

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 5 Lesson 3

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Adjectives and adverbs Part 2 (Unit 103-107)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 103: <i>enough</i> and <i>too</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 104: <i>quite, pretty, rather</i> and <i>fairly</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 105: comparative 1 (<i>cheaper, more expensive</i> etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 106: comparative 3 (<i>much better / any better</i> etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 107: comparative 3 (<i>as ... as / than</i>)	☐	☐	/

A enough

Enough goes *after* adjectives and adverbs:

- ☐ I can't run very far. I'm not **fit enough**. (*not enough fit*)
- ☐ Let's go. We've waited **long enough**.

Enough normally goes *before* nouns:

- ☐ We have **enough money**. We don't need any more.
- ☐ There weren't **enough chairs**. Some of us had to sit on the floor.

We also use **enough** alone (without a noun or adjective):

- ☐ We don't need more money. We have **enough**.

I'm not **fit enough**.

**B too and enough**

Compare **too ...** and **not ... enough**:

- ☐ You never stop working. You work **too hard**.
(= more than is necessary)
- ☐ You're lazy. You **don't work hard enough**.
(= less than is necessary)

Compare **too much/many** and **enough**:

- ☐ There's **too much furniture** in this room. There's not **enough space**.
- ☐ There were **too many people** and not **enough chairs**.

C enough/too + for ... and to ...

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

- ☐ Does Joe have enough experience **for the job**?
- ☐ This bag isn't big enough **for all my clothes**.
- ☐ That shirt is too small **for you**. You need a larger size.

We say **enough/too ... to** do something. For example:

- ☐ Does Joe have enough experience **to do** the job?
- ☐ Let's get a taxi. It's too far **to walk** home from here.
- ☐ She's not old enough **to have** a driving licence.

The next example has both **for ...** and **to ...**:

- ☐ The bridge is just wide enough **for two cars to pass** one another.

D too hot to eat etc.

We say:

The food was very hot. We couldn't eat **it**.
and
The food was so hot that we couldn't eat **it**.
but
The food was **too hot to eat**. (*not to eat it*)

In the same way we say:

- ☐ These boxes are **too heavy to carry**. (*not to carry them*)
- ☐ The wallet was **too big to put in my pocket**. (*not to put it*)
- ☐ This chair isn't **strong enough to stand on**. (*not to stand on it*)

The wallet doesn't
fit in my pocket.



Exercises

103.1 Complete the sentences using **enough** + the following words:buses ~~chairs~~ cups ~~hard~~ room tall time vegetables warm wide

- You're lazy. You don't work hard enough.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor. There weren't enough chairs.
- Public transport isn't good here. There aren't
- I can't park the car here. The space isn't
- I always have to rush. There's never
- You need to change your diet. You don't eat
- I'm not good at basketball. I'm not
- The car is quite small. Do you think there's for five of us?
- Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- We can't all have coffee at the same time. We don't have

103.2 Complete the answers to the questions. Use **too** or **enough** + the word(s) in brackets.

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------|--|
| 1 | Does Sophie have a driving licence? | (old) | <u>No, she's not old enough to have a driving licence.</u> |
| 2 | I need to talk to you about something. | (busy) | Well, I'm afraid I'm to you now. |
| 3 | Let's go to the cinema. | (late) | No, it's to the cinema. |
| 4 | Why don't we sit outside? | (warm) | It's not outside. |
| 5 | Would you like to be a politician? | (shy) | No, I'm a politician. |
| 6 | Would you like to be a teacher? | (patience) | No, I don't have a teacher. |
| 7 | Did you hear what he was saying? | (far away) | No, we were what he was saying. |
| 8 | Can he read a newspaper in English? | (English) | No, he doesn't know a newspaper. |

103.3 Make one sentence from two. Complete the new sentence using **too** or **enough** + **to ...**.

- We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.
The boxes were too heavy to carry.
- I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.
This coffee is
- Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.
The piano
- Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.
These apples
- I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.
The situation
- We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.
The wall
- Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.
This sofa
- You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.
Some

quite, pretty, rather and fairly

A

Quite and **pretty** are similar in meaning (= less than 'very', but more than 'a little'):

- ☐ I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's **quite famous**. or She's **pretty famous**. (= less than 'very famous', but more than 'a little famous')
- ☐ Anna lives **quite near** me, so we see each other **pretty often**.

Pretty is an informal word and is used mainly in spoken English.

Quite goes before **a/an**:

- ☐ We live in **quite an old house**. (*not* a quite old house)

Compare:

- ☐ Sarah has **quite a** good job.
Sarah has **a pretty** good job.

You can also use **quite** (but not **pretty**) in the following ways:

quite a/an + noun (without an adjective):

- ☐ I didn't expect to see them. It was **quite a surprise**. (= quite a big surprise)

quite a lot (of ...):

- ☐ There were **quite a lot of** guests at the wedding.

quite + verb, especially **like** and **enjoy**:

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

B

Rather is similar to **quite** and **pretty**. We often use **rather** for negative ideas (things we think are not good):

- ☐ The weather isn't so good. It's **rather cloudy**.
- ☐ Paul is **rather shy**. He doesn't talk very much.

