meaning). *The bus leaves at 9.*
- **general truths and laws of nature.**  
*The Moon moves around the Earth.*
- **sports commentaries, reviews and narrations.**  
*Laura Hunt acts superbly in the film.*

**Time words/phrases** used with the **present simple**:  
every hour/day/week/month/summer/year, etc,  
usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/  
night, in the morning/afternoon/ evening, at noon, at  
night, etc.

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **temporary actions, happening around the time of speaking.** *He's staying with his friend until he finds a flat of his own.*
- **actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.**  
*I'm having breakfast at the moment.*
- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**  
*I'm leaving for the airport in two hours.*
- **currently changing and developing situations.**  
*It's getting colder as winter approaches.*
- **with always, constantly**, etc to express our **annoyance** at actions happening **too often.**  
*She's always talking on the phone!*

**Time words/phrases** used with the **present continuous**:  
now, at the moment, at present, these days, today,  
tomorrow, next week, etc.

**15** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences 1-6. Use the verbs:

- *cook* • *write* • *drink* • *watch* • *swim* • *play*



- 1 It's Monday evening. Jenny is writing an email. She *writes* to her friend every week.
- 2 It's Sunday afternoon. Marianna \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ lunch. She usually  
\_\_\_\_\_ lunch on  
Sunday afternoon.
- 3 It's Saturday and Mr Black \_\_\_\_\_  
golf. He often \_\_\_\_\_  
golf at the weekends.
- 4 It's Saturday morning. Spencer \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. He usually  
\_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.
- 5 It's 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Jenny  
\_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
She \_\_\_\_\_  
tea every day after work.
- 6 It's 8 o'clock in the evening. Jake and Sue  
\_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
They sometimes \_\_\_\_\_  
TV before they go to bed.

**16** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.


- 1 Linda **walks** (walk) her dog to the park every day.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the ball from Kevin, shoots and scores.
- 3 Teresa's English \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better every day.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) dinner with Sue tomorrow evening?
- 5 Antarctica \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) frozen all year round.
- 6 Why \_\_\_\_\_ (she/constantly/tell) others what to do?
- 7 What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the museum/open)?
- 8 James \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) this Friday; he's on holidays.
- 9 Belinda \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) cereal for breakfast every morning.
- 10 Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ (not/teach) in the evenings at present.

**17** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: Where **1 are you going** (you/go) now?  
B: Shopping. **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (you/want) anything?  
A: Yes. I **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (need) some envelopes.
- 2 A: **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (Anna/usually/sit) here?  
B: Yes, but she **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) today. She **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (work) from home.
- 3 A: Why **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) so upset?  
B: Because my sister **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (always/take) my clothes without asking! It's so annoying!
- 4 A: What time **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (Sue and Kevin/finish) college on Fridays?  
B: Well, they **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/finish) at 3:00, but today they **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) late to study for their final exams.

**18** a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

INBOX
OUTBOX
CONTACTS
LOG OUT



Hi Mum,  
Greetings from Spain! The weather here **0** **is (be)** great. I **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach right now with Susan. She **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) an enormous glass of cold orange juice. The children **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the water and Susan **4** \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) them.  
We **5** \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time! We **6** \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a lovely room in a small hotel near the beach. Every day we **7** \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) late and **8** \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) most of our time at the beach. In the evening, we **9** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for walks along the coast before dinner. It's wonderful here!  
I **10** \_\_\_\_\_ (look) forward to seeing you when I get home.  
Love,  
Betty

**b) Answer the questions based on the text.**

- 1 Where is Betty?  
**She is in Spain.**
- 2 What is the weather like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What is she doing at the moment?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who is Betty on holiday with?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where are they staying?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What do they do every day?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**19** Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

- We usually **A** going out **B** on Fridays.  
We usually go out on Fridays.
- On most days, Brian **A** is taking the bus to work. Today **B** he's going in his car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I **A** travel to Austria tomorrow. My plane **B** leaves at 4:45 pm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A** Are you always walking to college or do you **B** sometimes take the train?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Francis **A** comes to work at 9 every day, but today he **B** is being late.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**20** Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

