

UNIT 13

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

Adjectives



It's a **pleasant warm** day. There is a woman sitting on a **wooden** bench. She is **young**.

- ◆ **Adjectives** describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
e.g. a **cheap watch** – **cheap watches**
- ◆ **Adjectives go:**
 - a) before nouns.
e.g. a **clever child**
 - b) after the verbs: **be, look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay, etc.**
e.g. She is **thin**. He **seems tired**.
- ◆ There are **opinion adjectives** and **fact adjectives**. **Opinion adjectives** such as **smart, bad, etc.** show what a person thinks of somebody or something. **Fact adjectives** such as **short, big, old, etc.** give us factual information about age, size, colour, origin, material, etc.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

- ◆ **Opinion adjectives** go before **fact adjectives**.
e.g. a **handsome young man**
- ◆ When there are two or more **fact adjectives** in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Noun
a big	old	round	white	French	china	plate

- ◆ We do not usually use a long list of adjectives before a single noun. A noun is usually described by one, two or three adjectives at the most.
e.g. an **expensive Italian leather bag**

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.

loud, warm, narrow, dark, hot, strong, tired, old, comfortable, bright, long

It was a cold, 1) ...*dark*... night. There was a 2) wind blowing and it was starting to rain. James was driving home after a 3) day at work and he was very 4) The road he was driving along was 5) and winding, but it was the quickest way home. Suddenly, there was a 6) flash of lightning and a 7) crash of thunder as the storm broke. James' car was 8), but he put his foot down because he wanted to get home quickly. He wanted to sit in his 9) chair by the 10) fire and drink a cup of 11) coffee.

2 Put the adjectives in the correct order.

e.g. *an old black telephone*



- 1 a(n) *black / old* telephone
- 2 a *rectangular / brass / lovely* picture frame
- 3 two *white / porcelain / pretty* statues
- 4 some *English / old / valuable* books
- 5 a(n) *antique / interesting* clock
- 6 a *wooden / traditional* rocking chair
- 7 a *glass / small / blue* dish
- 8 a(n) *English / wooden / old* desk
- 9 a(n) *china / oval / lovely* plate

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

Adverbs

Vets work **hard**.
They treat animals **gently**
and examine
them **carefully**.



- ◆ **Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.
 - ◆ An adverb can be one word (*slowly*) or a phrase (*in the street*).
Adverbs can describe manner (how), place (where), time (when), frequency (how often), degree (to what extent), etc.
e.g. He speaks **slowly**. (*How does he speak? Slowly.* - adverb of manner)
Your hat is **there**. (*Where is it? There.* - adverb of place)
They'll come **tomorrow**. (*When will they come? Tomorrow.* - adverb of time)
She **seldom** visits us. (*How often does she visit us? Seldom.* - adverb of frequency)
 - ◆ Adverbs usually go after verbs. They can also go before verbs (adverbs of frequency).
e.g. Simon **always** drives carefully.
Adverbs go before adjectives, other adverbs and past participles.
e.g. The test was **surprisingly** easy.
He speaks **incredibly** quickly.
English is **widely** spoken.
- Formation of Adverbs**
- ◆ We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
e.g. soft - softly
 - ◆ Adjectives ending in **-le** drop the **-e** and take **-y**.
e.g. probable - probably
 - ◆ Adjectives ending in **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.
e.g. heavy - heavily
 - ◆ Adjectives ending in **-l** take **-ly**.
e.g. careful - carefully
 - ◆ Adjectives ending in **-ic** usually take **-ally**.
e.g. tragic - tragically
But: public - publicly

- ◆ Some adverbs have either a totally different form or the same form as the adjective.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

Order of Adverbs

- ◆ Adverbs of **frequency** go after auxiliary verbs and the verb *to be*, but before main verbs.
e.g. She has **always** been loyal.
Tim is **usually** prepared.
Helen **often** goes to the cinema.
- ◆ Adverbs of **manner** go before the main verb, after the auxiliary or at the end of the sentence.
e.g. He **quickly** ran up the stairs.
She is **anxiously** waiting for an answer.
They responded **politely**.
- ◆ Adverbs of **degree** (*absolutely, completely, totally, extremely, very, quite, rather, etc.*) go before an adjective, an adverb or a main verb but after an auxiliary verb in a sentence.
e.g. He was **extremely** helpful.
We **quite** enjoyed the trip.
I didn't **quite** understand what you said.
- ◆ Adverbs of **place** and **time** usually go at the end of the sentence.
e.g. Shall I wait **outside**? I met him **last year**.
Adverbs of time such as *soon, now* and *then*, go before the main verb, but after the auxiliary verb or the verb *to be*.
e.g. He **soon** realised that he was wrong.
She is **now** ready to talk to you.
- ◆ We can put an adverb at the beginning of a sentence if we want to emphasise it.
e.g. **Carefully**, he opened the letter. (*manner*)
In Paris we fell in love. (*place*)
Tomorrow I'll sign the contract. (*time*)
- ◆ When there are two or more adverbs in the same sentence, they usually come in the following order: **manner** – **place** – **time**.
e.g. He worked **quietly** at his desk **all day long**.
- ◆ If there is a verb of movement, such as *go, come, leave* in the sentence, then the adverbs come in the following order: **place** – **manner** – **time**.
e.g. She went **home** **by taxi** **last night**.

