So and Such

Too and Enough

Unit 5

SO AND SUCH	
so and such (a/an) mean 'very', 'extremely': That was so kind of you! I've had such a nice time. We use so and such (a/an) to talk about cause and effect: He was so late that he missed the beginning of the exam. She gave such a good performance that she won an Oscar.	
SO + ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB (+THAT)	SUCH + ADJECTIVE + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN/ PLURAL NOUN (+THAT)
• He was so nervous before the exam that he couldn't sleep at all. • That remark was just so silly! • He cooks so well that I think he'll win the competition.	• She tells such good jokes. • Switzerland has such spectacular scenery that we always choose it for our holidays.
SO + MUCH/MANY/FEW/LITTLE + NOUN (+THAT)	SUCH A/AN + ADJECTIVE + SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN (+THAT); SUCH A LOT OF...
• We had so little money left at the end of our holiday that we had to buy food in supermarkets. • Marta makes so many mistakes when she's speaking!	• Why did you come in such an old pair of jeans? • It was such a beautiful day that we decided to go for a picnic. • Elena's got such a lot of friends that her phone never stops ringing.
We also use such (+ noun) to mean 'of a similar type': When children commit crimes, adults are often shocked. Fortunately such behaviour is not as common as newspapers make us believe.	

TOO AND ENOUGH	
• too means 'more than is needed or wanted': She's too young to drive. • enough means 'as much as is necessary or needed': Have we got enough eggs to make a cake?	
TOO + ADJECTIVE (+NOUN) + (FOR SOMEBODY) (+INFINITIVE)	ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + ENOUGH + (FOR SOMEBODY) (+INFINITIVE)
He's too young to drive. That suitcase is too heavy for me to lift.	This coffee is not warm enough! Please heat it up again. Franz didn't play well enough to win. That hotel is not clean enough for her.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOO + ADVERB + (FOR SOMEBODY) (INFINITIVE); TOO MUCH/ TOO MANY + NOUN + (FOR SOMEBODY) (INFINITIVE)	ENOUGH + NOUN + (FOR SOMEBODY) (INFINITIVE)
You're driving too quickly. Please slow down. They brought too much food for us to eat. I've received too many emails to answer.	Have you got enough money to get to London? There isn't enough cake for me to give some to everyone.

BECAUSE, AS AND SINCE

Because, as and since:
- introduce the reason for something
- go at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence:

They had to choose him as/because/since he's the coach's nephew.
As/Because/Since he's the coach's nephew, they had to choose him.

Notice that if they go at the beginning, there is usually a comma in the middle of the sentence.

Because is stronger than as and since, but they are often used in a similar way:
As/ Since/Because I hadn't done my homework, I didn't understand the lesson.

Because (but not as or since) can be used to begin the answer to a question beginning with why:
Question: Why didn't you understand the lesson?
Answer: Because I hadn't done my homework. (not ~~As/Since I hadn't done my homework~~.)

SO AND THEREFORE

So and therefore:
- introduce the result of something.

So usually goes in the middle of a sentence:
They may need a new goalkeeper so I want to be ready.
Therefore goes at the beginning of a new sentence:
They may need a new goalkeeper. Therefore I want to be ready.
We could also say:
I want to be ready because they may need a new goalkeeper.

Compare these sentences, which have the same meaning:
I hadn't done my homework so I didn't understand the lesson.
I hadn't done my homework. Therefore I didn't understand the lesson.
As/Since/Because I hadn't done my homework, I didn't understand the lesson.
So is more common in speaking.
Therefore is more common in writing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(IN ORDER) TO + INFINITIVE AND SO (THAT) + VERB

In order to, to, so that and so:
• link an action and its purpose.
So always goes in the middle of a sentence:
I've been training every day so (that) I'm really fit.

In order to and to go in the middle, or occasionally at the beginning, of a sentence:
I've been training every day in order to be really fit.
I've been training every day to be really fit.
To/ In order to be really fit, I've been training every day.

In order to and so that are stronger than to and so.