- They \_\_\_ in the countryside.  
A is living    B lives    **C** live
- The traffic in the city \_\_\_ worse every year.  
A is becoming    B becomes    C become
- I \_\_\_ more fruit and salads these days.  
A am eating    B eats    C eat
- Sally \_\_\_ the food to see if there's enough salt.  
A tastes    B taste    C is tasting
- Evan shoots and \_\_\_!  
A is scoring    B scores    C score
- My train \_\_\_ at 5 o'clock.  
A depart    B departs  
C is departing
- Why \_\_\_ Matt \_\_\_ my phone without asking?  
A is, always using  
B does, always uses  
C is, using always
- My sister Emma \_\_\_ to England in the summer.  
A moves    B is moving    C move
- Plants \_\_\_ sunlight and water to grow.  
A needs    B are needing  
C need

## Sentence transformations

**21** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use up to three words.

- She goes to ballet classes on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.  
She goes to ballet classes **three times** a week.
- Jake has an appointment with the dentist on Tuesday.  
Jake \_\_\_\_\_ the dentist on Tuesday.
- The arrival time of John's train is 2 pm.  
John's train \_\_\_\_\_ 2 pm.
- There is a party at Jackie's house next week.  
Jackie \_\_\_\_\_ a party at her house next week.
- Tony doesn't often go out on weekdays.  
Tony rarely \_\_\_\_\_ on weekdays.
- Jill has a blue dress and a white top on.  
Jill \_\_\_\_\_ a blue dress and a white top.
- We always finish work before 8 o'clock.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ after 8 o'clock.
- Emily is in Stratford now but her job is in central London.  
Emily is in Stratford now but she \_\_\_\_\_ central London.

## Speaking

a) Tell the class about the activities you do at the weekend.

b) Bring two pictures of yourself doing your favourite activities and describe them to the class.

## Writing

You are on holiday. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about the activities you are doing now and the ones you do every day. Use Ex. 18a to help you. Begin your email with:

Hello from ...!

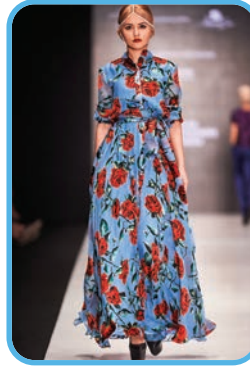
We are having a great time here! ...

# Adjectives/Order of Adjectives/Adverbs

2

## Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and the plural.  
*This is a **nice** book.* (What's the book like? Nice.)  
*This bus is **slow**.* (What's the bus like? Slow.)  
*These buses are **slow**.* (NOT: *slows*)
- **Adjectives** go before the nouns they describe (*an **old** house*). They can also be used alone after the verb *to be* (*He **is** tall*), or other verbs such as *look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay*, etc. *The pizza **tastes** great.*
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (smart, bad, etc), which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives**, (short, big, old, etc), which give us factual information about the age, size, colour, etc of the noun.



What a **great** fashion show!  
 I love that **long red floral** dress!  
 It's the **perfect** choice for **special** occasions.

The adjectives in the following **pairs** have a difference in meaning:

- He gave her a **gold** necklace for their anniversary.* (= a necklace made of gold)  
*The Canary Islands are famous for their **golden** beaches.* (= beaches that have the colour of gold)
- Kim bought a **silk** skirt.* (= a skirt made of silk)  
*I love having **silky** hair.* (= hair which feels like silk)
- We have a nice **stone** wall in our garden.* (= a wall made of stone)  
*She had a **stony** expression on her face.* (= a cold and unresponsive expression, like a stone)

## Order of adjectives

- **Opinion adjectives** go before **fact adjectives**. *a **pretty** tall girl*
- When there are two or more **fact adjectives** in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	SIZE	AGE	SHAPE	COLOUR	ORIGIN	MATERIAL	NOUN
a	small	old	round	blue	English	china	plate

- We do not usually use a long list of adjectives before a single noun. A noun is usually described by **one, two** or **three** adjectives at the most. *a **tall English** man*
- The adjectives *afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, content, glad, ill, pleased*, etc are never followed by a noun. *The girl was **ashamed**. The children were **pleased**.*

**Note:** Many **adjectives** are formed from nouns and verbs by taking suffixes:

E.g.