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

3

Write the adverbs of the adjectives in the list in the correct box.

cheerful, dramatic, quiet, probable, systematic, easy, noisy, quick, possible, lazy, simple, happy, hopeful, pretty, energetic

-ly	<i>cheerfully</i>
ie → -ly	
consonant + x → -ily	
-ic → -ally	

4

Identify the adjective or the adverb in each sentence, as in the example.

- Tom is very clever. (*adjective*)
- He slowly left the room.
- The exam was difficult.
- Sue's house is always tidy.
- Laser beams are used extensively in surgery.
- Sarah smiled happily.
- The teacher was angry.
- Sad songs make me cry.
- She quietly closed the door.
- It's easy to make mistakes.

5

Underline the correct item.



The house was 1) quiet/quietly. It had been snowing 2) heavy/heavily all day and the ground was covered in a 3) soft/softly white blanket. 4) Sudden/Suddenly, there was a 5) loud/loudly knock at the door. I jumped up 6) nervous/nervously. 'Who is it?' I called 7) anxious/anxiously. There was no reply. I 8) slow/slowly opened the door and looked outside. A rush of 9) cold/coldly air entered the house. I 10) quick/quickly shut the door and turned around, then I saw the most 11) horrible/horribly creature I had ever seen standing in front of me.

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives. These include: **hard, fast, high, low, deep, early, late, long, near, straight, right, wrong.**

e.g. This is a **fast** car. (*adjective*)
George **drives fast**. (*adverb*)

There is a difference in meaning between the following pairs of adverbs:

- She tried **hard** but she failed. (*hard = with effort*)
He can **hardly** see without his glasses. (*hardly = scarcely*)
- Jessica lives quite **near**. (*near = close*)
They **nearly** missed the bus. (*nearly = almost*)
- Tim arrived **late**. (*late = not early*)
She's been going out a lot **lately**. (*lately = recently*)
- The kite rose **high** in the sky. (*high = at a high level*)
He's **highly** respectable. (*highly = very*)
- You can visit the museum **free**. (*free = without charge*)
EU citizens can travel **freely** within Europe. (*freely = without restraint*)

The following words end in **-ly**, but they are adjectives: **friendly, likely, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly.**

e.g. He's a **friendly** person.

We use the word **way/manner** to form their adverbs.

e.g. He talked to me **in a friendly way/manner.**

(NOT: ~~He talked to me friendly.~~)

He gave a **silly** laugh. (NOT: ~~He laughed sillily.~~)

The adverbs **loud(ly), cheap(ly), quick(ly)** and **slow(ly)** are often used without **-ly** in everyday English.

e.g. Don't talk so **loud/loudly**.

6

Underline the correct item.

- She lives very near/nearly to the school.
- Jack near/nearly crashed his car yesterday.
- The prisoners can move around free/freely.
- I got this pen free/freely with a magazine.
- His story sounds high/highly unlikely.
- We could see the bird's nest high/highly up in the tree.
- Roger was late/lately for work every day last week.
- I haven't been feeling very well late/lately.
- He tried hard/hardly to solve the problem, but he couldn't do it.
- The music was so loud that I could hard/hardly hear what he was saying.

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

7

For each gap, choose an adjective from the list given and turn it into an adverb.

soft - immediate - sad

- A I was passing the pet shop when I saw the most beautiful kitten in the window. She looked 1) ...*sadly*... up at me with her big green eyes and mewed 2) I knew 3) that I had to buy her.

quiet - loud - cheerful

- B Claire called to her mum 1) as she ran into the house. The door slammed 2) behind her. 'Why do you have to make so much noise?' shouted her mum. 'Sorry,' said Claire, and 3) crept upstairs.

8

Fill in good, well, bad, badly and ill.

- A: Did you get your exam results?
 B: Yes. I didn't do very 1) ...*well*..., though. I got a very 2) mark in History.
 A: Your History exam didn't come at a 3) time though, did it?
 B: No. I was very 4) when I had that exam. I'm sure I wouldn't have done so 5) if I had been 6)
 A: Never mind, perhaps they will let you do the exam again if you explain what the problem was.