Sentences with so can sometimes have two meanings, for example:
I've been training every day so I'm really fit.
This could mean: I've been training every day **in order to** be really fit.
or: I've been training every day **therefore** I'm really fit.

Remember, in sentences like these, we do not use for to express purpose:
(not ~~I've been training every day for be really fit.~~)

PRACTICE BANK

A. Complete the sentences with *so, such* or *such a(n):*

1. Given that _____ many people don´t eat meat, we should change our menu.
2. I thought that it wasn´t actually _____crazy idea.
3. I want to go to your house because your sister prepare _____ delicious cakes.
4. There was _____ food on the table that we couldn´t finish all.
5. It was _____ scary film that I couldn't sleep that night.
6. We took _____ little to eat on the trip that one hour later we were starving.
7. I don´t think giving a party at your place is _____ good idea if your parents are at home.
8. It´s difficult not to cook a good meal when the ingredients are _____ fresh.
9. There is _____ a huge problem of bad eating habits in Mexico that the authorities have already thrown the towel.
10. It was _____ interesting conversation that it continued until the next day.
11. I´ve got _____ little food left in my house that I have nothing to invite you.
12. He is _____ a fantastic chef, he has worked in the best restaurants all over the world.
13. Don't even think that going out for a meal is _____ good idea: all the restaurants are full.
14. The movie was _____ good that I saw it like one hundred times.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. Fill in the gaps, using the words and phrases in the box.

as	~~because~~	enough	in order to	so	so	so that	too

1.	Why are you staring at me like that?	Because you've got a large black mark on the end of your nose!
2.	It's only eleven o'clock. Why aren't you still at school?	We've been sent home early ..... revise for our exam tomorrow.
3.	How was the trip to the museum?	..... several galleries were closed for repairs, it was rather disappointing.
4.	What are all those students doing in the park?	The university term has ended .... they're having a picnic to celebrate.
5.	Why are you working late today?	I want to finish this essay ..... I'll be free to go out tomorrow.
6.	Come on! If we run fast ..... we'll catch the early train.	Sorry, I've got ..... many bags I can't run.
	Oh, never mind. If we're ..... late for that train, we can have a drink while we wait for the next one.	

C. Correct the mistakes in these sentences:

1.	You will learn how to work in so stressful situations.
2.	It´s a pity that there were such few spectators in the stadium.
3.	There are few hotels in this city with so comfortable rooms.
4.	Your friends are so talkative and funny people.
5.	It was so fun for all of us to be together after such long time.
6.	It´s difficult for animals to survive in such different environments.
7.	I´ll remember the joke for a long time because it was such funny one

D. In six of these sentences there is a mistake. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

1.	It was a such sad film I couldn't stop crying at the end. _____
2.	I've booked a table at the restaurant so we won't have to wait._____
3.	She's been given too much advice that she doesn't know what to do. _____
4.	Since that I've never been to New York. I can't tell you much about it. _____
5.	I've lost weight so I can wear a tight skirt at my party. _____
6.	My father says I'm too young for hove a motorbike but I don't agree. _____
7.	Have you got money enough for your journey? _____
8.	We're packing our cases tonight to we're leaving very early tomorrow. __as__

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E. Write to, too many, too much or enough to complete the gaps:

1. I can´t do it, I guess I´m not brave _____.
2. The meal was very enjoyable, although there were _____ cookies and not _____ vegetables.
3. The stadium was _____ small for all of us, so a few had to wait outside.
4. Students don't take _____ interest in their future.
5. You wouldn´t just go and eat something that you don´t know what is: that would be far _____ dangerous.
6. I hope we have _____ food to feed all the world´s population in a near future.
7. A lot of people eat _____ quickly.