<b>-ful</b>	wonder – wonderful
<b>-ic(al)</b>	economy – economic/economical
<b>-ive</b>	act – active
<b>-less</b>	colour – colourless
<b>-ous</b>	adventure – adventurous
<b>-ed</b>	crowd – crowded
<b>-ing</b>	excite – exciting, etc



Claire found an **old** wooden clock in the attic.

### Adverbs

- **Adverbs** describe **verbs**, **past participles**, **adjectives** and **other adverbs**.  
He drives **carefully**. The party was **badly** organised. She dances **extremely** well.
- An adverb can be a word (*slowly*) or a phrase (*before lunch*). Adverbs can describe **manner** (how), **place** (where), **time** (when), **frequency** (how often), etc.  
He left the class **quickly**. (How did he leave the class? Quickly – adverb of manner)  
Sue's house is **around the corner**. (Around the corner – adverb of place)  
She saw Jim **yesterday**. (When did she see Jim? Yesterday – adverb of time)  
They **rarely** go to the cinema. (How often do they go to the cinema? Rarely – adverb of frequency)



It's a **nice** winter day and the children are making a **funny** big snowman. They are **extremely** happy!

### Formation of adverbs of manner

- We usually form an **adverb** of manner by adding **-ly** to the adjective. **quiet – quietly**
- Adjectives ending in **-le** drop the **-e** and take **-y**.  
**comfortable – comfortably, simple – simply**
- Adjectives ending in **-e** take **-ly**. **brave – bravely BUT true – truly**
- Adjectives ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.  
**happy – happily, easy – easily**
- Adjectives ending **-l** take **-ly**. **powerful – powerfully**
- Adjectives ending in **-ic** usually take **-ally**.  
**magic – magically BUT public – publicly**
- Some adverbs do not follow these rules.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
good	→ well	right	→ right	low	→ low
fast	→ fast	deep	→ deep	near	→ near
hard	→ hard	high	→ high	straight	→ straight
early	→ early	long	→ long	wrong	→ wrong
late	→ late				

I catch the **early** train to college. (adjective) – She gets up **early** every morning. (adverb)

### Order of adverbs

- **Adverbs of frequency** go after the auxiliary verb (*be, have, do*), but before the main verb. **We have never been to a concert. Kim is often late for work. She rarely does the gardening.**
- **Adverbs of manner** go before the main verb, after the auxiliary verb, at the end of the sentence or after the object. **He happily agreed to help him. She is anxiously waiting for her exam results. Please speak quietly! He looked at her angrily.**
- **Adverbs of degree** (*absolutely, completely, totally, extremely, very, quite, rather*, etc) go before an adjective, an adverb and the main verb. **He is absolutely right. She dances quite well. I completely agree with his decision.**
- **Adverbs of place and time** usually go at the end of the sentence. **I haven't seen John lately.**
- **Adverbs of time** (*soon, now, then*, etc) go before the main verb, but after the auxiliary verb. **He later gave up trying. They should soon be home.**
- We can put the adverb at the beginning of a sentence if we want to emphasise it. **Suddenly, a strange woman entered the room.** (manner). **Outside, you'll find a beautiful balcony.** (place). **On Monday, they are having their final exams.** (time)
- When there are two or more adverbs in the same sentence, they usually go in the following order: **manner – place – time**. **James works hard in his office every day.**
- If there is a **verb of movement** (*go, come, leave*, etc) in the sentence, the adverbs usually go in the following order: **place – manner – time**. **Bob goes to work by bus every morning.**

- There is a difference in meaning between the adverbs in the following pairs:

She's trying <b>hard</b> to finish the project on time. (= with great effort)	Tom <b>hardly</b> speaks to anyone at school. (= scarcely)
The Smiths own a hotel that is quite <b>near</b> . (= close to)	It's <b>nearly</b> five o'clock. (= almost)
The bus came <b>late</b> again. (= not early)	She has been working overtime <b>lately</b> . (= recently)
The car in front of me stopped <b>short</b> when a cat ran in the road. (= suddenly)	The film will begin <b>shortly</b> . (= soon)
The dog buried its bone <b>deep</b> in the ground. (= a long way down)	I was <b>deeply</b> saddened by the news. (= greatly)
This train goes <b>direct</b> to Leicester. (= by the shortest route)	He picks up the children <b>directly</b> after work. (= immediately)
The plane flew <b>high</b> in the sky. (= at/to a high level)	She is a <b>highly</b> educated woman. (= very much)
The beach towel came <b>free</b> with the suntan lotion. (= without charge)	You can express your opinion <b>freely</b> . (= without restriction)

- The following words end in **-ly** but they are adjectives: **cowardly, deadly, elderly, friendly, likely, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly**. He is a **friendly** man. We use the phrase **in a ... way/manner** to form their adverbs. They spoke to us **in a friendly way**. (NOT: ~~They spoke to us friendly.~~)
- The **adverbs cheap(ly), loud(ly), quick(ly)** and **slow(ly)** are often used without **-ly** in everyday English. **Don't talk loud/loudly!**

### 1 Put the words into the correct order.

- armchair/comfortable/white  
a comfortable white armchair
- wooden/table/old  
\_\_\_\_\_
- alarm clock/black/metal  
\_\_\_\_\_
- tulip/yellow/beautiful  
\_\_\_\_\_
- blue/vase/glass  
\_\_\_\_\_
- bowl/big/green  
\_\_\_\_\_
- cup/china/white  
\_\_\_\_\_
- brown/slippers/leather  
\_\_\_\_\_
- cat/black/pretty  
\_\_\_\_\_
- small/dog/brown  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Use the *adjectives* to describe the objects.

- They are **smart, Italian, leather** shoes.  
(leather, smart, Italian)



- It's a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(black, modern, plastic)



- It's a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(green, glass, beautiful)



- It's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(straw, old, brown)





- 3** Fill in the gaps with the correct *adjectives* from the list.

• light • bright • casual • small • friendly  
• long • careful • hand-painted • busy • old



My first day in Edinburgh was a(n) **1** bright sunny Saturday. I woke up and had a(n) **2** \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, then put on some **3** \_\_\_\_\_ clothes and went out for a walk. As I walked round the **4** \_\_\_\_\_ city streets, I came across a(n) **5** \_\_\_\_\_ shop that caught my attention. It was in a big building near the castle. **6** ' \_\_\_\_\_ Books Bought and Sold' read a **7** \_\_\_\_\_ sign outside. I walked in. The man behind the counter was around 60, and he had a **8** \_\_\_\_\_ white beard.

'Good morning,' he said with a(n) **9** \_\_\_\_\_ smile, 'How can I help you?'  
'Can I look around?' I asked.  
'Go ahead,' he said, 'but please be **10** \_\_\_\_\_ when you handle the books. Some of them are very rare.'

- 4** Fill in the appropriate adverb.

1 angry	<u>angrily</u>	7 sad	_____
2 slow	_____	8 happy	_____
3 fast	_____	9 beautiful	_____
4 hard	_____	10 noisy	_____
5 rude	_____	11 quiet	_____
6 clever	_____	12 good	_____

- 5** Underline and identify the type of adverb in each sentence.

1 We always go to the mall on Saturdays. frequency

2 Jim plays the piano well. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Frank was extremely happy with his exam results. \_\_\_\_\_

4 I haven't seen Martha recently; is she OK? \_\_\_\_\_

5 John has looked everywhere for his wallet. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Jenny is visiting her grandparents tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

7 She quietly closed the bedroom door so as not to wake the baby. \_\_\_\_\_

- 6** Read about Pam. Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct order to make sentences.

1 Pam travels for business. (to Italy/usually/in the summer)

Pam usually travels for business to Italy in the summer.

