

- 24 Read the interview. Choose the correct form of the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.



Does your job involve a lot of travel?

Yes. I race in different cities around the world. Luckily, I do get some time for sightseeing. The 1) greatest place I've visited so far is Singapore. It was the 2) flight I've ever taken but the city's incredible!

Was it difficult to become a professional motorcycle racer?

It wasn't easy. It takes a lot of skill and talent. To be honest, I had to compete in many events to prove that I am one of the 3) racers out here.

Do you think your job is dangerous?

I drive at high speeds so there is a risk involved. However, I feel 4) here than out on the road.

How did you feel when you came in first in the Motorcycle Grand Prix?

I had never felt 5)! It was a great win for me and my team.

What advice would you give to new drivers?

Do it right! Get your licence, find a professional trainer and, of course, train hard. Racing is the 6) sport there is but you have to be smart about it.

GREAT
LONG

GOOD

SAFE

HAPPY

EXCITING



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Like – As

Like is used:

- to say what sb or sth looks like.
She looks **like** Jessica Alba. (She isn't Jessica Alba.)
- after feel, look, smell, sound + noun.
It **smells like** fish.
- with nouns / pronouns / -ing form.
She works **like a robot**. (She isn't a robot.)
It was **like flying** in the air.

As is used:

- to say what sb or sth really is or to talk about one's job or role.
He works **as a clerk**. (He is a clerk.)
- in certain expressions: **as usual, as...as, as much, such as, the same as**.
He plays the piano **as well as** I do.
- after the verbs: **accept, be known, class, describe, refer to, regard, use**.
He is **regarded as** the best student in his class.

25 Fill in: *like* or *as*.

- 1 Samantha Nichols is known *as*
"Sam" to her friends.
- 2 Her perfume smelt roses.
- 3 People say she looks Halle Berry.
- 4 His father worked an accountant in the city.
- 5 usual, Terry was late for school.
- 6 Diving into the sea was diving into an icy pool.
- 7 This is nice material – it feels silk.
- 8 She doesn't sing well her mother.
- 9 I don't think you could describe Andy an honest person.
- 10 Some politicians, such Silvio Berlusconi, are always in the news.
- 11 Ann looks exactly her twin sister Jill.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Too – Enough

too + adjective / adverb (negative meaning)She's **too busy** to go to the party.
(She is so busy that she **can't** go to the party.)**adjective / adverb + enough (positive meaning)**He's **rich enough** to afford a yacht.
(He is so rich that he **can** afford a yacht.)**(not) + adjective / adverb + enough (negative meaning)**She is **not tall enough** to become a model.
(She isn't very tall. She **can't** become a model.)**enough + noun**He's got **enough patience** to be a teacher.26 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets.

- 1 A: Did you fly your kite yesterday?
B: No, it wasn't *windy enough* (wind).
- 2 A: Do all of your clothes fit in the suitcase?
B: Yes, the suitcase is (big).
- 3 A: Did your new shoes fit?
B: No, I had to return them. They were (small).
- 4 A: Why don't you eat your supper?
B: I'm waiting for it to cool down. It's (hot).
- 5 A: Why can't you sleep?
B: This pillow isn't (soft).
- 6 A: Can you reach for that CD on the top shelf?
B: Sorry, I'm not (tall).

27 Use *too* or *enough* and a word from the list below to complete the sentences.

• well • fast • strong • early • short • tired



1 Joshua can win the race. He's *fast enough*.



2 Sarah can't keep her eyes open. She is *tired*.



3 They can carry the canoe. They are *strong*.



4 Ben can't reach the cake. He is *short*.



5 He missed the bus. He didn't leave home *early*.



6 She can win the competition. She plays the violin *well*.

28 Answer the questions using *too* or *enough* as in the example:

- 1 Did you buy the concert tickets? (**expensive**)
No, *they were too expensive to buy*.
- 2 Do you think he can pass the exam? (**clever**)
Yes, *he is clever enough*.
- 3 Did you like the film? (**boring**)
No, *it was too boring*.
- 4 Are you going to buy a new mobile phone? (**money**)
Yes, *I have enough money*.

- 5 Can they afford a luxury cruise? (**rich**)
Yes, *they are rich enough*.
- 6 Did you like the vegetable soup? (**salty**)
No, *it was too salty*.
- 7 Can he drive now? (**old**)
Yes, *he is old enough*.
- 8 Can he play on the basketball team? (**short**)
No, *he is too short*.

29 Fill in the gaps using the adjectives in brackets and *too* or *enough*.

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to complain about the service my friends and I received at your restaurant on March 15th.

Firstly, we had booked a table for 9:00 pm but we weren't seated until 10:00 pm. This is far

1) *too long* (**long**) to keep customers waiting.

Next, the service was 2) *too slow* (**slow**). By the time we got our meals, they weren't

3) *warm enough* (**warm**) to eat. To make things worse, the waiter said that he didn't have

4) *enough time* (**time**) to heat them up again because he was 5) *too busy* (**busy**).

Furthermore, the restaurant was 6) *too noisy* (**noise**). The music was turned on far

7) *too loud* (**loud**) and I couldn't hear my friends speak.

As you can imagine, I was extremely upset. I expect a full refund and a written apology.

Yours faithfully,

Martin Baxter

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Tick the correct sentence as in the example:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 a He eats like a bird. ☒ | 4 a He worked like an editor for ten years. |
| b He eats as a bird. | b He worked as an editor for ten years. |
| 2 a Did you do good in the Maths test? | 5 a I prefer reading books than reading magazines. |
| b Did you do well in the Maths test? | b I prefer reading books to reading magazines. |
| 3 a I have got no further comments to make. | |
| b I have got no farther comments to make. | |



Speaking Activity

(making comparisons)

Your friend has asked you to help him find a place to buy in Brighton. You have found a flat, a small house and a big house. In pairs, compare the three, using the information.



£140,000, near town centre, quite small, noisy area, very modern. 2 years old



£200,000, on the edge of town, small, not too noisy area. 20 years old



£350,000, 3 miles from town, quite big, very quiet, beautiful area. 10 years old

A: The flat is the cheapest and it's nearest to the town centre.

B: The small house isn't as expensive as the big house, etc.



Writing Activity

Using your answers from the Speaking Activity write a letter to your friend comparing the three places.

Dear Simon,

I have found three places which you may be interested in – a flat, a small house and a big house. The flat is the cheapest

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