

He speaks English very well. (word order 1)

A

verb + object

Sue **bought** **some new shoes** yesterday.
 subject verb object

The *verb* (**bought**) and the *object* (**some new shoes**) are usually together. We say:

- ☐ Sue **bought some new shoes** yesterday.
 (not Sue bought yesterday some new shoes)



SUE (subject)

SOME NEW SHOES (object)

verb + object

He **speaks** **English** very well. (not He speaks very well English)

I **like** **Italian food** very much. (not I like very much ...)

Did you **watch** **TV** all evening? (not ... watch all evening TV)

Paul often **wears** **a black hat**. (not Paul wears often ...)

We **invited** **a lot of people** to the party.

I **opened** **the door** slowly.

Why do you always **make** **the same mistake**?

I'm going to **borrow** **some money** from a friend.

B

where and when

We went **to a party** **last night**.
 where? when?

Place (*where?*) is usually before time (*when?*). We say:

- ☐ We went **to a party last night**. (not We went last night to a party)

place
(*where?*)

+

time
(*when? how long? how often?*)

Lisa walks **to work** **every day**. (not ... every day to work)

Will you be **at home** **this evening**? (not ... this evening at home)

I usually go **to bed** **early**. (not ... early to bed)

We arrived **at the airport** **at 7 o'clock**.

They've lived **in the same house** **for 20 years**.

Joe's father has been **in hospital** **since June**.

93.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1 Did you watch all evening TV?
- 2 Sue bought some new shoes yesterday.
- 3 I like very much this picture.
- 4 Tom started last week his new job.
- 5 I want to speak English fluently.
- 6 Jessica bought for her friend a present.
- 7 I drink every day three cups of coffee.
- 8 Don't eat your dinner too quickly!
- 9 I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

Did you watch TV all evening?
OK

93.2 Put the words in order.

- 1 (the door / opened / I / slowly)
- 2 (a new phone / I / last week / got)
- 3 (finished / Paul / quickly / his work)
- 4 (Emily / very well / French / doesn't speak)
- 5 (a lot of shopping / did / I / yesterday)
- 6 (London / do you know / well?)
- 7 (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)
- 8 (the problem / carefully / I / explained)
- 9 (we / at the airport / some friends / met)
- 10 (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)
- 11 (every day / do / the same thing / we)
- 12 (football / don't like / very much / I)

I opened the door slowly.

93.3 Put the words in order.

- 1 (to work / every day / walks / Lisa)
- 2 (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)
- 3 (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)
- 4 (we / since 1998 / here / have lived)
- 5 (in London / Sue / in 1990 / was born)
Sue
- 6 (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)
Paul
- 7 (to a wedding / last weekend / went / Helen)
Helen
- 8 (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)
I
- 9 (in September / Amy / to university / is going)
Amy
- 10 (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)
I
- 11 (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)
My
- 12 (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)
I
- 13 (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)
Are
- 14 (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)
I

Lisa walks to work every day.

I
Julia
We

A

Basic conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence. They help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.

conjunction	example	use
and	Kate is a student and she works part-time.	We use <i>and</i> to give extra information in the second part of the sentence.
but	They are rich but they aren't happy.	We use <i>but</i> when the second part of the sentence contrasts with the first part.
or	You can pay by credit card or cash.	We use <i>or</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a different possibility.
because	We went home early because we were tired.	We use <i>because</i> when the second part of the sentence explains why the first part happened.
so	I felt ill so I didn't go to work.	We use <i>so</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a result of the first part.
when	I went to the party when the babysitter arrived.	We use <i>when</i> to say when the first part of the sentence happened.
before	We left before it started to rain.	We use <i>before</i> to show that the first part of the sentence happened first.
after	We went for a meal after we had seen the film.	We use <i>after</i> to show that the second part of the sentence happened first.
if	You can have some ice cream if you eat your dinner.	We use <i>if</i> to say that the first part of the sentence will only happen after the second part of the sentence happens and it may not happen.

B

Other connecting words

These words are useful for making connections between words and phrases.

word	example	use
only	He only sleeps for three hours every night.	We use <i>only</i> to say something is not very big or very much.
like	She looks like her father.	We use <i>like</i> to make a comparison.
than	She works harder than he does.	We use <i>than</i> after a comparative adjective or adverb.
also too as well	He works in the shop and she does also / too / as well .	We use <i>also</i> , <i>too</i> and <i>as well</i> to say something is extra.

Tip

These words are small, but they are very important to learn. Write a translation of the words in the first column of the tables.

Exercises

50.1 Choose one of the words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Blake liked school because / but / if he had many friends there.
- 2 Blake left school so / or / and he joined the navy.
- 3 He hadn't travelled much but / before / after he joined the navy.
- 4 Blake was seasick when / if / so he left the navy.
- 5 He took a job in a bank because / after / or it was near his home.
- 6 He will stay at the bank when / if / before he likes it there.
- 7 If he doesn't like his new job, he'll go to university before / if / or he'll move to London.
- 8 He wants to get married if / when / so he's 30.

50.2 Write down nine sentences from the columns. Use each of the conjunctions once.



Annabelle agreed to marry Aarav after they decided to start a business together.

Annabelle agreed to marry Aarav

Annabelle will marry Aarav

after
and
because
before
but
if
or
so
when

she loves him.
she loved him.
she doesn't love him.
they had two sons.
he moves to London.
he moved to London.
she won't marry anyone.
he was a pop star.
they decided to start a business together.

50.3 Fill in the gaps with words from B opposite.



I love swimming, my brother loves swimming
1 too and my sister likes it very much
2 I can swim better 3
they can! Almost all my family loves swimming.
My grandmother swims 4 a fish but she
doesn't swim very often - 5 every year or
so, now.

50.4 Write six sentences about your family and your habits using *only*, *than*, *like*, *also*, *too* and *as well*.

I play tennis and my mother plays as well. My mother plays better than I do.

50.5 Complete these sentences about yourself.

- 1 I'm learning English because
- 2 I'll learn more English if
- 3 I'm learning English and
- 4 I started learning English when
- 5 I can speak some English, so
- 6 I'll learn more English but