

Even

A

Study this example situation:

Tina loves watching television.

She has a TV set 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 TV set in the bathroom.



Some more examples:

- These photographs are really awful. **Even** I take better photographs than these. (and I'm certainly not a good photographer)
- He always wears a coat – **even in hot weather**.
- Nobody would help her – **not even her best friend**.

or Not even her best friend would help her.

B

Very often we use **even** with the verb in the middle of a sentence (see Unit 110):

- Sue has travelled all over the world. She has **even** been to the Antarctic. (It's especially unusual to go to the Antarctic, so she must have travelled a lot.)
- They are very rich. They **even** have their own private jet.

Study these examples with **not even**:

- 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.
- Jenny is very fit. She's just run five miles 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've got **even less** than I thought.
- We were surprised to get a letter from her. We were **even more surprised** when she came to see us a few days later.

D

Even though / even when / even if

You can use **even though / even when / even if + subject + verb**:

- Even though** she can't drive, she has bought a car.
subject + verb
- He never shouts, **even when** he's angry.
- I'll probably see you tomorrow. But **even if** I don't see you tomorrow, we're sure to see each other before the weekend.

You cannot use **even** in this way (+ *subject + verb*). We say:

- Even though** she can't drive, she has bought 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 **if**:

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

112.1 Julie, Sarah and Amanda are three friends who went on holiday together. Use the information given about them to complete the sentences using even or not even.

Julie	Sarah	Amanda
is usually happy	isn't very keen on art	is almost always late
is usually on time	is usually miserable	is a keen photographer
likes getting up early	usually hates hotels	loves staying in hotels
is very interested in art	hasn't got a camera	isn't very good at getting up

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

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

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

In the following sentences you have to use not ... even.

- 5 They didn't say anything to us. (hello) They didn't even say hello.
- 6 I can't remember anything about her. (her name) I .
- 7 There isn't anything to do in this town. (a cinema) .
- 8 He didn't tell anybody where he was going. (his wife) .
- 9 I don't know anyone in our street. (the people next door) .

112.3 Complete the sentences using even + comparative.

- 1 It was very hot yesterday, but today it's even hotter.
- 2 The church is 500 years old, but the house next to it is .
- 3 That's a very good idea, but I've got an .
- 4 The first question was very difficult to answer. The second one was .
- 5 I did very badly in the exam, but most of my friends did .
- 6 Neither of us was hungry. I ate very little and my friend ate .

112.4 Put in if, even, even if or even though.

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

Although / though / even though

In spite of / despite

A

Study this example situation:



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

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

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

or

In spite of
Despite } the rain, they enjoyed themselves.

B

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

- She wasn't well, but **despite this** she went to work. (*not despite of this*)

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

E

Sometimes we use **though** instead of **although**:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

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

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

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
.....
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
.....
- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
.....
- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though)
.....

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

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

In case

A

Study this example situation:



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

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

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

Some more examples of **in case**:

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

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

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

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

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

B

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

Compare:

in case

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

if

- We'll buy some more food **if** Tom comes.
(= Perhaps Tom will come; if he comes, we'll buy some more food; if he doesn't come, we won't buy any more food.)
- You can phone me at the hotel **if** you need to contact me.
- You should inform the police **if** your bike is stolen.

C

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

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

D

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

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

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

some chocolate a map an anorak a camera some water

You think she should take these things because:

it's possible she'll get lost

she might get hungry

perhaps she'll be thirsty

maybe it will rain

she might want to take some photographs

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

1 Take some chocolate with you in case you get hungry.

2 Take

3

4

5

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

1 It's possible that Mary will need to contact you, so you give her your phone number.

You say: Here's my phone number *in case you need to contact me*

2 A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won't see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.

You say: I'll say goodbye now

3 You are shopping in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need, but perhaps you've forgotten something. Your friend has the list. You ask her to check it.

You say: Can you

4 You are giving a friend some advice about using a computer. You think he should back up (= copy) his files because the computer might crash (and he would lose all his data).

You say: You should back up

114.3 Write sentences with **in case**.

1 There was a possibility that Jane would call. So I left my phone switched on.

I left *my phone switched on in case Jane called*

2 Mike thought that he might forget the name of the book. So he wrote it down.

He wrote down

3 I thought my parents might be worried about me. So I phoned them.

I phoned

4 I sent an email to Liz, but she didn't reply. So I sent another email because perhaps she hadn't received the first one.

