

IELTS BACKGROUND - GRAMMAR & LISTENING

LESSON 13

SKILL	CONTENT
GRAMMAR	✓ Form sentences with “so” and “such” ✓ Form sentences with “enough” and “too”
LISTENING	✓ Table Completion ✓ 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*.

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

- 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 _____ at the moment.
- 4 Do you have _____ in your coffee or would you like some more?
- 5 Are you _____? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 6 It's only a small car. There isn't _____ for all of us.
- 7 Steve didn't feel _____ to go to work this morning.
- 8 I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't _____ to do everything I wanted.
- 9 Try this jacket on and see if it's _____ for you.
- 10 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?
- 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 old enough to have a driving licence.
- (busy) Well, I'm afraid I'm _____ to you now.
- (late) No, it's _____ to the cinema.
- (warm) It's not _____ outside.
- (shy) No, I'm _____ a politician.
- (patience) No, I don't have _____ a teacher.
- (far away) No, we were _____ what he was saying.
- (English) No, he doesn't know _____ 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 _____
- 3 Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.
The piano _____
- 4 Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.
These apples _____
- 5 I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.
The situation _____
- 6 We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.
The wall _____
- 7 Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.
This sofa _____
- 8 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 5th station : _____
- Time to reach the top from the 5th 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.