2 She stays in a hotel. (by the airport/very/luxurious)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 She has Italian lessons. (often/at weekends)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 She studies. (extremely/in class/hard)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Now she can communicate. (every day/confidently)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7** Underline the correct item.

1 Don't be late/lately for dinner tonight.

2 Ann has been travelling a lot late/lately.

3 The children love going to the park where they can run around free/freely.

4 You can make free/freely phone calls with this card.

5 This exercise is very simple/simply.

6 It's not difficult, you simple/simply put everything together like this.

7 That seat doesn't look comfortable/comfortably.

8 Are you sitting comfortable/comfortably?

9 It's nearly/near 10 o'clock.

10 They own a house nearly/near the beach.

11 Penny is trying hardly/hard to finish her report on time.

12 The Internet connection is poor; the web pages can hard/hardly load.

13 This bus goes direct/directly to King's Cross.

14 Alice goes home direct/directly after college.



**8** Use the correct *adjectives* and *adverbs* to complete the exchanges.

• heavily • carefully • dull • wet

- 1 A: What a dull day! It rained really \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the night.  
B: I know, you should drive \_\_\_\_\_  
since the streets will be \_\_\_\_\_.

• hard • well • last

- 2 A: How did you do in the football  
tournament?  
B: Not very \_\_\_\_\_. Although we  
tried \_\_\_\_\_, our team  
came \_\_\_\_\_.

• difficult • easy • confusing

- 3 A: I don't understand this maths question.  
It's really \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ for me to solve. It seems like there  
are two possible answers.  
B: There's only one correct answer. But the  
formula is quite complicated and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. I can show you a(n)  
\_\_\_\_\_ way of remembering it.

• heavy • interesting • cheap

- 4 A: Your bag is very \_\_\_\_\_,  
I can't lift it.  
B: I'm sorry. I went to the shops and found  
lots of \_\_\_\_\_ things.  
A: So, did you buy all of them?  
B: Of course not! But they were really  
\_\_\_\_\_.

• tasty • old • exciting

- 5 A: I went to the cinema last night and saw a  
very \_\_\_\_\_ film.  
B: What did you do after that?  
A: I met a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ friend and  
we went to a restaurant. The food was  
really \_\_\_\_\_.

• very • new • late

- 6 A: I didn't hear my alarm this morning and  
woke up \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: Oh no! Did you get to school on time?  
A: No, and Mr Hill was \_\_\_\_\_ angry!  
B: I think you should get a \_\_\_\_\_  
alarm clock!

**9** Replace the underlined *adverb* in the sentences below with its opposite from the list.

• angrily • heavily  
• dangerously • quickly  
• anxiously • quietly  
• rudely • warmly • well  
• happily

- 1 The Jones family smiled sadly for the  
photograph. happily  
2 Jane ran slowly to catch the train.  
3 Tom speaks so loudly that I can't hear him.  
4 I don't like that man. He answered me very  
politely.  
5 Kate smiled coldly when she saw the children.  
6 Matt drives fast and safely.  
7 Sarah is peacefully waiting for her exam  
results.  
8 Why is he shouting so calmly?  
9 It's raining very lightly. Don't go outside.  
10 She speaks French very badly.

**10** Choose the correct item.

- Bob:** Hi, Steve.  
**Steve:** Hello, Bob! What a 1) beautiful/beautifully  
day it is today!  
**Bob:** I know. I'm 2) real/really happy about it! I  
can go and play football with the boys. Do  
you want to come?  
**Steve:** Yes! That's very 3) kind/kindly of you to ask.  
I can play football quite 4) good/well!  
**Bob:** Cool! We are going at about 5 pm. My friend  
Henry finishes his guitar practice at 4 and  
then he is coming 5) directly/direct to my  
house.  
**Steve:** 5 pm is fine. Can my cousin, Max come, too?  
He 6) absolute/absolutely loves football!  
**Bob:** Yeah, sure. That sounds 7) great/greatly! We  
need an extra player anyway, so it has  
worked out 8) perfectly/perfect.  
**Steve:** Awesome! So should we meet at your house  
then?  
**Bob:** Yes. See you at my house at 4:30.  
**Steve:** OK. See you.