9

Say the sentences in as many ways as possible, using the adverbs in brackets.

- They will clean the house. (tomorrow)
Tomorrow they will clean the house. / They will clean the house tomorrow.
- Fiona has been making cakes with her mum. (all morning)
- They have been talking. (for an hour / quietly / in the office)
- She read the paper. (on the train / carefully)
- I bought some bread. (today / in the supermarket)
- James has been playing on his computer. (all evening / in his room)
- They arrived. (safely)
- She ran. (quickly / out of the house / after dinner)
- He knew he had made the right choice. (then)
- His plan was brilliant. (absolutely)
- She was confused. (totally)

Quite - Rather

Quite and rather are adverbs of degree.

Quite goes before a/an.

e.g. She is **quite** a pretty woman.

- ◆ We usually use **quite** in favourable comments meaning 'less than very.'
e.g. This watch is **quite** cheap. (It's not very cheap.)
- ◆ We use **quite** before adjectives such as **horrible, dreadful, ridiculous, brilliant, perfect, amazing, extraordinary, useless, impossible, right, true, sure, exhausted, certain, false, wrong, alone, different, etc.** meaning 'completely'/'totally'.
e.g. The idea was **quite** extraordinary. (totally extraordinary)

Rather goes before or after a/an.

e.g. I'm afraid it is **rather** a boring story.

I'm afraid it is **a rather** boring story.

- ◆ We usually use **rather** in unfavourable comments.
e.g. Those clothes are **rather** old.
- ◆ We can also use **rather** in favourable comments when it means 'to an unusual degree'.
e.g. I didn't know Peter could cook. The meal was **rather** good. (The meal was better than we expected.)
- ◆ **Rather** can be used with comparative forms.
e.g. The second exercise was **rather** more difficult than the first.

10

Fill in quite or rather.

- A: What was their new house like?
B: It was ...*quite*... perfect.
- A: Have you had a busy day?
B: Yes, I have. I'm exhausted.
- A: What's the weather like in England at the moment?
B: Actually, it's warm.
- A: Do you believe in life on other planets?
B: No, I think the existence of aliens is..... impossible.
- A: I heard that David was going to emigrate to Australia.
B: It's true. He's been planning it for some time.
- A: How much was your new car?
B: Well, it was more expensive than I had expected.
- A: Do you like this red skirt?
B: I'm not sure - it's short.

Comparisons



Price: £2,000
 People: 4
 Top Speed: 80 mph
 Age: 15 years old

This car is **cheap**.
 It is also **old**.



Price: £8,000
 People: 6
 Top Speed: 100 mph
 Age: 5 years old

This car is **more expensive than** the first car. It is also **faster**.



Price: £18,000
 People: 2
 Top Speed: 130 mph
 Age: 1 year old

This car is **the most expensive of all**. It is also **the fastest of all**.

- ◆ For comparison, adjectives have got two forms: **the comparative** and **the superlative**.
- ◆ We use the **comparative form + than** to compare two people or things.
 e.g. Alec is **taller than** Jim. My house is **more attractive than** yours.
- ◆ We use **the + superlative form + of/in** to compare one person or thing with more than one person or thing in the same group. We use **in** when we talk about places.
 e.g. Alec is **the tallest of all**. New York is the most exciting city **in** the USA. (NOT: ~~of~~ the USA)

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

- ◆ The comparative of one-syllable and two-syllable adjectives is formed by adding **-er**, and the superlative by adding **-est**. e.g. small - smaller - smallest
- ◆ The comparative of adjectives of three or more syllables is formed with **more** and the superlative with **most**.
 e.g. difficult - **more** difficult - **most** difficult
- ◆ The comparative and the superlative of some two-syllable adjectives, such as **clever, stupid, narrow, gentle, friendly, etc.** are formed either with **-er/-est** or with **more/most**.
 e.g. friendly - **friendlier** - **friendliest** friendly - **more friendly** - **most friendly**

Spelling Rules

- ◆ One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e** take **-r** in the comparative form and **-st** in the superlative form. nice - nicer - nicest
- ◆ Two-syllable adjectives ending in **-y** turn the **-y** into **-i** and then take **-er/-est**.
 busy - busier - busiest
- ◆ Adjectives ending in a stressed vowel between two consonants double the final consonant and take **-er/-est**.
 big - bigger - biggest
 but: strong - stronger - strongest

11

Compare the following items, as in the example.