I sent

5 I met some people when I was on holiday in France. They said they might come to London one day. I live in London, so I gave them my address.

I gave

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

Unless As long as Provided/providing

A

Unless

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

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

This means:

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

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

Unless = except if.



Some more examples of unless:

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

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

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

B

As long as etc.

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

For example:

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

C

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

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

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

1 You must try a bit harder or you won't pass the exam.

You won't pass the exam unless you try a bit harder.

2 Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.

You won't know what to do.

3 She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.

4 You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.

5 Business must improve soon, or the company will have to close.

115.2 Write sentences with unless.

1 The club isn't open to everyone. You are allowed in only if you're a member.

You aren't allowed in the club unless you're a member.

2 I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.

I'm not going.

3 Don't worry about the dog. It will attack you only if you move suddenly.

The dog.

4 Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.

Ben.

5 Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.

The doctor.

115.3 Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence.

1 You can borrow my car unless / as long as you promise not to drive too fast. (as long as is correct)

2 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it rains.

3 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it doesn't rain.

4 I don't mind if you come home late unless / as long as you come in quietly.

5 I'm going now unless / provided you want me to stay.

6 I don't watch TV unless / as long as I've got nothing else to do.

7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless / provided they are with an adult.

8 Unless / provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.

9 We can sit here in the corner unless / as long as you'd rather sit over there by the window.

10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.

B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless / as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

115.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1 We'll be late unless we get a taxi.

2 I like hot weather as long as it doesn't rain.

3 It takes Kate about 20 minutes to drive to work provided she has time.

4 I don't mind walking home as long as it's not too far.

5 I like to walk to work in the morning unless it's raining.

6 We can meet tomorrow unless we have to work.

7 You can borrow the money providing you pay it back.

8 You won't achieve anything unless you work hard.

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

A

As = at the same time as

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*the day went on**the weather got worse*

Compare as and when:

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

- As we walked home, we talked about what we would have for dinner.
(= at the same time)

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

- When we got home, we started cooking the dinner.
(not As we got home)

B

As = because

As also means 'because':

- As I was hungry, I decided to find somewhere to eat. (= because I was hungry)
- As it was a public holiday last Thursday, most of the shops were shut.
(= because it was a public holiday)
- As we have plenty of time before our flight, let's go and have a coffee.
- Yesterday we watched television all evening as we didn't have anything better to do.
- As I don't often watch television any more, I've decided to give my TV set to a friend of mine.

You can also use since in this way:

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

Compare as and when:

- I couldn't contact David as he was away on holiday and he doesn't have a mobile phone. (= because he was away)
- As they lived near us, we used to see them quite often.
(= because they lived near us)

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

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

- 1 we all waved goodbye to Liz
- 2 we all smiled
- 3 I burnt myself
- 4 the crowd cheered
- 5 a dog ran out in front of the car

we were driving along the road
 I was taking a hot dish out of the oven
~~she drove away~~
 we posed for the photograph
 the two teams ran onto the field

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

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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

- 1 ~~it was a public holiday~~
- 2 it was a nice day
- 3 we didn't want to wake anybody up
- 4 the door was open
- 5 none of us had a watch

I went in
 we came in very quietly
~~most of the shops were shut~~
 we didn't know what time it was
 we went for a walk by the sea

1 As it was a public holiday, most of the shops were shut.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

116.3 What does as mean in these sentences?

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

because at the same time as

✓

✓

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

- 1 Julia got married as she was 22.
- 2 As the day went on, the weather got worse.
- 3 He dropped the glass as he was taking it out of the cupboard.
- 4 My camera was stolen as I was asleep on the beach.
- 5 As I left school, I went to work in a shop.
- 6 The train slowed down as it approached the station.
- 7 I used to live near the sea as I was a child.

when she was 22

OK

116.5 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

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

Like and as

A

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

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

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

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

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

B

Sometimes **like** = for example:

- Some sports, **like motor-racing**, can be dangerous.

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

- Some sports, **such as** motor-racing, can be dangerous.

C

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

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

Like is also possible in informal spoken English:

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

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

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

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

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

E

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

- Sue Casey is the manager of a company.
As the manager, she has to make many important decisions.
(**As the manager** = in her position as the manager.)