F. Complete the sentences by choosing the best option A, B or C:

1. I only eat _____ fish.
   A) Too much B) Too few C) A little
2. It was _____ delicious breakfast.
   A) So B) Such a C) Such
3. The milk was _____ hot to drink it.
   A) Enough B) So much C) Too
4. My nephew doesn´t eat _____ vegetables.
   A) Enough B) Few C) So much
5. There´s _____ time to study at night
   A) Such B) Little C) Few
6. The pasta was _____ difficult to eat.
   A) So B) Such C) Too much
7. She drinks _____ energy drinks.
   A) So few B) Enough C) Too many
8. There aren´t _____ eggs to make an omelette.
   A) Too little B) So few C) Enough
9. Gary´s got _____ potatoes in his garden this year.
   A) So little B) So much C) So many
10. The supermarket has _____ fresh food.
    A) Few B) So C) Such

G. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets:

1. A: It´s _____ (hot) in here.
   B: Why don´t you open the door?
2. A: Why don´t you drink your milk, Tony?
   B: It isn´t _____ (sweet) for me to drink.
3. A: Have you finished your essay?
   B: Not yet: it´s _____ (long).
4. A: Did you go skiing this morning?
   B: No, there wasn´t _____ (snow) on the slopes.
5. A: Can you get me that dictionary up there?
   B: I can´t. I´m not _____ (tall).
6. A: Do this T shirt fits her?
   B: No, it is _____ (small).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

H. Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences.

1. Tessa's got so much homework __h__.	a. he should be in bed.
2. Stephen is so vain ____.	b. to make sandwiches for us all.
3. Jessie has so many hobbies ____.	c. he can buy any clothes he wants.
4. This music is too loud ____.	d. she neglects her schoolwork.
5. Saskia hasn't got enough money ____.	e. for us.
6. Keith earns so much money ____.	f. to come on holiday with us.
7. I think there's enough bread ____.	g. he thinks every girl fancies him.
8. Peter has such a bad cold ____.	h. she can't come out with us.

I. Complete the sentences as in the example:

1. Lucy´s bike is very old. She can´t sell it.
   Lucy´s bike ***is too old to sell.***
2. The typist is fast. She´ll finish the document on time.
   The typist is _____.
3. It was raining hard. We didn't travel.
   It was raining _____.
4. We have many eggs. We can make a cake.
   We have _____.
5. Mickey is very short. He can´t be a goalkeeper.
   Mickey is _____.
6. Sonia didn't have time. She couldn´t go to the dentist.
   Sonia didn´t have _____.
7. The car was very expensive. Justin couldn´t buy it.
   The car was _____.

J. Answer the questions using *too* or *enough*, as in the examples.

1. Can you drive a car? **(old)**
   Yes, **I´m old enough to drive a car.**
2. Did you like the film? **(long)**
   No, _____.
3. Can Mike win the Grand Prix? **(fast)**
   Yes, _____.
4. Are you going to buy a mansion? **(money)**
   No, _____.
5. Are you staying in tonight? **(cold)**
   Yes, _____.
6. Would you like to go to the marathon? **(tired)**
   No, _____.
7. Did you go to the beach? **(warm)**
   No, _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Linking Words

Unit 5

IN SPITE OF AND DESPITE

These words:
- are used to link an event with a situation which makes the event unlikely:
  I got the part **in spite of** having no experience.
  We enjoyed the trip **despite** the bad weather.
- go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence:
  In spite of / Despite having little money, we were very happy.
  We were very happy **in spite of / despite** having little money.
  If they go at the beginning, there is usually a comma in the middle of the sentence.
- are followed by -ing or a noun:
  He continued to work **in spite of / despite** being ill.
  He continued to work **in spite of / despite** his illness.
- are often followed by the fact that + subject + verb:
  I got the part **in spite of the fact that** I had no experience.
  Despite the fact that I had no experience, I got the part.

In spite of is more common in speaking than despite.

BUT, ALTHOUGH AND THOUGH

- These words contrast two events or ideas. Though and although are slightly stronger than but. Though is weaker than although, and is more common in speaking.
- But always goes in the middle of the sentence:
  I like making films but I'm really a stage actor.

- Although and though can go in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence:
  I like making films **though/although** I'm really a stage actor.
  Though / Although I'm really a stage actor, I like making films.
  (notice the comma)

We can't use though/although and but in the same sentence.
(not ~~Though/Although I'm really a stage actor, but I like making films~~.)

