

The word like has multiple uses: to show preferences (*"John likes basketball"*), to compare (*"Julie is like her mother. They are both interested in sewing."*), to describe (*"Tom looks like his dad."*), and to offer examples (*"Susan is vegetarian. She eats things like salad and fruit."*) **Select the correct phrase with "like" to complete the sentences.**

1 – Q: What ____? A: It's beautiful in summer and there are a lot of famous beaches.

is Rio like	does Rio like	would Rio like
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2 – Q: What ____? A: I like English. It's an amazing language.

language would you like	language do you like	does the language look like
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3 – Q: ____? A: Yes please.

Would you like some coffee	Do you like coffee	What is coffee like
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4 – Q: What ____ tomorrow? A: I think it's going to be rainy and cold unfortunately.

will the weather like	will the weather look like	will the weather be like
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5 – Q: What ____? A: He's tall and a little fat. I think he's handsome.

does your husband look like	does your husband like	is your husband like
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6 – Q: What ____? A: Curry. It's very spicy and strong

would you like some curry	do you like most	is curry like
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7 – Q: I _____. A: Yes, you do. You could be twins!

look like my sister	am like my sister	like my sister
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8 – Q: What ____? A: She's very friendly and sweet.

does she look like	does she like	is she like
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9 – Q: What ____? A: It was amazing! I want to go back.

would you like a holiday	is your holiday like	was your holiday like
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10 – Q: I _____. A: Yes, me too. I also like them.

would like a Ferrari	am like a Ferrari	like Ferraris
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A compound adjective is an adjective that contains two or more words. Generally, we put a hyphen between the words when we want them to act as a single adjective before a noun.

Compound Adjectives	Examples:
Number + Noun	A break that takes ten minutes is a ten-minute break.
Adjective + Noun	A bike ride over a long distance is a long-distance bike ride.
Adjective + Present Participle	A person who works hard is a hard-working person.
Noun + Present Participle	An athlete who breaks records is a record-breaking athlete.
Noun + Adjective	A room that is free from smoke is a smoke-free room.
Noun + Past Participle	An engine cooled by water is a water-cooled engine.
Adjective + Past Participle	A man with a bad temper is a bad-tempered man.
Adverb + Past Participle	A city that has a dense population is a densely-populated city.

A. Describe the nouns using compound adjectives.

1. a walk that takes ten minutes *a ten-minute walk*
2. a building that has twelve storeys
3. a boy who is five years old
4. a report that is thirty pages long
5. students in high spirits
6. children who behave well
7. a monster with green eyes
8. a man who has short hair
9. a lady with a kind heart
10. an app that saves time

To select among present simple, present continuous and present perfect, pay attention to the expressions of time. Present simple is used for repeated actions and facts. Present continuous refers to actions occurring in the moment, and present perfect is used for past actions. **Choose the correct form of the verb for the sentences below.**

1. I (made) some sandwiches with chicken and beef. Help yourself if you're hungry.
2. Look! Lucy (buy) some fruit and vegetables.
3. (you / often / call) your mum?
4. The sun (not / shine). It's quite cloudy and dark.
5. Betty (put on) weight since last summer.
6. How much money (she / save) every month?
7. Claire often (listen) to the radio in the morning.
8. I feel relieved because my noisy neighbours (just / move out).
9. Linda (never / do) her homework on Friday.
10. It (already / stop) raining so we can go for a long walk.