- Mary Stone is the assistant manager.
Like the manager (Sue Casey), she also has to make important decisions.
(**Like the manager** = similar to the manager)

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

- A few years ago I worked **as a taxi driver**. (*not like a taxi driver*)
- We haven't got a car, so we use the garage **as a workshop**.
- Many words, for example 'work' and 'rain', can be used as **verbs or nouns**.
- London is fine **as a place to visit**, but I wouldn't like to live there.
- The news of the tragedy came **as a great shock**.

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

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

weather like this
OK
.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....

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

a beginner	blocks of ice	a palace	a birthday present
a child	a church	winter	a tourist guide

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

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

- We heard a noise like a baby crying.
- Your English is very fluent. I wish I could speak you.
- Don't take my advice if you don't want to. You can do you like.
- You waste too much time doing things sitting in cafés all day.
- I wish I had a car yours.
- You don't need to change your clothes. You can go out you are.
- My neighbour's house is full of lots of interesting things. It's a museum.
- We saw Kevin last night. He was very cheerful, always.
- Sally has been working a waitress for the last two months.
- While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things sailing, water skiing and swimming.
- You're different from the other people I know. I don't know anyone you.
- We don't need all the bedrooms in the house, so we use one of them a study.
- The news that Sue and Gary were getting married came a complete surprise to me.
- her father, Catherine has a very good voice.
- At the moment I've got a temporary job in a bookshop. It's OK a temporary job, but I wouldn't like to do it permanently.
- you can imagine, we were very tired after such a long journey.
- This tea is awful. It tastes water.
- I think I prefer this room it was, before we decorated it.

As if / as though / like

A

You can use **as if** or **as though** to say how somebody or something looks/sounds/feels:

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



You can use **as though** in all these examples:

- I don't feel as though I've just had a holiday.

In informal spoken English you can also use **like**:

- That house looks like it's going to fall down.

Compare:

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

B

You can say **It looks as if ... / It sounds as if ...**:

- Sandra is very late, isn't she? **It looks as if** she isn't coming.
- We took an umbrella because **it looked as if** it was going to rain.
- Do you hear that music next door? **It sounds as if** they are having a party.

It sounds as if they're having a party next door.



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

- It looks as though** she isn't coming. or
- It looks like** she isn't coming.

C

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

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

In informal spoken English, you can also use **like** in these examples.

D

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

For example:

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

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

Some more examples:

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

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

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

118.1 What do you say in these situations? Use look/sound/feel + as if Use the words in brackets to make your sentence.

1 You meet Bill. He has a black eye and some plasters on his face. (be / a fight)

You say to him: *You look as if you've been in a fight.*

2 Christine comes into the room. She looks absolutely terrified. (see / a ghost)

You say to her: What's the matter? You

3 Joe is on holiday. He's talking to you on the phone and sounds very happy. (enjoy / yourself)

You say to him: You

4 You have just run one kilometre. You are absolutely exhausted. (run / a marathon)

You say to a friend: I

118.2 Make sentences beginning It looks as if ... / It sounds as if

you should see a doctor
it's going to rainthere's been an accident
she isn't comingthey are having an argument
we'll have to walk

1 Sandra said she would be here an hour ago.

You say: *It looks as if she isn't coming.*

2 The sky is full of black clouds.

You say: It

3 You hear two people shouting at each other next door.

You say:

4 You see an ambulance, some policemen and two damaged cars at the side of the road.

You say:

5 You and a friend have just missed the last bus home.

You say:

6 Dave isn't feeling well. He tells you all about it.

You say:

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

she / enjoy / it
he / need / a good rest
I / not / existI / go / be sick
she / hurt / her leg
she / not / want / comehe / not / eat / for a week
he / mean / what he / say1 Mark looks very tired. He looks *as if he needs a good rest*

2 I don't think Paul was joking. He looked

3 What's the matter with Liz? She's walking

4 Peter was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly.

He ate

5 Caroline had a bored expression on her face during the concert.

She didn't look

6 I've just eaten too many chocolates. Now I don't feel well.

I feel

7 I phoned Liz and invited her to the party, but she wasn't very enthusiastic about it.

She sounded

8 I went into the office, but nobody spoke to me or looked at me.

Everybody ignored me

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

1 Brian is a terrible driver. He drives *as if he were* the only driver on the road.

2 I'm 20 years old, so please don't talk to me I a child.

3 Steve has never met Nicola, but he talks about her his best friend.

4 It was a long time ago that we first met, but I remember it yesterday.

For, during and while

A

For and during

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

for two hours for a week for ages

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

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

during the film during our holiday during the night

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

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

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

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

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

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

- I fell asleep during the film. I was asleep for half an hour.

