

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 5 Lesson 4

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Adjectives and adverbs Part 3 (Unit 108-112)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 108: Superlative 1 (<i>the longest , the most enjoyable</i> etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 109: Word order 1: verb + object; place and time	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 110: Word order 2: adverbs with the verb	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 111: <i>still any more yet already</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 112: <i>even</i>	☐	☐	/

Superlative (**the longest / the most enjoyable etc.**)**A**

Look at 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.

long → longest	hot → hottest	easy → easiest	hard → hardest
but most famous	most boring	most enjoyable	most difficult

A few superlative forms are irregular:

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

The rules are the same as those for the comparative – see Unit 105.

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

B

We normally use **the** (or **my/your** etc.) with a superlative:

- ☐ Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- ☐ The Louvre in Paris is one of **the most famous** museums in the world.
- ☐ She is really nice – one of **the nicest** people I know.
- ☐ What's **the best** movie you've ever seen, and what's **the worst**?
- ☐ How old is **your youngest** child?

Compare the superlative and the 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** only when we talk about people in a family (you can also use **oldest**):

- ☐ **Their eldest son** is 13 years old. (*or* Their **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 (**day, year** etc.), 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 made**?
- ☐ That was **the best** holiday **I've had** for a long time.

Exercises

108.1 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative forms (**-est** or **most ...**) of the words in the box.

bad cheap good honest popular short tall

- We didn't have much money, so we stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town.
- This building is 250 metres high, but it's not in the city.
- It was an awful day. It was day of my life.
- What is sport in your country?
- I like the morning. For me it's part of the day.
- Sarah always tells the truth. She's one of people I know.
- A straight line is distance between two points.

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

- We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)
- Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit today. (good)
- What's thing you've ever bought? (expensive)
- I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (comfortable)
- Amy and Ben have three daughters. is 14 years old. (old)
- Who is the person you know? (old)
- What's way to get to the station? (quick)
- Which is – the bus or the train? (quick)
- I can remember when I was three years old. It's memory. (early)
- Everest is mountain in the world. It is than any other mountain. (high)
- A: This knife isn't very sharp. Do you have a one?
B: No, it's one I have. (sharp)

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

- It's a very good room. It's the best room in the hotel.
- Brazil is a very large country. It's South America.
- It was a very happy day. It was my life.
- This is a very valuable painting. It's the museum.
- Spring is a very busy time for me. It's the year.

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

- It's a very good room. It's one of the best rooms in the hotel.
- He's a very rich man. He's one the country.
- She's a very good student. She's the class.
- It was a very bad experience. It was my life.
- It's a very famous university. It's the world.

108.4 What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + **ever**.

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

Word order 1: verb + object; place and time

A Verb + object

The *verb* and the *object* normally go together. We do not usually put other words between them:

	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	
I	like	my job	very much. (<i>not</i> I like very much)
Our guide	spoke	English	fluently. (<i>not</i> spoke fluently English)
I didn't	use	my phone	yesterday.
Do you	eat	meat	every day?

Two more examples:

- ☐ I lost all my money and I also **lost my passport**.
(*not* I lost also my passport)
- ☐ At the end of this street you'll **see a supermarket** on your left.
(*not* see on your left a supermarket)

B Place

The *verb* and *place* (where?) normally go together:

go home **live in a city** **walk to work** etc.

If the verb has an *object*, the order is:

	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>place</i>
We	took	the children	to the zoo. (<i>not</i> took to the zoo the children)
Don't	put	anything	on the table.
Did you	learn	English	at school?

C Time

Normally *time* (when? / how often? / how long?) goes after *place*:

	<i>place</i>	<i>time</i>
Ben walks	to work	every morning. (<i>not</i> every morning to work)
I'm going	to Paris	on Monday.
They've lived	in the same house	for a long time.
We need to be	at the airport	by 8 o'clock.
Sarah gave me a lift	home	after the party.
You really shouldn't go	to bed	so late.

Sometimes we put *time* at the beginning of the sentence:

- ☐ **On Monday** I'm going to Paris.
- ☐ **After the party** Sarah gave me a lift home.

Some time words (for example, **always/never/usually**) go with the verb in the middle of the sentence. See Unit 110.