- a pebble / a stone / a rock (big)
 ...A stone is bigger than a pebble.....
 ...A rock is the biggest of all.....
- cotton / wood / iron (heavy)

- bronze / silver / gold (expensive)

- a bicycle / a car / a train (fast)

- a cheetah / a cat / a snail (slow)

- a sheep / a horse / a giraffe (tall)

- steel / wood / wool (soft)

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adverbs

The comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are formed in the same way as those of adjectives.

- ◆ Adverbs which have the same form as the adjective usually take **-er** in the comparative and **-est** in the superlative.
e.g. *fast - faster - fastest* *early - earlier - earliest*
- ◆ Adverbs formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective take **more** in the comparative and **most** in the superlative form.
e.g. *smartly - more smartly - most smartly*

12 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adverbs.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | efficiently | <i>more efficiently</i> | <i>most efficiently</i> |
| 2 | hard | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | quietly | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | peacefully | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | early | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | satisfactorily | ..... | ..... |

We use adjectives or their comparative or superlative forms with the following words:

- ◆ **very + adjective**
e.g. *This is a very expensive gift.*
- ◆ **much/a lot/far/a little/a bit/slightly + comparative**
e.g. *It's much hotter today than yesterday.*
- ◆ **by far + superlative**
e.g. *He's by far the best student in the class.*

13 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective/adverb in brackets.

- That house is too small for our family. We need something much *...bigger...* (big).
- I can't understand you. Could you speak a bit (slowly), please?
- This coffee is bitter. I prefer to drink it a little (sweet).
- That dress is very (expensive). I can't afford to buy it.
- Fiona is by far (intelligent) girl in the class.
- It was very cold yesterday, but it's slightly (warm) today.
- I don't go to that supermarket any more. This one is far (cheap).
- I like living near the city. It's a lot (convenient).

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

adjective	comparative	superlative
good/well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
much/many/ a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further/farther	furthest/farthest

Note: further/farther (adv) = a longer distance

e.g. *His house is further/farther away from the post office than ours.*

further (adj) = more

e.g. *Don't hesitate to ask me if you need any further information.*

14 Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- A: Why are you crying?
B: I've just read *...the saddest...* (sad) book ever written.
- A: Do you like crisps?
B: Yes, but I think chocolate is much (tasty) crisps.
- A: This must be (hot) day of the year.
B: I agree. Let's go swimming.
- A: Kate is a lot (pretty) Anne.
B: Yes. She's (pretty) girl I know.
- A: Is this ladder (long) the other one?
B: They look the same to me.
- A: That was by far (good) cake you've ever made.
B: I'm glad you enjoyed it.
- A: Do you like this dress?
B: Oh, yes. It's (beautiful) dress I've ever seen.
- A: Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
B: Everyone knows that!
- A: Mr Smith is (old) Mr Jones.
B: Well, he looks good for his age.
- A: Did that coat cost a lot of money?
B: Yes, it was by far (expensive) coat in the shop.
- A: Thank you for your help.
B: That's okay. If you need any (far) advice, come and see me.

15

Fill in the gaps with the **comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets**, adding any necessary words.



Yesterday was 1) ...*the coldest*... (cold) day of the year. It had been snowing all night and everything was white. The children woke up 2) (early) usual. They were excited because the snow was 3) (deep) ever before and they wanted to go outside and play. We dressed them in 4) (warm) clothes we could find, then they went out into the garden. We watched from the window as they built 5) (big) snowman I have ever seen. As the snow was falling 6) (hard) ever, the children soon came inside to warm up. They were laughing as if they had heard 7) (funny) joke ever told. They said that they thought winter was 8) (good) season of all.

16

Put the adjectives in brackets into the **comparative or superlative form**, adding any necessary words.

- A: Well Mr Jones, we've interviewed the three 1) ...*most likely*... (likely) candidates. Who do you think would be 2) (good) person for the job?
- B: I have to say, I thought Mrs Shaw was 3) (intelligent) of the three, but Mr Peters was a little 4) (nice) her.
- A: That's true, and we do need someone who can work with people. However, I thought Miss Brown would be 5) (popular) the others with our clients.
- B: I also thought that she was by far 6) (responsible) candidate.
- A: Good. Thank you for your help, Mr Jones. Choosing who to employ is 7) (difficult) part of my job. It's always 8) (easy) when I hear someone else's views.
- B: I'm glad I could help.

Types of Comparisons



The sofa is **as comfortable as** the armchair.
 The stool is **not as/so big as** the sofa.
 The armchair is **less expensive than** the sofa.