B

During and while

Compare:

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

- I fell asleep during the film.
noun
- We met a lot of interesting people during our holiday.
- Robert suddenly began to feel ill during the exam.

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

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

Some more examples of **while**:

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

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

- I'll be in London next week. I hope to see Tom while I'm there. (*not* while I will be there)
- What are you going to do while you are waiting? (*not* while you will be waiting)

See also Unit 25.

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

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

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

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

119.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

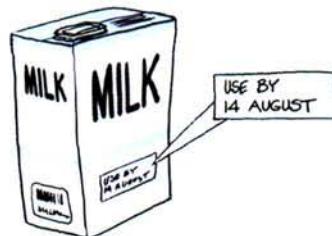
- 1 I fell asleep while I was watching television.
- 2 I fell asleep during the film.
- 3 I hurt my arm while
- 4 Can you wait here while
- 5 Most of the students looked bored during
- 6 I was asked a lot of questions during
- 7 Don't open the car door while
- 8 The lights suddenly went out while
- 9 It started to rain during
- 10 It started to rain while

By and until By the time ...

A

By (+ a time) = not later than:

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



This milk has to be used by 14 August.

B

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

- 'Shall we go now?' 'No, let's **wait until (or till)** it stops raining.'
- I couldn't get up this morning.

I stayed in bed until half past ten.	{	I didn't get up until half past ten.
---	---	---

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

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

Something *happens by* a time in the future:

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

- Karen finally arrived at the party at midnight, but **by then (or by that time)**, most of the guests had left.

108.2

- 3 larger
- 4 the smallest
- 5 better
- 6 the worst
- 7 the most popular
- 8 ... the highest mountain in the world ... It is higher than ...
- 9 the most enjoyable
- 10 more comfortable
- 11 the quickest
- 12 The oldest *or* The eldest

108.3

- 2 That's the funniest joke I've ever heard.
- 3 This is the best coffee I've ever tasted.
- 4 She's the most generous person I've ever met.
- 5 That's the furthest/farthest I've ever run.
- 6 It's the worst mistake I've ever made. *or* It was the worst ...
- 7 Who's the most famous person you've ever met?

UNIT 109

109.1

- 3 Joe doesn't like football very much.
- 4 OK
- 5 I ate my breakfast quickly and ...
- 6 ... a lot of people to the party?
- 7 OK
- 8 Did you go to bed late last night?
- 9 OK
- 10 I met a friend of mine on my way home.

109.2

- 2 We won the game easily.
- 3 I closed the door quietly.
- 4 Diane speaks German quite well.
- 5 Sam watches TV all the time.
- 6 Please don't ask that question again.
- 7 Does Kevin play football every weekend?
- 8 I borrowed some money from a friend of mine.

109.3

- 2 I go to the supermarket every Friday.
- 3 Why did you come home so late?
- 4 Sarah takes her children to school every day.
- 5 I haven't been to the cinema recently.
- 6 Please write your name at the top of the page.

- 7 I remembered her name after a few minutes.
- 8 We walked around the town all morning.
- 9 I didn't see you at the party on Saturday night.
- 10 We found some interesting books in the library.
- 11 Jackie left her umbrella in a restaurant last night.
- 12 They are building a new hotel opposite the park.

UNIT 110

110.1

- 3 I usually have ...
- 4 OK
- 5 Steve hardly ever gets angry.
- 6 ... and I also went to the bank.
- 7 Jane always has to hurry ...
- 8 We were all tired, so ...
- 9 OK

110.2

- 2 a We were all on holiday in Spain.
- b We were all staying at the same hotel.
- c We all enjoyed ourselves.
- 3 Catherine is always very generous.
- 4 I don't usually have to work on Saturdays.
- 5 Do you always watch TV in the evenings?
- 6 ... he is also learning Italian.
- 7 a The new hotel is probably very expensive.
- b It probably costs a lot to stay there.
- 8 a I can probably help you.
- b I probably can't help you.

110.3

- 2 usually take
- 3 am usually
- 4 has probably gone
- 5 were both born
- 6 can also sing
- 7 often sleeps
- 8 have never spoken
- 9 always have to wait
- 10 can only read
- 11 will probably be leaving
- 12 probably won't be
- 13 is hardly ever
- 14 are still living
- 15 would never have met
- 16 always am

UNIT 111

111.1

- 3 He doesn't write poems any more.
- 4 He still wants to be a teacher.