Exercises

109.1 Is the word order OK or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Did you see your friends yesterday? OK
- 2 Ben walks every morning to work. Ben walks to work every morning.
- 3 Joe doesn't like very much football.
- 4 Dan won easily the race.
- 5 Tanya speaks German quite well.
- 6 Have you seen recently Chris?
- 7 I borrowed from a friend some money.
- 8 Please don't ask that question again.
- 9 I ate quickly my breakfast and went out.
- 10 Did you invite to the party a lot of people?
- 11 Sam watches all the time TV.
- 12 Does Kevin play football every weekend?

109.2 Complete the sentences. Put the parts in the correct order.

- 1 We (the children / to the zoo / took). We took the children to the zoo.
- 2 I (a friend of mine / on my way home / met). I
- 3 I (to put / on the envelope / a stamp / forgot). I
- 4 We (a lot of fruit / bought / in the market). We
- 5 They (opposite the park / a new hotel / built). They
- 6 Did you (at school / today / a lot of things / learn)?
Did you?
- 7 We (some interesting books / found / in the library).
We
- 8 Please (at the top / write / of the page / your name).
Please

109.3 Complete the sentences. Put the parts in the correct order.

- 1 They (for a long time / have lived / in the same house).
They have lived in the same house for a long time.
- 2 I (to the supermarket / every Friday / go).
I
- 3 Why (home / did you come / so late)?
Why?
- 4 Sarah (her children / takes / every day / to school).
Sarah
- 5 I haven't (been / recently / to the cinema).
I haven't
- 6 I (her name / after a few minutes / remembered).
I
- 7 We (around the town / all morning / walked).
We
- 8 My brother (has been / since April / in Canada).
My brother
- 9 I (on Saturday night / didn't see you / at the party).
I
- 10 Lisa (her umbrella / last night / in a restaurant / left).
Lisa
- 11 The moon (round the earth / every 27 days / goes).
The moon
- 12 Anna (Italian / for the last three years / has been teaching / in London).
Anna

Word order 2: adverbs with the verb

A

Some adverbs (for example, **always, also, probably**) go with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- ☐ Emily **always drives** to work.
- ☐ We were feeling very tired and we **were also** hungry.
- ☐ The meeting **will probably be cancelled**.

B

If the verb is one word (**drives/cooked** etc.), the adverb goes *before* the verb:

	adverb	verb	
Emily	always	drives	to work.
I	almost	fell	as I was going down the stairs.

- ☐ I cleaned the house and **also cooked** the dinner. (*not* cooked also)
- ☐ Laura **hardly ever watches** television and **rarely reads** newspapers.
- ☐ 'Shall I give you my address?' 'No, I **already have** it.'

Note that these adverbs (**always/usually/also** etc.) go before **have to** ...:

- ☐ Joe never phones me. I **always have to** phone him. (*not* I have always to phone)

But adverbs go *after* **am/is/are/was/were**:

- ☐ We were feeling very tired and we **were also** hungry. (*not* also were)
- ☐ You're **always** late. You're **never** on time.
- ☐ The traffic **isn't usually** as bad as it was this morning.

C

If the verb is two or more words (for example, **can remember / will be cancelled**), the adverb usually goes *after the first verb* (**can/doesn't/will** etc.):

	verb 1	adverb	verb 2	
I	can	never	remember	her name.
Clare	doesn't	usually	drive	to work.
	Are you	definitely	going	away next week?
The meeting	will	probably	be	cancelled.

- ☐ You've **always been** very kind to me.
- ☐ Jack can't cook. He **can't even boil** an egg.
- ☐ **Do you still work** for the same company?
- ☐ The house **was only built** a year ago and it's **already falling** down.

Note that **probably** goes before a negative (**isn't/won't** etc.). So we say:

- ☐ I **probably won't see** you. *or*
I'll **probably not** see you. (*but not* I won't probably)

D

We also use **all** and **both** with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- ☐ We **all felt** ill after the meal. (*not* felt all ill)
- ☐ My parents **are both** teachers.
- ☐ Sarah and Jane **have both applied** for the job.
- ☐ My friends **are all going** out tonight.