# 2

## Comparisons

### Comparatives and superlatives

- We use the **comparative form** to compare one person or thing with another.  
*Lara is taller than her best friend.*
- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person or thing with more than one person or thing of the same group.  
*Tim is the kindest student in the class.*



A giraffe is taller than an elephant.



Their offices are near the busiest street in Las Vegas.

ADJECTIVES	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
of one syllable take <b>-(e)r/-(e)st</b> to form their comparative and superlative forms	tall nice	taller (than) nicer (than)	the tallest (of/in) the nicest (of/in)
of one syllable ending in a <b>vowel + a consonant</b> double the consonant and take <b>-er/-est</b>	big	bigger	the biggest (of/in)
of two syllables ending in a <b>consonant + -y</b> , drop the <b>-y</b> and take <b>ier/-iest</b>	ugly busy	uglier (than) busier (than)	the ugliest (of/in) the busiest (of/in)
of two or more syllables take <b>more/most</b>	helpful comfortable	more helpful (than) more comfortable (than)	the most helpful (of/in) the most comfortable (of/in)

- We normally use **than** in the comparative form. *Tim is shorter than John.*
- We normally use **the ... of/in** (*in* refers to places, groups, etc) in the superlative form. *James is the most popular of all the students. James is the most popular student in his class.*
- Certain adjectives form their **comparative** and **superlative forms** either with **er/-est** or **more/most**. These are: *clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, quiet, shallow, simple, stupid, polite.*  
*gentle – gentler – the gentlest ALSO gentle – more gentle – the most gentle*

ADVERBS	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
adverbs having the same form as their adjectives take <b>-er/-est</b>	late	later	the latest
<b>early</b> drops the <b>-y</b> and takes <b>-ier/-iest</b>	early	earlier	the earliest
two-syllable adverbs, and those formed by taking <b>-ly</b> to their adjectives, take <b>more/most</b>	often calmly	more often more calmly	the most often the most calmly

IRREGULAR FORMS		
Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better	the best
bad/badly	worse	the worst
much/many	more	the most
a lot of	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

- elder/the eldest** (+ noun) (adj): for members of a family. *My eldest brother is a doctor. BUT: My brother is older than me.* (NOT: ~~elder than~~)
- further/farther** (adv) = longer (in distance) *The bus station is further/farther away than the train station.*
- further** (adj) = more, additional *I have no further comments.*

## TYPES OF COMPARISONS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>as + adjective/adverb + as</b> (to show that two people or things are similar/different in some way). In negative sentences we use <b>not as/so .... as</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>Sue is <b>as attractive as</b> her twin sister. The new bed isn't <b>as/so comfortable as</b> our old one.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>less + adjective/adverb + than</b> (to express the difference between two people or things.) The opposite is <b>more ... than</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>The red dress is <b>less elegant than</b> the blue one. Tim visits his grandparents <b>less often than</b> he used to.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>the least + adjective/adverb + of/in</b> (to compare one person or thing with two or more people or things of the same group.) The opposite is <b>the most ... of/in</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>This is <b>the least expensive</b> hotel in Rome. Sarah dresses <b>the least casually</b> in the office.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>very + positive degree</b> (to emphasise an adjective or an adverb)</li> </ul>	<p>Karen is a <b>very pretty</b> girl. Ian ran <b>very fast</b> in the race.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>even/much/a lot/far/a little/a bit/slightly + comparative</b> (to emphasise the degree of difference between two people or things).</li> </ul>	<p>Ted researches his essays <b>much more carefully than</b> his friend Harry.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>by far + the + superlative</b> (to emphasise the difference between one person or thing and two or more people or things of the same group).</li> </ul>	<p>This is <b>by far the coldest</b> day this winter.</p>

11 a) Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
1 _____	2 _____	the largest
3 _____	4 _____	the earliest
interesting	5 _____	6 _____
young	7 _____	8 _____
cosy	9 _____	10 _____
expensive	11 _____	12 _____
13 _____	happier	14 _____
bad	15 _____	16 _____

b) Complete the sentences with *adjectives* from the table.