Quite is also possible in these examples.

When we use **rather** for positive ideas (**good/nice** etc.), it means 'unusually' or 'surprisingly':

- ☐ These oranges are **rather good**. Where did you get them?

C

Fairly is weaker than **quite/rather/pretty**. For example, if something is **fairly good**, it is not very good and it could be better:

- ☐ My room is **fairly big**, but I'd prefer a bigger one.
- ☐ We see each other **fairly often**, but not as often as we used to.

D

Quite also means 'completely'. For example:

- ☐ 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, **quite sure**.' (= completely sure)

Quite means 'completely' with a number of adjectives, especially:

sure	right	true	clear	different	incredible	amazing
certain	wrong	safe	obvious	unnecessary	extraordinary	impossible

- ☐ She was **quite different** from what I expected. (= completely different)
- ☐ Everything they said was **quite true**. (= completely true)

We also use **quite** (= completely) with some verbs. For example:

- ☐ I **quite agree** with you. (= I completely agree)

not quite = not completely:

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

Compare the two meanings of **quite**:

- ☐ The story is **quite interesting**. (= less than 'very interesting')
- ☐ The story is **quite true**. (= completely true)

Exercises

104.1 Complete the sentences using **quite ...**. Choose from:

famous hungry late noisy often old surprised

- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's quite famous.
- I'm Is there anything to eat?
- We go to the cinema – maybe once a month.
- We live near a very busy road, so it's often
- I didn't expect Lisa to contact me. I was when she phoned.
- I went to bed last night, so I'm a bit tired this morning.
- I don't know exactly when this house was built, but it's

104.2 Put the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

- The weather was better than we had expected.
It was quite a nice day (a / nice / quite / day).
- Tom likes to sing.
He has (voice / quite / good / a).
- The bus stop wasn't near the hotel.
We had to walk (quite / way / a / long).
- It's not so warm today.
There's (a / wind / cold / pretty).
- The roads were busy.
There was (lot / traffic / a / of / quite).
- I'm tired.
I've had (pretty / day / a / busy).
- Sarah hasn't been working here long.
She (fairly / started / recently).

104.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use **rather** + adjective.

- The weather isn't so good. It's rather cloudy
- I enjoyed the film, but it was
- Chris went away without telling anybody, which was
- Lucy doesn't like having to wait. Sometimes she's
- They have some lovely things in this shop, but it's

104.4 What does **quite** mean in these sentences? Tick (✓) the right meaning.

- | | <i>more than 'a little', less
than 'very' (Section A)</i> | <i>'completely'
(Section D)</i> |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 It's <u>quite cold</u> . You need a coat. | ✓ | |
| 2 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, <u>quite sure</u> .' | | ✓ |
| 3 Anna's English is <u>quite good</u> . | | |
| 4 I couldn't believe it. It was <u>quite incredible</u> . | | |
| 5 My bedroom is <u>quite big</u> . | | |
| 6 I'm <u>quite tired</u> . I think I'll go to bed. | | |
| 7 I <u>quite agree</u> with you. | | |

104.5 Complete these sentences using **quite ...**. Choose from:different impossible right safe sure ~~true~~

- I didn't believe her at first, but in fact what she said was quite true.
- You won't fall. The ladder is
- I'm afraid I can't do what you ask. It's
- I completely agree with you. You are
- You can't compare the two things. They are
- I think I saw them go out, but I'm not

Comparative 1 (**cheaper, more expensive** etc.)**A**

Look at these examples:

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

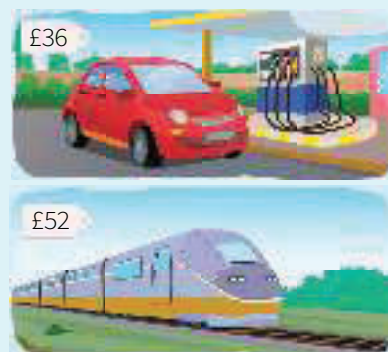
Let's drive. It's **cheaper**.

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 expensive**
more often **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.
- ☐ The exam was quite easy – **easier** than I expected.
- ☐ Can you walk a bit **faster**?
- ☐ I'd like to have a **bigger** car.
- ☐ Last night I went to bed **earlier** than usual.

- ☐ You're **more patient** than me.
- ☐ The exam was quite difficult – **more difficult** than I expected.
- ☐ Can you walk a bit **more slowly**?
- ☐ I'd like to have a **more reliable** car.
- ☐ I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play **more often**.