E

Sometimes we use **is/will/did** etc. instead of repeating part of a sentence (see Unit 51):

- ☐ Tom says he isn't clever, but I think he **is**. (= he **is clever**)

When we do this, we put **always/never** etc. *before* the verb:

- ☐ He always says he won't be late, but he **always is**. (= he **is always** late)
- ☐ I've never done it and I **never will**. (= I **will never** do it)

Exercises

110.1 Is the word order OK or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Helen drives always to work. Helen always drives to work.
- 2 I cleaned the house and also cooked the dinner. OK
- 3 I have usually a shower in the morning.
- 4 I'm usually hungry when I get home from work.
- 5 Steve gets hardly ever angry.
- 6 I called him and I sent also an email.
- 7 You don't listen! I have always to repeat things.
- 8 I never have worked in a factory.
- 9 I never have enough time. I'm always busy.
- 10 When I arrived, my friends already were there.

110.2 Rewrite the sentences to include the word in brackets.

- 1 Clare doesn't drive to work. (usually) Clare doesn't usually drive to work.
- 2 Katherine is very generous. (always)
- 3 I don't have to work on Sundays. (usually)
- 4 Do you watch TV in the evenings? (always)
- 5 Martin is learning Spanish, and he is learning Japanese. (also)
Martin is learning Spanish and he
- 6 a We were on holiday in Spain. (all)
- b We were staying at the same hotel. (all)
- c We had a great time. (all)
- 7 a The new hotel is expensive. (probably)
- b It costs a lot to stay there. (probably)
- 8 a I can help you. (probably)
- b I can't help you. (probably)

110.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.

- 1 What's her name again? I can never remember (remember / I / never / can) it.
- 2 Our cat (usually / sleeps) under the bed.
- 3 There are plenty of hotels here. (usually / it / easy / is)
to find a place to stay.
- 4 Mark and Amy (both / were / born) in Manchester.
- 5 Lisa is a good pianist. (sing / she / also / can) very well.
- 6 How do you go to work? (usually / you / do / go) by bus?
- 7 I see them every day, but (never / I / have / spoken) to them.
- 8 We haven't moved. (we / still / are / living) in the same place.
- 9 This shop is always busy. (have / you / always / to wait)
a long time to be served.
- 10 This could be the last time I see you. (meet / never / we / might)
again.
- 11 Thanks for the invitation, but (probably / I / be / won't)
able to come to the party.
- 12 I'm going out for an hour. (still / be / you / will) here when
I get back?
- 13 Helen goes away a lot. (is / hardly ever / she) at home.
- 14 If we hadn't taken the same train,
(never / met / we / would / have) each other.
- 15 The journey took a long time today. (doesn't / take / it / always)
so long.
- 16 (all / were / we) tired, so (all / we / fell) asleep.
- 17 Tanya (says / always) that she'll phone me, but
..... (does / she / never).

A

We use **still** to say that a situation or action is continuing. It hasn't changed or stopped:

- ☐ It's ten o'clock and Joe is **still** in bed.
- ☐ When I went to bed, Chris was **still** working.
- ☐ Do you **still** want to go away or have you changed your mind?

Still also means 'in spite of this'. For example:

- ☐ He has everything he needs, but he's **still** unhappy.

Still usually goes in the middle of the sentence with the verb. See Unit 110.

B

We use **not ... any more** or **not ... any longer** to say that a situation has changed.

Any more and **any longer** go at the end of a sentence:

- ☐ Lucy **doesn't** work here **any more**. She left last month. *or*
Lucy **doesn't** work here **any longer**.
- ☐ We used to be good friends, but we **aren't any more**. *or* ... we **aren't any longer**.

You can write **any more** (2 words) or **anymore** (1 word).

You can also use **no longer**. **No longer** goes in the middle of the sentence:

- ☐ Lucy **no longer** works here.

We do not normally use **no more** in this way:

- ☐ We are **no longer** friends. (*not* we are no more friends)

Compare **still** and **not ... any more**:

- ☐ Sally **still** works here, but Lucy **doesn't** work here **any more**.

C

We use **yet** mainly in negative sentences (**He isn't** here **yet**) and questions (**Is he** here **yet**?).

Yet (= until now) shows that the speaker expects something to happen.