- Congratulations! That was **the most interesting** speech that you have ever given.
- Your bedroom is so warm and comfortable. It is far \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.
- This dress is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other one; I don't think I can afford it.
- Stella is 8, David is 5, and Marianna, \_\_\_\_\_ of our three children, is 4.
- This book is \_\_\_\_\_ than anything I've read before.

12 Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following adverbs.

- carefully    **more carefully**    **the most carefully**
- quietly    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- fast    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- successfully    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- noisily    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- early    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- often    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
- late    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

13 Choose the correct item.

- Tim has a new job and has to wake up **early/earlier** than before.
- He takes the train to work which is **quicker/quickest** than the bus.
- Because the office is far away he travels **more/so** than he used to.
- Tim loves his office and has much **least/less** stress at work in his new job.
- His new work colleagues are very **nice/nicer**.
- Tim's new employer is **as/by** far the best boss he's had.
- Tim is one of the **most/much** hardworking members of staff.
- Things are going well for him and he is **more/a lot** happier these days.

**14** Choose the correct answer.

- London is \_\_\_\_ expensive than Lisbon.  
A most    B many    **C** more
- Frank is \_\_\_\_ player on the team.  
A better    B best    C the best
- Mandy is \_\_\_\_ girl in the neighbourhood.  
A friendly    B the friendliest    C friendlier
- Jamie studies \_\_\_\_ harder than his friends.  
A very    B really    C much
- Could you write your answers a little \_\_\_\_ next time?  
A clearly    B more clearly    C clear
- Damien isn't \_\_\_\_ his brother.  
A clever as    B as clever as    C clever than
- I am slightly \_\_\_\_ than my sister, but I often borrow her clothes.  
A slim    B slimmest    C slimmer
- Check our website for \_\_\_\_ information.  
A further    B farther    C far
- She is \_\_\_\_ less interested in basketball than him.  
A as    B very    C slightly

**15** Write *superlatives* and then answer the questions.

- Which is (high) **the highest** mountain in Western Europe?  
A Mount Etna    **B** Mont Blanc    C Sierra Nevada
- Which is (large) \_\_\_\_\_ mammal on the planet?  
A giraffe    B elephant    C blue whale
- Which planet is (close) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Sun?  
A Mars    B Earth    C Mercury
- Which is (deep) \_\_\_\_\_ ocean?  
A Atlantic    B Pacific    C Indian
- Which is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ country?  
A Russia    B China    C Canada
- Which is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ animal?  
A the ape    B the giraffe    C the ostrich

**16** Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the *adjective/adverb* in brackets.

- It's much **warmer** (warm) today than it was yesterday.
- I love my new flat. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) than the last one.
- You'll have to ask \_\_\_\_\_ (politely) if you want to borrow her car.
- We can't afford to go to that restaurant. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) in town.
- Could you drive a little \_\_\_\_\_ (slowly)? This road can be dangerous.
- Ours is by far \_\_\_\_\_ (good) team in the league.
- We decided to stay at the other hotel because it was much \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap).
- I prefer Bill's car. It's a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) to drive.

**17** Look at the table and compare the three hotels.

Hotels	<i>Travellers' Inn</i>	<i>Marion Hotel</i>	<i>Wexford Inn</i>
expensive	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓
conveniently located	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓
large	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
luxurious	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
popular	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
cosy	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓

The *Travellers' Inn* is the most expensive of the three.

**18** Make exchanges as in the example.

- the Acropolis/the Taj Mahal/impressive/building/Earth  
A: The Acropolis is more impressive than the Taj Mahal.  
B: What? I think that the Taj Mahal is the most impressive building on Earth.
- Jurassic Park/Avatar/good/film/ever made*
- the Eaton Centre/the West Edmonton Mall/busy/shopping centre/Canada
- Julia Roberts/Angelina Jolie/glamorous/woman/in the world
- Owen/Beckham/talented/footballer/in the UK

- 19 a) Look at the information about planets, then complete the sentences using the correct form of the *adjectives* in brackets.