We use both **-er** or **more** ... with some two-syllable adjectives, especially:

clever **narrow** **quiet** **shallow** **simple**

- ☐ It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere **quieter**? or ... somewhere **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)

Note that **further** (*but not farther*) also means 'more' or 'additional':

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

Exercises

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

- 1 This restaurant is very expensive. Let's go somewhere cheaper.
- 2 This coffee is very weak. I like it
- 3 The town 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 Sometimes my job is a bit boring. I'd like to do something
- 7 It's a shame you live so far away. I wish you lived
- 8 It was quite easy to find a place to live. 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 You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me?
- 12 You're too near the camera. Can you move a bit away?

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

big early high important interested peaceful ~~reliable~~ serious slowly 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 the problem was we thought at first.
- 4 You look Have you lost weight?
- 5 We don't have enough space here. We need a apartment.
- 6 James doesn't study very hard. He's in having a good time.
- 7 Health and happiness are money.
- 8 I like living in the country. It's living in a town.
- 9 I'm sorry I don't understand. Can you speak, please?
- 10 In some parts of the country, prices are in others.

105.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from:

than more worse quietly ~~longer~~ better careful frequent

- 1 Getting a visa was complicated. It took longer than I expected.
- 2 Sorry about my mistake. I'll try and be more in future.
- 3 Your English has improved. It's than it was.
- 4 You can travel by bus or by train. The buses are more than the trains.
- 5 You can't always have things immediately. You have to be patient.
- 6 I'm a pessimist. I always think things are going to get
- 7 We were busier usual in the office today. It's not usually so busy.
- 8 You're talking very loudly. Can you speak more?

105.4 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 Dan and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometres. Dan stopped after eight kilometres.
I ran Dan.
- 3 The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.
The journey takes train car.
- 4 I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact they arrived at 2.30.
My friends I expected.
- 5 There is always a lot of traffic here, but today the traffic is really bad.
The traffic today usual.

Comparative 2 (much better / any better etc.)

A much / a lot etc. + comparative

Before comparatives you can use:

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

- ☐ I felt ill earlier, but I feel **much better** now. (or **a lot better**)
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ The problem is **far more serious** than we thought at first.

B any / no + comparative

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.
- ☐ **More and more tourists** are visiting this part of the country.

D the ... the ...

You can say **the sooner the better**, **the more the better** etc.:

- ☐ A: What time shall we leave?
B: **The sooner the better**. (= as soon as possible)
- ☐ A: What sort of bag 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 sooner** we leave, **the earlier** we'll arrive. (= if we leave sooner, we'll arrive earlier)
- ☐ **The younger** you are, **the easier** it is to learn.
- ☐ **The more expensive** the hotel, **the better** the service.
- ☐ **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. (not looks elder)

We use **elder** only when we talk about people in a family (**my elder sister**, **their elder son** etc.).

You can also use **older**:

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

But we do not say that 'somebody is elder':

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

Exercises

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

- The problem is 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. (a lot / interesting)
- It was very hot yesterday. Today it's (a little / cool)
- I'm afraid the problem is it seems. (far / complicated)
- You're driving too fast. Can you drive? (a bit / slowly)
- I thought he was younger than me, but in fact he'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 especially bad today. It's usual.

106.3 Complete the sentences using **... and ...** (see Section C).

- It's getting more and more difficult to find a job. (difficult)
- That hole in your sweater is getting (big)
- I waited for my interview and 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)
- These days I travel a lot. I'm spending away from home. (time)

106.4 Complete the sentences using **the ... the ...**.

- You learn things more easily when you're young.
The younger you are, the easier it is to learn.
- It's hard to concentrate when you're tired.
The more tired you are, the
- We should decide what to do as soon as possible.
The, the better.
- I know more, but I understand less.
The, the less I understand.
- If you use more electricity, your bill will be higher.
The more electricity you use,
- Kate had to wait a long time and became more and more impatient.
The, the more

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.
- Applications for the job must be received later than 15 April.
- Don't tell him anything. The he knows, the

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

Comparative 3 (as ... as / than)

A

Study this example situation:



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 was it? Fifty dollars?' 'No, **not as much** as that.' (= **less than** fifty dollars)

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

- ☐ It's not warm, but it's **not so cold as** yesterday. (= it's not **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.
- ☐ Can you send me the information **as soon as** possible, please?
- ☐ Let's walk. It's just **as quick as** taking the bus.

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

Exercises

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 watch TV 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 students in this class than in the other one.
There aren't

107.3 Complete the sentences using **as ... as**. Choose from:

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.
- You always say how tiring your job is, but I work just you.

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. Choose from:

as him is less me much soon than twice

- I'll let you know as soon as I have any more news.
- My friends arrived earlier I expected.
- I live in the same street Katherine. We're neighbours.
- He doesn't know much. I know more than
- This morning there was traffic than usual.
- I don't watch TV as as I used to.
- Your bag is quite light. Mine is as heavy as yours.
- We were born in the same year. I'm a little older than she
- I was really surprised. Nobody was more surprised than