Yet usually goes at the end of a sentence:

- ☐ It's 10 o'clock and Joe **isn't** here **yet**.
- ☐ **Have** you **decided** what to do **yet**?
- ☐ 'Where are you going on holiday?' 'We **don't** know **yet**.'

We often use **yet** with the *present perfect* ('**Have** you **decided** ... **yet**?'). See Unit 7C.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- ☐ Mike lost his job six months ago and **is still** unemployed.
Mike lost his job six months ago and **hasn't found** another job **yet**.
- ☐ **Is it still** raining?
Has it stopped raining **yet**?

Still is also possible in *negative* sentences (before the negative):

- ☐ She said she would be here an hour ago and she **still hasn't** come.

This is similar to 'she hasn't come **yet**'. But **still ... not** shows a stronger feeling of surprise or impatience. Compare:

- ☐ I sent him an invitation last week. He **hasn't** replied **yet**. (but I expect he will reply soon)
- ☐ I sent him an invitation weeks ago and he **still hasn't** replied. (he should have replied before now)

D

We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected.

- ☐ 'What time is Sue leaving?' 'She has **already** left.' (= sooner than you expected)
- ☐ Shall I tell Joe what happened or does he **already** know?
- ☐ I've just had lunch and I'm **already** hungry.

Already usually goes in the middle of a sentence (see Unit 110) or at the end:

- ☐ She's **already** left. *or* She's left **already**.

Exercises

- 111.1** Compare what Paul said a few years ago with what he says now. Some things are the same as before and some things have changed. Write sentences with **still** and **any more**.



Paul a few years ago

I travel a lot.
I work in a shop.
I write poems.
I want to be a teacher.
I'm interested in politics.
I'm single.
I go fishing a lot.



Paul now

I travel a lot.
I work in a hospital.
I gave up writing poems.
I want to be a teacher.
I'm not interested in politics.
I'm single.
I haven't been fishing for years.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (travel) | He still travels a lot. | 5 (politics) |
| 2 (shop) | He doesn't work in a shop any more. | 6 (single) |
| 3 (poems) He | | 7 (fishing) |
| 4 (teacher) | | 8 (beard) |

Now write three sentences about Paul using **no longer**.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 9 | He no longer works in a shop. | 11 |
| 10 | | 12 |

- 111.2** For each sentence (with **still**) write a sentence with a similar meaning using **not ... yet**. Choose from these verbs:

decide find finish go ~~stop~~ take off wake up

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 It's still raining. | It hasn't stopped raining yet. |
| 2 Gary is still here. | He |
| 3 They're still repairing the road. | They |
| 4 The children are still asleep. | They |
| 5 Kate is still looking for a job. | She |
| 6 I'm still wondering what to do. | I |
| 7 The plane is still waiting on the runway. | It |

- 111.3** Put in **still**, **yet**, **already** or **any more**.

- Mike lost his job a year ago and he is still unemployed.
- Shall I tell Joe what happened or does he already know?
- Do you live in the same place or have you moved?
- I'm hungry. Is dinner ready ?
- I was hungry earlier, but I don't feel hungry
- Can we wait a few minutes? I don't want to go out
- Amy used to work at the airport, but she doesn't work there
- I used to live in Amsterdam. I have a lot of friends there.
- There's no need to introduce me to Joe. We've met.
- John is 80 years old, but he's very fit and healthy.
- Would you like something to eat, or have you eaten?
- 'Where's Helen?' 'She's not here She'll be here soon.'
- Mark said he'd be here at 8.30. It's 9 o'clock now and he isn't here.
- Do you want to join the club or are you a member?
- It happened a long time ago, but I remember it very clearly.
- I've put on weight. These trousers don't fit me

A

Study this example situation:

Tina loves watching TV.

She has a television in every room of the house,
even the bathroom.

We use **even** to say that something is unusual or surprising. It is not usual to have a television in the bathroom.



Some more examples:

- ☐ These pictures are really awful. **Even I** take better pictures than these. (and I'm certainly not a good photographer)
- ☐ He always wears a coat, **even in hot weather.**
- ☐ The print was very small. I couldn't read it, **even with glasses.**
- ☐ Nobody would help her, **not even her best friend.** or **Not even** her best friend would help her.

