

# Still, yet, already – 1

a) Study the notes and examples:

<p><b>STILL</b></p> <p>«Still» is used in <b>AFFIRMATIVE</b> and <b>INTERROGATIVE</b> sentences. In Spanish it is translated as «aún» or «todavía».</p>	<p>In <b>affirmative</b> sentences it appears in adverbial position (after the verb BE or the first auxiliary, and before the main verb when there is no auxiliary):</p> <p>They are still there. He is still playing. My uncle still likes to play with electric trains.</p>	<p>In <b>interrogative</b> sentences it appears immediately after the subject:</p> <p>Are they still busy? Are you still working? Do you still want to code?</p>
<p>* «Still» can also <b>occasionally</b> be used in <b>negative</b> sentences, immediately after the subject, to express impatience or to emphasise the fact that we have been trying or waiting to do something for a long time:</p> <p>I still haven't found my keys, I've been looking for them for two days.</p>		
<p><b>YET</b></p> <p>«Yet» can be used in <b>NEGATIVE</b> and <b>INTERROGATIVE</b> sentences, but it has two different meanings.</p>	<p>When it is used in <b>negative</b> sentences, instead of «still», it is translated as «aún» or «todavía», too, but it is the last word in the sentence:</p> <p>Dad hasn't arrived yet. I haven't finished yet. Dinner isn't ready yet.</p>	<p>When it is used in <b>interrogative</b> sentences, it is translated as «ya»; it is also the last word in the sentence:</p> <p>Has Mum arrived yet? Is dinner ready yet, Dad?</p>
<p>* Both still and yet can appear at the beginning of a sentence, as a link, and they are translated as «sin embargo» (yet) or «aun así» (still):</p> <p>He has had three accidents, (and) yet he continues to ride his motorcycle. I don't like travelling. Still, I wouldn't mind visiting Rome.</p>		<p>«Yet» can also, less frequently, be used in adverbial position:</p> <p>I haven't yet received my test results.)</p>
<p><b>ALREADY</b></p> <p>«Already» is normally used in <b>AFFIRMATIVE</b> sentences.</p> <p>It can also be used in <b>INTERROGATIVE</b> or <b>NEGATIVE</b> sentences when we want to express surprise. It is always translated as «ya».</p>	<p>When «already» is used in <b>affirmative</b> sentences, it appears in adverbial position:</p> <p>My girlfriend has already gone home. She is already asleep. They already told us.</p>	<p>When it is used in <b>interrogative</b> or <b>negative</b> sentences, to express surprise, it always appears at the end of the sentence:</p> <p>Is he back already?! He can't have finished already!</p>

b) Write the correct word to fill in each gap:

We \_\_\_\_\_ know a lot about global warming. However, we \_\_\_\_\_ need to find out a lot more about its consequences, both in the near and distant future. For example, we \_\_\_\_\_ do not know how fast climate change will happen, and we cannot predict weather changes on a local scale \_\_\_\_\_.

One thing we \_\_\_\_\_ know is that global warming does not mean that the weather will be hotter everywhere. While it is true that high temperatures are reaching record figures in many places, there are other places where lower temperatures are being recorded. This has \_\_\_\_\_ been discredited as an argument against climate change which was used by those who would prefer things to go on as usual instead of spending time and energy —and risking losing their jobs or getting lower benefits— by finding alternative sources of energy to the \_\_\_\_\_ scarce fossil fuels.

Admittedly, many sustainable sources of energy are \_\_\_\_\_ being used, but there are \_\_\_\_\_ many possibilities to make them more widely available. The truth is that we have not really changed the way we obtain energy \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the problems of alternative sources of energy such as solar and wind power, which are \_\_\_\_\_ producing a sizeable percentage of the electrical energy in some countries, is the difficulty to store it: we have not found the way to store large quantities of electricity \_\_\_\_\_.

Hydrogen could provide a feasible way to store energy: it is \_\_\_\_\_ being used to power trains in countries such as Germany or Japan, but in countries such as Spain, where the sun's energy could guarantee a higher production, and where high-level scientific research is successfully being carried out, it is not being widely used \_\_\_\_\_.