- 5 He isn't / He's not interested in politics any more.

- 6 He's still single.

- 7 He doesn't go fishing any more.

- 8 He hasn't got a beard any more. *or* He doesn't have ...

10-12

He no longer writes poems.
He is / He's no longer interested in politics.
He no longer goes fishing.
He's no longer got a beard. / He no longer has a beard.

111.2

- 2 He hasn't gone yet.
- 3 They haven't finished (repairing the road) yet.
- 4 They haven't woken up yet.
- 5 Has she found a place to live yet?
- 6 I haven't decided (what to do) yet.
- 7 It hasn't taken off yet.

111.3

- 5 I don't want to go out yet.
- 6 she doesn't work there any more
- 7 I still have a lot of friends there. *or* I've still got ...
- 8 We've already met.
- 9 Do you still live in the same place
- 10 have you already eaten
- 11 He's not here yet.
- 12 he still isn't here (he isn't here yet *is also possible*)
- 13 are you already a member
- 14 I can still remember it very clearly
- 15 These trousers don't fit me any more.
- 16 'Have you finished with the paper yet?' 'No, I'm still reading it.'

UNIT 112

112.1

- 2 even Amanda
- 3 not even Julie
- 4 even Amanda
- 5 even Sarah
- 6 not even Amanda

112.2

- 2 We even painted the floor.
- 3 She's even met the prime minister.
- 4 You could even hear it from the next street. *or* You could even hear the noise from ...
- 6 I can't even remember her name.
- 7 There isn't even a cinema.

8 He didn't even tell his wife (where he was going).
 9 I don't even know the people next door.

112.3

2 even older
 3 even better
 4 even more difficult
 5 even worse
 6 even less

112.4

2 if
 3 even if
 4 even
 5 even though
 6 Even
 7 even though
 8 even if
 9 Even though

UNIT 113**113.1**

2 Although I had never seen her before
 3 although it was quite cold
 4 although we don't like them very much
 5 Although I didn't speak the language
 6 Although the heating was on
 7 although I'd met her twice before
 8 although we've known each other a long time

113.2

2 a In spite of (or Despite)
 b Although
 3 a because
 b although
 4 a because of
 b in spite of (or despite)
 5 a although
 b because of

Example answers:

6 a he hadn't studied very hard
 b he had studied very hard
 7 a I was hungry
 b being hungry / my hunger / the fact (that) I was hungry

113.3

2 In spite of having very little money, they are happy. or In spite of the fact (that) they have very little money ...
 3 Although my foot was injured, I managed to walk to the nearest village. or I managed to walk to the nearest village although my ...

4 I enjoyed the film in spite of the silly story. / ... in spite of the story being silly. / ... in spite of the fact (that) the story was silly. or In spite of ... , I enjoyed the film.

5 Despite living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other. or Despite the fact (that) we live in ... or We hardly ever see each other despite ...
 6 Even though I was only out for five minutes, I got very wet in the rain. or I got very wet in the rain even though I was ...

113.4

2 It's very windy though.
 3 We ate it though.
 4 I don't like her husband though.

UNIT 114**114.1**

2-5 Take a map with you in case you get lost.
 Take an anorak with you in case it rains.
 Take a camera with you in case you want to take some photographs.
 Take some water with you in case you're thirsty. or ... you get thirsty.

114.2

2 I'll say goodbye now in case I don't see you again (before you go).
 3 Can you check the list in case we've forgotten something? or ... forgotten anything?
 4 You should back up your files in case the computer crashes.

114.3

2 He wrote down the name (of the book) in case he forgot it.
 3 I phoned my parents in case they were worried (about me).
 4 I sent (Liz) another email in case she hadn't received the first one.
 5 I gave them my address in case they came to London (one day).

114.4

3 If
 4 if
 5 in case
 6 if
 7 if
 8 in case
 9 in case

UNIT 115**115.1**

2 You won't know what to do unless you listen carefully.
 3 I'll never speak to her again unless she apologises to me. or Unless she apologises to me, I'll ...
 4 He won't be able to understand you unless you speak very slowly. or Unless you speak very slowly, he ...
 5 The company will have to close unless business improves soon. or Unless business improves soon, the company ...