B

You can use **even** with the verb in the middle of a sentence (see Unit 110):

- ☐ Laura has travelled all over the world. She's **even** been to the Antarctic.
- ☐ They are very rich. They **even** have their own private jet.

You can use **even** with a negative (**not even**, **can't even**, **don't even** etc.):

- ☐ I can't cook. I **can't even** boil an egg. (and boiling an egg is very easy)
- ☐ They weren't very friendly to us. They **didn't even** say hello.
- ☐ Jessica is very fit. She's been running quite fast and she's **not even** out of breath.

C

You can use **even** + *comparative* (**cheaper** / **more expensive** etc.):

- ☐ I got up very early, but Jack got up **even earlier.**
- ☐ I knew I didn't have much money, but I have **even less** than I thought.
- ☐ We were very surprised to get an email from her. We were **even more surprised** when she came to see us a few days later.

D

even though / **even when** / **even if**

We use **even though** / **even when** / **even if** + *subject* + *verb*:

- ☐ **Even though** Tina can't drive, she has a car.
subject + verb
- ☐ He never shouts, **even when he's** angry.
- ☐ This river is dangerous. It's dangerous to swim in it, **even if you're** a strong swimmer.

We do not use **even** + *subject* + *verb*. We say:

- ☐ **Even though she can't** drive, she has a car. (*not even she can't drive*)
- ☐ I can't reach the shelf **even if I stand** on a chair. (*not even I stand*)

Compare **even if** and **even** (without **if**):

- ☐ It's dangerous to swim here **even if you're** a strong swimmer. (*not even you are*)
- ☐ The river is dangerous, **even for strong swimmers.**

Compare **even if** and **if**:

- ☐ We're going to the beach tomorrow. It doesn't matter what the weather is like. We're going **even if** the weather is bad.
- ☐ We want to go to the beach tomorrow, but we won't go **if** the weather is bad.

Exercises

112.1 Amy, Kate and Lisa are three friends who went on holiday together. Use the information given about them to complete the sentences using **even** or **not even**.

AMY

is usually happy
is usually on time
likes to get up early
is very interested in art



KATE

isn't very keen on art
is usually miserable
usually hates hotels
doesn't use her camera much



LISA

is almost always late
is a keen photographer
loves staying in hotels
isn't very good at getting up



- They stayed at a hotel. Everybody liked it, even Kate.
- They arranged to meet. They all arrived on time,
- They went to an art gallery. Nobody enjoyed it,
- Yesterday they had to get up early. They all managed to do this,
- They were together yesterday. They were all in a good mood,
- None of them took any pictures,

112.2 Make sentences with **even**. Use the words in brackets.

- Laura has been all over the world. (the Antarctic) She has even been to the Antarctic.
- We painted the whole room. (the floor) We
- Rachel has met lots of famous people. (the prime minister)
She
- You could hear the noise from a long way away. (from the next street)
You

Now make sentences with a negative + **even** (**didn't even**, **can't even** etc.).

- They didn't say anything to us. (hello) They didn't even say hello.
- I can't remember anything about her. (her name)
I
- There isn't anything to do in this town. (a cinema)
.....
- He didn't tell anybody where he was going. (his wife)
.....
- I don't know anyone in our street. (my neighbours)
.....

112.3 Complete the sentences using **even** + comparative.

- It was very hot yesterday, but today it's even hotter.
- The church is 700 years old, but the house next to it is
- That's a very good idea, but I've got an one.
- The first question was very difficult to answer. The second one was
- I did very badly in the exam, but most of my friends did
- Neither of us was hungry. I ate very little and my friend ate

112.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from: **if** **even** **even if** **even though**

- Even though she can't drive, she has a car.
- The bus leaves in five minutes, but we can still catch it we run.
- The bus leaves in two minutes. We won't catch it now we run.
- Mark's Spanish isn't very good, after three years in Spain.
- Mark's Spanish isn't very good, he lived in Spain for three years.
- with the heating on, it was cold in the house.
- I couldn't sleep I was very tired.
- I won't forgive them for what they did, they apologise.
- I hadn't eaten anything for 24 hours, I wasn't hungry.