- ◆ We use **as + adjective + as** to show that two people or things are similar in some way. In negative sentences, we use **not as/so ... as**.
 e.g. Paul is **as old as** Richard.
 Alison is **not as/so clever as** Cynthia.
- ◆ We use **less + adjective + than** for two people or things. It is the opposite of **more...than**.
 e.g. This film is **less exciting than** the other one we saw. (=The other film we saw was more exciting than this one.)
- ◆ We use **the least + adjective + of/in** for more than two people or things. It is the opposite of **the most...of/in**.
 e.g. The game we played yesterday was **the least interesting of** all we've played so far.
- ◆ We use **comparative + and + comparative** to show that something increases or decreases.
 e.g. He tried **harder and harder** until he opened the door.
 As time went by, he got **more and more impatient**.
- ◆ We use **the + comparative .., the + comparative** to show that two things change together or that one thing depends on another thing.
 e.g. **The longer** he talked, **the more confused** they became.

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

17

Complete the sentences, using one of the adjectives from the list and comparative + and + comparative.

hot, hard, heavy, tired, cold, tall, pretty

- As I ran, my legs got ...*more and more tired*...
- Over the years, the trees grew
- As we lay on the beach, we got
- Emma's work is improving because she's studying
- While I was walking in the snow, I got, so I decided to go home.
- As she did her shopping, her bags got
- As Jane grows up, she just gets

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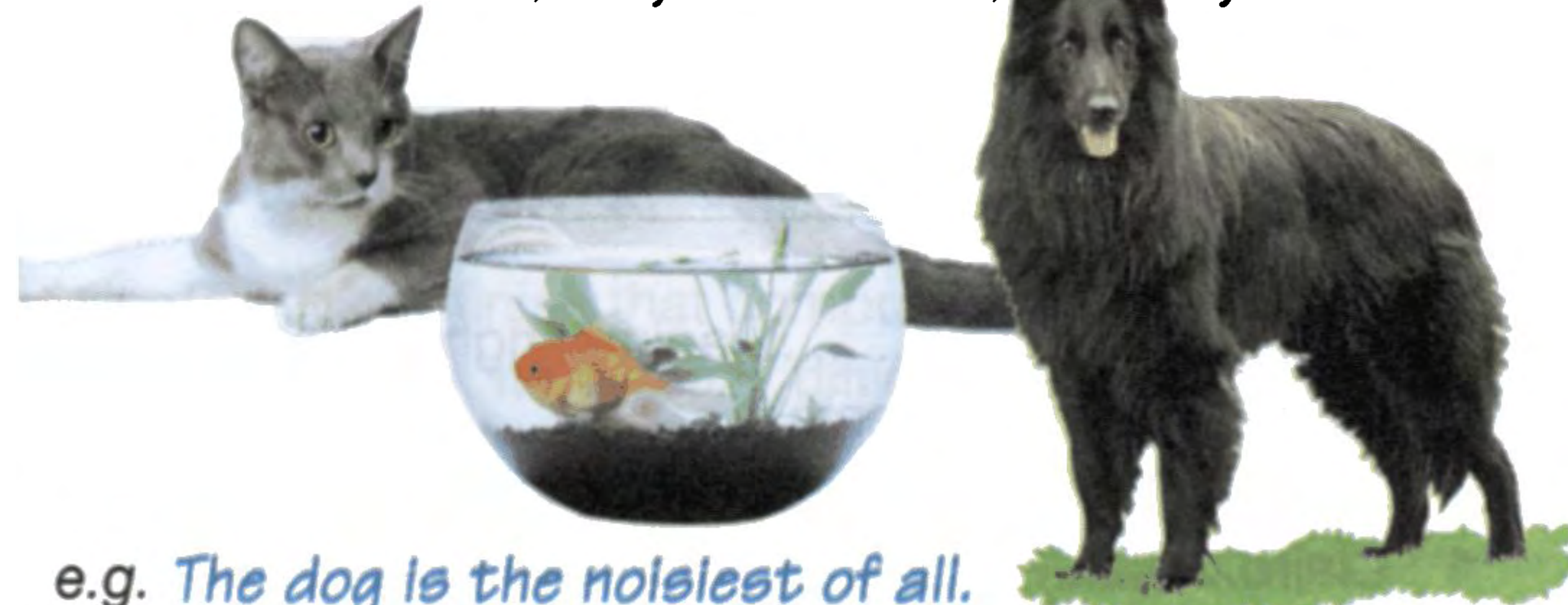
Complete the sentences using the + comparative, as in the example.

- The children got noisy. The teacher got angry.
...*The noisier*... the children got, ...*the angrier*... the teacher got.
- We worked hard. We earned lots of money.
..... we worked, money we earned.
- I pushed the swing high. The little boy laughed a lot.
..... I pushed the swing, the little boy laughed.
- If you eat lots of chocolate, you'll get fat.
..... chocolate you eat, you'll get.
- If a car is new, it is valuable.
..... a car is, it is.
- It grew dark. I became scared.
..... it grew, I became.