EVEN THOUGH AND EVEN IF

- These words emphasise a contrast. We use even though when we are certain about something:
  She was given the part even though she had no experience. (= the speaker knows Gemma had no experience)

- We use even if when we are not certain about our facts:
  I'll support my team even if they don't win the Cup. (= I don't know whether they'll win the Cup, but I'll support them anyway.)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

The -ing form or the past participle:

- are used to combine two sentences when both sentences have the same subject.
- can replace the subject + verb of the first sentence:
  I work far from home. + I sometimes feel lonely. → **Working** far from home, I sometimes feel lonely.
  Gemma was asked about the play. + **Gemma** said it was great. → **Asked** about the play, **Gemma** said it was great.
  These structures are more common in writing than in speaking.

The -ing form:

- Can replace an active verb:
  We were short of time. + **We** had to run for the bus. → **Being** short of time, **we** had to run for the bus.
- links two things happening at about the same time (present or past):
  The girl used all her strength. + **The girl** pushed open the heavy doors. → **Using** all her strength, **the girl** pushed open the heavy doors.

The past participle:

- can replace a passive verb:
  The girls were refused entry to the club. + **The girls** walked slowly home. → **Refused** entry to the club, **the girls** walked slowly home.
- links two connected events or situations:
  'Greensleeves' was written in the sixteenth century. + **'Greensleeves'** is still a famous song. → **Written** in the sixteenth century, **'Greensleeves'** is still a famous song.

BEFORE AND AFTER + -ING

Before and after + -ing:

- **show the order in which things happen.**
- **are used to combine two sentences only when both sentences have the same subject.**
- **can replace the subject + verb of either sentence:**
  I had a long talk with my parents. (= first event) + I **accepted** the part. (= second event)
  → I had a long talk with my parents **before accepting** the part. or I accepted the part **after having** a long talk with my parents.
- **These words can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. If they go at the beginning, there is usually a comma in the middle:**
  Before accepting the part, I had a long talk with my parents.
  After having a long talk with my parents, I accepted the part.
- **These structures are more common in writing than in speaking.**

WHEN, WHILE AND SINCE + -ING

- We can use when, while and since + -ing in a similar way to before and after + -ing.
- **When + -ing** links two actions happening at the same time:
  When leaving the train, passengers should ensure that they have all their possessions with them.
  It's important to make a good impression **when starting** a new job.
- **While + -ing** links a longer action to an action which happens in the middle of it:
  I was offered two more films **while making** 'Starshine'.
  While making 'Starshine', I was offered two more films.
- **Since + -ing** links an ongoing situation or action to the event or action when it began:
  Since leaving school, he has made a number of trips abroad.
  She hasn't been in touch once **since moving** to New York.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE BANK

A. Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences.

1. I know Shanghai quite well, _____	A. you should read it carefully.
2. In spite of injuring his foot, _____	B. he was a very wealthy man.
3. He doesn't earn very much, _____	E. he won the race.
4. Although he's not keen on computers, ____	D. in spite of being so talented.
5. Smiling and holding hands, _____	E. this book is still very useful.
6. When changing the torch battery, _____	F. they announced their engagement.
7. Before signing that document, _____	g. but I've never been to Beijing.
8. After winning the lottery, _____	h. Dad emails us when he's away.
9. Despite the fact that it is very old, _____	i. be careful not to damage the bulb.

