

# IELTS BACKGROUND - GRAMMAR & LISTENING

## LESSON 13

| SKILL     | CONTENT                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GRAMMAR   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Form sentences with “so” and “such”</li><li>✓ Form sentences with “enough” and “too”</li></ul> |
| LISTENING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Table Completion</li><li>✓ Notes Completion</li></ul>                                          |

*We recommend the rule 1:2:1, which means 1 hour for reviewing past lessons, 2 hours for homework and 1 hour for extensive reading and listening (with materials close to the topics in class).*

### NOTES



## A. GRAMMAR

### So and such

**A**

Compare **so** and **such**:

We use **so** + *adjective/adverb*:

**so** stupid      **so** quick  
**so** nice        **so** quickly

- ☐ I didn't like the book. The story was **so** stupid.
- ☐ I like Liz and Joe. They are **so** nice.

We use **such** + *noun*:

**such** a story      **such** people

We also use **such** + *adjective + noun*:

**such** a stupid story      **such** nice people

- ☐ I didn't like the book. It was **such** a stupid story. (*not* a so stupid story)
- ☐ I like Liz and Joe. They are **such** nice people. (*not* so nice people)

We say **such** a ... (*not* a such):

**such** a big dog (*not* a such big dog)

**B**

**So** and **such** make the meaning stronger:

- ☐ It's a beautiful day, isn't it? It's **so** warm. (= really warm)
- ☐ It's difficult to understand him because he talks **so** quietly.

You can use **so** ... **that**:

- ☐ The book was **so** good **that** I couldn't put it down.
- ☐ I was **so** tired **that** I fell asleep in the armchair.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ I was **so** tired I fell asleep.

- ☐ It was a great holiday. We had **such** a good time. (= a really good time)
- ☐ You always think good things are going to happen. You're **such** an optimist.

You can use **such** ... **that**:

- ☐ It was **such** a good book **that** I couldn't put it down.
- ☐ It was **such** nice weather **that** we spent the whole day on the beach.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ It was **such** nice weather we spent ...

**C**

We also use **so** and **such** with the meaning 'like this':

- ☐ Somebody told me the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was **so** old. (= as old as it is)
- ☐ I'm tired because I got up at six. I don't usually get up **so** early.
- ☐ I expected the weather to be cooler. I'm surprised it is **so** warm.

- ☐ I didn't realise it was **such** an old house.
- ☐ You know it's not true. How can you say **such** a thing?

Note the expression **no such** ... :

- ☐ You won't find the word 'blid' in the dictionary. There's **no such** word. (= this word does not exist)

**D**

Compare:

**so** long

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **so** long I've forgotten what she looks like.

**so** far

- ☐ I didn't know it was **so** far.

**so** much, **so** many

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **so** much traffic.

**such** a long time

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **such** a long time. (*not* so long time)

**such** a long way

- ☐ I didn't know it was **such** a long way.

**such** a lot (of)

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **such** a lot of traffic.



## Exercises

**102.1** Put in *so*, *such* or *such a*.

**102.2** Make one sentence from two. Use **so** or **such**.

**102.3** Use your own ideas to complete these pairs of sentences.

## Enough and too

**A**

**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**.
- ☐ I can let you know tomorrow. Is that **soon 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)



**B**

**Enough** normally goes *before* nouns:

- ☐ I can't run very far. I don't have **enough energy**. (*not energy enough*)
- ☐ Do we have **enough petrol**, or should we stop and get some?
- ☐ We've got **enough money**. We don't need any more.
- ☐ Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't **enough chairs**.

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

- ☐ We don't need to stop for petrol. We've got **enough**.

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**

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.

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

- ☐ Does Joe have enough experience **to do the job**? (*not for doing*)
- ☐ We don't have enough money **to go on holiday right now**.
- ☐ She's not old enough **to have a driving licence**.  
She's too young **to have a driving licence**.
- ☐ Let's get a taxi. It's too far **to walk home from here**.

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

- ☐ The bridge is just wide enough **for two cars to pass each other**.

**D**

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**. (*without it*)

Some more examples like this:

- ☐ 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*)





## Exercises

**103.1** Complete the sentences using **enough** + the following words:

big   ~~chairs~~   cups   ~~fit~~   milk   money   room   time   warm   well

- I can't run very far. I'm not fit enough.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
- I'd like to buy a car, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ in your coffee or would you like some more?
- Are you \_\_\_\_\_? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- It's only a small car. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for all of us.
- Steve didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ to go to work this morning.
- I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to do everything I wanted.
- Try this jacket on and see if it's \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
- There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

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

|                                          |                                                           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Does she have a driving licence?       | (old) No, she's not old enough to have a driving licence. |
| 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**.

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

## B. LISTENING

### A Listening Practice 1 Listen and choose the best answer. Track 5

- 1 What is the conversation mostly about?
  - a Mount Everest
  - b Seorak Mountain
  - c mountain climbing in Korea
  - d beautiful mountains in Korea
- 2 Which does Brad NOT mention as a feature of the park?
  - a Buddhist temples
  - b waterfalls
  - c forests
  - d streams
- 3 According to Brad, when is the best time to visit the mountain?
  - a spring
  - b fall
  - c winter
  - d summer
- 4 What can be inferred from the conversation?
  - a Karen may visit the mountain again.
  - b It is Brad's first visit to the mountain.
  - c Karen hates mountain climbing.
  - d Brad works at the mountain.

### B Listening Practice 2 Listen and complete the chart. Track 6

| Mountain            | Location | Height | Year of the first ascent |
|---------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 Mount Everest     |          |        |                          |
| 2 Mount Kilimanjaro |          |        |                          |
| 3 Annapurna         |          |        |                          |
| 4 Mount Blanc       |          |        |                          |

**C Listening Practice 3** Listen and take notes.  **Track 7**

**TOPIC OF THE ADVERTISEMENT :**

- Height of the mountain : \_\_\_\_\_
- Distance to the top from the 5<sup>th</sup> station : \_\_\_\_\_
- Time to reach the top from the 5<sup>th</sup> station : \_\_\_\_\_
- Official climbing season dates : \_\_\_\_\_
- Distance from Tokyo : \_\_\_\_\_
- Travel time from Tokyo : \_\_\_\_\_

**D Listening Practice 4**

**Task 1** Listen and check.  **Track 8**

1 What is the conversation mostly about?

☐ things to do in Banff National Park

☐ the history of Banff National Park

**Task 2** Listen again and choose the correct statement.

- 1 ☐ a Banff National Park is in Colorado.  
☐ b Banff National Park is in USA.  
☐ c Banff National Park is in Canada.
- 2 ☐ a Banff National Park was established in 1990.  
☐ b Banff National Park was established in 1885.  
☐ c Banff National Park was established in 1985.
- 3 ☐ a The tallest mountain in the Canadian Rockies is Banff.  
☐ b The tallest mountain in the Canadian Rockies is Mount Robson.  
☐ c The tallest mountain in the Canadian Rockies is Rocky Mountain.