19

Compare the following pets using the adjectives from the list.

noisy, quiet, expensive, cheap, playful, messy, obedient, easy to look after, loyal



e.g. *The dog is the noisiest of all.*
The cat isn't as/so noisy as the dog.

.....
.....

20

Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.



Dear Leo,

I'm writing to tell you about my new house. It's 1) ...*the biggest*... (big) house I've ever lived in, but also 2) (expensive). Still, it's much 3) (nice) than my last house. Although the garden is a little 4) (small), the rooms are much 5) (spacious) and there is much 6) (little) noise. The area I live in now is 7) (peaceful) place I've ever lived in. The neighbours are 8) (quiet) here than anywhere else, and they are 9) (friendly) people you will ever meet.

There are lots of flowers here, so it's much 10) (colourful) than my previous home, and there is a bus stop near my house, so it's 11) (convenient) than before because I don't have to take my car to work. All in all, I can say that finding this house is 12) (good) thing that's ever happened to me! I hope you will visit me here soon.

Love,
Helen

21

Cross out the unnecessary word.

- Mark's voice is very much louder than Alan's.
- Mrs Garrison is the most oldest teacher in the school.
- This village is by far quieter than the one we live in.
- Playing golf isn't as more tiring as playing football.
- As time went by, it got darker and the darker.
- The more you study, the better than your marks will be.
- This task is the less difficult than the others.
- He drives the far fastest of all.
- Jane is as much tall as Sarah.
- It was a quite an exciting film.

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- Alan is friendlier than Brian.
as Brian **isn't as/so friendly as** Alan.
less Brian is **less friendly than** Alan.
- I've never seen such a beautiful painting.
the It's **the most beautiful painting** I've ever seen.
- Ellen has got the same number of CDs as Peter.
many Ellen has got **as many CDs as** Peter.
- Can't you sing any louder than that?
loudest Is that **the loudest** you can sing?
- As he grows older, he becomes more mature.
the The older he grows, **the more mature** he becomes.
- Susan behaved very kindly to her guests.
kind Susan behaved **in a kind way/manner** to her guests.

22

Complete the sentences with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- Jeff has read the same number of books as Carol.
many Jeff has read *..as many books as..* Carol.
- As she works harder, she gets more tired.
the The harder she works, she gets.
- Amanda is wealthier than James.
as James Amanda.
- I've never heard such beautiful music.
the It's I've ever heard.
- Colin spoke very politely to his boss.
polite Colin spoke to his boss.
- Gary talks more quietly than Anne.
less Anne talks Gary.
- Can't you run any faster than that?
fastest Is that you can run?
- As it gets later, it gets darker.
the The later it gets, it gets.
- Tony has eaten the same number of cakes as Ben.
many Tony has eaten Ben.
- I've never seen such a pretty child.
the It's I've ever seen.

Prepositions

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| cheque for | shocked at/by sth |
| clever of sb to do sth | talk to sb about sth |
| contact with sb | live on |
| jealous of sb/sth | throw sth at sb/sth |
| know of/about sth | throw sth to sb |
| protect sb/sth from/against | (no) hope of sth |

23

Fill in the correct preposition.

- At the fair, John threw a ball *...at...* a coconut to win a prize.
- He threw the car keys Alan.
- I always talk my best friends my problems.
- We were shocked the damage caused by the storm.
- She wears a hat protect her hair the rain.
- Cathy was jealous her sister, who was very pretty.
- She didn't know anything the surprise party.
- I lost contact my friend after she emigrated.
- I wrote a cheque £100.
- It was clever Sam to find this restaurant.
- I manage to live about £50 a week.
- There was no hope escape for the terrified prisoners.

Phrasal Verbs

- stand by sb:** support sb, esp in a difficult situation
stand for: hold an opinion
stand in (for): replace sb temporarily
stand up: rise to one's feet
stand up to: defend oneself against sb

24

Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb.