B. In eight of these sentences there is a mistake. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

1. While paying in cash. You should always ask for a receipt. ____when_____
2. Although Sharon quite enjoys musicals, but she really prefers more serious drama. _____
3. Smiling broadly. Sue announced she had won the lottery. _____
4. Chloe's father has promised her a car even though she doesn't pass her exam. _____
5. Working for an international company they often send me abroad on business. _____
6. Brian continued to work long hours, in spite of his doctor told him to take it easy. _____
7. Asked to explain his behaviour. Sam admitted that he had lost his temper. _____
8. Warning of storms ahead, the climbers reluctantly returned to their hostel. _____
9. Despite that I searched everywhere. I didn't find the money. _____
10. After driving the new car home, our garage was too small for it. _____

C. Combine each pair of sentences, using the -ing form or the past participle.

1. Arnold was faced with a difficult decision. Arnold decided to consult his boss.
   Faced with a difficult decision, Arnold decided to consult his boss.
2. The singer waved to her fans. The singer got into her car.
   _____
3. Simon grumbled about the amount of homework he had. Simon took out his grammar book.
   _____
4. The scientist felt very excited about her latest discovery. The scientist invited the journalists into the laboratory.
   _____
5. The children were puzzled by what they had heard. The children asked their teacher what it meant.
   _____
6. Wendy was a sensible girl. Wendy didn't panic when she cut her hand.
   _____
7. Paul heard cries for help. Paul dived into the water.
   _____
8. This CD was released only last week. This CD is already at the top of the charts.
   _____

D. Complete these sentences using your own ideas.

1. I quite enjoy playing tennis, in spite of the fact that _____
2. Although Agnes is only thirteen, she _____
3. While painting my room, _____
4. _____ before attempting to run a marathon.
5. Dressed only in his underwear, _____
6. I hardly ever receive any letters even though _____
7. Waving _____ the football fans cheered their team loudly.
8. They insist they'll have a barbecue even if _____
9. My grandfather swims in the lake every day despite _____
10. Since arriving in this country, _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Conditionals

Unit 6

Conditional sentences express a condition (If ...) and the consequence of the condition. The consequence can be expressed before or after the condition:
If you come to Canada, we can visit Vancouver.
We can visit Vancouver if you come to Canada.

Note: If the condition comes first, a comma is used. If the consequence comes first, no comma is used.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

We use a zero conditional to express:
- things which are always or generally true:
  If the teacher is late, it sets a bad example to the class. People tend to get annoyed if/when you shout at them.
- scientific facts: When/If water boils, it evaporates.

Note: In zero conditionals, when and if often mean the same.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use a first conditional to express a future condition we think is possible or likely:
If I pass the exam, my parents will buy me a bike.
If you wash the car, it will look much smarter.
I won't phone you unless it's urgent.
We can go to the cinema if you finish your homework. You shouldn't go swimming unless you think it's safe.
If he phones, tell him I'm busy.

Note: unless means 'except if'. We can often use unless instead of if not:
I can't watch the football with you unless I finish my school work beforehand. (If I don't finish my school work before the game begins, I can't watch the football with you.)

SECOND CONDITIONAL

We use a second conditional to express a present or future condition which is imaginary, contrary to the facts, impossible or improbable:
I would go for a walk if it wasn't so cold.
If I was as rich as Bill Gates, I wouldn't work. (Being as rich as Bill Gates is imaginary.)
I wouldn't fly in a helicopter unless I was sure it was completely safe. (This is how I would feel in this situation.)
We'd win more matches if we trained harder. (This is contrary to the facts - we don't train hard enough.)

THIRD CONDITIONAL

We use a third conditional to talk about:
- something which did not happen in the past and
- its results, which are imaginary.
  If you **had gone** to the concert, you **would have enjoyed** it.
  If you hadn't phoned me this morning, I would not have been late for school.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

If I had lived in the 19th century, I would have gone to school by horse. (If I had lived in the 19th century (something which did not happen - I am alive now), I would have gone to school by horse (an imaginary consequence because I didn't live in the 19th century).
If he hadn't reacted quickly, the hippo would have killed him. (He reacted quickly, so the hippo didn't kill him.)

Note: We can contract the third conditional as follows:

If I'd lived in the 19th century, I'd have gone to school by horse.
If he hadn't been in such a hurry, he wouldn't have had an accident.

