
Lecture Eleven

• Adverbials:

Yet, still & already:

A. Yet : It is used to show that something is expected / astonishing or surprising.

It is also used in the following TWO positions:

1. At the end of a question

[Have you finished the work, yet?]

Hasn't she come, yet?!

2. At the end of a negative statement

[I haven't had my breakfast , yet]

Example:

I have waited in the airport for a long time. He hasn't arrived, _____.

A) either

B) too

C. yet

D) already

B. Still: It used to for something going on longer than expected.

Regarding its location or position, it has two situations:-

1- In positive statements & questions. [in mid position of a statement or a question]

Example:

(1) She is still sleeping. Go and wake her up. [statement]

(2) Salamah still goes to work late.

Does Salamah still go to work late? [question]

2- In Negative statements. [Still comes immediately after the subject]

(1) Manal has still learned English. [Notice the location of still. Here it is a statement]

(2) Manal still hasn't learned English. [Her it is a negative statement]

But still comes after a negative auxiliary when express a surprise.

- He still doesn't feel happy.

- He doesn't still feel happy, does he? [I am surprised that he feels unhappy he took full mark.

C. Already. It is used for something happening sooner than expected.

It is mainly used in the mid position of positive statements & questions:

1- In the mid position of a positive statement.

Example:

(1) Kamal got up early. He has already done his homework. [Immediately Before the main verb]

2- In the mid position of a question.

(i) Have you already done the homework?

Note: If we use already at the end of a statement or a question, it means more emphasis

Example:

- Have you already finished everything? Less emphasis

- Have you finished everything, already? More emphasis

Long & far:

Long and far: They are normally used in questions and negative statements.

1- Questions & negative: Have you been waiting long? – It isn't far from here to the station.

Be careful! In case of a positive statement, we use a long time/ way.

example:

I had to wait for a long time. It is a long way to the station.

2- We use long & far after too, so, as and with enough.

example:

- The speech went on too long
- I am angry because I had to wait so long/ such a long time.
- Let's go back now. We have walked far enough.
- Let's stop now. We have worked long enough.

3- We can use the comparative and superlative forms in positive statements.

- The way to the station takes longer in the rush hour.
- You reached the furthest during the competition.

So , such, quite and too, enough:**A. Too:**

Too	adjective	for	Noun / pronoun	Infinitive verb
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The germs are too small for people to see in the naked eye.

B. So:

So	adjective	That	Subject	Can't Couldn't	Infinitive verb without to	object
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The germs are so small that people can't see them in the naked eye.

C. very:

very	adjective	.	A sentence matching the situation
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The germs are very small . People can't see them in the naked eye.

D. enough:

adjective	enough	For Or another clause	Noun / pronoun	Infinitive verb
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The germs aren't big enough for people to see them in the naked eye.

Sample questions:

- The water is _____ cold for you to drink.
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
- It is now _____ late. I can't help you.
A. enough B. so C. very D. such
- The weather was _____ bad that we couldn't go out.
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
- Does Yusuf _____ ride that old car he had at university?
A. far B. still C. already D. long

5. Do you see building? It's not _____ from here.
A. long B. far C. already D. still
6. I'm very angry. I have had to wait _____ a long time.
A. enough B. so C. very D. such
7. This box isn't light _____ for me to carry. Can you help me, please?
A. so B. enough C. very D. too
8. Have you _____ replied to the email ?
A. far B. still C. already D. long

Lecture Twelve

• Special Uses:

As soon as, No sooner, Hardly & Never:

A- As soon as:

- It is used to show that something happens / immediately after another one.
- It is usually used at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

- o The patient felt well. He took the medicine.
- o As soon as the patient took the medicine, he felt well.

B- No sooner, Hardly:

- Both are used also to show that something happens/ immediately after another one But they can be used in the middle and at the beginning of the sentence.

C- Never:

One of the words that is used in negative form of a given statement.

Note: In case we use (no sooner or hardly or never) at the beginning, we apply the rule of inversion as seen in the following examples:-

- He had no sooner started his work than he felt sick.
- No sooner had he started his work than he felt sick.

Examples:

(1) I will never go to sea alone. [Start with ‘ Never’].

Never will I go to sea alone.

