LESSON 108

579 **hardly**

The word "hardly" means "almost not". We must not confuse it with the adverb "hard". For example, "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot.

What's the difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard"?

The difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard" is that "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot

If you had a car accident but your car was hardly damaged, would you get it repaired or would you just leave it?

If I had a ...

Why do you think people continue to smoke even when they have hardly any money?

I think people continue ... because smoking is a habit which is extremely difficult to break

Has one student hardly finished answering one question before I ask another?

Yes, one student has hardly ...

Would you say it were hardly possible for a man to live all his life without ever being ill once?

Yes, I'd say it were hardly ...

demand   **nerve**

Name me a singer who's in great demand with the public these days.

... is a singer who's in great demand with the ...

580 Where must we go to demand our rights?

We must go to a lawyer or to the law courts to demand our rights

What kind of jobs make great demands on one's nerves?

The kind of jobs that ... are police officer, bus driver, teacher, and any kind of job where one has to work with the public

human   nuclear

Do you think human life could continue if there was a nuclear war?

> Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

pair   earring

What do we mean by a pair of earrings?

> By a pair of earrings, we mean two earrings that are the same

wing

Can a bird fly with only one wing?

> No, a bird can't ...; it must have a pair of wings

painting   original

Do you have any original paintings hanging up on the walls of your home?

> Yes, I have ... ~ No, I don't have ...

What do we mean by an original idea?

> By an original idea, we mean an idea that nobody has had before

S81 ## Time clause   Conditional clause

on condition that

Two common types of dependent clause are time clauses and conditional clauses.

What are two common types of dependent clause?

> Two common types of dependent clause are time clauses and conditional clauses

A time clause communicates time information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "I'll cook dinner when I get home", the time clause is "when I get home". It communicates when I will cook dinner. Time clauses can start with the words "when", "after", "before", "until" etc.

Give me a sentence with a time clause in it, please.

> I bought some wine <u>before I went home</u>.
> <u>After I eat breakfast</u>, I always brush my teeth.

A conditional clause usually starts with the word "if" and communicates conditional information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful", the conditional clause is "if you promise to be careful". It communicates that you can borrow the car only on condition that you promise to be careful.

Give me a sentence with a conditional clause in it, please.

> I would be able to fly <u>if I was a bird</u>.
> <u>If she exercises every day</u>, she will get fit.

We must remember that we cannot use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses; we use present tenses instead. For example, we cannot say "When the lesson will finish, I will go home". Instead, we must say "When the lesson <u>finishes</u>, I will go home". We cannot say "If the weather will be good, we will go to the park". Instead, we must say "If the weather <u>is</u> good, we will go to the park".

Can we use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses?

> No, we can't ...

S82 What do we use instead?

> We use present tenses instead

Give me some examples, please.

> She is going to buy
> a house in the countryside <u>when she retires</u>.
> They will call me tomorrow <u>if they have any problems</u>.

What are you going to do after you arrive home this evening?

> I'm going to ...

racehorse   horse race   racecourse   race

go on

A racehorse is a horse we use for racing, a horse race is a race between horses, and a racecourse is a place where people meet in order to race horses.

What's the difference between a "racehorse", a "horse race" and a "racecourse"?

> The difference ... is that a "racehorse" ...

Are there many different races in the world?   Yes, there are ...

Do you think the human race will always go on living?   Yes, I think ...
                                                          ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

unless = except if

The word "unless" means "except if". For example, the sentence "I can meet you later unless I have to work" means "I can meet you later except if I have to work".

What does the word "unless" mean?   The word "unless"
                                                  means "except if"

Give me an example of "unless", please.   We're going to arrive
                                              late unless we get a taxi

583 Do you agree it's dangerous for a young child to cross the road unless
     they have an adult with them?   Yes, I agree ... unless...

about to

What am I about to do?   You're about to open the door,
                                              close your book etc.

Idiom 9

mind your own business = not interfere with, or ask questions about,
other people's personal lives

e.g. He wanted to know how much money I had in the bank, so I told him to
     mind his own business.

What does the idiom "mind your own business" mean?   The idiom ...
                                                  "not interfere with ..."

Give me an example, please.   The world would be a
                                              much better place to live in if
                                        everyone minded their own business

My town/ is not very big,/ but, despite this fact,/ it has a lot of entertainment for teenagers./ Consider very, very carefully/ before you reject the offer,/ as a lot may depend/ upon your decision./ Whatever I do,/ I never get things right./ With modern science,/ there seems to be no limit/ to what man is able to do./ Maybe, one day in the future,/ everyone will be able to travel/ wherever they want/ and whenever they want.

Do Revision Exercise 47