We can use could and might instead of would:

If our team had played harder, they could have won the match. (They had the ability to win the match, but they didn't, because they didn't play hard enough.)
If our team had played harder, they would have won the match. (They were sure to win, but they didn't because they didn't play hard enough.)
If the weather had been better, we might have gone swimming. (Swimming was a possibility.)
If the weather had been better, we would have gone swimming. (Swimming was a certainty.)

MIXED CONDITIONALS

We use a third conditional to talk about:

- something which did not happen in the past and its results, which are imaginary.

UNLESS

Unless means if not and is used with the present tense to talk about the future (in the same way as if). Unless can usually be replaced by if not:
We're going unless the weather gets much worse. (= if the weather doesn't get much worse)
We won't have time to reach the top of the mountain **unless** we **set** out early. (= if we don't set out early)
Unless you **drive** more slowly, I'll be sick. (= if you don't drive more slowly)

IN CASE

In case shows an action is taken because of something else that might happen.
We use in case with the present tense to talk about something which might happen in the future:
Take a whistle **in case** you **get** separated. (= there's a chance you might get separated and a whistle will help us find you)
Take my phone number **in case** you **miss** the bus. (= I expect you'll get the bus, but if you miss it, you'll need to phone me)
We use in case with the past simple to explain an action:
He took his surfboard **in case** they **went** to the beach. (= he took his surfboard because he thought they might go to the beach)
In case can also be followed by the present perfect:
I'll buy some extra food **in case** the visitors **have** already **arrived**.

In case does not mean the same as if. Compare:
I'll cook a meal **in case** Sarah **comes** over tonight. (= I'll cook a meal now because Sarah might visit me later)
I'll cook a meal **if** Sarah **comes** over tonight. (= I won't cook a meal now because Sarah might not visit me)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PROVIDED / PROVIDING THAT AND AS/ SO LONG AS

These expressions are used with a present tense to talk about the future. They have a similar meaning to if:
As long as we all stay together, we'll have a great time.
Provided that it doesn't snow too heavily, I'll see you here at six o'clock.

If, unless, in case, provided/providing that and as/so long as are all followed by the present tense to talk about the future. Some adverbs (when, until, after, before, as soon as) are also followed by the present tense to talk about the future.

I WISH AND IF ONLY

I wish means the same as if only. If only is less common and is usually stronger.
Wish / if only + the past simple is used when we express a wish:
about a present situation:
I wish you loved me. (= but you don't love me)
I wish I had lots of money. (= but I haven't got lots of money)
If only he could drive. (= but he can't drive)
Notice that we use the past tense, although we are talking about now.

We can use were instead of was after I and he/she/it:
I wish I **was / were** clever like you. (= but I'm not clever)
I wish the weather **wasn't / weren't** so wet here. (= but it is wet)

Wish I if only + the past perfect is used when we express a wish or regret:
- about the past. It's like the third conditional - the event can't be changed:
  She **wishes** she'**d (had)** never **met** him. (= but she did meet him)
  I **wish** we'**d (had) come** a few -weeks ago. (= but we didn't come)
  If only I **hadn't broken** his heart. (= but I did break his heart)

Wish/ if only + would is used when we express a wish:
- for something to happen:
  I **wish** the train **would arrive**.
  If only the rain **would stop**.

- for someone to do something (often when we are annoyed):
  I **wish** you **wouldn't leave** your bag in the doorway.
  I **wish** the waiter **would hurry up**.

Notice the difference between <u>I hope + will</u> and <u>I wish + would</u> when talking about the future:
I **hope** he **will phone**. (= there's a good chance he will phone)
I **wish** he **would phone**. (= it's unlikely he will phone)

IT'S TIME AND I'D RATHER

These expressions are followed by the past tense with a present meaning:
It's time we ate dinner now.
I'd rather you **didn't bring** large cameras.

OTHERWISE AND OR ELSE

These words mean 'because if not' and they always go in the middle of a sentence. We use them when we feel sure about something:
I have to go to bed early, **otherwise** I get too tired. (= if I don't go to bed early, I get too tired)
Carry that tray with both hands **or else** you'll drop it. (= if you don't carry it with both hands, you'll drop it)

LIVEWORKSHEETS