- It takes courage to *...stand up to...* a bully. (defend yourself against)
- That group animal rights. (represents)
- I know that my parents always me. (will support me in a difficult situation)
- Claire me while I was on holiday. (replaced me temporarily)
- The children when their teacher enters the room. (rise to their feet)

Revision Box

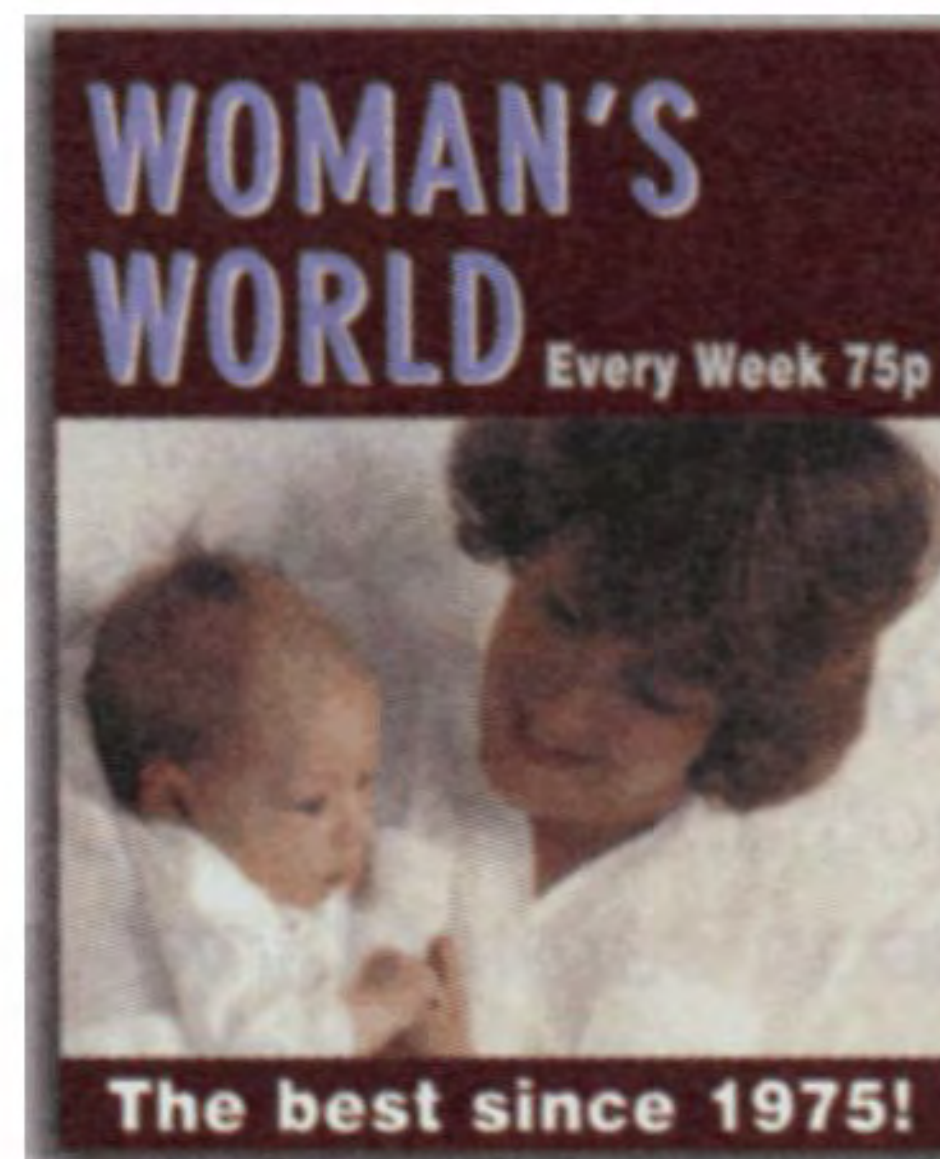
25 Choose the correct answer.

- 'Where's Melanie?'
'She ...**B**... in her bedroom, I think.'
A studied B is studying C studies
- 'Did you see James yesterday?'
'Yes. He me that he's having a party on Saturday.'
A says B said C told
- 'I think I'm getting a cold.'
'You take plenty of vitamin C.'
A ought to B can C may
- 'Who's that?'
'It's the man I asked to fix my TV.'
A which B who C whose
- 'That's an unusual tablecloth.'
'Yes. It by my grandmother.'
A makes B is made C was made
- 'Where is Dad?'
'He's in the garden, some apples from the tree.'
A picking B pick C to pick
- 'What are your plans for the future?'
'Well, by the time I'm thirty, I hope I my own house.'
A will have been buying B will have bought
C have bought
- 'They have finished building the new theatre.'
'I know. It by the mayor next month.'
A will be opened B is opened C is opening
- 'When did you call Simon?'
'I called him I had put the shopping away.'
A after B by the time C while
- 'I wish I to buy a new car.'
'You ought to save some money then.'
A afford B would afford C could afford
- 'I finish that computer game yesterday.'
'Well done. It's a really difficult game.'
A can B was able to C could
- 'You look nice today. What's different?'
'Actually, I my hair cut.'
A was having B have C have had