(2) As soon as it rains, the plants will grow. [Use “ No sooner” instead of “ As soon as”].

No sooner does it rain than the plants will grow. [less formal]

(3) _____ you hear any news, let me know.

- A. No sooner B. As soon as C. Hardly D. Never

[4] _____ had the gates been opened when the crowds rushed in.

- A. As soon as B. Immediately C. No sooner D. Hardly

[5] The players _____ started the match than it rained heavily.

- A. had no sooner B. no sooner had
C. hardly had D. hardly had

Till & until & up to & by :

C. Till/ until:

They are used to show when something finishes.

They are mainly used with time and not place.

Examples:

- o Hani worked late till/ until midnight.
- o Hani walked till/until the mountain [wrong sentence, Why?]
- o Kamal walked up to the mountain. [we use up to instead of until or till]

We can also use [till/until] with negative statements]

Example: Nour didn’t get up till/ until half past ten.

D. By:

When we use by with time, it means “ not later than” Compare between “ By’ & “ Before”.

- The assignment will be by Monday. [on Monday or earlier]
- The assignment will be before Monday. [earlier than Monday]

Examples:-

(1) I had waited my friend _____ he arrived.

- A. up to B. until C. by D. still

(2) Sami drove his car _____ the farm and it stopped there suddenly.

- A. up to B. until C. till D. still

(3) The doctor may give us the English quiz on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The English quiz will be given _____ Thursday.

- A. on B. until C. by D. till

Note: Till, until and up to express continuity of the action or event.

Wish & If only & had better :

A. Wish: It means hope or prefer or like. But it has special uses:-

1- A wish for future.

[for a change in person's behavior, or something to happen].

We use the structure : wish + subject+ would + verb

- I wish he would come early.
- I wish he wouldn't come late.

2- A wish for the present.

[for something in the present to be different]

We use the structure: wish + subject + past tense/could

- I wish I had a new car. [It means that I have now an old car]
- My friend wishes he/she could speak English well.
- Reem wishes she weren't busy. [It means that Reem is busy now].

3- A wish about the past.

[for something that happened or didn't happen in the past]

- I went to the party but it was too boring.
- I wish I hadn't gone to the party.

B. If only: It is used as the same meaning as wish but it is used only at the beginning of a sentence.

Example:

I didn't study for the test and failed.

I wish I had studied for the test.

If only I had studied for the test.

- (1) We went to the sea, but the weather was very bad. So we didn't enjoy.
 A. I wish the weather was bad. B. If only the weather wasn't bad
 C. If only the weather hadn't been bad D. I wish the weather wasn't bad

C. Had better: It is used to express preference or to give advice.

Note: It is the only case in English that we put after had an infinitive and not a perfect verb.

Example:

- You had better _____ the homework yourself.
 A. done B. did C. do d. doing

The+ comparative, the+ comparative/ The+ adj :

A. [The+ comparative, the+ comparative]:

This structure is used instead of conditional clause to show that a change in one thing goes with a change in another one.

Example:

(1) If you study hard, you will get high mark.

The harder you study, the higher mark you get

(2) If the journey is long, the ticket will be expensive.

The longer the journey, the more expensive the ticket (is).

(3) It becomes difficult to find a job if a person gets old.

The older a person gets, the more difficult to find a job.

B. The + Adjective:

The structure of [The + adj] always takes a plural verb.

Example:

The rich person has to help the poor people.

The rich have to help the poor/ people.

Sample questions:

1. The _____ you go up, the less temperature it is.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. highly
2. _____ I hadn't driven fast.
A. As soon as B. No sooner C. If only D. Wish
3. I think you'd better _____ smoking. It's bad for your health
A. stopping B. stopped C. stop D. stops
4. _____ a handbag when he travels .
A. Never does he have B. He never have
C. Never did he have D. He never had
5. The elderly _____ in need of our care.
A. has been B. are C. is D. wasn't
6. We had waited inside our homes _____ the storm stopped.
A. up to B. by C. until D. still
7. As soon as _____ me, I'll come soon.
A. do you tell B. had you told
C. you told D. you tell
8. I usually do the homework wrongly. I wish I _____ it correctly.
A. did B. do C. had done D. didn't do