115.2

2 I'm not going (to the party) unless you go too.
 3 The dog won't attack you unless you move suddenly.
 4 Ben won't speak to you unless you ask him something.
 5 The doctor won't see you unless it's an emergency.

115.3

2 unless
 3 providing
 4 as long as
 5 unless
 6 unless
 7 provided
 8 Unless
 9 unless

10 as long as

115.4*Example answers:*

2 it's not too hot
 3 there isn't too much traffic
 4 it isn't raining
 5 I'm in a hurry
 6 you have something else to do
 7 you pay it back next week
 8 you take risks

UNIT 116**116.1**

2 We all smiled as we posed for the photograph.
 3 I burnt myself as I was taking a hot dish out of the oven.
 4 The crowd cheered as the two teams ran onto the field.
 5 A dog ran out in front of the car as we were driving along the road.

116.2

2 As it was a nice day, we went for a walk by the sea.
 3 As we didn't want to wake anybody up, we came in very quietly.

4 As the door was open, I went in.
 5 As none of us had a watch, we didn't know what time it was.

116.3

3 because
 4 at the same time as
 5 at the same time as
 6 because
 7 because

116.4

3 OK
 4 when I was asleep on the beach
 5 When I left school
 6 OK
 7 when I was a child

116.5

Example answers:

1 I saw you as you were getting into your car.
 2 It started to rain just as we started playing tennis.
 3 As I didn't have enough money for a taxi, I had to walk home.
 4 Just as I took the photograph, somebody walked in front of the camera.

UNIT 117

117.1

3 like her mother
 4 people like him
 5 OK
 6 like most of his friends
 7 like talking to the wall
 8 OK
 9 OK
 10 OK
 11 like a bomb exploding
 12 like a fish

117.2

2 like blocks of ice
 3 like a beginner
 4 as a tourist guide
 5 like a church
 6 as a birthday present
 7 like winter
 8 like a child

117.3

2 like
 3 as
 4 like
 5 like
 6 as (like is also possible)
 7 like
 8 as
 9 as
 10 like
 11 like
 12 as
 13 as

14 Like
 15 as
 16 As
 17 like
 18 as (like is also possible)

UNIT 118

118.1

2 You look as if you've seen a ghost.
 3 You sound as if you're enjoying yourself.
 4 I feel as if I've (just) run a marathon.

118.2

2 It looks as if it's going to rain.
 3 It sounds as if they're having an argument.
 4 It looks as if there's been an accident.
 5 It looks as if we'll have to walk.
 6 It sounds as if you should see a doctor.

118.3

2 as if he meant what he said
 3 as if she's hurt her leg / as if she hurt her leg
 4 as if he hadn't eaten for a week
 5 as if she was enjoying it
 6 as if I'm going to be sick
 7 as if she didn't want to come
 8 as if I didn't exist

118.4

2 as if I was/were
 3 as if she was/were
 4 as if it was/were

UNIT 119

119.1

3 during
 4 for
 5 during
 6 for
 7 for
 8 for
 9 during
 10 for
 11 for
 12 for
 13 during
 14 for

119.2

3 while
 4 While
 5 During
 6 while
 7 during
 8 During
 9 while
 10 during
 11 while

12 during
 13 while
 14 while

119.3

Example answers:

3 I hurt my arm while I was doing the housework.
 4 Can you wait here while I make a quick phone call?
 5 Most of the students looked bored during the lesson.
 6 I was asked a lot of questions during the interview.
 7 Don't open the car door while the car is moving.
 8 The lights suddenly went out while we were having dinner.
 9 It started to rain during the game.
 10 It started to rain while we were walking home.

UNIT 120

120.1

2 I have to be at the airport by 8.30.
 3 Let me know by Saturday whether you can come to the party.
 4 Please make sure that you're here by 2 o'clock.
 5 If we leave now, we should arrive by lunchtime.

120.2

2 by
 3 by
 4 until
 5 until 5.30 ... by now
 6 by
 7 until
 8 by
 9 by
 10 until
 11 By
 12 by

120.3

Example answers:

3 until I come back
 4 by 5 o'clock
 5 by next Friday
 6 until midnight

120.4

2 By the time I got to the station / By the time I'd got to the station
 3 By the time I finished (my work) / By the time I'd finished (my work)
 4 By the time the police arrived / By the time the police had arrived
 5 By the time we got to the top / By the time we'd got to the top