ORAL Activity

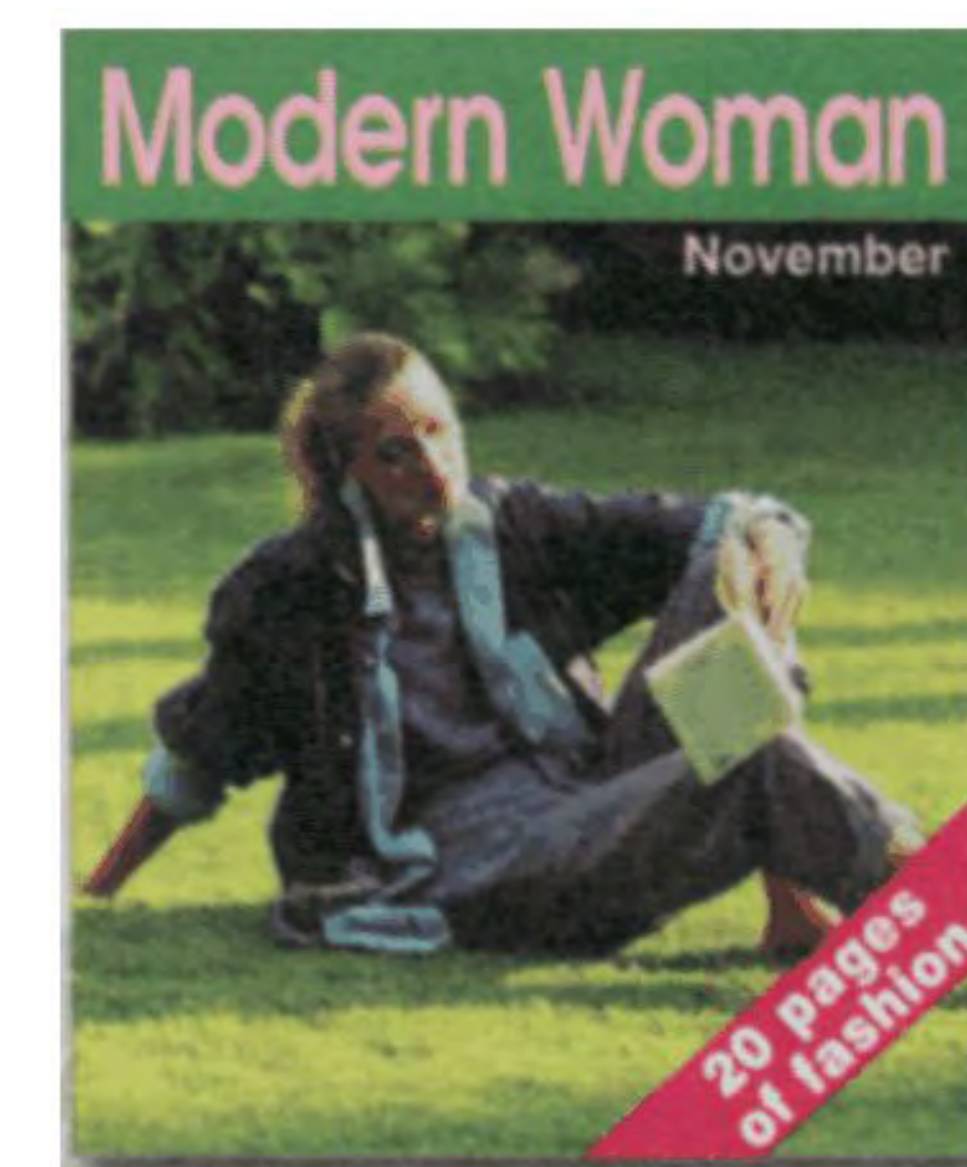
You are doing some research for your boss concerning women's magazines. Look at the information below and make comparisons using the adjectives in the list, as in the example.

cheap, expensive, thick, thin, old, popular



Price: 75p
No. of pages: 55
First published: 1975
Sales per issue: 9 million

Price: £1.50
No. of pages: 120
First published: 1990
Sales per issue: 7 million



Price: £2.50
No. of pages: 200
First published: 1960
Sales per issue: 8 million



e.g. S1: *Woman's World* is the cheapest of all.
S2: *Internationale* is more expensive than *Modern Woman*.

WRITING Activity

Your boss has asked you to write a report for him, comparing the three magazines. Look at the Oral Activity again and complete the report below.

To: Mr P. Collins
From: Mrs J. Harper
Date: 21st November

I studied three magazines for my research: *Woman's World*, *Modern Woman* and *Internationale*. *Woman's World* is the cheapest of all. It costs only 75 pence. *Internationale* is more expensive than *Modern Woman*