

IELTS BACKGROUND - GRAMMAR & LISTENING

LESSON 13

SKILL	CONTENT
GRAMMAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 390 1046 399">✓ Form sentences with “so” and “such” <li data-bbox="573 411 1100 420">✓ Form sentences with “enough” and “too”
LISTENING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 428 822 437">✓ Table Completion <li data-bbox="573 449 822 458">✓ Notes Completion

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**.

- 1 It's difficult to understand him because he speaks so quietly.
- 2 I like Liz and Joe. They're such nice people.
- 3 It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
- 4 I was surprised that he looked well after his recent illness.
- 5 Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
- 6 The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
- 7 I think she works too hard. She looks tired all the time.
- 8 He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 9 It was boring movie that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
- 10 I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
- 11 I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 12 The food at the hotel was awful. I've never eaten awful food.
- 13 They've got much money they don't know what to do with it.
- 14 I didn't realise you lived long way from the city centre.
- 15 The party was really great. It was shame you couldn't come.

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

- 1 She worked hard.
- 2 It was a beautiful day.
- 3 I was tired.
- 4 We had a good time on holiday.
- 5 She speaks English well.
- 6 I've got a lot to do.
- 7 The music was loud.
- 8 I had a big breakfast.
- 9 It was horrible weather.
- 10 I was surprised.

You could hear it from miles away.
You would think it was her native language.
We spent the whole day indoors.
She made herself ill.
I couldn't keep my eyes open.
I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day.
We decided to go to the beach.
I didn't know what to say.
I don't know where to begin.
We didn't want to come home.

1 She worked so hard she made herself ill.
2 It was such a beautiful day we decided to go to the beach
3 I was
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

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

- 1 a We enjoyed our holiday. It was so relaxing
b We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time
- 2 a I like Catherine. She's so kind
b I like Catherine. She's such kind
- 3 a I like New York. It's so big
b I like New York. It's such big
- 4 a I wouldn't like to be a teacher. It's so boring
b I wouldn't like to be a teacher. It's such boring
- 5 a It's great to see you again! I haven't seen you for so long
b It's great to see you again! I haven't seen you for such long

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 . (<i>without it</i>)



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

- 1 I can't run very far. I'm not fit enough.
- 2 Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
- 3 I'd like to buy a car, but I don't have enough money at the moment.
- 4 Do you have enough time in your coffee or would you like some more?
- 5 Are you warm enough? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 6 It's only a small car. There isn't enough room for all of us.
- 7 Steve didn't feel well enough to go to work this morning.
- 8 I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't enough wanted.
- 9 Try this jacket on and see if it's big enough for you.
- 10 There weren't enough chairs 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?
- 2 I need to talk to you about something.
- 3 Let's go to the cinema.
- 4 Why don't we sit outside?
- 5 Would you like to be a politician?
- 6 Would you like to be a teacher?
- 7 Did you hear what he was saying?
- 8 Can he read a newspaper in English?

(old)	No, she's not <u>old enough</u> to have a driving licence.
(busy)	Well, I'm afraid I'm <u>too busy</u> to talk to you now.
(late)	No, it's <u>too late</u> to go to the cinema.
(warm)	It's not <u>warm enough</u> outside.
(shy)	No, I'm <u>too shy</u> to be a politician.
(patience)	No, I don't have <u>enough patience</u> to be a teacher.
(far away)	No, we were <u>too far away</u> to hear what he was saying.
(English)	No, he doesn't know <u>enough English</u> to read a newspaper.

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

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

B. LISTENING

A Listening Practice 1 Listen and choose the best answer.

CD1
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.

CD1
Track 6

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

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

 **TOPIC OF THE ADVERTISEMENT:** _____

- Height of the mountain : _____
- Distance to the top from the 5th station : _____
- Time to reach the top from the 5th station : _____
- Official climbing season dates : _____
- Distance from Tokyo : _____
- Travel time from Tokyo : _____

 **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.