**Venus**

Distance from the Sun: 108,200,200 km  
Surface temperature: 482°C  
Diameter (size): 12,100km

**Jupiter**

Distance from the Sun: 778,330,000 km  
Cloud temperature: -40°C  
Diameter: 143,000km

**Mars**

Distance from the Sun: 227,940,000 km  
Surface temperature: -23°C  
Diameter: 6,800km

1 Venus is **closer** (close) to the Sun than Jupiter is.  
2 Jupiter is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Mars.  
3 Venus is \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than Jupiter.  
4 Jupiter is \_\_\_\_\_ (far) from the Sun than Venus.  
5 Jupiter is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) planet.  
6 Mars is not \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) as Venus.

- b) Write questions about the planets, then answer them.

- Which/be/hot/planet?  
**Which is the hottest planet? Venus.**
- Which/be/large/planet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which/be/far/from/Sun?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which/be/cold/of all?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which/be/close/Sun?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 20 Use the phrases to make true sentences about yourself. Use the *superlative* of the adjectives in the box below. Talk about:

- an exam you have taken
- a person you have met
- a band you have seen
- a match you have been to
- a party you have had
- a game you have played

• exciting • dull • fantastic • easy • quiet  
• difficult • interesting • intelligent  
• disappointing • humorous • challenging  
• entertaining • crowded • long • depressing

Last year's Physics exam was the most difficult exam I have taken.

- 21 Compare the items, as in the example.

- a bicycle/a car/a plane (fast, slow)  
A bicycle is less fast/slower than a car.  
A car is not as fast as a plane.  
The plane is the fastest of all.  
The bicycle is by far the slowest of all.
- a giraffe/a horse/a sheep (tall, short)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- a hotel/a caravan/a tent (expensive, cheap)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- burgers/eggs/cakes (fattening, healthy)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- football/windsurfing/bungee jumping (dangerous, safe)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 22 Put the *adjectives* in the correct form.

Hi!

We're in Cairo today. It's one of **1) the most beautiful (beautiful)** places I have ever seen.

It's **2) \_\_\_\_\_ (large)** city in Africa, so there are a lot of things to see.

It's definitely **3) \_\_\_\_\_ (hot)** place I've been to. The streets are crowded but there are **4) \_\_\_\_\_ (many)** tourists than Egyptians in this part of town. It's much **5) \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy)** than any town I've been to so far. It's like one gigantic market place.

We had coffee in the Cairo Tower this morning. It was lovely. It is **6) \_\_\_\_\_ (high)** structure in the city and has **7) \_\_\_\_\_ (good)** view. Then we went to the Pharaonic Village which was very interesting.

I'd better go. This is by far **8) \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting)** holiday of my life!

See you soon.

Love,

Betty



## Sentence transformations

### 23 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use up to three words.

- You're not as good at basketball as I am.  
I am **better at** basketball than you.
- I have never read such a good composition.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_ composition I have ever read.
- Daniel has a lot more patience than James.  
Daniel is far \_\_\_\_\_ than James.
- This bed is more comfortable than the other three.  
Those three beds aren't \_\_\_\_\_ this one.
- All the other cars are cheaper than this one.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_ car of all.
- He doesn't know as many people as she does.  
She knows \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- I think History is easier than all the other subjects.  
I think History is by far \_\_\_\_\_ subject.

## Game

In teams, use the *adjectives* to make sentences about your town. Use *comparatives* or *superlatives*. Talk about:

- your neighbourhood
- buildings • shops • parks
- streets • nightlife

- busy • polluted • noisy
- modern • exciting • small
- interesting • big • large
- expensive • beautiful
- good • cheap • clean

Team A S1: My neighbourhood is busier than my friend's.

## Speaking

Look at the places below. Use *adjectives* from the Game above to compare them.



## Writing

Write a short article comparing two places you can go to on holiday in your country. Write about:

- name/location • size
- population • restaurants
- tourist attractions
- things to do • hotels